

Yeni Sisteme Uygun

PARAGRAPH

YDS

Karşılıklı Konuşmalar • Paragraf
Tamamlama • Bütünlüğü Bozan
Cümle

Modül

3

İlkbahar
2013

Karacan
yayınları

PrestigeEnglish



YDS MODÜL 3

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Yeni Sisteme Uygun

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YDS MODÜL 1

Dilbilgisi

- Dilbilgisi Anlatım
- Özgün YDS Dilbilgisi Soruları

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Özgün YDS Kelime ve Cümle Bazlı Soru Tipleri

- Kelime Çalışması
- Kelime Soruları
- Cloze Test
- Cümle Tamamlama
- Çeviri
- Yakın Anlam

YDS MODÜL 3

Özgün YDS Paragraf ve Okuduğunu Anlama Bazlı Soru Tipleri

- Karşılıklı Konuşmalar
- Paragraf Tamamlama
- Bütünlüğü Bozan
- Okuma Parçaları

YDS MODÜL 4

Özgün YDS Deneme Sınavları

- 10 Özgün YDS Deneme Sınavı

ÖNSÖZ

Türk eğitim sektöründe 30 yılı aşkın tecrübesi bulunan Karacan Yayıncılık ve Karacan Prestige English'e ait ulusal İngilizce sınav yayınlarının 3. serisi olan bu kitap, yeni sistem olan YDS sınavlarında başarılı olmak isteyen öğrencilere yardımcı olmak amacıyla titizlikle hazırlanmıştır. YDS Modül 3 toplamda 4 bölümden oluşmaktadır. Her bölüm Karacan Eğitim Kurumları bünyesinde çalışan ve alanında uzman eğitimciler ve akademisyenler tarafından tüm ayrıntılar düşünülmüş farklı soru tiplerinden oluşmaktadır.

Toplamda 800'i aşkın soru, zorluk derecesi, içerik ve taktik açısından yeni sistem cümle bazındaki YDS soru tipleri paralelinde olup küreselleşen dünyamızda meydana gelen en güncel olaylardan seçilmiştir.

Yeni sisteme uygun olmasına ek olarak bu kitabı eşsiz kılan bir diğer konu ise, kitaptaki tüm soruların daha önce bu sınavlara girmiş öğrenciler tarafından denenmiş ve farklı eğitim çevreleri tarafından kontrol edilerek tasarlanmış oluşudur.

Kitabın yazarlarının en büyük ümidi kitabı kullanan tüm öğrencilerin "Yeni Sisteme Uygun YDS Kitapları" serisi rehberliğinde YDS sınavlarında hedefledikleri puanı almalarıdır.

Cüneyt CEYLAN

Çok çeşitli eğitim materyali için yatırım yapmış olan ve ileride de bu yatırımlarına devam edecek olan Karacan Eğitim Kurumları, en genç ve dinamik üyesi olan Karacan Prestige English öncülüğünde, "Yeni Sisteme Uygun YDS Kitapları" serisi ile alanına yeni bir boyut kazandırmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Bu sınavlara giren öğrencileri sınavlarına hazırlamak ve onlara yön vermek ümidiyle hazırlanan kitabın fikir babası olan Deniz KARACAN'a ve kitabın finansmanını sağlayan Hasan KARACAN'a tüm ekibimiz adına teşekkürü bir borç bilirim. Tartışmasız onun cesaretlendirmesi ve katkıları olmadan seri şimdiki halini alarak tamamlanamazdı.

Kitabın sorularının hazırlanmasındaki organizasyonu titizlikle yapan ve tashih çalışmalarını yöneten Daniş SOYLU'ya ise ayrıca teşekkürlerimi iletmeğ isterim.

Ayrıca kitabın tasarım işlerini yaparak zamanında bitirilmesine büyük katkı sağlayan Duygu CEYLAN ve Gülriz Gülin SAYGILI'ya teşekkür edemedim geçemeyeceğim.

Genel yayın koordinatörü olarak kitabın editörlük, tasarım, baskı ve dağıtım işlerini yaparak son haline getirmekten ise büyük onur duyduğumu belirtmek isterim.

Cüneyt CEYLAN

İÇİNDEKİLER

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| 1 Karşılıklı Konuşmalar | 9 |
| 2 Duruma Uygun Düşen İfade | 30 |
| 3 Paragraf Tamamlama | 50 |
| 4 Bütünlüğü Bozan Cümle | 71 |
| 5 Cevap Anahtarı | 84 |

 **PrestigeEnglish**

KARŞILIKLI KONUŞMALAR

Aşağıdaki sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Boss:

- **As a matter of fact, Miss Simons, I find it quite difficult to understand why you are leaving us.**

Miss Simons:

- **As I always say, a change is a good thing.**

Boss:

- ----

Miss Simons:

- **Not at all. Especially when one really feels like it!**

- A) But is four months' work not a bit early for a change as such?
- B) Do you think you'll be able to find a job as easily as you found this one?
- C) I didn't know you were not pleased with work conditions here.
- D) I wonder if a slight increase in your income would help you think again.
- E) Will you be looking for a job in this sector, then?

2. Tom:

- **Has Professor Jonas given your poem back with her comments?**

Susan:

- **Yes, here it is. And she has added the most unfair criticism!**

Tom:

- ----

Susan:

- **Which is to say that she read it superficially and missed the point!**

- A) Come on, you know as well I do that she is one the best in the field.
- B) Did she really? Then you should follow her comments to the point, I believe.
- C) It says here she finds the symbolism in it quite naive.
- D) She has written much better poems than this one, you know.
- E) You are saying this because you failed her class last semester.

3. Peter:

- **They have finally announced the list of those who receive scholarships.**

George:

- **So you are one of the lucky ones, then!**

Peter:

- ----

George:

- **No need for that. This broad smile is giving it all away!**

- A) Actually, I seem to be the only one that has been granted the honour.
- B) As a matter of fact, I am. But how did you hear, as it was announced only a few minutes ago?
- C) I was so much looking forward to it that now that I'm not accepted, I feel bitter.
- D) I'll be informed in person about the reason why I got turned down, but I already know why.
- E) Someone from the committee told me that you had failed to provide essential documents before the deadline.

4. Andrew:

- ----

Malcolm:

- **If I knew it, the whole cinema industry would be working for me.**

Andrew:

- **How do you mean?**

Malcolm:

- **Isn't the answer to that the key to film-making business?**

- A) Approximately how many films have you made so far with this Swedish director?
- B) How long do you think these stunts will keep on working for such low wages?
- C) What is it that keeps so many millions of people nailed to their seats for as many as three hours of viewing?
- D) What is the average cost of making a film that will last about two and a half hours?
- E) Why is it that whenever I enter an auditorium to watch a film, the lights are so dim that I can hardly see where I'm going?

5. Worker:
- **What are the chances of us finding oil here in the next few weeks?**

Engineer:

- ----

Worker:

- **You mean I should phone my wife and tell her I won't be at home for the Christmas party?**

Engineer:

- **Well, that's another way of putting it.**
A) According to our work plan, we can expect the great splash any moment now.
B) If I were you I wouldn't be so pessimistic about it.
C) My experience tells me that there is sure to be a big celebration before long.
D) Things have gone extraordinarily well so far, so we might hope for the better.
E) Well, there are a lot of factors, such as the hardness of the rock layer, and the pressure.

6. Simon:
- **How is your boy getting on in his new school?**

Betty:

- **Well, he has not said anything negative so far, but you know how difficult it is to adapt to a new environment for a schoolchild.**

Simon:

- ----

Betty:

- **Yes, that's all we can do really.**
A) But don't you ask the school master to have him transferred back to his old school!
B) Do you think it would be useful if his teacher questioned him about this?
C) I know how sensitive he is; he probably did not want to worry you too much.
D) I've been told this is the best school in the region; I wonder what makes people think this way.
E) That's natural. Let's wait and see how he is managing.

7. Matthew:
- **Do you think I should go to dance with Nancy?**

Jenny:

- ----

Matthew:

- **What's wrong with her?**

Jenny:

- **Are you kidding? She's the problem girl of the whole campus.**

- A) Why not? She is friendly and will be free that afternoon, I guess.
B) But she is much shorter than you. She won't be a good partner.
C) Oh, that girl we met in Susan's birthday party, I remember.
D) No, stay away from her if your path crosses hers again.
E) A good idea, I'm sure she'll jump at this offer.

8. Mother:
- **Are you sure you'll get your party dress made instead of buying one from a store?**

Sam:

- **Yes, a friend of mine suggested the most famous tailor in the town.**

Mother:

- ----

Sam:

- **All the clothes he makes fits like a glove.**
A) Do these clothes cost cheaper?
B) Does he make only women's clothes?
C) Have your friends tried the clothes themselves?
D) What makes him that popular?
E) Will you talk about the price?

9. Son:
 - **Why are you upset, mom?**
 Mother:
 - ----
 Son:
 - **But why? I didn't do it on purpose, mom. It was an accident.**
 Mother:
 - **I know, dear, but it was the only thing left from his grandmother.**
 A) How can you let your hamsters go into the cupboard and eat up everything?
 B) What have I done to deserve that? You must be my punishment, Larry.
 C) You shouldn't have broken that vase. Your father will be very angry with you when he realizes that.
 D) No, go to your room and stay there until your father comes home.
 E) You are not supposed to steal anything from anywhere, little boy. You should be ashamed of yourself.

10. Nurse:
 - **Mrs. Daniel brought these flowers this morning.**
 Doctor:
 - **Did she seem completely recovered and happy again?**
 Nurse:
 - ----
 Doctor:
 - **This is the best part of this job.**
 A) To a big extent, except her pale skin.
 B) Actually yes but she wanted some more pills.
 C) She seemed to have got accustomed to her clutch.
 D) Not only that; she expressed her gratitude as well.
 E) She was a bit tired but this is normal after the operation.

11. Husband:
 - **The shop assistant said that these boots are waterproof.**
 Wife:
 - ----
 Husband:
 - **Why do you think so?**
 Wife:
 - **Because they are very cheap and they are not genuine leather.**
 A) I think there is some lie at the bottom of it.
 B) They should be as they are snow boots.
 C) We should change them with the brown ones.
 D) Next time we should buy cheaper ones.
 E) Yes, we paid a fortune for them.

12. John:
 - **I am going to resign from the board.**
 Mark:
 - **You must be kidding. You have always wanted to take part in it.**
 John:
 - ----
 Mark:
 - **Wait for another term, maybe there will be some reforms.**
 A) Yes I will take part but not as a member without any authority.
 B) No steps have been taken in the right direction about the crisis.
 C) Actually I was offered a more challenging position.
 D) When I reach and gain something, I lose my avidity for it.
 E) We should talk to the director first; she'll give us a second opinion.

13. Rick:

- I've always wondered how major European countries managed to develop while most of the raw material lay in all other continents.

John:

- ----

Rick:

- Do you mean the process of colonisation?

John:

- Yes, that's exactly what I mean.

- A) It was not until the Industrial Revolution that the importance of raw materials was realized.
- B) They've combined their technological knowledge with the material imported from all over the world.
- C) But remember that certain nations in Europe are also rich in important minerals.
- D) England has its own reserves of oil, and Germany is rich in coal.
- E) Why bother if you are powerful enough to make others give it in abundance?

14. Fireman:

- We have just received a message. There is a forest fire in the old lighthouse region.

Chief:

- Well, this is within the military zone. There is nothing we can do about it.

Fireman:

- ----

Chief:

- Now, that's what I call quick response. Well done.

- A) The moment the fire started, a group of children were seen to be running in the opposite direction.
- B) Then I think you should inform their authorities as soon as possible.
- C) I've already phoned them up to report it immediately.
- D) But the fire has been showing tendencies of expanding.
- E) Haven't the military abandoned the area to be turned into a recreation ground?

15. Thomas:

- I saw Mary crying her eyes out. What's the problem?

Julie:

- She's had a terrible row with her husband.

Thomas:

- ----

Julie:

- I know, but not as serious as this one.

- A) How come? They looked so happy only this morning!
- B) Actually, I wouldn't be surprised if they didn't, with so much gossip about them.
- C) Do you think she'll manage to make it up with him again?
- D) Her husband must be the one to blame, as usual.
- E) Well, they definitely had so many fights before.

16. Coach:

- We've lost yet another match!

Trainer:

- ----

Director:

- I know! Any suggestions?

Trainer:

- Tell them they'll be out of the team if this is repeated.

- A) Two members from the executive have already told me that they expect this to be the last point lost.
- B) We'll lose our hopes for the finals if another one is lost.
- C) It is because of Alan and Johnson. Fame has blinded them and they didn't show up in the last workout.
- D) Apparently, the other team have played the best so far this season.
- E) Don't you worry! The press will be exaggerating things again and soon everyone will forget.

17. James:

- **Have you seen this controversial film that Mel Gibson directed?**

John:

- **You mean about the last day of Jesus? Yes, I have.**

James:

- **Is it so much provocative against Jewish people as they say in newspapers?**

John:

- ----

- A) I've never met a Jewish person in my life, or may be I have but I don't know it.
- B) I was disappointed to learn that he had only directed it and not acted in it.
- C) One is expecting to see Mel Gibson in the next scene, but he is never showing up.
- D) Not unless you are a Jew and you are a really oversensitive person.
- E) I'm not an expert on historical films, but the scenes in this one are really very realistic.

18. Susan:

- **Stop looking outside! Come and eat your dinner!**

Mark:

- ----

Susan:

- **Well, there are still two days to go. And we'll be indoors most of the time anyway.**

Mark:

- **I know. But I just can't stop worrying.**

- A) No, thanks. I don't feel at all hungry after the few snacks we had before dinner.
- B) I'm not looking outside. I seem to have lost a button off the shirt I was hoping to wear for the party this weekend.
- C) It's been an hour since I phoned Mr Peterson to turn off his car's burglar alarm, and it is still on.
- D) Our son is getting married this Monday and look at this terrible rain!
- E) This time next Monday, our son will be walking down these steps to leave home for his college.

19. Kate:

- ----

Donald:

- **Why don't we start from the study room, the top shelf, for example?**

Kate:

- **Thanks for the guidance! I thought I'd left it at school!**

Donald:

- **Not at all!**

- A) I think I should get a new cupboard installed, don't you think?
- B) Your cat has given birth to four kittens in my room again!
- C) Can you help me find my dictionary?
- D) Do you know if there is anything worth watching on television?
- E) How about painting my room during the weekend?

20. Tourist:

- **Could you tell me how to get to the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, please?**

Receptionist:

- ----

Tourist:

- **Oh, I didn't know that. Then, where do you suggest I should visit?**

Receptionist:

- **There are beautiful old houses and good restaurants in the Citadel.**

- A) If you can wait a second, I can get you a city map with all directions.
- B) In Ankara, distances are not so great to give you a trouble.
- C) Museums in Turkey are closed on Monday, as in elsewhere.
- D) The museum premises used to be an old shopping centre, as you probably know.
- E) Our hotel runs a service bus there every two hours.

21. Tim:
- **I'm afraid I can't attend the meeting this afternoon. My only jacket is at the dry-cleaner's.**

John:

- **Why don't you borrow my jacket? I haven't been asked to join the meeting anyway.**

Tim:

- ----

John:

- **How so smart you are! Why didn't you say so in the beginning?**

- A) Don't you worry. I'll phone my wife to get me another one on her way to work.
B) Actually, it does go with my shirt, too. Can I try it on?
C) In that case, I'll have lost my only excuse for not attending the meeting.
D) They'll deliver mine in an hour or so, I hope.
E) What if something happens to it? You know how clumsy I am.

22. Ralph:
- **Do you want to go to the concert tonight?**

Sam:

- ----

Ralph:

- **All right, then. I will ask Maurice if she wants to come, then.**

Sam:

- **I don't think she will, but take your chance.**

- A) I'd love to, but I have to submit my homework tomorrow. So, I have to study all night.
B) Why not? But I have to ask Maurice if she excuses me from the party she's giving tonight.
C) Yes, certainly. When are you coming to take me?
D) I'm sorry, but I'm already going with Maurice.
E) No, thanks. Maurice and I are going to a friend's house tonight.

23. Tom:
- **Excuse me. Can I have a few slices of bread with my soup, please.**

Waitress:

- **I'm afraid bread is not a part of a traditional Japanese meal, Sir.**

Tom:

- ----

Waitress:

- **I'll see what I can do, Sir.**

- A) In that case, may I cancel the main course and ask for the bill?
B) Still, it is so in my traditional way of drinking soup.
C) Then how do Japanese people know they are full?
D) You sound as if my doctor has been talking to you about my diet!
E) That explains why the main course is so big in Japanese restaurants.

24. Daniel:
- **There are only two days to go before the mid-term test, and I have still not studied the last three chapters.**

Janet:

- ----

Dan:

- **No? But why didn't you tell me earlier?**

Janet:

- **I didn't know you didn't know.**

- A) I'd like to help you but I've got my own stuff to study.
B) And they are the hardest in the whole book.
C) Can't we share them between us and tell each other later?
D) Not everyone will have studied them, apparently.
E) The last four chapters are not included in the test.

25. Tim:
- **Have you checked to make sure you have everything ready for the test?**

Jane:

- **Almost everything. I need to buy a pencil before I enter the examination room.**

Tim:

- ----

Jane:

- **If I knew I could be confident of my first answers, then I might well use it. Since I am not, I'll need something erasable.**

- A) And don't you forget to buy at least two erasers to go with it. I'm sure one or two others will come the test room without one.
B) Modern optic-reader machines still fail to read anything other than the lead mark of a pencil.
C) Also, make sure you have several pages of scrap paper so that you can take notes during the test.
D) Rather than there fashionable clipped pencils, we can get you an ordinary type with a pencil-sharpener.
E) Why don't you use my pen instead? I've just bought it and it is the best quality there is.

26. Matthew:
- **My laser printer stopped printing again!**

Sam:

- **It is not usual for a laser printing to stop operating completely. Have you seen if it is not its electricity connections?**

Matthew:

- ----

Sam:

- **Okay! No need to get offended!**
A) I am be technology-blind but I am not a fool. This was the first thing I checked.
B) The green light is on but I'll see if I can find its manual for quick solutions.
C) I knew I shouldn't have bought this thing in the first place; an inkjet printer could have been sufficient for me.
D) I'd rather call the service people while it is still within the guarantee.
E) It shares the same socket with the monitor, but the monitor is working all right.

27. Alistair:
- **Goodness me! What is this blood of your nose! Have you been fighting?**

Samuel:

- ----

Alistair:

- **Now that's the last straw. When will they do something about it before someone gets seriously hurt?**

Samuel:

- **You mean my situation is not serious enough?**

- A) I have! But it ended much sooner than I expected.
B) This is nothing. You should see the other person's face right now.
C) Fight? If it were a fight, the other person would be walking about bleeding everywhere!
D) This security guard of yours. He insisted on seeing my identity card.
E) Worse than that! I got stuck in the revolving door in the entrance.

28. Tim:
- **I hear you are still looking for your pet dog and you've put up notices everywhere.**

George:

- ----

Tim:

- **Why do you say so?**

George:

- **Every now and then, someone is calling and barking on the phone!**

- A) And it worked too. They've finally found my little doggy!
B) Have you seen them? What do you think of them?
C) And I am still hopeful, to tell you the truth.
D) I am. And I wish I hadn't.
E) You cannot guess how difficult it was to get permission for that.

29. Liz:
- **Is that your house by the sea? It looks so cute in this photo.**

Gary:

- ----

Liz:

- **Oh, is that the one you had to abandon after this landslide?**

Gary:

- **Unfortunately, it is.**

- A) It is, isn't it. Though I rarely find time to go there nowadays.
B) It used to be so, considering its current situation.
C) Yes, that's where we hope to spend our retirement days.
D) This was before we repainted the railings outside.
E) Where did you find that photo? I've been looking for it for weeks.

30. Bill:

- **What time do we need to be at the conference room?**

Jane:

- **The morning session starts at 9 but I'll be there much earlier than that for preparations.**

Bill:

- ----

Jane:

- **I'm afraid it does. Also, I don't think there is anything you might be looking forward to hearing in the morning.**

- A) As I understand it, that means we'll not be leaving home together.
B) Then you wouldn't like me to come with you and be a nuisance, would you?
C) Why hurry so much since many of the speakers will be there anyway!
D) If there is anything I can do to help you, it will be my pleasure, you know.
E) So do the organisers want you to check everything beforehand?

31. Tom:

- **How did the examination go yesterday?**

Jane:

- **As usual. The hardest questions ever.**

Tom:

- ----

Jane:

- **Because that is the reality!**

- A) That's what questions are for. They are designed to test your knowledge.
B) Maybe we should study together for the next exam.
C) So that is to say that you'll be failing once again.
D) With a little bit of concentration, things might improve in the next one.
E) You are always telling the same thing after exams.

32. Mavis:

- ----

John:

- **No, not at all.**

Mavis:

- **Will there be another meeting next week?**

John:

- **That all depends on how much we can complete in the present one.**

- A) Has the chairman come in yet?
B) Do you mind if I ask you a question?
C) Have they already decided on another session?
D) Have the members signed the finalizing document?
E) The secretary is not here. I wonder if there is a problem?

33. Operator:
- **Burnswell Consumer Goods Main Office, can I help you?**

Jenkins:

- **Good afternoon. I bought a microwave oven from your Manchester office last Tuesday and now the timer won't work.**

Operator:

- ----

Jenkins:

- **Thanks a lot. I'm waiting.**

- A) Hold on a second, please. I'll put you through to our technical department.
B) Can you please check whether the oven is still within the guarantee?
C) Could you please set the timer once again tell me exactly what you see on the digital display?
D) If you should return it to the shop, Sir, they'll replace it with a new one with no extra charge.
E) Over microwave ovens rarely cause problems as such. Can you check if it is properly connected to the electricity supply, please?

34. Lenny:
- **I hear you have a part in this new science fiction film scheduled for the next month.**

Mary:

- ----

Lenny:

- **Why do you say that? Didn't you like your performance?**

Mary:

- **It was too brief to perform anything!**

- A) I hope you'll like it as well as I did.
B) And it is due to be a real sensation, I can tell you.
C) I do, if you can call it a part of course.
D) If you can call it a science fiction, yes I have.
E) My first and last experience in the film industry.

35. Peter:
- **So what did the technician tell you about your computer?**

Sam:

- **That it got infected with a virus and I lost some of my operational programmes.**

Peter:

- ----

Sam:

- **Yes; actually the man told me to warn all those who shared files with me.**

- A) I can give you my CD for the latest version of a virus protection software, if you like.
B) Are you sure the virus did not delete all your files?
C) But I thought you had a virus protection programme installed in your computer.
D) I have always wondered how people produce these computer viruses.
E) Oh dear! Which is to say that I might have the same problem!

36. Tom:
- **I don't understand how you can enjoy this rap music!**

Janet:

- ----

Tom:

- **It is calm and soothing, unlike your violent and noisy rap.**

Janet:

- **This is the actual rhythm of life, if you ask me.**

- A) That makes us even, because I can't understand how you enjoy this classical music.
B) As a matter of fact, this is not rap but hiphop, for your information!
C) Perhaps so, but remember that you used to like it only a few months ago.
D) This is because you choose not to understand it and you ignore the whole cultural background there is.
E) What would you like me to listen to, then? Heavy metal, or hard rock?

37. Lecturer:
- **How have you been doing with your term paper? You must already have completed a major part of it.**

Student:

- ----

Lecturer:

- **You sound a bit gloomy about the result.**

Student:

- **I have every reason to be. What if they don't like it despite its size?**

- A) That's so, but quantity does not ensure quality, I'm afraid.
B) I wish I had, but I haven't even started yet.
C) Of course I have! If anything, this will be a masterpiece in its field!
D) With so much effort I have put so far, I'd be surprised if I hadn't.
E) You can consider it as finished; I'm working on one or two final touches.

38. Customer:
- **Can you help me choose a personal computer for my daughter?**

Shop-Assistant:

- ----

Customer:

- **You mean how much I can afford?**

Shop-Assistant:

- **Of course that is something that cannot be ignored at all. But your daughter's age and interests are what I have in my mind.**

- A) In most of today's computers, software for children come as a standard packet.
B) Considering your daughter's age, I'd suggest you wait a few years before you buy one.
C) Definitely; first of all, give me some details.
D) No problem, madam; but this one you are pointing to is the most expensive model here.
E) I don't think it's a good idea to buy this computer for such a small child.

39. Manager:
- **Christmas is approaching and I still haven't decided what to buy for the general staff.**

Secretary:

- **I hope you won't be asking our public relations officer to bring one of two suggestions, as you did last year.**

Manager:

- ----

Secretary:

- **Well, that's a relief. I'm still trying to figure out what I'm going to do with the present from last Christmas.**

- A) I know you don't like her much but she's the only one who can help me out.
B) Actually, I've already done so; she had already prepared a list in advance.
C) Getting to know her tastes so well, I'd rather not.
D) That's a brilliant idea, considering the fact that she knows our employees much better than anyone else.
E) Yes, I remember; her suggestion of an extra ten percent payment thrilled everyone.

40. Thomas:
- **How so tolerant you are with your dog! Don't you think you are spoiling it?**

Peter:

- ----

Thomas:

- **Is that really so? Can it be that you've got the wrong book?**

Peter:

- **You are not funny at all, did you know that?**

- A) Not the least. I'm doing exactly what books on dog training suggest.
B) I don't know any other way; and I don't trust what is written in books on training pets.
C) My vet advised me to smack it a little bit with a newspaper or a book in times like that, but I somehow can't.
D) That's because I'm writing a book on dog behaviour.
E) Why do you say that? I'm teaching it to fetch my book for me.

41. Fireman:
- **I do wish you had phoned us earlier instead of trying to put the fire out on your own.**

Robert:

- **I admit I've been mistaken, but I really didn't think it was going to be that serious.**

Fireman:

- ----

Robert:

- **And it is all thanks to you, officer.**

- A) People usually wait until the last moment before they call us.
- B) As a matter of fact, what you did cost you a latest model car.
- C) I can't understand how you expected to extinguish a kitchen fire with a bucket of water.
- D) Still, the damage is definitely not something beyond repair, if you ask me.
- E) This is what many people tell me when it is too late.

42. Susan:

- **Have you read the latest version of Mr. Annan's plan on the unification of Cyprus?**

Richard:

- ----

Susan:

- **We need someone to get a detailed interview from Minister of Foreign Affairs about it. Do you think you can?**

Richard:

- **Do I think I can! Of course I do!**

- A) Not every single page of it, but I know what is there to know. Why?
- B) As a matter of fact, no. I've been told that both sides will refuse it anyway.
- C) I didn't know we had a copy of it in our archive.
- D) Politics and politicians being out of my interests, I didn't think I had to. Why do you ask?
- E) You mean the one that is almost nine thousand pages? I wonder if Mr. Annan himself has.

43. Thomas:

- **Do you have any plans concerning the semester break?**

Steve:

- **I'll become a bookworm in a library, as usual.**

Thomas:

- ----

Steve:

- **That also sounds intriguing, but I have no time to spare for that.**

- A) I'm planning to rent a car and drive wherever it might take me.
- B) But then, who will stay here to inform us of announcements?
- C) I didn't know you were a holiday freak. Stay here and suffer, then!
- D) My brother offered to help me revise my lesson notes in our holiday house.
- E) You're kidding! Will you be wasting all these days studying?

44. Mary:

- **I tried bungee-jumping several times.**

James:

- **You must be joking! Weren't you afraid at all?**

Mary:

- ----

James:

- **Thank you very much, but no! I'd rather keep on enjoying my tedious life!**

- A) Not really. That's why I tried it several times, actually.
- B) But that's the reason we do it! The excitement and thrill of it!
- C) If you tried it once, you'd see that it is not dangerous at all.
- D) Not the least. Actually, it was not as interesting as I thought it would be.
- E) There were many others who were very scared, but not me!

45. Timothy:
 - **Oh dear! It is so cold in here! Shall I turn the heater on?**
 Thomas:
 - ----
 Timothy:
 - **But how do they expect us to sit here and work!**
 Thomas:
 - **They don't. The boss said we could go home.**
- A) I've already tried that but there is a general power-cut; the burner won't work without electricity.
 B) It is already on. I opened the window for a few minutes to let this cigarette smoke out.
 C) I've already completed the report and handed it in to the boss. We don't need to be here any more.
 D) That's a good idea because I know nothing at all about these new technology electric heaters.
 E) The boss will be very angry if you do. He is trying to economize.

46. Martin:
 - **That's a really nice pullover you're wearing. Is it new?**
 Mary:
 - ----
 Martin:
 - **Really? How forgetful of me!**
 Mary:
 - **How typically a man of you!**
- A) It used to be so. You gave it to me last year for my birthday.
 B) As a matter of fact, it is. I'm sorry I bought it without asking your opinion first.
 C) It isn't but I kept it really well so far; just feel how soft it is.
 D) Will you buy me a new one because this is no longer the fashion?
 E) You don't know it because you were on a business trip when I bought it.

47. Police officer:
 - **Did you call us immediately you saw the body on the pavement?**
 Peter:
 - ----
 Police officer:
 - **That's a normal reaction, I suppose. So, you called us then?**
 Peter:
 - **No. I called an ambulance. Then they called you.**
- A) I dropped my mobile phone twice while I was reporting it to a policewoman.
 B) I didn't call anybody, actually; I was too shocked to react to anything at all.
 C) I didn't know it was a body until you arrived.
 D) I was so frightened that I rushed to the nearest café to phone you.
 E) I'm a first-aid instructor, so I went to see if he was still alive.

48. Susan:
 - **Would you like to have steak or lamb-chops for dinner?**
 Jane:
 - ----
 Susan:
 - **I didn't know you were on a diet. You are already slim enough, I would think.**
 Jane:
 - **No, it is not that. I simply do not eat red meat, that's all.**
- A) Well, neither, if you don't mind. Just a salad will be enough for me.
 B) I'll have the steak, well-done please. But make sure it is not a really big piece.
 C) It doesn't matter, as long as you let me help you cook it.
 D) Whichever one you choose. I'm not too hungry at the moment to make a choice.
 E) Why don't you sit down and let me cook the meal for this time?

49. Peter:

- **I need to attend a very formal party in my faculty; have you got any recommendation to give so that my evening will not be a torture?**

Tom:

- ----

Peter:

- **Come on, be serious. This is really important for me.**

Tom:

- **What do you mean "be serious"? I am serious. Why pretend to be someone else?**

- A) It depends. Will you be going with your wife?
- B) Don't ask me. You know how eccentric my idea can be at times like that.
- C) I can't say I can help you much, because I rarely attend such social occasions.
- D) Put on your favourite suit with a blue tie, and just be yourself.
- E) You can borrow my jacket; it is both clean and most suitable for the occasion.

50. Mother:

- **Have you cleaned your hands before you set down at the table?**

Child:

- ----

Mother:

- **Because you have been playing with mud all day, that's why.**

Child:

- **Yes, but it is clean mud.**

- A) Of course I have. This is why I'm sitting here now.
- B) I don't understand why I have to wash my hands so often!
- C) I wanted to, but it seems Susan has invaded the bathroom!
- D) Yes, but do you know why we still have no hot water?
- E) You should really come and have a look at those delicious mud cakes we made!

51. Bill:

- **Shall I lend you the book after I've finished with it?**

Thomas:

- **It depends what sort of a book it is that you're reading.**

Bill:

- ----

Thomas:

- **No, thanks. I've never found anything interesting about such baseless predictions.**

- A) It is a book about how to use a set of Tarot cards.
- B) A journalist has analyzed the final election results and compiled in a book.
- C) I don't think you have many options to choose from, do you?
- D) It is an autobiography of my favourite science-fiction writer.
- E) Someone argues that the end of the world is in the next ten years.

52. Peter:

- **So, what do you think about the football game on television last night?**

Chris:

- **There was a problem with my satellite connection, so I could not watch the second half?**

Peter:

- ----

Chris:

- **I did. But your place was so noisy that no-one opened the door for me.**

- A) Really? But may I ask why you didn't come downstairs to my flat then?
- B) It was not as exciting as I initially thought, so I went out for a walk instead.
- C) Oh, I didn't know that. If I had known about it, I could have invited you to my flat.
- D) The same thing happened to me a week ago, but luckily we were not watching anything worth watching then.
- E) Then, did you phone the servicemen go come and fix it?

53. Interviewer:
- **So, what are some of the difficulties of playing in a basketball team so many kilometres away from your own country.**

Player:

- ----

Interviewer:

- **Can you explain that?**

Player:

- **Well, whichever country I may be going, the first thing I do upon my arrival is to register to a course to learn the language so that I can be comfortable.**

- A) Except for the daily routine, I spend most of my time next to the telephone, phoning my parents back at home.
B) I don't understand a single word in your language, so I desperately need an interpreter.
C) A lot of my friends have sent me letters and letters to get me to go back, but I'm happy to be here.
D) As a matter of fact, I have just been to pack my things; I'm leaving in a few hours!
E) Nothing is difficult because I always go from the basketball ground to home, and the vice versa the next day.

54. Tim:
- **Hello, Susan told me you wanted to see me.**

Jane:

- ----

Tim:

- **Really? Is there something urgent?**

Jane:

- **I think the same reason why he called me. I have been promoted!**

- A) Susan must have misheard. I didn't say anything like that.
B) I did, but then I decided not to disturb you so late in the evening.
C) Maybe you don't know it but many people have been complaining about your performance.
D) That's old news. Now the boss wants to you, for your information.
E) There was a delay in the dispatch of goods, and I wanted to ask you.

55. Thomas:
- **Do you intend to retire when you've worked long enough?**

Mary:

- ----

Thomas:

- **That's true. But there are also various benefits like the limitless free time and a no-stress life.**

Mary:

- **I don't think this is what I understand from retirement.**

- A) I'd like to but it sounds as if you are preparing yourself to leave this world altogether.
B) After working for so many years in the same office, I think I deserve a peaceful and hopefully productive retirement.
C) I have already. But then I've found another job that requires me to work on flexible hours.
D) I'm really looking forward to it but it is too early to consider such a big change yet.
E) Of course I do. Nothing can stop between me and my hobbies and my endless holidays.

56. Samuel:
- **Haven't I told you not to put any line through unless it is to tell it is the end of the world?**

Secretary:

- ----

Samuel:

- **Then, why didn't you tell me earlier!**

Secretary:

- **Because you left me instructions dictating not to, as you'll remember.**

- A) I'm only calling to ask if you'll need me, Sir. I'll miss the last bus if I don't leave now.
B) Do you remember the secretary you had before me. Well, she is here to visit you!
C) I won't be here tomorrow morning, Sir. Do you think you can manage on your own?
D) In a sense, it is. There's a fire in our factory, the chief engineer asked me to tell you.
E) Oh, I'm sorry. For a moment, I thought the meeting was finished.

57. Mary:
- **I'm surprised that you look as fresh as you did this morning.**

Mark:

- ----

Mary:

- **Is that so? How come?**

Mark:

- **I really don't know. I was beginning to fear that such days were over.**

- A) I may look so but I'm far from it. I feel I may collapse here any moment.
- B) As a matter of fact, I've had the most quiet day at work and on the way back home.
- C) I didn't go to work and made up an excuse, but my boss saw me leaving the cinema!
- D) Just as I was completing my daily work when there was a general power cut.
- E) Wasn't it you who told me this morning that I looked so awful?

58. Kim:

- **What's wrong with these waiters? They all look the other direction when I call them!**

Sam:

- ----

Kim:

- **Instead of that, why don't we leave here and go somewhere else?**

Sam:

- **That's also a good idea.**

- A) I think that's part of their training. They don't want to disturb people when they are eating.
- B) I don't know why we came here in the first place!
- C) I think I'll go and bring one here so that we can give our order.
- D) Oh, haven't I told you? I've already given our order; you were in the toilet then.
- E) That's because there's this famous film star sitting at a table there.

59. Student:

- **Excuse me. Do you know where the registration office is?**

Clerk:

- ----

Student:

- **But there is not a single sign telling that it is!**

Clerk:

- **This is because we are moving to the next building tomorrow.**

- A) Of course I do because we are standing in it at the moment.
- B) I'm afraid it's where you came from, about three blocks from here.
- C) I'm sorry, but I have no idea. Why don't you ask the secretary over there?
- D) Registration office? I didn't know we had one.
- E) You don't need to register in person. You can go to the library and register online.

60. Simon:

- **The conference hall is just around that corner over there.**

Tom:

- **That's what you said three corners before that!**

Simon:

- **What do you mean?**

Tom:

- ----

- A) Let's keep walking and we'll sure be there soon.
- B) Have you gone through your speech once again?
- C) I must confess that I hadn't expected that we could find our way so easily.
- D) That we are lost and it's all thanks to you!
- E) You get in and I'll make a short phone call before I join you.

61. Thomas:
- **My mom phoned me early this morning; they are coming for dinner tonight.**

May:

- ----

Thomas:

- **Why? Don't we have enough food for six?**

May:

- **For six, did you say! So your brothers are coming as well!**

- A) That's bad news. It was my cleaning day today and I am dying for a bit of a rest.
B) And you tell that to me right now, at seven in the evening!
C) But you said in the morning we were going to have our dinner out in a restaurant!
D) Then I'll have to cook something else. Your father doesn't like celery.
E) Well, OK, but you will help me serve, promise?

62. Peter:
- **My parents are planning to move to the country.**

Sam:

- ----

Peter:

- **This is not certain yet; I might go with them or rent a flat of my own here.**

Sam:

- **You'd bored to death in the country.**

- A) Really? What do they expect to find there?
B) And I think it was you who imposed the idea on them.
C) Good for them. But what about you?
D) So will they sell their flat here in town?
E) Your father will change his mind after the first winter there.

63. Susan:
- **Don't throw that newspaper away.**

Malcolm:

- **Why not? This is from Wednesday last week.**

Susan:

- ----

Malcolm:

- **Then copy them down somewhere else. I don't want rubbish around.**

- A) I want to put it in a separate place for recycling.
B) Have you checked whether there is anything wrapped in it?
C) I haven't read the article on obesity yet.
D) I'd jotted down a few phone numbers on it.
E) I'll cut out a picture from the last page.

64. Sue:
- **We went to the film you recommended, but there was a technical problem in the second half.**

Dick:

- **You mean you left the cinema without seeing the rest of the film?**

Sue:

- ----

Dick:

- **Still, the pleasure of watching a film in its entirety will have been lost.**

- A) They told to keep our tickets and come back any day we wanted.
B) To make things worse, I seem to have lost the ticket as well.
C) Actually, I went back at a later time the same day and watched the rest of it.
D) No, it wasn't that bad; only the sound made an echo, which made the film funnier.
E) To tell the truth, I didn't find the film as interesting as you told it to be.

65. Susan:
- **Helen has phoned to tell that Peter is in hospital. He has broken a bone while fixing the air-conditioner.**
- Tom:
- **Oh dear! Not again!**
- Susan:
- ----
- Tom:
- **Not that. He is always trying to dismantle this antique air-conditioner of his, without any success.**
- A) Maybe he should have phoned us so that we could have taken him there sooner.
B) Helen has the habit of exaggerating things a bit, you know.
C) I'll go and change in a minute; you call a taxi in the meantime.
D) Shall we go together and visit him there?
E) What? You mean this is not the first time he's broken a bone?

66. Jackson:
- **I feel a bit dizzy. Do I have an important appointment in the afternoon?**
- Secretary:
- ----
- Jack:
- **That can wait. I don't think I can see anyone before my blood pressure is back to normal.**
- Secretary:
- **I'll see to it.**
- A) Why don't you lean back a minute while I give your neck a massage?
B) The union representatives asked to talk to you about the latest pay rise.
C) We'd already cleared your day off appointments, if you remember.
D) Would you like me to get you an aspirin?
E) Your wife phoned and asked me to remind you to do shopping after work.

67. Pete:
- **Have you found the bag you lost yesterday?**
- Mary:
- ----
- Pete:
- **Why do you say so? What's wrong?**
- Mary:
- **Someone had already emptied the contents.**
- A) The lost-and-found office did a good job.
B) No luck. But I'm still hopeful.
C) No, but I have a pretty good guess about who might have taken it.
D) Yes, but I wish I hadn't.
E) The bag itself isn't important, naturally.

68. Student:
- **Excuse me, but what am I expected to do here?**
- Invigilator:
- **Don't ask me any questions now that the test has started. The instructions are quite clear.**
- Student:
- ----
- Invigilator:
- **You seem to be the only one to think this way because everybody else is busy answering the questions.**
- A) Well, to me, they are not so at all!
B) They can hardly readable! Can I change the test paper?
C) The instructions are okay. My problem is with the questions themselves.
D) Can I leave early if I complete the test early?
E) Will I be penalized for any incorrect answer?

69. Boss:
- **Mr Peters, can I have the Olsen report for a minute, please?**

Peters:

- **We are still having it typed, Sir. I have the draft copy only.**

Boss:

- ----

Peters:

- **I'm bringing it right away, Sir.**
A) Then get it done immediately because Mr Olsen will be here now.
B) That'll do. I just need to check a few details.
C) Haven't you told me it is almost over?
D) Make sure that My Olsen signs it as soon as it is completed.
E) I can barely read your handwriting, so forget it.

70. Jim:

- **It says here in the paper that the government is considering the construction of a nuclear plant.**

Thomas:

- **Again! So many times they have proposed a plan and so many times they have faced reactions.**

Jim:

- ----

Thomas:

- **So did they the last time, but with no result.**
A) Their spokesman has already announced the site for the plant.
B) It seems that they didn't learn from previous experience.
C) Doesn't the report tell them it requires ultra-high technology?
D) But they look quite determined this time.
E) It appears that environmentalists failed to persuade the cabinet.

71. Jane:

- **I want to have my hair dyed to a lighter colour.**

Hairdresser:

- ----

Jane:

- **Still, I feel like a bit of a change.**

Hairdresser:

- **Then let's select a colour for you.**

- A) If you ask me, your hair looks perfect as it is.
B) Do you have enough time for the dying and cutting?
C) Sure! We also make a discount if you choose from one of our sponsor products.
D) Why not? How about a lighter shade of hazelnut then?
E) Don't you think you should get your parents' permission for this first?

72. Tom:

- ----

Agatha:

- **Maybe it is for professionals only, not for the layman like you are.**

Tom:

- **I don't think so. Otherwise, it wouldn't be in the Sunday edition of the newspaper.**

Agatha:

- **Can it be that you haven't been concentrating enough?**

- A) I can't find the second part of this article anywhere.
B) I've read this article at least three times and I haven't understood anything at all.
C) The writer of this article obviously doesn't know what she's talking about.
D) Few articles I have read so far have been so eloquently worded as this one!
E) I don't understand how you can spend so much time to read such a short article.

73. Student:
- **Excuse me. Can you tell me where the registration office is, please?**

Receptionist:

- ----

Student:

- **Oh, then I can walk up there, can't I?**

Receptionist:

- **Provided you leave an identification card here, yes.**

- A) On a busy day, a teacher will have to run up and down the steps several times.
- B) It is one floor up, next to the photocopy room.
- C) Nobody is allowed to get in without presenting a valid identification card.
- D) Our registration staff are having a meeting at the moment.
- E) Take the lift to the third floor and ask again.

74. Thomas:
- **So, what are your plans for the next semester?**

Jane:

- **Just the usual ones. I'll have three lessons so that I can complete my credit.**

Thomas:

- ----

Jane:

- **I definitely do so. Why should I spend one more year here just for a lesson or two?**

- A) It seems you intend to graduate as quickly as possible.
- B) Don't you think it will be so hard to study several lessons at the same time?
- C) In other words, you'll have become a diploma-holder in a three months' time.
- D) Then what do you suggest I should do? Can I manage so many subjects?
- E) What about those two lessons that you dropped last semester? Are you taking them too?

75. Max:
- **The boss gave me this case report in English and asked me to write down a report about it in Turkish until tomorrow afternoon.**

James:

- ----

Max:

- **Easier said than done! I'm neither an expert on this topic nor a proficient translator.**

James:

- **But it can't be that difficult, since the boss thought you would be able to do it.**

- A) Shall I help you read and translate the report so that you can save time?
- B) All you need to do is to underline essential points in key paragraphs and translate them into Turkish.
- C) Let's find a translating office on the Internet. They work wonders in a really short time.
- D) Since the report is so much bulky, I suggest you tell the boss you won't be able to do.
- E) The task can be easier to complete if we work together in separate parts of the report at the same time.

76. Susan:
- **Whatever has happened to your nose?**

Liz:

- **I fell while ice-skating and hit it badly.**

Susan:

- ----

Liz:

- **I know, but my mother thinks it is an elegant sport, just suited for a young girl my age!**

- A) Oh dear! But professional skaters look so beautiful on the ice-rink, even if when they fall!
- B) And this is the second time, isn't it? I think you should start thinking about quitting.
- C) I wonder if all champion skaters had accidents like these before they became proficient in this sport.
- D) There's sure to be accidents like that; the important thing is to be determined enough to carry on.
- E) Well, this is the only way one learns it, it seems. The harder way the better.

77. Arthur:

- **Could you possibly park your car in a different place? This place is inconvenient for the moment.**

Mary:

- ----

Arthur:

- **It is only temporary. We are going to asphalt the whole street this afternoon.**

Mary:

- **Oh, why didn't you say that in the beginning? Now, how shall I find a good parking place?**

- A) I'm parking here for a minute only; I'll collect my daughter from the kindergarten.
- B) All right, but let me know as soon as you finish your work here.
- C) I would but make sure that no other person parks in my place, will you?
- D) It is so easy for you to say "inconvenient"! All the parking places are full by now!
- E) What do you mean "inconvenient"? This is my usual parking place!

78. Boss:

- **Mrs Bingham, will you urgently come to my office with an empty jug, please!**

Mrs Bingham:

- **Yes, but what is the jug for?**

Boss:

- ----

Mary:

- **Oh dear! I'm coming before poor things die.**

- A) I've accidentally broken the aquarium here.
- B) Doesn't anybody water these office plants ever?
- C) I called the cafeteria for water but they probably forgot it.
- D) I've forgotten to put these flowers in a vase.
- E) There is a big leak in the water fountain here.

79. Susan:

- **We are going to the cinema this evening; would you like to join us?**

Peter:

- ----

Susan:

- **We haven't decided yet. All we want to do is have some good time, that's all.**

Peter:

- **This is not something I'm used to, but it's okay with me.**

- A) Sure, but it all depends on which film we'll be watching
- B) Actually, I was going to ask you the same thing. How did you know that?
- C) I'd love to but I've already watched the film
- D) Who else is coming? Am I the only boy in the group?
- E) Why not? Where are we meeting, then?

80. Oliver:

- **I'm looking for last month's issue of Sports Illustrated; do you have one?**

Shop Assistant:

- ----

Oliver:

- **I don't know if it's worth it; all I want is a short article on violence in sport.**

Shop Assistant:

- **Then why don't you try their internet site? There might be an archive service there.**

- A) There's only this one that I'm reading; you can get it free if you like.
- B) I'm afraid they're all sold out; but I can order one for you, if you want.
- C) There are several copies over there, on the shelf next to the door.
- D) Yes we have, but it's a bit tattered I'm afraid; you can buy it half price, of course.
- E) You mean the issue they have withdrawn because of a hoax about Magic Johnson?

81. Wife:
- **Will you please stop walking up and down the room? You're irritating me.**
Husband:
- **It's because of this pain in my kidney! It's been getting worse for the past hour!**
Wife:
- ----
Husband:
- **I didn't want to make you worry, but it is almost intolerable now!**
A) So that's why you've been sweating so much. Would you like me to get you a clean shirt?
B) Dear oh dear! Shall I prepare you a hot bath so that you can lie in it for a while?
C) It must be this infection again. You should have taken this antibiotics when the doctor recommended you to do so.
D) Why don't you take a pain-killer? We still have some aspirin, don't we?
E) You are unbelievable! Why didn't you tell me before?

82. Tom:
- **Have you read this novel everyone's talking about? What was its name? Da Vinci's Code, I think.**
James:
- ----
Tom:
- **Why do you speak so definite?**
James:
- **There are at least ten different books that contradict to what is argued in the book, that's why.**
A) Of course not; and I don't see any reason why I should.
B) Hasn't it been the best selling book for the last three or four weeks?
C) Highly popular books are not to be missed! One needs a current topic to talk about!
D) The title is quite intriguing because I didn't know Da Vinci had a code.
E) The writer seems to have been very selective in including information into his book.

83. Thomas:
- **Hi, Susan! Are you having fun?**
Susan:
- ----
Thomas:
- **Why is that? Don't you like crowded parties?**
Susan:
- **I do like them, but I'm so tired that I can hardly enjoy myself.**
A) I used to, when I was much younger. Now that I'm here to solve the problem, stand aside for a moment, will you?
B) Hi, Thomas. I didn't think they would invite you, too.
C) I can't say I am. Especially tonight.
D) I've just made a quick calculation and the result is really encouraging.
E) Music is good, food is professional, and I have a dance partner. So, yes, I think I am.
84. Alan:
- **I don't understand this. I've bought this packet of seeds for a house plant and it says "Show every thirty centimetres" on the packet.**
Derek:
- **There is probably a spelling mistake. I'm sure the word "show" should be "sow".**
Alan:
- **Right you are! But how did you know?**
Derek:
- ----
A) I didn't think it would be so difficult to translate a simple sentence like that one.
B) Does it also tell you whether to keep it exposed to direct sunlight?
C) I bought a house plant like this one a month ago, but haven't had the time to open the packet yet.
D) It is so obvious, isn't it? What else can it be?
E) The instruction of the packet is half thorn, actually.

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA

Aşağıdaki sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

1. **2003 was in no way a successful year for the Bush government in the USA. It was in this year that the President confronted greatest criticism about the Iraq issue. ----. Indeed, he was even forced to set up an independent commission to research into them although he had initially been against the idea for reasons of national security.**
- A) As it became evident that Iraq possessed no such chemical warfare as CIA reports had stated, people started questioning the reason for the war
- B) American representative to the region, Paul Bremer, completed the first draft for a new Iraqi constitution
- C) Finally, Saddam Hussein was captured and this was a moment of relief for the President
- D) Moreover, it was a year when American representatives around the world became targets of terrorists activities
- E) What is more, a suicide bomb attack resulted in the death of the UN representative for Iraq
2. **Although Africa represents less than 10 per cent of the world's population, the continent now contains more than 60 per cent of HIV infections among adults. ----. These people become infected mainly through medical transfusions or blood-clotting factors. There are also millions of babies in Africa born to HIV-infected mothers.**
- A) AIDS in western Africa is also caused by HIV-2, a closely related "cousin" of HIV-1
- B) And, unlike in developed countries, more than 90 per cent of HIV infection in this continent is thought to be due to heterosexual transmission
- C) Even with HIV-2, the spread of the disease outside Africa is rare
- D) On a global scale, the AIDS epidemic continues a frightful expansion
- E) Sex between men remains the commonest exposure category, accounting for 74 per cent of all cases of AIDS

Karacem Prestige English

Karacem Prestige English

3. **A lingua franca (Italian "Frankish language") is a language used over a wide geographic area as a means of communication by people who have no other language in common. ----. As exploration opened up new areas of trade, other lingua francas developed, especially in the New World and the Far East.**
- A) A lingua franca may be a pidgin, like Bazaar Malay, a simplified variety of Malay spoken in the former Netherlands Indies and British Malaya
- B) A pre-existing, unsimplified language may also be used as a lingua franca, for example, French, the language of 18th-century diplomacy
- C) English, used in modern India, is a means of communication both in government offices and among scholars
- D) Swahili, spoken today throughout East Africa, developed about two hundred years ago, before European explorers could witness its origins
- E) The term is derived from Lingua Franca, a simplified compromise language, based on Italian, with admixtures, used in the Mediterranean area by traders in the Middle Ages
4. **As far as tourism is concerned, Italy and Spain remain to be the leading countries in the Mediterranean. ----. What makes this provision possible is the fact that prices are regulated for the economic level of domestic tourists but the payment is in foreign currency.**
- A) Competition from several African countries and Turkey, however, is a threat both to Italy and Spain
- B) In fact, Spain has enjoyed the luxury of turning down hundreds of thousands of tourists due to a shortage of accommodation facilities
- C) Many hotels and similar establishments in these countries have been suffering from recession for some time
- D) Turkey, however, has been gaining momentum in the sector by providing good quality at a discount
- E) Yet, many other countries in the region have entered the sector with huge campaigns and big discounts

5. **Voodoo is the religion of Haiti, also practised in Cuba, Trinidad, Brazil, and the southern United States, especially Louisiana. ----. Some elements of this kind are the use of candles, bells, crosses, and prayers and the practices of baptism and making the sign of the cross.**

- A) During the ritual the worshippers invoke the gods by drumming, dancing, singing, and feasting, and the gods take possession of the dancers
- B) The holy spirits, loa, which may vary from cult to cult, are African tribal gods that are usually identified with Roman Catholic saints
- C) The rituals of voodoo are often led by a priest, called a houngan, or a priestess, called a mambo
- D) Voodoo combines elements of Roman Catholicism and tribal religions of western Africa, particularly Benin
- E) Voodoo cults worship a high god, Bon Dieu; ancestors or, more generally, the dead; twins; and spirits called loa

6. **The six major continents are Africa, Antarctica, Australia, Eurasia, North America, and South America. ----. Each continent is embedded within denser rock forming one of the seven rigid 100-km-thick lithospheric plates making up the cold surface layer of the planet. The plates, and therefore the continents, are moving relative to one another.**

- A) There may have been a "cycle" of supercontinent formation and breakup linked to cycles of mineralization globally
- B) Moreover, the sedimentary basins in which the world's hydrocarbon resources are concentrated were mostly formed in the real or abortive breakup of supercontinents
- C) The high elevation of these discrete masses of rock, relative to the floor of the oceans, results from their low density
- D) Whether or not that is the case, breakup of supercontinents has clearly been responsible for global redistribution of ore deposits
- E) Evidence of older rifted continental margins, for example surrounding Laurentia and on the Pacific margins of South America, Antarctica, and Australia, point to the existence of older supercontinents

7. **A chimney is a vertical hollow structure of masonry, steel, or reinforced concrete, built to convey gaseous products of combustion from a building or process facility. ----. The height and diameter of a chimney determine the draft. For adequate draft, small industrial boilers and home heating systems depend entirely upon the enclosed column of hot gas.**

- A) A chimney or stack must be designed to withstand lateral loads from wind pressure or seismic forces
- B) A chimney should be high enough to furnish adequate draft and to discharge the products of combustion without causing local air pollution
- C) Small chimneys used in residential construction are commonly made of brick or unreinforced masonry, while stacks are usually made of steel
- D) The inner shell serves mainly to convect the gases, while the outer shell withstands the wind or seismic loads
- E) Tall steel chimneys of small diameter cannot economically be made self-supporting

8. ----. **The process may be used on fiber, yarn, or fabric. Prior to the bleaching of a fabric, preliminary purification processes should be used. These processes remove applied encrustants (desizing) and natural encrustants (scouring or boil-off) so that the bleaching agent may act uniformly on the material free of impediment.**

- A) The fabric off the loom is called gray, grey, or greige goods to distinguish it from the partially or completely finished fabric
- B) Bleaching is also classified as a purification process and varies with the content of the substrate or fibrous content of the material
- C) Cellulosics are slashed primarily with starches which may be removed with enzymes of the malt
- D) Bleaching is the process in which natural colouring matter is removed from a fiber to make it white
- E) The process of the use of enzymes is thus a time-temperature inverse relationship activity which may accomplish the desizing

9. **Desertification involves the impoverishment of vegetation and soil resources. Key characteristics include the degradation of natural vegetation cover and undesirable changes in the composition of forage species, deterioration in soil quality, decreasing water availability, and increased soil erosion from wind and water. desertification is a global problem. ----.**

- A) Some authorities believe that climate change threatens the country
- B) Various stages of it can be seen in most of the world's drylands
- C) Thus, it may be that the causal factors of desertification, whether climate change or human activities, depend on the time scale being addressed
- D) Likewise, much of the Mediterranean littoral has experienced varying degrees of desertification from excessive resource use beginning in the Roman era
- E) The reason was the drought in the African Sahel which began in 1968 and which by 1973 had resulted in at least 100,000 deaths

10. **Bicycle is a vehicle consisting of two wheels, steered by handlebars, and propelled by an arrangement of pedals and gears driven by the feet. The name of the modern vehicle dates from 1869. ----. From the 1960s onward, air pollution from car exhaust has caused increasing concern, and the popularity of cycling has increased tremendously.**

- A) As a result, in many cities cycle lanes and special cycle paths were set up
- B) In China the bicycle is the most widely used vehicle
- C) In countries such as the Netherlands and Denmark, bicycles are an important means of travel
- D) The growing emphasis on physical fitness in modern times added to this popularity
- E) Various precursors of this machine were known as velocipedes, from a French name dating from the late 18th century

11. ----. **The former is received by climbers through lessons from one of the many local clubs in all parts of the world. Others learn from experienced friends or professional guides.**

- A) Although mountain climbing has risks, proper training and advanced techniques now ensure safety
- B) Because so many of the early climbing enthusiasts were scientists or writers, or both, the field is unusually rich in descriptive literature
- C) Current trends in climbing favour ascents made by small parties
- D) Summits such as Everest are now being successfully gained during autumn and winter months
- E) Women are playing an increasingly important part in mountaineering

12. ----. **For one thing, he had forbidden alcohol and hashish consumption in the capital while he himself was a heavy drinker. But he maintained his rigid regimentation until his early death.**

- A) Despite his efforts to put an to the ongoing recession, Murat IV did not achieve much
- B) In the time when Murat IV came to power, the country was in a total mood of lethargy
- C) Murat IV of the Ottoman Empire is known today for his sudden inspections while in disguise
- D) A huge and powerful sultan, Murat IV grabbed the throne immediately after his highly popular brother had been slaughtered
- E) Murat IV, one of the last in a line of powerful sultans, was unpopular both within his court and within his capital city

13. ----. Graffiti of this nature are abundant in ancient Egyptian and Roman art. Many casual ancient graffiti, scratched on walls by passers-by, have been unearthed, the most famous of which is a caricature of Christ on the cross, found on the Palatine Hill in Rome in 1856.

- A) Graffiti techniques involving the incising of gold leaf in illustrated manuscripts were common in the Middle Ages
- B) The term graffiti also applies to drawings or inscriptions casually inscribed on walls
- C) Graffito, also graffiti, in art, is the technique of producing a design by cutting through a surface layer of paint or plaster to reveal a contrasting layer below
- D) The façades of Renaissance palaces often sported differently coloured coats of plaster in graffiti effects
- E) The term graffiti is usually extended to include any technique in art that involves incising with a sharp instrument a design on stone or plaster

14. Glasnost (openness) is a policy implemented by Mikhail Gorbachev, leader of the USSR from 1985 to 1991, together with the policy of perestroika. ----. It allowed public debate on political issues and therefore encouraged criticism of Soviet policies and society.

- A) The failings of Soviet society became apparent and the economic reform programme faltered
- B) The longer term future of the media and public opinion remained uncertain
- C) Gorbachev also allowed the release of a number of political prisoners, and the emigration of some "refuseniks", or dissidents
- D) In 1991 Gorbachev was ousted from power in an abortive coup d'état and succeeded by Boris Yeltsin
- E) While perestroika concentrated on the economic restructuring of the Soviet Union, glasnost was to relax the restrictive policies that prevented freedom of speech

15. Tsunami is a large ocean wave generated by an undersea earthquake. ----. Another possible cause is an undersea landslide or volcanic eruption. Most tsunamis originate along the so-called Ring of Fire, a zone of volcanoes and seismic activity, 32,500 km long, that encircles the Pacific Ocean.

- A) But they have nothing to do with the daily pattern of high and low tides
- B) By the time it reaches the shore, it may become a towering wall of water 15 m high or more, capable of destroying entire coastal settlements
- C) The wave is thought to be triggered when the ocean floor is tilted or offset during the quake
- D) On entering shallow coastal waters, the wave, which may have been only about half a metre high out at sea, suddenly begins growing rapidly
- E) Since 1819, for example, about 40 tsunamis have struck the Hawaiian Islands

16. Cholesterol in itself is not contained in food, other than egg yolk. It is synthesized in the body, mainly in the liver. ----. It is also the basis of the body's manufacture of bile salts.

- A) The amount of cholesterol present in the blood ranges from 3.6 to 7.8 m.mol/litre
- B) People with an inherited disease have a blood cholesterol level of around 18 m.mol/litre
- C) It plays a vital role in the repair of membranes and the production of sex hormones
- D) When saturated solid fats are added to the diet, the amount of cholesterol in the blood increases
- E) Food high in unsaturated fats include olive oil and oily fish

17. **Discovered in the 1960s, quasars are the energetic nuclei of very distant galaxies. The spectral lines of quasars display very large "red shifts". ----. Also, that we see them by light that left them when the universe was only 20 per cent of its present age.**

- A) Because this shift is proportional to distance, this means that they are among the most distant of cosmological objects
- B) They are so bright that a quasar masks the light from the surrounding galaxy, just as the light from a pocket torch could not be seen in the glare from a searchlight
- C) Often quasars occur in extremely distant clusters of galaxies
- D) Some of these objects are receding from us at speeds of 80 per cent of the speed of light or more
- E) They display what the universe was like some 3 billion years after the big bang

18. ----. **Much of the system now in place was created in an explosion of invention that began around 1890 and was largely completed by 1910. Cities all over the world were transformed as motor vehicles and electric lights replaced horse-drawn carriages and gas lamps.**

- A) In this new century, modern devices could lead to a new generation of mass-produced machines that cleanly and efficiently provide the energy
- B) A series of revolutionary new technologies, including advanced solar cells, wind turbines, and fuel cells are forcing their way in the market
- C) It has been nearly a century since the world has had a comparable opportunity to change its energy system
- D) Key technologies have already been developed and commercialized, but they only occupy small niche markets
- E) Technologies that had prevailed for centuries became obsolete in a matter of years, and the 20th century emerged as the age of fossil fuels

19. **A 48-year-old Australian man who received a transplanted hand and forearm from a deceased human donor has gained the ability to bend and then straighten each finger on his new hand. ----. The patient must take powerful drugs to suppress the body's immune response to fight this rejection.**

- A) Earl Owen, the Australian surgeon leading the international team that performed the limb transplant, said he was confident that should rejection occur, the drugs would effectively control the reaction
- B) Adding to the risk, limb transplants are more likely to be rejected than organ transplants
- C) Experts said the patient still faced a strong risk of rejection, a process in which the body's immune system attempts to destroy transplanted tissues
- D) If ultimately successful the procedure, performed in France, would represent the first successful limb transplant in history
- E) It would take over a year to learn if the new hand will actually function, and whether nerve regeneration will enable the patient to feel sensations such as hot or cold

20. ----. **Yet, not one was successful until 1938 when the Hungarian inventor Georg Biro invented a viscous, oil-based ink that could be used with such a pen. Early ball-point pens did not write well; they tended to skip, and the slow-drying oil-based ink smudged easily.**

- A) As early as the 19th century, attempts had been made to manufacture a pen with a rolling ball tip
- B) The ball-point pen had several advantages over the fountain pen: the ink was waterproof and almost unerasable; the pen could write on many kinds of surfaces
- C) The ink formula was improved for smoother flow and faster drying
- D) Soon the ball-point replaced the fountain pen as the universal writing tool
- E) The pressure required to feed the ink was ideal for making carbon copies

21. The explosion in popularity of the PC began in earnest with the introduction of the International Business Machines (IBM) PC in 1980. ----. The widespread use of the PC, in turn, laid the groundwork for a global Internet that has already attracted 265 million users—a user base that has doubled every year.

- A) It is now commonplace for people to describe this entire development as a “new economy”
- B) The Information Revolution is comparable in scope and significance to the Industrial Revolution of the 19th century
- C) Since then, this revolution has accounted for the distribution of some 200 million personal computers throughout the world
- D) The Internet is the platform on which digital bits can travel on
- E) Now that humans have invented and built a “road”, there has been a corresponding explosion of growth in new devices, businesses, services, and forms of entertainment and information

22. Polygamy is a form of marriage in which a man has more than one wife at the same time. As far as the husband may be concerned, polygamy is an attractive form of marriage for several reasons. ----. It also provides increased sexual availability and companionship. Moreover, it attracts greater social status and prestige to be able to afford to look after more than one wife.

- A) It has been widely practised at various times in many societies throughout the world
- B) Nowhere, however, has polygamy ever been the only form of marriage in any society; usually only the rich and powerful men have been able to maintain polygamous families
- C) It means greater economic contributions from the wives to the household income
- D) The word polygamy is often used as a synonym for polygyny
- E) It is still common in Muslim countries and some parts of Africa where it is legal under Islamic law

23. ----. The suit was brought by an estimated 60,000 former and current non-smoking airline stewards who claimed they were made ill by second-hand cigarette smoke. The settlement required these companies to pay a total of \$300 million to finance a research centre dedicated to investigating smoking-related illnesses.

- A) If individuals wish to sue the tobacco companies, however, the companies agreed to assume the burden of proving that passive smoking does not cause lung cancer
- B) A class action is a lawsuit filed by one or more plaintiffs on behalf of everyone with the same grievance
- C) On October 10, 1997, four large tobacco companies settled the first class-action lawsuit ever related to second-hand smoke
- D) The tobacco industry avoided admitting a link between passive smoking and disease, but the settlement paved the way for other groups
- E) The United States Environmental Protection Agency estimates that second-hand-smoke exposure causes 3,000 deaths per year, from cancer and other ailments

24. At the height of the Cold War, the US military developed and tested a fleet of high-flying airplanes called the U-2 and the SR-71 Blackbird. ----. In order to maintain the project's secrecy, as well as to minimize people's fears of an invasion by extraterrestrials, the CIA and the Air Force debunked the sightings, claiming they were caused by temperature inversions, ice crystals, and other natural phenomena.

- A) The United States Air Force and the CIA attributed the mysterious objects to natural phenomena
- B) This led the Air Force to make misleading and deceptive statements to the public
- C) In fact, at least half of the UFO sightings were apparently related to atmospheric conditions
- D) The planes were occasionally spotted flying very fast at high altitudes and were mistaken for UFOs
- E) In order to allay public fears and to protect an extraordinarily sensitive national security project, little was told the public

25. ----. Of these, particularly noteworthy was the large concentrations of the population in urban centres. Also, there was the growth of a large and relatively prosperous middle class susceptible to the appeals of increased advertising. Moreover, there came the introduction of mass methods of manufacture.

- A) The development of certain mechanical aids were useful in conducting commercial operations, for example, telephones, billing machines, and electric lighting
- B) During the last decades the changing character of competition in retailing has challenged traditional department stores
- C) Supermarkets added non-grocery items and increased the scope of their merchandise offerings
- D) The monetary value of department store sales increased steadily during the first half of the 20th century
- E) Various economic and social changes that took place during the last few decades of the 19th century ensured the success of the department store

26. Acting implies impersonation, and most plays require the creation of complex characters with distinct physical and psychological attributes. ----. Thus, performing may range from executing simple tasks to displaying skill without impersonation, to believably re-creating historical or fictional characters, to exercising the virtuoso techniques of dancers and singers.

- A) Certain types of Asian theatre used to require several years of formal training
- B) The choreographer rehearses the dancers, and the musical director rehearses the singers
- C) In the broadest sense, however, a performer is someone who does something for an audience
- D) The director and cast of modern productions generally rehearse from two to six weeks, although certain European subsidized theatres have the luxury of several months' rehearsal time
- E) If a new play is being rehearsed, the playwright is usually present to change lines and to rearrange, add, or delete scenes as necessary

27. ----. John Wesley Hyatt developed a method of pressure-working cellulose nitrate of low nitration that had been plasticized with camphor and a minimum of alcohol solvent. His product, patented under the trademark Celluloid, was used in the manufacture of objects ranging from dental plates to men's collars.

- A) Despite its flammability and liability to deterioration when exposed to light, Celluloid achieved a notable commercial success
- B) Other plastics were introduced gradually over the next few months. Plastics have an ever-widening range of uses in both the industrial and consumer sectors
- C) The development of plastics began about 1860, after a firm manufacturing billiard and pool balls, offered a prize for a satisfactory substitute for natural ivory
- D) Three of the ways in which plastics can be categorized are by the polymerization process, by their processibility, and by their chemical nature
- E) Dentists from all nations have long been pursuing a debate on how to remove dental plates

28. The curling of hair was so popular in Athens that it gave rise to the first professional hairdressers. In Rome, men were, generally, beardless and short-haired. Roman women in republican days wore their hair in simple styles. ----. The Germanic and Celtic tribes of northern Europe sported beards and long hair; short hair was a mark of slavery or of punishment.

- A) Hairstyles have played an important part in the cultural identity of men and women since prehistoric times
- B) The process may involve cutting, plucking, curling, braiding, bleaching, dyeing, powdering, oiling, or adding false hair or ornaments
- C) They curled, dyed, and plaited their long hair, sometimes adding gold dust or gold and silver ornaments
- D) Hairdressing is arranging or otherwise altering the hair for enhanced beauty, for practicality, or to indicate status
- E) Those of the Empire adopted elaborately curled and braided coiffures, often filled out with blonde hair taken from German prisoners of war

29. An Irish nationalist political party, Sinn Fein appeared in various forms throughout modern Irish history, initially formed by Arthur Griffith in 1902. The first Sinn Fein party was a pacifist and propagandist organization which did not, for the most part, contest elections. ----. Foremost among these was his advocacy of a protected Irish economy which would enable native Irish industry to flourish.

- A) A dual monarchy settlement for Britain and Ireland modelled on the settlement reached between Austria and Hungary in 1867 was one aim
- B) Sinn Fein's ideas failed to attract widespread support, but the 1916 Easter Rising transformed the party
- C) Griffith hoped through his journalism to gain support for his advanced nationalist ideas
- D) Griffith proposed that the British monarch should be crowned in Dublin as the king or queen of the Kingdom of Ireland
- E) According to Griffith, Ireland would have its own parliament in Dublin, autonomous of Westminster

30. Some 8,000 megawatts of electricity around the world are currently generated from geothermal energy, a tiny fraction of global electrical production. ----. Geothermal power plants also operate in Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Hawaii. In Iceland, which sits on a massive volcanic system, geothermal energy heats most of the country's homes. Among other regions that have access to large reserves of geothermal energy are Mexico, Central America, Indonesia, and the Philippines.

- A) Drilling holes to access that source of heat can be very expensive.
- B) Enough electricity is produced to satisfy most of the daily power demands of a city the size of San Francisco.
- C) In many regions adequate heat to generate electricity lies 5 km or more beneath the earth's surface.
- D) The potential to tap geothermal energy around the globe is almost without limit.
- E) The world's largest geothermal energy plant is located in northern California, which has a production capacity of more than 1,200 megawatts.

31. ----. The question seems simple, yet it has been debated ever since 1839, when the French painter Louis Daguerre showed his photographs in the city of Paris. Some define the photograph as a document that captures a piece of the world. Others define the photograph as art, which, like painting, recreates the world according to an artistic sensibility.

- A) What is a photograph?
- B) Does the photograph retain a certain indefinable awe and mystery?
- C) Should photographers be free to manipulate images as they see fit?
- D) Who considers the camera a tool to interpret the world
- E) Why have most photographers defined the photograph as both document and art?

32. As I travel across New Guinea, every 10 or 20 miles I pass between tribes with languages as different as English is from Chinese. And most of those languages are "tiny" ones, with fewer than 1,000 speakers. ----. Partly, of course, from differences in topography and human population density.

- A) The vast majority of languages are "little" ones, with a median number of perhaps only 5,000 speakers
- B) How did these enormous geographic differences in linguistic diversity arise?
- C) Of course, the vast majority of people use only one of a few "big" languages
- D) What are the positive advantages of linguistic diversity?
- E) Why is the rate of language disappearance accelerating so steeply now?

33. An equal-arm balance consists of a bar with a pan hanging from each end and a support at the centre of the bar upon which the bar can balance. ----. The bar balances when the downward forces at its two ends are equal.

- A) Like the equal-arm balance, the steelyard consists of a beam supported by a weight
- B) About 2,000 years ago the ancient Romans developed the steelyard, with a long arm and a short arm
- C) Balance is a mechanical or electronic device used to measure the mass of an object or of a quantity of some substance, using its weight to do so
- D) The simplest weighing mechanism is the equal-arm balance, first used by the Egyptians about 2500 BC
- E) To use this type of scale, an object of unknown mass is placed in one of the pans, with objects of known mass added to the other pan until the bar holding the pans is balanced

34. ----. Working with dwarf varieties of rice from Taiwan and with disease-resistant, high-yield varieties from other Asian countries, researchers developed a short, vigorous, narrow-leaved rice that yielded more grain and tolerated unfavourable weather better than traditional varieties. The new rice was non-lodging; it did not bend over when ripe and was thus more easily harvested, did not rot because of immersion, and was less subject to rodent damage.

- A) The annual world rice harvest in the early 1990s exceeded 510 million tonnes
- B) Development and testing of new strains and new cultivating procedures in an effort to increase world yield have failed so far
- C) In the late 1960s, experiments produced a variety of rice that promised to increase world output dramatically
- D) The leading rice producers were China, with 36 per cent of world output, and India, with 22 per cent
- E) When white rice is desired, the bran is removed in special machines and care is taken not to break the white kernel

35. In Greek mythology, Trojan War was waged by the Greeks against the city of Troy. ----. It is thought to refer to a war that took place between the Greeks of the late Mycenaean period and the inhabitants of the Troad, an area in Anatolia.

- A) That put an end to Troy's commercial control of the Dardanelles
- B) Legendary accounts of the war trace its origin to a golden apple
- C) Modern archaeological excavations have shown that Troy was destroyed by fire in 1260 BC
- D) The legend is believed to have some basis in fact
- E) The war may actually have resulted from the desire to plunder the wealthy city

36. Lock is a mechanical device used for fastening doors, chests, and lids. The simplest form of lock is a ward lock, which is essentially a bolt containing a notch. The tumbler lock, similar to the ward lock, contains one or more pieces of metal of different heights. The so-called pin-tumbler cylinder lock, or Yale lock, was introduced in about 1860 by the American inventor Linus Yale. ----.

- A) They intercept the bolt and prevent it from being moved until the tumblers are raised or released by the action of an appropriate key
- B) The most basic role of banking, safeguarding funds, is done through vaults, safes, and secure facilities that physically store money
- C) The term key is also applied to an inserted locking device, a small, shaped cut of metal
- D) This was the first device to employ a small, flat key in place of a large, cumbersome one
- E) With the exception of the development of ward locks, however, little was done to improve the efficiency and convenience of locks until the late 18th century

37. ----. If so, they are around 2,000 years old, and the physical vestiges of the most accurate Gospel chronicler of the life of Jesus Christ and the faithful companion of St Paul. St Luke died around the 1st century AD. He was with St Paul at many points in his missionary career, and may have been with him during his last imprisonment in Rome.

- A) St Luke's skull allegedly is preserved in the famous Cathedral of St Vitus in Prague
- B) A lead casket found in Padua may hold the remains of St Luke, one of the four Evangelists, according to church authorities
- C) Although the sarcophagus in the basilica itself supposed to hold the remains was empty, in the storerooms they found the lead box, bearing the inscription "S.L. Evang"
- D) The bones inside the tomb are now being analyzed to determine their age
- E) There are differing accounts of St Luke's last resting place, but a local tradition claims that the Norman Crusader Robert Guiscard brought St Luke's bones there

38. Excessive alcohol consumption can significantly raise a woman's risk of developing breast cancer, according to a review article. ----. Having followed groups of women for more than a decade, the studies were conducted in Canada, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United States.

- A) The new research found that women who consumed between three and five alcoholic beverages per day were 41 per cent more likely to develop breast cancer than non-drinkers
- B) The authors of the study speculated that one explanation for the positive relationship between alcohol consumption and breast cancer was that alcohol increased blood levels of the female sex hormone oestrogen
- C) The new report follows recent research suggesting that light to moderate drinking—one or two drinks per day—may have beneficial health effects
- D) The report analyzed six studies involving more than 300,000 women and found that breast cancer risk was higher among women who regularly consumed alcohol
- E) The report found that different varieties of alcoholic drinks posed no difference in risk

39. Since December, several associations occupied several public buildings in various French towns. Their demands grew to include the immediate implementation of a 35-hour week, which made matters difficult for the government who were obliged to clear the occupied buildings by force. ----. Some of the latter, however, were opposed to reform of the minimum working wage proposed.

- A) The government has proposed a financial incentive aimed at minimizing the cost for employers of the reduction of working time
- B) As well as gaining the support of the unemployed, the government also profited from the support of the unions
- C) Employers opposed the projected 35-hour week, arguing that the cost of work would rise and be less competitive in the market
- D) The issue of wages and of flexible working hours are inextricably linked to the reduction of the working week
- E) With the support of some economists, employers maintain that the enforced reduction of working time can only lead to more unemployment and loss of competitiveness in the market

40. A team led by astronomer Andreas Eckart tracked the movement of individual stars for five years. ----. They also concluded that the huge mass of this object, about 2.6 million times greater than the mass of the Sun, was consistent with a black hole.

- A) Scientists had theorized that almost every galaxy has a black hole at its core, but they lacked proof
- B) A black hole is an object so dense that not even light can escape its gravitational field
- C) If the object was a star or star cluster, it would be moving at a high speed, like the stars around it
- D) The scientists theorized that many stars are too distant or too faint to be seen, or could have faded away in the early universe
- E) They found that the stars at the centre of the Milky Way moved in such unusual patterns that it must be caused by the gravitational pull of a black hole

41. ----. This action gave Ireland one of the strictest anti-smoking laws in the world. Some analysts said the decision to ban smoking in bars and casinos may signal the beginning of a worldwide trend. The law was aimed at protecting workers from secondary tobacco smoke, which increases the risk of contracting lung cancer and heart disease in non-smokers as well as smokers.

- A) Anti-smoking organizations said Ireland might be used as a model for anti-smoking campaigns in other countries
- B) A new law requires bar and casino owners to post no-smoking signs and request that patrons refrain from smoking, but does not require them to take action against disobedient customers
- C) An existing ban on smoking in enclosed public spaces in Ireland was extended to include bars and casinos
- D) Businesses that violate the alcohol law in Ireland may face fines ranging from £100 to £7,000
- E) Ireland banned smoking in most businesses and workplaces as far back as 1995

42. ----. Yet, most instruments have a much more limited compass. Indeed, many play only a single note or have no identifiable pitch.

- A) Sound arises from vibration transmitted by waves to the ear
- B) Incoherent, violent vibration is normally interpreted as noise, whereas regular, moderate motion produces tones that can be pleasing
- C) Some pipe organs encompass the full human audible range of pitch, approximately 16 Hz, or more than ten octaves
- D) The faster the vibration, the higher the pitch that is perceived
- E) Throughout the world, instruments vary greatly in purpose and design

43. Although different in terms of look and feel, all of the email clients allow messages to be sent to any other Internet user. ----. There are variants on this but the formats are similar and readily decipherable. The Internet itself has on-line facilities for finding addresses—an electronic version of the yellow pages telephone directory.

- A) They all store and forward mail between themselves
- B) The common form of address is—name@location.organization.type.country
- C) The mail servers within the Internet provide the delivery centers
- D) This is probably the prime use of the Internet
- E) Well-known examples of software clients are Microsoft Mail and Eudora

44. In 1981 a new military junta in Buenos Aires set the return of the Falkland Islands as a high priority. The Junta had decided on an intensive and uncompromising diplomatic offensive, culminating if necessary in the autumn of 1982 with military action. Some Argentine scrap metal merchants landed on the colony of South Georgia. Britain suspected that the objective was to establish a permanent presence, and dispatched a patrol ship, HMS Endurance, to remove the workers. ----.

- A) However, the islanders strongly resisted any transfer of sovereignty to Argentina and British governments had been reluctant to deny their right to self-determination
- B) In turn, Argentina assumed that London was taking the opportunity to reinforce the Falklands and on April 2 the invasion took place
- C) Nonetheless, Britain had been equally reluctant to devote major resources to the development or the protection of the islands
- D) The next day South Georgia was also taken
- E) There was little evidence that the British government was anxious to hold on to the colony

45. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is famous as the creator of the most celebrated detective in the history of fiction, Sherlock Holmes. ----. While he wanted to devote his time to writing historical romances, the public clamoured for more detective fiction. In 1893 he attempted to resolve this problem by sending Holmes plunging to his death at the Reichenbach Falls, locked in the arms of his arch-enemy, Professor Moriarty. In 1901 Doyle was persuaded to revive Holmes for a novel.

- A) Doyle's prolific output of magazine fiction produced some other memorable characters
- B) Despite the success of the Sherlock Holmes adventures, Doyle was never comfortable with the popularity of his hero
- C) Doyle was proud that Holmes's methods had influenced contemporary police practice
- D) Narrated by Holmes's companion, Dr John Watson, the book is a tale of a transatlantic revenge-killing
- E) Sherlock Holmes is a detective who, with his ingenious skill of deductive reasoning, was based on Dr Joseph Bell, one of Doyle's university professors

46. Many viruses are transmitted by the respiratory route when virus-containing droplets are put into the air by people coughing and sneezing. ----. Still others are spread by biting insects. Viral diseases are either endemic (present most of the time, causing disease in susceptible people, or epidemic—that is, they come in large waves and attack thousands of people.

- A) Other viruses are spread by the faecal-oral route
- B) An example of an epidemic viral disease is the world-wide occurrence of influenza almost every year
- C) Currently, no completely satisfactory treatments exist for viral infections
- D) To cause new cases of disease, viruses must be spread from person to person
- E) Viruses that cause important human disease are still being discovered

47. ----. The human genome contains approximately 50,000 to 100,000 genes, of which about 4,000 may be associated with disease. A globally co-ordinated effort, called the Human Genome Project, was started in 1990 to characterize the entire human genome.

- A) The identification and study of genes are of great interest to biologists, and are also of medical importance when a particular gene is involved in disease
- B) Despite stringent controls, some unforeseen effect might occur as the result of genetic manipulation
- C) The Human Genome Project has been greatly assisted by the ability to clone large fragments of DNA
- D) The process of genetic engineering has great potential
- E) While the potential benefits of genetic engineering are considerable, so may be the potential dangers

48. If the present rate of disappearance continues, our 6,000 modern languages could be reduced within a century or two to just a few hundred ----. Hence linguists face a race against time similar to that faced by biologists.

- A) Time is running out even to study the others.
- B) Only now are linguists starting seriously to estimate the world's rate of language loss.
- C) The vast majority of languages are "little" ones, with a median number of perhaps only 5,000 speakers.
- D) We are now aware that many of the world's plant and animal species are in danger of extinction.
- E) Why is the rate of language disappearance accelerating so steeply now?

49. ----. It must convince U.S. taxpayers that space science is worth \$13.6 billion a year. To achieve this goal, the agency conducts an extensive public-relations effort.

- A) NASA issues a steady stream of press releases and images from its human spaceflight program
- B) NASA has a difficult task
- C) NASA has learned a valuable lesson about marketing in the 1990s
- D) NASA must provide entertaining visuals and stories with compelling human characters
- E) Running the space programme is similar to the marketing campaigns of America's biggest corporations

50. The most recent major encounter between Earth and what may have been an asteroid was a 1908 explosion in the atmosphere above the Tunguska region of Siberia. The force of the blast flattened more than 200,000 hectares of pine forest and killed thousands of reindeer; yet, the number of human casualties, if any, is unknown. ----. This and several detailed studies following it found no evidence of an impact crater.

- A) The first scientific expedition went to the region two decades later
- B) If the Tunguska object had exploded in a less remote area, the loss of human life and property could have been astounding
- C) The area was so remote from the nearest residential area that no-one bothered to go there in the next twenty years
- D) This led scientists to believe that the heat was great enough to make the object explode before it hit the ground
- E) It was due to heat generated by friction with the atmosphere as the object plunged toward Earth

51. On the morning of September 11 two hijacked Boeing 767 commercial jetliners flew into the towers of the World Trade Center. ----. But they could not withstand the heat of the burning fuel. All seven buildings in the complex collapsed during the disaster.

- A) The airplanes were almost fully fuelled
- B) Nearly 3,000 people died or were presumed dead as a result of the terrorist attack
- C) Tenants and visitors left the buildings by stairways
- D) The buildings had been designed to withstand a collision from a jet plane
- E) The intense heat generated by the burning fuel melted the buildings' steel supporting beams

52. The Beat Generation is a group of American writers of the 1950s whose writing expressed profound dissatisfaction with contemporary American society. The Beat Generation's best-known figures were writers Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac, and San Francisco-based poet and publisher Lawrence Ferlinghetti. ----. Another center of Beat activity was New York City's East Village, where Ginsberg made his home.

- A) Ferlinghetti, as founder of an independent press in San Francisco, was responsible for the publication of much Beat poetry
- B) In time a younger generation of intellectuals created a new respect for Beat writing, which eventually found inclusion in college and university curricula
- C) They borrowed certain Asian literary forms, including the haiku, a Japanese verse form
- D) Ferlinghetti's City Lights Bookstore became a shrine of Beat culture and remained to be so into the 1990s
- E) They had met as students at Columbia University in the 1940s

53. ----. One factor behind this is economics. Today, more and more international businesses recognize that in order to do business safely, reliably, and rewardingly they need decent, stable governments that respect the rule of law.

- A) In the past, powerful countries exploited the peoples of developing nations, often encouraging repression rather than opposing it
- B) Human rights are not yet flourishing in Asia
- C) Latin America has seen major improvements, but violent acts and official abuse continue
- D) The Middle East and North Africa are also areas where human rights violations continue to occur
- E) The global trend is towards the triumph of human rights

54. In 1990 the American Physical Society, an organization of 41,000 physicists, reviewed the experiments then planned for the International Space Station. ----. Other proposed experiments focused on growing protein crystals and cell cultures on the station. The physical society concluded, however, that these experiments would not provide enough useful scientific knowledge to justify building the station.

- A) Since then, the station has been redesigned and the list of planned experiments has changed, but the research community remains overwhelmingly opposed
- B) All these groups have recommended that space science should instead be done through robotic and telescopic missions
- C) Many of the studies involved examining materials and fluid mechanics in the station's microgravity environment
- D) Thirteen other scientific organizations drew the same conclusion
- E) To date, at least 20 scientific organizations from around the world have determined that efforts in their respective fields are a waste of time and money

55. One of the 20th century's worst atrocities—the brutal slaughter of approximately 800,000 people in the East African state of Rwanda in 1994—still demands an accounting. Three years after the genocide ended, the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, created by the United Nations, has yet to bring a war criminal to justice. ----.

- A) Many Hutu priests refused asylum to Tutsi fugitives, and some Hutu schoolteachers murdered their Tutsi students
- B) Although the violence appeared spontaneous, it was in fact planned, and while many reports inaccurately described what was happening as a tribal conflict, the true causes lay elsewhere
- C) In contrast, the UN's International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, which was established in 1993, proceeded relatively smoothly and reached its first conviction in May 1997
- D) Murders occurred within families as Hutus killed their Tutsi relatives
- E) On April 6, 1994, President Juvénal Habyarimana of Rwanda was shot down by unknown assailants as his plane approached the Rwandan capital of Kigali

56. The most recent attempts to puzzle out the meaning of Ice Age art have taken many directions. One researcher is seeking detailed and firm methods by which to recognize the work of individual artists. ----. There is currently no justification for assuming that the art was all done by men or for men.

- A) Other researchers are investigating the acoustics in different parts of the cave
- B) A starting point could be to determine the sex of the Ice Age artists
- C) It is also sometimes referred to as Ice Age art, because most examples become rare after the period when the ice sheets retreated from Europe and North America 10,000 to 13,000 years ago
- D) Some caves show a clear correspondence between the richest panels and the best acoustics
- E) This suggests that sound played an important part—perhaps for ceremonies that accompanied the production of the art

57. ----. A nine-year-old boy with cut-off trousers and plastic sandals ran to the upper part of the trunk. He reached into a large hole and pulled out a couple of squirming parrot chicks—greenish, but still showing wisps of white down everywhere. “Two!” he shouted.

- A) The boy reached into the hole with his other hand and pulled out the dead body of another chick, killed by the force of the fall
- B) After the trader arrived by boat, the parrots were exchanged for a T-shirt and a packet of cigarettes, and began the journey downstream
- C) For three days the parrots lived in a box, surviving on scraps of fish and fruit
- D) The two parrots were thrust into a cloth sack, and the boy and his father headed home with their catch
- E) With a warning from the man wielding the axe, the old tree started to lean, wavered, then crashed to the jungle floor

58. In 1990 Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was replaced by John Major, who took a more pragmatic approach to the situation in Northern Ireland. Thatcher was deeply patriotic. She also had two close colleagues killed by Republican paramilitaries. ----. The year 1990 also saw Mary Robinson—a clever, liberal feminist with a special interest in relations with Northern Ireland—become the youngest-ever Irish president and the first woman to attain the office.

- A) It was believed that Northern Ireland was an inseparable part of the United Kingdom
- B) At the same time, Ireland’s traditionally Catholic laws were being progressively liberalized
- C) Ireland was flourishing as a prosperous and confident member of the European Union
- D) Major was less ideological and got along well with his Irish counterpart, Albert Reynolds
- E) The Irish president has no direct power, but can have considerable influence and wield symbolic authority

59. The term “Islamic fundamentalism” evokes many images, from the Iranian revolution to the 1993 World Trade Center bombing in New York. ----. The ranks of Islamic activists also include those who provide much needed services to the poor such as schools, clinics, and welfare agencies.

- A) But images of hostage crises, embassies under siege, and hijackings represent only a portion of the Islamic panorama
- B) An examination of the state of Islamic politics in Iran, Egypt, Afghanistan, and Algeria shows that Islam’s final role has yet to be defined
- C) And for every country where Islamic militants seek to reach their goals through violence, there is one where Islamic political parties are important participants in the democratic process
- D) Islam’s resurgence as a political force, a process that began in the late 1970s, raises a number of questions
- E) What are the causes of the Islamic revival and how did Islam reassert itself in Muslim politics and society

60. The civilizations of ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt serve as well-known examples of the type of dynamic revitalization provided by periodic barbarian input. ----. Egypt, by contrast, serves as an example of a conservative and stagnant civilization.

- A) Sedentary civilizations such as Egypt that refused to absorb and assimilate barbarian innovation and progress were likely to decline and suffer eventual extinction
- B) In their conquests, they frequently destroyed the old and outdated aspects of a society and preserved the good and useful elements
- C) Mesopotamia is usually viewed as a vital and progressive civilization, and it experienced frequent invasions by desert, mountain, and steppe peoples on its borders
- D) The only significant barbarian invaders in the early centuries were the Hyksos, who ruled Egypt shortly before 1500 BC
- E) Thus, ongoing encounters with barbarians fostered innovation and progress, as the civilized centers needed to adjust and grow in order to survive

61. ----. The Ottomans, having conquered Constantinople in 1453, reached a summit of power under Suleiman I. About this time, the new Muscovite Empire in Russia made great strides toward centralization and, under Ivan IV, conquered Kazan and Astrakhan on the Volga River. The Mughal Empire became firmly established in northern India, especially under the great Akbar.

- A) John E. Wills examines the changes that occurred in Asia following the establishment of trade routes that crossed the entire globe for the first time in history
- B) China had a long heritage of effective government in a unified empire, but from about 1000 to 1400, the major gains in productivity sometimes had been overshadowed by the effects of war or misgovernment
- C) For Asia, the most dramatic changes in a new age of global connections were the rise of three great land empires
- D) The new global trade links formed by Europeans sailing across the Atlantic, around Africa, and across the Pacific during the mid-1500s significantly changed the nature of trade
- E) The Portuguese were attempting to cut off the Muslim-dominated trade routes that brought spices and other fine Asian goods to the Mediterranean

62. To control a disease, it is important to understand its source and how it spreads. ----. They hope to one day manage and possibly even cure the resulting deadly disease.

- A) Imagine how difficult it was, then, hundreds of years ago, when medical knowledge had advanced little beyond superstition
- B) Here, we trace the effects of plague and scientists' gradual understanding of the devastating disease
- C) However, understanding the nature of a disease is a difficult task, even using the latest tools of microbiology and molecular genetics
- D) Modern epidemiologists, for example, are trying to understand the origins and the spread of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- E) The study of the incidence and spread of disease in large populations is called epidemiology

63. ----. The map may simply show a line of dashes running along the crest of a mountain range or down the middle of a major river, or just a straight line across an empty desert. But not all boundary lines are of the same type.

- A) Several different types of boundaries exist, and the types are closely related to the history or current status of the line
- B) A boundary line that divides one geographic area from another is often more complex than it seems on the map
- C) Cartography plays an important role in the interpretation of boundaries and boundary issues between countries
- D) The importance of borders was not fully realized until the Age of Exploration in the 15th and 16th centuries and beyond
- E) The numerous conflicts between Greece and Turkey over small border islands in the Aegean Sea serve as a good example

64. China agreed to loan a pair of giant pandas to the San Diego Zoo for 12 years in an international effort to save the rare animals from extinction. The pandas would be the first to take up long-term residence in the United States since a pair were presented in a goodwill gesture to former U.S. President Richard Nixon. ----.

- A) Less than 1000 giant pandas are believed to survive in the wild, and only about 100 are in captivity
- B) In addition, poachers hunt the black-and-white animals despite the threat of execution or life imprisonment and sell the dense fur for more than \$10,000 on the black market
- C) It is essential to know how the pandas communicate with each other in order to encourage the sex-shy animals to mate while in captivity
- D) One of them died in December 1992, leaving its mate the sole survivor in North America
- E) Panda cubs are born small and fragile, and are utterly dependent on the mother

65. ----. This fashion statement exploded as Levi's became a fundamental part of the youth culture focused on civil rights and antiwar protests. By the late 1970s, almost everyone in the United States wore blue jeans, and youths around the world sought them.

- A) Blue jeans are probably the single most representative article of American clothing
- B) American dress is distinctive because of its casualness
- C) As designers began to create more sophisticated styles of blue jeans and to adjust their fit, jeans began to express the American emphasis on informality and the importance of subtlety of detail
- D) Blue jeans spread among workers of all kinds in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, especially among cowboys, farmers, loggers, and railroad workers
- E) During the 1950s, actors Marlon Brando and James Dea made blue jeans fashionable by wearing them in movies, and jeans became part of the image of teenage rebelliousness

66. The relationship between political leaders and elites on one side and the great majority of ordinary people on the other side is a continual negotiation in civilization. ----. Typically, they accomplish the latter by establishing and sustaining shared beliefs and values.

- A) Rulers, then, provide an important service to those they rule.
- B) A major article of this issue attempts to show how rulers and people negotiated accepted authority.
- C) Leaders must constantly justify their authority by providing practical benefits or by convincing people to trust emotionally and intellectually in their rule.
- D) They want one anyway, primarily to consolidate the tribes militarily and lead them to victory over their enemies.
- E) Why did farmers relinquish authority over their lives to leaders who demanded labour, taxes, and military conscription among other things?

67. ----. Half a millennium of explorers and settlers have brought with them recipes from homelands all over the globe, and as waves of imported flavours have mixed and mingled, America has developed a lively national cuisine. America's cooks feel free to borrow ingredients and techniques from around the world, and to invent dishes with no precedent anywhere.

- A) Little-known native dishes such as Nok-Qui-Vi and johnnycakes from Rhode Island are two purely native dishes from America
- B) For years, Sophie's Busy Bee was the great meet-and-greet café in the Wicker Park neighbourhood of Chicago
- C) If you want to make an impressive inventory of America's regional food diversity, consider a few of the nation's favourite kinds of sandwiches
- D) The hammering sameness of franchised food from coast to coast is striking
- E) Travel across the country, and you'll find almost no food that is purely American

68. Mrs. Morris didn't look like the addicts I usually treat. For one thing, there were no track marks on her arms, no scars left by needles procured on the street. She was impeccably dressed, her nails polished and her white hair coiffed, pearls around her throat and diamonds on her fingers. ----. If she was an addict, as I suspected, she certainly didn't have to hustle for drugs.

- A) I always think twice before asking the nurses to restrain patients by tying them to their stretchers
- B) After calming down enough to answer my questions, she claimed alternately to be on a cruise ship, in Europe, or in prison
- C) For another, she was old, maybe 75, and addicts rarely live that long
- D) She was brought to the emergency room after her son had noticed that she sounded disoriented over the phone
- E) When she arrived at the emergency room, she was thrashing, swinging her fists, and confused

69. According to Sigmund Freud, a man's mission in life is "to work and to love." In this modern world, an excess of—or, at least, unprotected—love can be hazardous indeed. But what of work? ----. The Japanese think so; in fact, *karoshi*, or "death from overwork," is a recognized diagnosis that qualifies survivors of its victims to receive employee compensation payments.

- A) How can work kill?
- B) Are such qualitative factors also important?
- C) Can a man literally work himself to death?
- D) If stress at work kills, how does it happen?
- E) What accounts for the increased risk of heart attack among Japanese men who work very long hours?

70. In 1992 Greene publishes a paper detailing the molecular structure of a protein that seems to play an important role in controlling the activity within individual cells. During the following year, Professor Redd reads Greene's paper and performs an experiment following up on some of its findings. In preparing the new paper and describing the background to the experiment, Redd includes a footnote listing Greene's 1992 report. Thus, Redd has "cited" Greene. ----.

- A) How can one determine which individuals, institutions, and nations are performing the most noteworthy and influential research?
- B) Almost half of the papers published each year are never footnoted
- C) How can anyone hope to keep track of all this research?
- D) Or, to put it another way, Greene has received a "citation" for the earlier paper.
- E) Throughout the world each day, thousands of scientists report the results of experiments, studies, clinical trials, exploration, and invention in thousands of publications.

71. ----. Although some comic masters, such as Charlie Chaplin, exhibit qualities of all of these classifications, most comic masters predicate their overall comic image on a single physical typing. The comic types are described as male, but they define female comedians equally well.

- A) In most cultures, dramatic performance means comedy.
- B) For the most part, what amused Roman spectators during the reign of Julius Caesar can still garner laughs in contemporary Japan or Mali.
- C) How can comic routines that evoked laughter in ancient Rome yield the same results today?
- D) Whether invented by writers or theatre practitioners, comic characters invariably fall into one of three pure types: Wildman, Trickster, or Fool.
- E) Why does comedy have such an enduring, timeless appeal?

72. On every continent in hundreds of languages, believers proclaim their faith in the man known to history as Jesus of Nazareth and to the church as Jesus Christ. ----. Was Jesus the Son of God, the promised Messiah of the Hebrew Bible who is portrayed in the New Testament as having died on the cross to redeem human sin, only to rise from the grave and reappear to his disciples? Or was he simply a man, an extraordinary one perhaps, but a man nonetheless, who was proclaimed to be something more than that by others acting out of their own subjective faith experiences?

- A) Never before has the debate caught the attention of so many ordinary people as it has today.
- B) But just who is it that Christians worship?
- C) Christianity is the largest religious movement the world has ever known, claiming at least 1.7 billion followers around the globe.
- D) Scholars and clergy have long debated these compelling questions, which go to the core of Christian beliefs.
- E) This is commonly referred to as the quest to separate the Jesus of history from the Christ of faith.

73. **Twenty years ago, computers were used by only a limited number of scientists, engineers, experts, government agencies, and large corporations. ----. They were not widely integrated into the basic functions of society, such as banking, communications, manufacturing, and government.**

- A) In March 1997, for the first time, the number of electronic mail messages surpassed the amount of first-class mail handled by the US postal service
- B) Computers were hugely expensive, unwieldy, and difficult to operate in those days, which limited their use
- C) In 1998, data traffic—Internet and fax communications—on telephone networks for the first time surpassed the volume of voice traffic carried on those same networks
- D) Now, of course, it is difficult to imagine modern society without computers or computer networks
- E) The Internet, which until 1983 was called the Arpanet after the agency that developed it, was unknown except to a few thousand researchers, most of them within the United States

74. **The European Commission (E , the executive body of the 15-member European Union (EU), voted unanimously on March 27, 1996, to impose an immediate and indefinite world-wide ban on the export of British beef and its byproducts. ----. The vote followed the recommendation of the EU's veterinary committee and came one week after Britain's health minister announced that an outbreak of a rare brain disease in humans, which has been diagnosed in ten people in Britain in recent years, may be linked to a similar disorder, commonly known as mad cow disease, that has afflicted the nation's 11-million-strong cattle herd.**

- A) Scientists said the victims had most likely been exposed to BSE before the British government imposed regulations on the cattle industry
- B) Analysts predicted the issue of mad cow disease would be a central topic of debate
- C) Included in these byproducts in question is everything from pharmaceutical products to cosmetics and candy
- D) The advisory committee believed that the risk of contracting the disease from British beef or its byproducts was extremely low
- E) This time, however, the public scare is much worse, as many consumers no longer trust the British government, analysts said

75. **Genetic engineering, the alteration of an organism's hereditary material, is commonly used to increase plant and animal food production, diagnose diseases, and improve medical treatment. ----. Therefore, while authors Coates, Mahaffie, and Hines, argue that genetic engineering provides important benefits for society, science historian Susan Wright counters with a warning about the consequences of an industry she claims is already out of control.**

- A) Genetics will be a key enabling technology of the twenty-first century, rivalling information technology, materials technology, and energy technology in importance
- B) Eliminating genetic diseases, for instance, might take centuries through natural selection but could be accomplished in decades through genetic manipulation
- C) Genetic engineering is controversial, however, because many people believe it could cause harm to humans, animals, and the environment
- D) On the economic front, genetics could reward those who invest in it for the long haul
- E) One benefit of genetics that is already highly visible is in juridical matters

76. **The prison population in the United States has reached an all-time high. ----. But is a tougher stance on sentencing really benefiting society?**

- A) Prisons rarely deter criminals or enable them to repay their debt to society
- B) Convicted criminals are being imprisoned at higher rates and are serving longer sentences
- C) Does the threat of imprisonment deter potential criminals?
- D) The current system inevitably converts non-violent offenders into violent criminals, and disproportionately punishes some racial groups
- E) The National Criminal Justice Commission argues that the prison system wastes public resources

77. ----. For example, lapdogs originally from China, such as the Pekingese - considered sacred by the ancient Chinese - and the pug, are familiar companion dogs, meant to provide distractions from daily worries and pressures. Other small breeds, many of them unfamiliar to Americans, serve this function all over the world.

- A) Many farmers still depend on terriers to patrol their barns on the lookout for rats and mice
- B) Every now and then we hear of escaped convicts or suspected criminals being "nailed" by giant bloodhounds
- C) Hunters continue to use breeds like the Labrador, golden, and other retrievers for their original tasks
- D) Some jobs may be less vigorous than hunting and tracking but are nonetheless productive
- E) The Doberman pinscher, an alert and powerful guard breed, is still a superior guard dog, although modern breeders have worked wonders in calming the animal down

78. On May 13, 1981, an escaped Turkish terrorist, Mehmet Ali Ağca, shot and wounded Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Square while he was riding in an open vehicle greeting worshipers. The wounds were serious enough for the pope to require an operation lasting more than five hours on the day of the shooting and a second, shorter operation on August 5. Released from the hospital on June 3, he had returned on June 20 because of a persistent fever and remained until after recovering from the second operation. ----.

- A) The shooting of Pope John Paul II in St. Peter's Square shocked the Roman Catholic Church as well as the non-Catholic world that year
- B) He was hit in the abdomen, right forearm, and left hand
- C) On August 14 he was discharged from there for what was hoped to be the last time
- D) There was no question of Ağca's extradition to Turkey
- E) Two other persons—Rose Hall, 21, an American living in West Germany, and Ann Odre, 58, of Buffalo—were also wounded in the episode

79. The jury system originated in England in the Middle Ages, replacing the system of trial by ordeal. ----. In the ordeal of cold water, an accused person was proven innocent if he or she sank when placed in water. The ordeal of hot iron required the accused to carry a hot iron for a brief time. The hand was then bandaged, and if later it appeared clean and healing, this was taken as a sign of innocence.

- A) Nearly 90 percent of criminal defendants plead guilty and never go to trial at all.
- B) By the 14th century, it was common to have 12 persons on the criminal jury and to require their verdict to be unanimous.
- C) How did the jury come to be an important part of American democracy?
- D) The American-style jury, composed exclusively of laypersons rendering verdicts without consultation with the judge, is an inheritance from English law.
- E) This could involve various mechanisms.

80. Today Bodrum is one of the biggest foreign tourist attractions in Turkey, as well as a favourite holiday resort for domestic tourists. Yet, as far as living memory can remember, this has not always been the case. ----. Since him, it has grown enormously in size and gained popularity world-wide.

- A) It used to be small fishing village when Cevat Şakir was forced to live there as an exile
- B) Greek historians Herodotus and Dionysius were born in Halicarnassus, today's Bodrum
- C) In the beginning of the 15th century, Halicarnassus was fortified by the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem
- D) It was previously named Petronion in honour of St. Peter
- E) King Mausolus was commemorated with a tomb called the Mausoleum, one of the Seven Wonders of the World

81. In 1929, a German engineer named Felix Wankel received his first patent in 1929, for plans he made for a rotary engine. At that time, Wankel's revolutionary engine did not receive due notice. ----. Yet, as this even was not enough to prove the efficiency of the engine, he formed a company called Wankel GmbH to license the design of his engine. Today, the company still builds Wankel engines, used mostly for aircraft and go-carts

- A) The Wankel engine is still the most radical innovation in hydrocarbon internal combustion engines
- B) Conflicts with local Nazi officials led to his arrest and imprisonment for several months in 1933
- C) During the final stage of World War II, Wankel was captured and held as a prisoner of war in France until 1946
- D) Wankel finally produced a fully functional prototype of a rotary engine in 1956
- E) Wider use of the Wankel engine remains possible if the high fuel consumption and exhaust pollution problems can be resolved

82. On December 3, 1984, the city of Bhopal in Central India was hit by the worst industrial disaster in recent history. People in Bhopal woke up to inhale tons of lethal gas, which was blown by an ill wind over the city. ----. On a single day, more than 3.800 people lost their lives.

- A) Its victims had received no compensation, although lawyers from many parts of the United States were gathering testimony
- B) A defective insecticide storage tank at a Union Carbide plant was the cause of this unprecedented event
- C) After years of litigation, the United States owners of the plant agreed to pay the Indian government \$470 million
- D) Survivors of the disaster had suffered chromosomal changes and damage to their immune systems
- E) Union Carbide, one of the few remaining foreign-owned industrial companies in India, is a U.S.-based firm

83. ----. Posters of that era became propaganda instruments and were also used to encourage army enlistment and to sell war bonds. The most famous was American painter James Montgomery Flagg's I Want You (1917), showing a stern Uncle Sam pointing a finger directly at the viewer.

- A) The Uncle Sam poster is the most famous example of the political posters developed during World War I to aid in the war effort
- B) A new printing method, lithography, made it much easier for artists to include coloured illustrations on posters
- C) Posters are mass-produced advertisements or announcements, usually printed on large sheets of paper, for public display
- D) Usually unillustrated, the earliest posters carried royal proclamations, municipal decrees, announcements of fairs and markets, and occasionally advertisements for books
- E) With World War I, beginning in 1914, poster art underwent an abrupt change

BÜTÜNLÜĞÜ BOZAN CÜMLE

Aşağıdaki sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. (I) Atatürk created a modern and secular state, using his great prestige and charisma to introduce a vast programme of reforms. (II) It enabled him to carry out his reforms without disastrous adventures and allowed Turkey to live at peace with its neighbours. (III) Atatürk's principal aim had been to save his people from humiliation and to transform Turkey into a modern, 20th-century nation. (IV) He pursued this goal with total determination and political finesse. (V) Perhaps his most essential trait was his political realism.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

2. (I) Following the Twin Towers incidents in New York, 2002 was extremely torturous for the airline industry, with millions of passengers cancelling their reservations. (II) In Europe, the situation was just as bad as it could be expected in the USA. (III) There, certain companies experiences a dramatic fall in the number of flights, and there were not enough number of passengers on few existing ones. (IV) Certain giants in the USA chose to stand to the crisis by dismissing thousands of employees. (V) It was the national airways of Holland that responded first to the situation with a shattering bankruptcy.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

3. (I) Yet, more surprising was the news that during the 1991 Gulf War, Libya opposed both Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and the subsequent use of force against Iraq. (II) This is mainly due to the fact that Libya took a very active role not only in Arab affairs but also in international politics. (III) Libya, moreover, refused to extradite the two men suspected of the 1988 bombing of Pan American Flight 103 over Lockerbie. (IV) As of 1981, when two Libyan fighter planes were shot down by US Navy jets, relations had been deteriorating between the United States and Libya. (V) United Nations sanctions were imposed against Libya, to be lifted in early 2002 only when Libya agreed to pay reparations to families of victims.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

4. (I) Chemistry is the study of the composition, structure, and properties of material substances, of the interactions between them. (II) The effects on them of the addition or removal of energy in any of its several forms form yet a further study. (III) From the earliest recorded times, humans have observed the transformation of substances and have speculated as to their causes. (IV) At first the smiths of these lands worked with native metals such as gold or copper and quickly learned how to smelt metallic ores. (V) By following the history of these observations and speculations, the gradual evolution of the ideas and concepts into modern science of chemistry can be traced.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

5. (I) The Mafia started as an open-ended association of criminal groups, sometimes bound by a blood oath and sworn to secrecy. (II) The Mafia has neither a centralized organization nor a hierarchy; it consists of many small groups, each autonomous within its own district. (III) The Mafia first developed in Sicily in feudal times to protect the estates of absentee landlords. (IV) By the 19th century it had become a network of criminal bands that dominated the Sicilian countryside. (V) By employing terrorist methods against the peasant electorate, the Mafia attained political office in the region.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

6. (I) Taiga is a zone of forest vegetation encircling the Northern Hemisphere between the arctic-subarctic tundras in the north and the steppes, hardwood forests, and prairies in the south. (II) The chief characteristic of the taiga is the prevalence of forests dominated by conifers. (III) The taiga varies considerably in tree species from one major geographical region to another, and within regions there are distinct latitudinal subzones. (IV) The dominant trees are particular species of spruce, pine, fir, and larch. (V) Thus, many of the world's deserts are excluded from the taiga by their high precipitation and mild winters.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

7. (I) Abetti was an Italian astrophysicist best known for his studies of the sun. (II) Abetti's research contributions earned him a prominent and respected position among Italian scientists. (III) During his tenure at Florence, Abetti traveled to Cairo to explore the ancient culture. (IV) He was awarded the Silver Medal of the Italian Geographical Society in 1915, the Reale Prize of the Academy of Lincei in 1926, and the Janssen Gold Medal of the Ministry of Public Instruction in 1937. (V) He was a member of the Socio Nazionale, the Academy of Lincei in Rome, and the Royal Society of Edinburgh and the Royal Astronomical Society in Britain.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
8. (I) The principle is similar to that of a thermal blanket, which also limits heat loss by conduction and convection. (II) Of the terrestrial planets, Venus has by far the strongest greenhouse effect. (III) Though only about 1% of the incident solar radiation penetrates to the ground, the thermal opacity of Venus's atmosphere, which is 100 times more massive than the Earth's and composed mostly of carbon dioxide, is exceedingly large. (IV) As a result, the trapped solar radiation on Venus generates a surface temperature of nearly 460°C, which is hot enough to melt lead and vaporize mercury. (V) This is 500°C (900°F) hotter than the surface would be if it were simply in thermal equilibrium with the global mean solar energy absorbed by Venus.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
9. (I) Soil consists of both solid space and pore space, the pores being filled with water and air in various proportions. (II) Extreme land management practices, such as clearcutting of forests, may result in long-term changes in topsoil. (III) Soils vary widely in the extent and nature of organization of the solid phase. (IV) Soil structure in part determines the suitability of land for crop production or the vulnerability of land to erosion. (V) Misuse of soil often results in compaction or densification, that is, loss of pore space.
10. (I) There are two general aims in the field of air safety. (II) The first is to reduce the probability of a catastrophic accident to an acceptable minimum. (III) Air safety includes precautions taken to guarantee safety to passengers and freight in flight. (IV) To ensure that in the event of an accident there is the maximum possibility of survival of the occupants, is the second one. (V) In achieving both, those on the ground under the flight path are a main consideration.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
11. (I) The Group of Seven or G-7 is economic and political forum for the world's seven most industrialized nations. (II) The Group arose from the meetings of finance ministers arranged by Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt in the 1970s. (III) The summits are organized by civil servants as the G-7 has no headquarters or formal structure. (IV) On becoming heads of government, the two men invited other heads of government to join them in these meetings. (V) The Group now meets once a year, its purpose being to exchange information and ideas.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
12. (I) Rabies is described in medical writings dating from 300 BC, but the method of transmission or contagion was not recognized until 1804. (II) Modern treatment consists of injection into the wound and elsewhere of antirabies serum. (III) In 1884 the French bacteriologist Louis Pasteur developed a preventive vaccine against rabies. (IV) Modifications of Pasteur's methods are still used in rabies therapy today. (V) The Pasteur programme, or variations of it, has greatly reduced the fatalities in humans from rabies.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
13. (I) The heart, the hollow muscular organ that receives and propels blood, is relatively small in size. (II) The human heart is about the size of a closed fist. (III) The heart is held in place principally by its attachment to the great arteries and veins. (IV) Again in humans, it is situated behind the lower part of the breastbone, extending more to the left of the midline than to the right. (V) It is roughly conical in shape, with the base directed upwards and to the right and slightly backwards.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

14. (I) One of the most popular tools for writing is the pencil. (II) Pencil marks, unlike those made by writing implements using fluids, can be easily erased. (III) The American William Monroe invented a process still used today by which the graphite-clay mixture could be encased between two pieces of cedar wood. (IV) Although commonly called lead pencils, they do not contain any lead but are composed of a mixture of graphite and clay. (V) In 1795 a way was devised of mixing powdered graphite with clay, cutting the resultant mixture into strips, and baking it.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
15. (I) At least 75 per cent of China's electricity comes from coal. (II) Within a four-year span ending in 1997, emissions of sulphur dioxide grew by nearly 30 per cent, the researchers reported. (III) In 1993 China emitted just over 16 million tonnes of sulphur dioxide. (IV) The burning of coal, and other fossil fuels, emits oxides of sulphur and nitrogen into the atmosphere. (V) By 1997 that figure had grown to more than 21 million tonnes.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
16. (I) Catapult is any of various engines of war used in ancient and medieval times to discharge javelins, darts, rocks, and other missiles. (II) The larger kinds were mounted on a strong wooden platform. (III) Smaller hand-carried catapults were also used. (IV) The trigger or projector of a gigantic crossbow was drawn back by ropes and held by a catch. (V) Another type of catapult employed the principle of torsion to hurl heavy stones or objects over walls and across moats.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
17. (I) Kites have been employed for practical purposes as well as for pleasure. (II) Attached to a long string, the kite can be sent aloft through the action of the wind on its surfaces. (III) American diplomat and scientist Benjamin Franklin experimented with kites to investigate lightning. (IV) Beginning in the 1890s and continuing for about 40 years, box kites were used for sending meteorological instruments aloft. (V) In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, kites were used for lifting military observers to heights from which they could observe the disposition of enemy forces.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
18. (I) In a natural disaster minutes and even seconds of warning can be the difference between life and death. (II) This may be a hurricane, flood, tornado, volcanic eruption, or other calamity. (III) Because of this, scientists and government officials are working to apply the latest technological advances to the cause of predicting when and where disasters will happen. (IV) They are also studying how best to analyze and communicate this information when it is obtained. (V) The goal is to put technology to effective use in saving lives when nature unleashes its power with devastating results.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
19. (I) On March 11, 1998, astronomers at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Massachusetts announced some unsettling news. (II) Initial calculations indicated that a recently discovered asteroid might strike Earth in 2028. (III) Concern faded within a day or two, however, as researchers determined that the asteroid would actually miss Earth by at least 1 million km. (IV) After all, the asteroid was estimated to be about 2 km in diameter. (V) Nevertheless, this false alarm placed the subject of "killer asteroids" squarely in the public consciousness again.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
20. (I) The leaps and bounds that technology will take in the next few decades will stagger the imagination and make today's devices look as antiquated as the telegraph. (II) The information revolution is the most profound and important social and economic movement of the present era. (III) As computerized technology becomes embedded and distributed at deeper and deeper levels of society, it will become impossible not to be affected by it in almost every human activity. (IV) As these changes take place, society will grapple with the attendant problems of social, political, and economic adjustment to technology. (V) The future, it seems, will already have arrived before we notice it.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

21. (I) The Cuban missile crisis began on October 16, 19 (II) Just a few months before the crisis Kennedy had arranged to conceal microphones in the Oval Office and the Cabinet Room, probably to have material for a post-presidential memoir. (III) Photographs taken by an American U-2 spy plane revealed that the USSR was secretly establishing nuclear missile bases there. (IV) Switches near the chair he usually sat in enabled him to activate a reel-to-reel tape recorder in the White House basement. (V) Only Kennedy's private secretary, the Secret Service agents who installed and maintained the system, and possibly his brother, Attorney-General Robert Kennedy, knew about it.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

22. (I) Animals are sometimes smuggled as trophies of illegal hunting. (II) Others, killed for body parts used in traditional medicines, are smuggled in nearly unrecognizable pieces, such as bear gallbladders or crushed tiger bones. (III) Some animal parts are smuggled to provide buyers with symbols of "manhood", such as the handles of daggers made from rhinoceros horn. (IV) Still others, such as the feathers of eagles, lend authenticity to artefacts coveted by collectors. (V) The illegal trade in animals for pets is only one facet of a serious global problem of international trade.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

23. (I) Tornadoes occur all over the world, but are most common west of the Appalachian Mountains and east of the Rocky Mountains. (II) A tornado is a highly concentrated vortex of wind that occurs in extreme thunderstorms. (III) Tornadoes here are often associated with afternoon or evening thunderstorms and can occur as a result of the intense thunderstorms in hurricanes. (IV) The most violent tornadoes can boast winds of up to 500 km/h, speeds that can lift a car off the ground or demolish a strongly built house. (V) These can also wreak tremendous damage and pose a great threat to human life.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

24. (I) Two often-expressed attitudes come to mind: "One language is really as good as another," or conversely, "English is much better than any of those fiendishly complicated Indian languages." (II) This is a fact that everyone fluent in more than one language knows. (III) In reality, languages aren't equivalent or interchangeable, and there's no all-purpose "best language." (IV) Instead, different languages have different advantages, such that it's easier to discuss or think about certain things, or to think and feel in certain ways, in one language than another. (V) Language loss doesn't only curtail the freedom of minorities, it also curtails the options of majorities.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

25. (I) Ephemeral writing and school exercises were often done with pointed styluses made of metal or bone on small wax-coated wooden tablets. (II) Letters were scratched on the waxed surface with the pointed end of the stylus and erasures were made with the other, blunt end of the same tool. (III) Permanent writing was done on papyrus with a reed cut to a point and dipped in ink. (IV) By the beginning of the 1st century AD, Roman writing implements varied according to both the purpose of the writing and the surface used. (V) The rough surface of papyrus was suited to this pointed tool, and the writing produced was similar to that found on waxed tablets.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

26. (I) In the past, people always sought to understand what the future might bring. (II) However, it has only been in the 20th century that science and technology have systematically provided society with reliable information about impending disasters. (III) This was particularly with respect to disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes, and floods. (IV) Before these scientific developments people would often rely on necromancers (people who claim to tell the future by communicating with the dead) or astrologists. (V) And even the casting of oracle bones (rather like rolling the dice) would be consulted to prepare for impending catastrophes.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

27. (I) The escalator is a common name for a mechanical moving stairway, the steps of which ascend or descend, carrying passengers from one floor to another of a building. (II) The earliest type of escalator, patented in 1891, was an inclined conveyor belt. (III) In 1900 the Otis Elevator Company in the United States constructed the first successful escalator and in 1921 produced an escalator of the type still used today. (IV) At about the same time a similar device was developed with horizontal steps, which was trademarked as the "escalator". (V) These improvements in design brought the escalator into extensive use in department stores and banks and in metropolitan rail and underground stations.

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

28. (I) Some volcanoes are much more active than others. (II) A few may be said to be in a state of permanent eruption, at least during the geological present. (III) Stromboli, in the Lipari Islands, for example, has been constantly active since ancient times. (IV) The massive eruption of Mount Pinatubo in the Philippines during June 1991 came after more than 600 years of dormancy. (V) Other constantly active volcanoes are found in a belt, called the Ring of Fire, that encircles the Pacific Ocean.

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

29. (I) Razors made of substances other than steel have been in use since ancient times. (II) Straight razors with open steel blades, now used chiefly by barbers, were common before the 20th century. (III) A new era in shaving began in 1903, when the safety razor with disposable blades was introduced by the American inventor King Camp Gillette. (IV) The thin, small blade was enclosed by the razor, thus guarding the skin against deep cuts. (V) A device used for shaving, razor consists, in its simplest form, of a sharp-edged steel blade attached to a handle.

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

30. (I) There are two basic differences between plant and animal development. (II) Development is mainly found in multicellular organisms but there are also some developmental phenomena in the larger and more complex types of single-celled organisms. (III) most animals, in the first place, have a precise and reproducible anatomy whereas plants are constructed of stem-bud-leaf modules whose number and arrangement may depend to some extent on environmental conditions. (IV) Secondly, plant cells are surrounded by rigid cellulose cell walls. (V) This means that cell movement is of very limited importance while the orientation of cell divisions is much more important for the determination of form than it is in animals.

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

31. (I) Most jockeys first learn to handle horses as stable boys or girls, riding in morning workouts. (II) Jockeys of either sex must be about 1.5 m tall and weigh no more than 48 kg. (III) Like jockeys, trainers may be under contract to a particular owner or they may supervise horses belonging to several owners. (IV) They begin their jockey careers as apprentices, receiving weight allowances until they have won a stipulated number of races. (V) They are paid a fee for each horse they ride as well as a percentage of the purses their mounts win.

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

32. (I) Chinese cuisine developed as a result of two powerful influences. (II) First, the country has always been heavily populated and acutely short of fuel. (III) Now famous worldwide, Chinese cuisine was virtually unknown in the West until relatively recently. (IV) Consequently, a method of fast cooking over scarce, quick-burning fuel was developed. (V) The second major influence is the importance of harmony in Chinese philosophy.

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

33. (I) Although Ibsen's plays shocked contemporary audiences, they were championed by such serious critics as George Bernard Shaw and William Archer. (II) His influence on 20th-century drama is immeasurable. (III) Ibsen's characters, the critics pointed out, were recognizable people. (IV) Their problems were familiar to the audience. (V) Ibsen's plays marked the end of the wildly romantic and artificial melodramas popular in the 19th century.

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

34. (I) The Chinese are believed to have been the first to use needles made of steel, and the Moors are credited with bringing them to Europe. (II) These early needles did not have an eye to hold the thread. (III) Needles made of bone, thorns, and later, iron, have been used for at least 20,000 years. (IV) Instead, needles were equipped with a small hook or pin-like head around which the thread was tied. (V) Subsequent developments included adding an eye to the needle and the gradual development of machines for the manufacture of needles.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
35. (I) Deforestation may be distinguished from forest degradation, which is a reduction in forest quality. (II) The two are linked, and result in several problems. (III) They cause soil erosion and watershed destabilization, resulting in flooding or drought. (IV) The culture and knowledge of many forest peoples have evolved through centuries of nurturing the forest, and traditional rights are eroded by governments. (V) Forests play a major role in carbon storage; with their removal, excessive carbon dioxide in the atmosphere may lead to global warming, with many problematic side-effects.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
36. (I) Few materials from which works of art or other artefacts are made are resistant to decay or chemical alteration. (II) Oil paints, for example, have a tendency to dry out, undergoing colour changes or flaking away from the canvas. (III) Organic materials such as wood and ivory expand or contract according to moisture levels in the atmosphere. (IV) Art conservation and restoration is the process of arresting deterioration to objects of historical or artistic merit, and restoring them to their original condition. (V) When these changes become undesirably noticeable, deterioration is well under way.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
37. (I) The Maya occupied every part of the Yucatán Peninsula and south into Guatemala and Belize. (II) The principal Mayan sites there, roughly in the order of their development, are Copán , Tikal , and Palenque. (III) The Mayan civilization had existed for 2,700 years when first confronted by the Spanish in the 16th century, but its greatest period of Mayan building activity occurred between the 4th and the 11th centuries. (IV) The important monuments found in these ceremonial centres are of stone; although the enclosure of space has great emphasis, the Maya never mastered the true ceiling. (V) Nevertheless, they created impressive structures through extensive earth moving and bold architectural sculpture integral with the stone.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
38. (I) The architect Louis Sullivan gave new expressive form to urban commercial buildings. (II) His career converges with the so-called Chicago School of architects, whose challenge was to invent the skyscraper or high-rise building, facilitated by the introduction of the electric lift and the sudden abundance of steel. (III) Sullivan is memorable not only for his own work but for having provided the apprenticeship of Frank Lloyd Wright, one of the greatest architects of the 20th century. (IV) They made a successful transition from the masonry bearing wall to the steel frame, which assumed all the load-bearing functions. (V) The structure's skeleton could be erected quickly and the remaining components hung on it to complete the building, an immense advantage for high-rise buildings on busy city streets.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
39. (I) Dialect is version of a language differing in some aspects of grammar, pronunciation, or vocabulary from other forms of the same language. (II) A dialect restricted to a certain area or locale is a geographical dialect; one spoken by a specific group of people of a similar level of education, social class, or occupation is a social dialect. (III) Some dialects are written and others are only spoken. (IV) The English frequently refer to Americans as speaking the "American dialect", while Americans further differentiate their speech into regional dialects. (V) The standard literary dialect of a language often was developed from a spoken dialect that was recorded by a talented writer or writers.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

40. (I) Boycott is refusal of a group to trade or associate with another group, an individual, an organization, or a nation. (II) The term boycott first appeared in the late 19th century, after Irish tenants objected to the oppressive rent-collection policies of a British land agent, Captain Charles Boycott. (III) The angry tenants refused to work the lands and isolated him both economically and socially. (IV) As was the case here, the most frequent use of the boycott is in labour disputes. (V) For example, democratic groups in various countries refused to purchase goods from National Socialist Germany before World War II.

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

41. (I) A chance finding by a marine biologist on his honeymoon in Indonesia has led to the discovery of a new population of a 350-million-year-old fish species known as the coelacanth, which was once thought to be extinct. (II) In September 1997 Mark Erdmann, a marine biologist, and his wife saw a coelacanth at a fish market in Indonesia while on their honeymoon. (III) Erdmann photographed his find but was unable to do any tests or tissue analyses. (IV) Laboratory tests have not been completed, but from its physical appearance the Indonesian coelacanth is similar to the species found near the Comoros Islands. (V) Erdmann returned to the island in search of the coelacanth, and his persistence was rewarded in July 1998 when a fisherman brought him a live coelacanth that had been caught in a gill net.

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

42. (I) Alexander was one of the greatest conquerors in history, noted for his brilliance as a tactician and leader of men. (II) He was usually brave and generous, but could be cruel and ruthless when politics demanded. (III) It has been suggested that he was actually an alcoholic having, for example, killed his friend Clitus in a drunken rage. (IV) As a statesman and ruler he had grandiose plans; according to many historians he cherished a scheme for uniting the East and the West in a world empire. (V) He later regretted this act deeply.

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

43. (I) Until about 1800 the principal fuel was wood, its energy derived from solar energy stored in plants during their lifetimes. (II) Since the Industrial Revolution, people have depended on fossil fuels—coal and petroleum—also derived from stored solar energy. (III) This amount of energy is typical of chemical reactions, which result from changes in the electronic structure of the atoms. (IV) When a fossil fuel such as coal is burned, atoms of hydrogen and carbon in the coal combine with oxygen atoms in air. (V) Water and carbon dioxide are produced and heat is released, equivalent to about 1.6 kilowatt-hours per kilogram.

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

44. (I) Although considerable progress has been made towards the goal of equal opportunity, especially equal pay, the facts imply that there is still some way to go. (II) In recent years increased emphasis has been put on eradicating unfair discrimination on grounds of age, disability, or sexual orientation. (III) In the United Kingdom, women now make up about half of the workforce, yet average wages for women are still only around 65 to 75 per cent of the level of those for men. (IV) It is also true that there are still few women in senior business positions. (V) In 2003, less than 2 per cent of major British companies had a chairwoman or female chief executive/managing director.

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

45. (I) The proportions of human traits and, to an extent, even the kinds of traits are differently distributed from one part of the world to another. (II) In the past, when people travelled less and marriages were likely to be between neighbours, races tended to develop and be retained as geographical entities. (III) No two human beings, not even twins, are identical. (IV) Some historic conceptions of race were thus based on geographical variation in physical traits such as skin colour and hair form. (V) Yet, such traits can accurately be used to ascribe a person to a race only insofar as they were inherited from ancestors belonging to the population in question.

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

46. (I) Cable car is a vehicle moved by a constantly moving cable. (II) Some cable cars, such as ski lifts, run on a cable suspended between towers. (III) In this category, suspended cable cars running between pylons are common in mountainous areas, as they allow carriage of people and materials over ground. (IV) Heavy-duty cableways are sometimes used in surface mining to carry mineral ores or spoil around mining sites. (V) Other cable cars ride on rails in the street, while the cable runs in a channel beneath the street.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
47. (I) Sometimes derided by astronomers as “vermin of the skies”, asteroids and comets are small solid objects that orbit the Sun. (II) They are probably debris left over from the formation of the Sun and planets about 4.65 billion years ago. (III) When they collide with each other, fragments fly off, creating smaller bodies known as meteoroids. (IV) As such they are of great interest to scientists. (V) This is because both asteroids and comets may contain clues about the nature of the solar system and the chemical and physical processes at work during its formation.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
48. (I) The current conflict in Northern Ireland dates from the late 1960s. (II) Yet its roots can be traced to the 16th century, when Queen Elizabeth I began to assert England’s dominance over Ireland. (III) Believing that Ireland would ally itself with the Catholic powers of Spain and France, the Queen sent Scottish and English Protestant settlers to Ireland. (IV) At the same time a great religious revolution was taking place in Europe. (V) Restrictions were also placed upon native Irish Catholics that were not removed until Catholic Emancipation in 1829.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
49. (I) Today the international community faces two very different approaches to protecting endangered species from the problems associated with illegal international trade. (II) One approach calls for the legalization of trade as a way to deter illicit trade and to conserve endangered species. (III) Proponents define conservation as “the saving of living natural resources for use.” (IV) They argue that we should promote sustainable trade and that species should “pay their own way,” suggesting that when native peoples reap the benefits of legal trade they will be willing to protect the resource. (V) Indeed, in 1997, when it was anticipated that a ban on ivory trade would be lifted, hunting of elephants increased.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
50. (I) Children can usually be paid less than adults and are considerably less likely than adults to know their rights or to protest at working conditions. (II) The number of child labourers is increasing. (III) This is largely because the world’s population is growing rapidly and poverty remains pervasive in many countries. (IV) But child labour does not occur solely in poor countries; even in rich nations there are employers ready to exploit children. (V) In California and Texas in the United States, many Mexican immigrant children work as farm labourers, and in many wealthy countries children have been forced into prostitution.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
51. (I) Archaeologists in the United Kingdom have discovered a prehistoric timber temple that is reportedly much larger than the famous monument at Stonehenge and equally as important. (II) It was found at Stanton Drew in rural Somerset, England, during an archaeological investigation of a site containing three ancient stone circles. (III) Using a new technique to measure small variations in the soil’s magnetism, archaeologists discovered the outlines of a large, circular temple. (IV) Many experts believe the temples were used in rituals by ancient societies seeking to control supernatural forces. (V) Most likely constructed of carved oak columns, the structure was surrounded by a massive ditch with an outer diameter exceeding 135 m.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
52. (I) “Why do people make computer viruses?” is a good question with no simple answer, or even a very clear one. (II) The answer might be psychological, sociological, or ethical—we don’t really know. (III) Probably every individual who writes a computer virus has his or her own reasons for doing so. (IV) We know that some computer viruses have been mistakes; for example, the famous 1989 Internet “worm” created by Cornell University graduate student Robert Morris. (V) These may include the hope for attention and possibly fame, malicious intent or revenge, boredom, or simply experimentation.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

53. (I) Electricity is a class of physical phenomena resulting from the existence and interaction of electrical charges. (II) When a charge is stationary, it produces electrostatic forces on objects in regions where it is present, and when it is in motion it produces additional magnetic effects. (III) This behaviour may be summarized thus: like charges repel, and unlike charges attract. (IV) These as well as electric are caused by the relative position and movement of charged particles of matter. (V) So far as electrical effects are concerned, these particles are either neutral, positive, or negative.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
54. (I) The space shuttle Columbia broke apart and burned up while reentering Earth's atmosphere over Texas on February 1, 2003. (II) The entire seven-member crew was killed as they returned to Earth after completing a series of scientific experiments. (III) Investigation of the disaster pointed to structural failure of the shuttle's left wing. (IV) In the wake of the Columbia disaster the future of the shuttle fleet is in some doubt, but the shuttles will likely be pressed into service again due to a lack of alternatives. (V) Sensors inside recorded unusually high temperatures just before NASA lost contact with the shuttle.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
55. (I) In the summer of 2002 the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation, created to supervise the rebuilding of the World Trade Center, released designs for the site. (II) The best-known buildings of the World Trade Center were twin skyscrapers designed by American architect Minoru Yamasaki. (III) Negative public reaction to the designs, which were thought too timid and unambitious, led the corporation to announce a design competition open to all architects. (IV) Each design was to include office and commercial space, facilities for cultural events, public areas, and a memorial to the victims of the September 11 attacks. (V) The winning design for the site, chosen in 2003, came from Polish-born American architect Daniel Libeskind.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
56. (I) Exactly what rights should be considered universal is a matter of continuing debate. (II) The concept of international human rights owes its beginnings to Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler. (III) During World War II, the Nazis murdered millions of Jews and hundreds of thousands of Gypsies, homosexuals, Soviet prisoners of war, the mentally ill, and others in gas chambers, by firing squad, and other barbaric methods. (IV) The world had never faced such a monumental crime, and the Allied forces that were victorious in World War II set out to ensure that such a thing could never happen again. (V) In the waning days of the war, four Allied nations—China, the former USSR, the United Kingdom, and the United States—began working to establish a representative world body with a mandate to maintain world peace.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
57. (I) Currently, there is no safe and effective vaccine on the immediate horizon. (II) Through negotiations with pharmaceutical firms, several companies have been convinced to offer their AIDS drugs at a substantial discount. (III) So, there is a growing sense in the global AIDS community that more needs to be done to prevent and alleviate suffering today. (IV) Many public health experts, policy makers, and AIDS advocacy groups are calling for increased efforts to use today's tools, including anti-HIV drugs and prevention programmes. (V) The aim is to help those who are currently infected and to curb the further spread of HIV.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
58. (I) Yeltsin, too, was forced to deal with the immense economic problems created by the decay of the Stalinist system. (II) Relying on Western advice, Yeltsin promoted then 35-year-old economist Yegor Gaidar to implement a radical programme for the rapid introduction of capitalism. (III) This programme, known as "shock therapy", called for an immediate freeing of all prices, stabilization of the Russian currency, and privatization of most state property. (IV) Thus, the legacies of Communism's vast inefficiencies would continue to plague Russia. (V) Advocates argued that all three of these elements needed to be implemented at once.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

59. (I) The first Europeans are now thought to have settled in Europe nearly 900,000 years ago. (II) Prehistoric Europe of the time was very different from the modern continent—it supported a diversity of game populations that rivalled tropical Africa. (III) Yet, the continent underwent much more profound and constant climatic shifts than the tropics. (IV) But even in milder periods, early Europeans had to survive cold winters and long periods when plant foods were scarce, although meat supplies remained abundant. (V) So much so that, in the last 700,000 years alone, at least nine bitterly cold glacial periods covered much of Europe with thick ice sheets.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
60. (I) Major language reforms took place after the creation of the Republic of Turkey in 1923. (II) Turkish is the most widely spoken member of the Altaic language family. (III) The Roman alphabet replaced the Arabic script for writing Turkish in 1929. (IV) The spoken form of Turkish, which differed from the more formal, written Ottoman Turkish, was adopted as the national language. (V) In addition, a concerted effort began to remove the foreign words that had entered Ottoman Turkish and replace them with Turkish-derived words.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
61. (I) According to the biblical account, Noah was spared for his piety when God, angered at the corruption of the world, destroyed it with a flood lasting 40 days and 40 nights. (II) Noah had been warned to build the ark, a great ship, and to take on board with him his wife, his three sons, his sons' wives, and two mated specimens of every species of animal on earth. (III) According to the Old Testament, Noah's ark landed on the "mountains of Ararat" after the deluge. (IV) An American expedition ascended Mount Ararat in the summer of 1949 in an unsuccessful search for evidence of the existence of Noah's ark. (V) In an episode after the flood, Noah is portrayed as having discovered winemaking and becoming helplessly drunk.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
62. (I) Bookbinding on a commercial scale is a highly mechanized process requiring many types of machines. (II) Some machines do more than one job, and the product moves smoothly from one operation to the next. (III) As such, bookbinding is the process by which individual leaves or folded sheets, generally of printed paper, are combined into one volume. (IV) For hardcover books, the flat printed sheets are first folded by machine into signatures, or units, of 16, 32, or 64 pages. (V) They are then forwarded to a gathering machine, which collates the signatures in proper sequence into complete sets.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
63. (I) Public opinion is shaped both by relatively permanent circumstances and by temporary influences. (II) Opinion polls are generally accepted as useful tools by business, political organizations, the mass media, and government as well as in academic research. (III) Among the former are the ideas that characterize the popular culture of a given place at a given time. (IV) For example, such fairly permanent circumstances as race, religion, geographical location, economic status, and educational level can strongly influence the opinions of an individual or a particular group about many subjects. (V) Certain temporary factors also affect the public's attitudes.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
64. (I) In addition to showing general locations and political boundaries, topographic maps depict the geology and special features of an area. (II) This type of map offers many advantages. (III) For instance, most backpackers use topographic maps to navigate through wilderness, planning their routes with obstacles and landmarks in mind. (IV) If they should get lost, they can find their bearings again by aligning their map and compass to a prominent feature observed nearby. (V) Maps may be used for a variety of purposes, and as a result a number of specialized types of maps have been developed.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

65. (I) A newspaper is a publication usually issued on a daily or weekly basis, the main function of which is to report news. (II) Many newspapers also furnish special information to readers, such as weather reports, television schedules, and listings of stock prices. (III) Readers rely on newspapers to provide detailed background information and analysis, which television and radio newscasts rarely offer. (IV) Moreover, they provide commentary on politics, economics, and arts and culture, and sometimes include entertainment features, such as comics and crossword puzzles. (V) To provide finance for all these activities and services, in nearly all cases and in varying degrees, newspapers depend on commercial advertising.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
66. (I) Bob Dalton became a cattle thief when a mere boy and was soon joined by his brother Grattan. (II) Of the boys two engaged in farming, one in Oklahoma, where their mother lived, and one near Coffeyville, where three of the brothers met death in 1892. (III) They were finally run out of the country, and the next heard of them was in California, where they took to train and stage robbing. (IV) After an exciting experience there they returned to Indian Territory in the spring of 1889, when Oklahoma was open to settlement, securing a homestead for their mother, where she lived. (V) At the time of the opening Bob Dalton was a United States deputy marshal, being selected on account of his peculiar fitness to deal with desperate characters.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
67. (I) Hospitality is an integral part of Turkish culture. (II) In homes where the inhabitants remove their shoes and replace them with slippers, guests should do the same. (III) In large cities, people usually try to telephone in advance, but in places where this is not practical they may visit without notice. (IV) The tradition of hospitality dictates that visitors are always invited in and offered something to drink, such as tea, coffee, or soda, and sometimes something to eat, such as crackers or cookies. (V) It is impolite to decline the offer.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
68. (I) A joint American and French expedition discovered the wreck of the Titanic in 1985. (II) It was located about 150 km south of the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and about 3800 m beneath the surface of the North Atlantic Ocean. (III) There have been seven expeditions to the site since then. (IV) To overcome this obstacle, the 1996 expedition used sophisticated sonar equipment, known as a sub-bottom profiler, to determine the extent and nature of the damage. (V) But while these visits brought back haunting photographs and artefacts, none had ever been able to thoroughly assess the damage caused by the Titanic's collision with the iceberg.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
69. (I) The technology with the most potential to reshape the world energy economy in this century may be the fuel cell. (II) The principle behind fuel cells was first discovered in 1829, nearly 50 years before the first internal-combustion engine. (III) Advances in electronics, software, and synthetic materials are likely to play a fundamental role in any new energy system. (IV) They are electrochemical devices that combine hydrogen and oxygen in an electrolyte fluid, creating an electrical charge across a membrane. (V) The reaction produces a steady flow of electricity.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
70. (I) Pacifism is opposition to war and other violence, expressed either in an organized political movement or as an individual ideology. (II) The term itself, however, did not become popular until early in the 20th century. (III) Pacifism varies from a form that is absolute and doctrinal to a relative and more practical form. (IV) Absolute pacifists are against all wars and against violence in any form whatsoever. (V) Relative pacifists, on the other hand, are selective of the wars and violence they oppose.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

71. (I) Nuclear engineering is concerned with the design and construction of nuclear reactors and devices, and the manner in which nuclear fission may find practical applications. (II) These include the production of commercial power from nuclear energy and the use of nuclear reactors for propulsion and of nuclear radiation to induce chemical and biological changes. (III) They also develop methods to shield people from the harmful radiation produced by nuclear reactions and to ensure safe storage and disposal of fissionable materials. (IV) In addition to designing nuclear reactors to yield specified amounts of power, nuclear engineers develop the special materials necessary to withstand the high temperatures and concentrated bombardment of nuclear particles that accompany nuclear fission and fusion. (V) Reactor systems rely on elaborate instrumentation to monitor their condition and to control the safety systems used to shut down the reactor under abnormal circumstances.

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

72. (I) A federal study shows that the death rate due to infectious diseases increased 58 percent overall in the United States from 1980 to 1992. (II) One recurring theme is the need for increased surveillance and further study of infectious diseases. (III) Researchers at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia, made the discovery through a review of all death certificates issued during those years. (IV) The dramatic increase vaulted infectious diseases to third place among leading killers of Americans, behind heart disease and cancer. (V) These figures are alarming enough for a global effort to call attention to the threat of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases.

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

73. (I) The trouble is, dolphins are not fish at all. (II) They are mammals, smaller relatives of the great whales. (III) And some dolphins are among the most intelligent animals on the planet, in the respected company of chimpanzees and elephants. (IV) They are generally provided with both visual and auditory commands. (V) Their memory capacity matches our own; for example, they can follow remarkably complicated directions such as, "Retrieve the little black ball, not the white one, and take it to trainer Jim."

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

74. (I) Anorexia nervosa is a serious eating disorder. (II) It compels its victims to starve themselves—in some cases, to death. (III) There are some the factors that contribute to the prevalence of anorexia nervosa and some promising new options for treatment. (IV) And these are generally from among adolescent and young adult women. (V) As such, anorexia nervosa has complex causes, which make treating it successfully a difficult matter.

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

75. (I) The European High Middle Ages, which lasted from about 1050 to 1300, evoke for many people romantic images of knights in shining armour, magnificent castles, and glorious cathedrals. (II) Between 1000 and 1300, a chain reaction of developments in economy, society, and political life contributed to new trends in religion, scholarship, literature, and other arts—trends that shaped European culture to the present day. (III) And to many others, the word medieval wrongly suggests a cultural intermission between the classical period of the Greek and Roman civilizations and the Renaissance. (IV) On the contrary, the High Middle Ages was a dynamic period that shaped European identity and development, stimulated in part by Europe's interactions with other cultures in Eurasia and the Mediterranean. (V) Many of the basic social and political patterns and institutions later associated with European history were formed during this era.

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

76. (I) A popular ballad declares, "What a difference a day makes." (II) If this is so, imagine the difference that 365,000 days make! (III) About that much time has elapsed since the first of January in AD 1000. (IV) What has happened to the Earth at the turn of the millennium? (V) Leap year corrections and conversion from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar account for the approximation here.

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

77. (I) Only recently in the history of their species have people gathered in the densely populated and highly structured settlements we call cities. (II) The first cities were established about 5,000 years ago, but it has only been in the last 200 years—with the advent and spread of industrialization and with the global population rising at an exponential rate—that cities have grown significantly in size and number. (III) At the start of this century only about one person in ten lived in a city, but today the proportion of urban and rural dwellers is approximately equal. (IV) As more and more people crowd into cities in a process known as urbanization, governments are confronted with choices for how to plan a city's development. (V) By 2025 nearly two-thirds of the world's population will live in urban areas.

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

78. (I) American professional football star O. J. Simpson achieved even greater fame as defendant in a murder trial. (II) After his football career, he became a television broadcaster and actor and appeared in many advertisements for commercial products. (III) In June 1994 his former wife Nicole Brown Simpson and a friend of hers, Ronald Goldman, were found murdered outside her home. (IV) Simpson was charged with the crime, and a lengthy criminal trial opened in January 1995. (V) The trial—which sparked debate about race relations, police procedures, and domestic abuse—attracted world-wide attention.

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

79. (I) Spain's opening to the world unleashed unprecedented social and economic change. (II) During the 1960s, industrial production boomed, and gross domestic product rose by 40 percent. (III) Spain's growing prosperity and moves toward greater liberalization did not end social and political unrest. (IV) Foreign currency poured into Spain as the tourism industry rapidly expanded and Spanish workers abroad sent money to relatives back home. (V) Impoverished agricultural workers left the fields for better-paying jobs in the cities.

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

80. (I) Fátima is small settlement in Portugal, 115 km north of Lisbon. (II) The Virgin Mary was reported to have appeared six times in a nearby pasture known as Cova da Iria between May 13 and October 13, 1917, to three children, Lucia dos Santos and her cousins. (III) Devotion to Our Lady of Fátima, as the apparition is called, has spread throughout the world and has been approved by the Roman Catholic Church. (IV) During the visions, repentance for sins and frequent prayer of the rosary were urged upon the world. (V) Lucia, who later became a nun, also reported the Virgin's request that the world, especially Russia, be "consecrated to her Immaculate Heart."

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

81. (I) I don't own a scale. (II) I don't trust myself to have one in the house—maybe in the same way that recovered alcoholics rightfully clear their cabinets of cold medicines and mouthwash. (III) I know that I usually weigh 59 kilos, and I know that is considered normal for my frame. (IV) But 13 years ago, when I was 15 years old and the same height, I weighed 34 kilos, and I thought I was grossly, repulsively obese. (V) I had one friend who slowly, over many months, proved to me that one ice cream cone wouldn't make me fat.

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

82. (I) Most people observed the end of the last millennium on January 1, 2000, and to herald the event countless retrospectives charted the progress of humankind over the last 1,000 years. (II) Publications looked at the advances brought by technological innovation, breakthroughs in medicine, and other landmarks in intellectual history. (III) A period of 1,000 years is sufficient time for the Earth to have undergone many changes. (IV) But what of the Earth itself? (V) What changes did the surface of the Earth undergo from ad 1000 to 2000?

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

83. (I) The people of the world are not only more plentiful than they were ten centuries ago; they are also biologically changed. (II) The global human gene pool has been massively stirred, and some of it has evaporated. (III) Migrants, both voluntary and coerced, have spread out across the globe and intermarried on a grand scale. (IV) Voluntary migration, usually for economic or political reasons, has produced sizeable Japanese communities in Brazil and Turkish communities in Germany. (V) At the same time, many indigenous populations have been decimated, and sometimes eliminated, by warfare and disease brought by the settlers.

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

OKUMA PARÇALARI

Aşağıdaki soruları parçalara göre cevaplayınız.

The Taj Mahal was built as the mausoleum of Banu Bagam who died in 1631, while on a military campaign with her husband Shah Jahan. The Taj Mahal took 20 years to construct: 20,000 men were said to have been involved in the project that is raised on a square podium with a minaret at each corner. It is flanked by a mosque and a building with no clear function other than the balancing of the composition. Mosques and tombs of other, less-favoured wives cluster near the monuments of Banu Bagam and Shah Jahan, who died in 1666. The identity of the architect of the Taj Mahal being unascertained, some scholars have suggested that a Persian or Turkish designer may have been involved.

1. One aim of the passage is ----.

- A) to describe physical features of the Taj Mahal
- B) to give information about less-known characteristics of the Taj Mahal
- C) to highlight the futility in building such structures
- D) to impress the reader with the magnificence of the building
- E) to provide brief and congruent information about the Taj Mahal

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

- A) Banu Bagam was actually a military figure
- B) the building was completed before Banu Bagam died
- C) it was not an intention of the Shah to be buried alone with his beloved wife
- D) Shah Jahan's wife got killed in a battlefield
- E) the construction of the building took so long that Shah Jahan did not live to see it completed

3. Apparently, the writer of the passage wants to demonstrate that ----.

- A) it is a huge mausoleum for a single person
- B) it is not, at least partly, as functional as it may appear to be
- C) the minarets are rarely used
- D) there are a total of four minarets attached to the main structure
- E) there is a fully functional mosque that is related to the structure

4. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) for modern standards, a period of twenty years for the construction of a building in this size should not be considered so long
- B) modern architects are not certain about the number of people who were involved in the construction work
- C) thanks to its magnificence and cultural background, the Taj Mahal is without a match
- D) the building is actually a good sign of an emperor's love as well as patience
- E) the Shah made it certain that identity of the person who designed the building would be kept a secret

In 1703 Alexander Selkirk became sailing master on the Cinque Ports, a vessel of an expedition under the English navigator William Dampier. While the expedition was in the South Pacific, off the coast of Chile, Selkirk had a dispute with the captain of his ship, whereby, at his own request, he was put ashore in October 1704 on the uninhabited island of Más a Tierra. He lived alone there until rescued in February 1709 by the commander of the Duke. Selkirk subsequently carried on his career as a sailor, and at the time of his death he was master's mate on the Weymouth. The story of his solitary sojourn on Más a Tierra (now Robinson Crusoe Island) inspired a number of versions by early 18th-century writers such as William Cowper, Sir Richard Steele and Daniel Defoe.

5. The writer of the passage provides information about Selkirk's life ----.

- A) but the main aim here is to mention that he spent years alone on an island
- B) in great detail as he is apparently an important historical figure
- C) in order to display a lively picture of life on sea in the eighteenth century
- D) so that the reader can be convinced that he survived a horrid experience
- E) to demonstrate how unmerciful people could be in the old times

6. It is mentioned in the passage that ----.

- A) the island of Más a Tierra was not suitable to sustain nourishment for anyone
- B) it was impossible to reach the island through ordinary sea routes
- C) Selkirk was left no option but swim to the island
- D) Selkirk's landed on the island upon his own will
- E) no-one else had ever survived on the island before Selkirk

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

- A) it remained to be a part of Selkirk's character to resist authority
- B) it was after Selkirk had been abandoned that a discovery of Chile became possible
- C) no-one else since then has been able to survive on the island of Más a Tierra
- D) one prime object of ship captains of the past was to uphold discipline
- E) Selkirk chose to work for his rescuers after he had spent so many years on the island

8. One thing that is more or less stated in the passage is that ----.

- A) Selkirk later named his island as Robinson Crusoe Island
- B) Selkirk never set a foot on board a ship after he was rescued
- C) Selkirk provided inspiration for the character of Robinson Crusoe
- D) Selkirk was not actually alone on the island of Más a Tierra
- E) several prominent writers of the 18th century talked to Selkirk about his journeys

The covered wagon used to be used in the 19th century by American pioneers to cross the western prairies and mountains to frontier settlements. They were nicknamed prairie schooners because the white canvas covering of the wagons resembled ships' sails. Such wagons had been in common use during the early 19th century as freight transports, in the form of the Conestoga wagon. The prairie schooner was lighter than other covered wagons and was drawn by two or four horses or oxen in contrast to the six-horse teams needed for the heavier wagons. Large wagon trains of them were organized to provide greater protection from marauders while crossing the open plains and prairies. Prairie schooners were supplanted in the late 19th century by the new transcontinental railways.

9. In this passage the reader is provided with ----.

- A) a brief history of a typical vehicle of early settlers in America
- B) a clear panorama of vast areas of America in the wake of its being explored by pioneers
- C) information about the life and customs of American pioneers in the 19th century
- D) information concerning apparent advantages that a type of wagon held over the other
- E) technical aspects of wagon building more than a century ago in America

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

- A) by the mid-19th century, prairie schooners had replaced covered wagons in America
- B) not all prairie schooners were covered with white canvas
- C) prairie schooners displayed certain deviations from the original wagon form already in use
- D) prairie schooners were designed to look like sailboats
- E) the covered wagon was not as fast as a prairie schooner because it was much heavier

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

- A) American pioneers preferred prairie schooners to the Conestoga wagon
- B) covered wagons had to be abandoned as they were difficult to protect against attackers
- C) it was not very safe to travel in American plains in the 19th century
- D) prairie schooners could carry more load since they were light and rapid
- E) the white canvas covering was peculiar to prairie schooners only

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

- A) with the introduction of railways to America, pioneering efforts came to an end
- B) what was needed to cross large plains was a lightweight carriage
- C) the Conestoga wagon was not practical to transport people because of the number of horses it required
- D) the white canvas covering the vehicle was essential so that attackers could be discouraged
- E) unlike with trains, it was not possible to cross the whole continent on a prairie schooner

The puppet theatre in the modern world is confronted with two main difficulties: firstly, that traditional folk theatres have almost disappeared, and secondly, that puppets seem to be regarded now as entertainment for children only. Its response has been to transfer to the medium of television, where it has achieved a great deal of success, as in The Muppet Show. The 18th-century satiric puppet theatre was revived on television with Spitting Image, a programme using caricatured puppets to perform satiric sketches. In Eastern Europe the interest in puppet theatre has increased since World War II and is maintained by heavy state subsidization. Many countries now have national organizations which continue to promote the traditions of this ancient art.

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

- A) how puppet theatre got reborn from its own ashes
- B) why traditional puppet theatre ceased to exist
- C) the two main reasons why puppet theatre is dying
- D) the fact that puppet theatre is actually for adults
- E) the difference between traditional and modern puppet characters

14. We learn from the passage that the recent relative success of puppet theatre ----.

- A) became possible when children were won as the main body of audience
- B) came when a correct choice for the medium of performance had been made
- C) depends on individual rather than organizational efforts
- D) is misleading because television is still a hampering factor
- E) is restricted to one or two television programmes only

15. It is emphasized in the passage that ----.

- A) no matter what individuals and governments might do about it, puppet theatre is unlikely to attain its initial status
- B) puppet theatre is likely to acquire a status similar to its previous one thanks to support from the states in certain countries
- C) the interest in puppet theatre that was high after World War II has showed signs of abating
- D) unless puppet theatre can regain its former prestige, it is unlikely to survive despite all efforts
- E) what puppet theatre needs in order to survive is firm backing by the state, something it has failed to receive so far

16. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) characters in the programme Spitting Image are caricatures of the 18th century figures
- B) so far, it has been possible to find a solution to only one of the potential problems that puppet theatre faces
- C) The Muppet Show is a puppet programme for children only
- D) the response of puppet theatre to obstacles has proved effective
- E) there are many countries in Eastern Europe where puppet theatre is maintained in its modernized form

The advertising agency Saatchi & Saatchi, founded by Maurice Saatchi, was called upon in 1992 to handle the media side of the successful campaign by South African President F. W. de Klerk to pass a referendum that would institute reform and abolish apartheid. By 1995 both Maurice and Charles Saatchi brothers had severed all links with the company bearing their names after a series of boardroom battles, and subsequently poached many of their former clients from it for their new agency, M & C Saatchi. In December 1995 the Conservative Party hired them; the agency produced the controversial "New Labour, New Danger" advertisement showing Labour leader Tony Blair with demonic red eyes. Maurice Saatchi was made a life peer as Lord Saatchi in the same month upon the Conservative Party victory. The Saatchi campaign was implicated in the disastrous Conservative defeat at the May 1, 1997, General Election.

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

- A) family disputes within an advertising agency
- B) how an outstanding advertising company been so successful
- C) rises and falls of a major advertising agency
- D) several campaigns run by an advertising agency
- E) the relation between the Conservative Party and an advertising agency

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

- A) it was decided at a board meeting within the agency that the brothers should leave the company
- B) Maurice Saatchi chose to leave the company of his creation with his partner brother
- C) Maurice Saatchi was forced by his brother to leave the agency to set up a new one
- D) the brothers left the mother agency with a right to keep the name to themselves
- E) the main agency kept its customers after the brothers had been eliminated

19. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) efforts by Maurice Saatchi were not left unrewarded
- B) Maurice and Charles Saatchi launched a propaganda programme to counteract the one by their former company
- C) the brothers failed to find ordinary customers after their parting of their ways
- D) the slogan produced by the new agency proved striking but ineffective
- E) the success of 1992 left a major impact of the Conservative Party, to the extent that they hired the brothers for their campaign

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

- A) both Maurice and Charles Saatchi supported the Conservative Party
- B) it was the honour that Maurice received that prepared their next defeat
- C) the campaign for the 1995 election did not receive much support from within the Conservative Party
- D) the writer himself used to be in advertising business
- E) the writer is of the opinion that Maurice Saatchi was covertly bribed

Artificial satellites contribute directly to the well-being of society by providing various services. Satellites were put to practical use almost as soon as the ability to orbit the Earth was attained. The first utilization involved the vantage point of space for observation of the Earth, and the application was in the field of meteorology. Almost as quickly, the unprecedented global communications capability of the satellite was demonstrated, and probably this application has reached the highest state of development. Other areas have rapidly evolved which may be even more important, a situation particularly true of satellites designed to accomplish Earth resources surveys. More specialized areas have also received attention, for example, satellite geodesy, and observations of the Earth's magnetic and gravity fields. The United States conducted its first experiments in satellite meteorology in 1958 with Vanguard and Explorer satellites, which carried primitive instruments to make cloud-cover observations and measure radiation from the Earth and its atmosphere. These early experiments were followed by Tiros 1, which was launched on April 1, 1960. It was a spinning satellite placed in a near-Earth orbit at 450 nautical miles (830 km) altitude. Its vidicon television cameras viewed only the sunlit portion of the Earth and only 25% of the time; however, this satellite revealed organized large-scale weather systems that could not be perceived from existing surface observations. The televised cloud pictures were quickly incorporated into the U.S. Weather Bureau's operational storm-warning services. As the Tiros series of satellites evolved, improved capabilities were incorporated: more of the global surface could be covered, nighttime storm detection became possible, and readout of cloud-cover imagery by small local stations became feasible on a worldwide basis. When later satellites of the series were placed into a near-polar orbit, it became possible to monitor the entire global cloud cover on a daily basis. The initial Tiros program ended with Tiros 10. This program has been directly responsible for saving lives and millions of dollars in property damage by giving advance warnings of hurricanes, typhoons, and large tropical storms.

21. In this passage, the author mainly discusses ----.
- A) factors that contributed to the launch of new artificial satellites
 - B) the major planetary resources used in the improvement of artificial satellites
 - C) the important role artificial satellites have played in society since their development
 - D) a survey of more specialized areas of scientific research
 - E) socio-economic obstacles against the development of satellites
22. According to the passage, after the Earth began to be orbited and observed, these capabilities ----.
- A) paved the way for the development of new launch systems
 - B) began to have negative impact on Earth resources surveys
 - C) were first applied in the field of meteorology
 - D) reduced the emphasis on satellite geodesy considerably
 - E) attached the highest importance to research in magnetic and gravity fields
23. According to the passage, a major advantage Tiros 1 provided for measurements in meteorology was ----.
- A) that it could only be applied in conjunction with Vanguard
 - B) the possibility of making cloud cover observations
 - C) its unique ability to categorize information for geodesy research
 - D) the ability to identify organized large scale weather systems
 - E) that it could organize gravity related data in the fastest manner possible
24. As it is pointed out in the passage, several natural disasters could be identified in advance thanks to -----.
- A) Earth's magnetic and gravity fields
 - B) the advances in interdisciplinary research
 - C) the development of Vanguard
 - D) constant Earth resources surveys
 - E) the results obtained from the Tiros program

Estimates indicate that as of 1998 roughly 110,000 children in foster care had been freed for adoption, or had an adoption plan--about 20 per cent of those in out-of-home care. Fifty-nine per cent of these children are African-American, 29 per cent are white, 10 per cent are Hispanic, and 2 per cent are of other races or ethnicities. But the need for adoption cannot be measured by these numbers. Many children are being kept in their families and in foster care, and shuffled back and forth between the two, for whom adoption should be considered, but is not. The claim has been that adoption wouldn't be good for them--that children are almost always best off with their parents. The assumption has been that adoption wouldn't be possible anyway--that the homes just aren't there for the black children, the damaged children, and the older children that dominate the foster care population. The evidence is clear that adoption works, and that it is the best of the available alternatives for children who have been subjected to abuse or neglect. This is true in terms of all the measures social scientists use to assess well-being, including measures of self-esteem and outcome measures related to later education, employment, crime and the like. It is also true in terms of abuse and neglect rates. Indeed, adopted children are less likely to suffer child abuse than is the norm in the general population of children raised by their biological parents. Family preservationists' claim that adoption harms children by depriving them of their family and roots relies on speculative theories that adoptees suffer from "genealogical bewilderment" and the like.

25. In this passage, the author mainly discusses ----.

- A) the family preservationists' unfounded claims
- B) the need for empirical studies in child psychology
- C) children's social adaptation to foreign families
- D) the importance of adoption for the society
- E) adoption and discrimination against children from distant neighborhoods

26. As we understand from the passage, the 1998 estimate of about 110,000 adopted children may not be accurate because ----.

- A) fifty-nine per cent of these children are African-American
- B) a significant number of children are living with their families and they are at times sent to foster care
- C) about 20 per cent of those are in out-of-home care
- D) in about 10 per cent of the total population there is a mistrust of foster homes for children
- E) the majority of African American families with two or more children choose to have their last born child freed for adoption

27. According to the passage, a major argument put forth against adoption by parents who do not acknowledge its use for children was ----.

- A) children's own parents are dissatisfied with the legal custody rights and financial benefits
- B) that the best developmental environment for troubled children would be the one they are most unfamiliar with
- C) that it would not be possible to find appropriate families for the majority of those children who need to be adopted
- D) that priority should be given to the financial security that will be provided to these children
- E) psychosocial problems would lead these children to harm their peers and become criminals

28. According to the passage, the likelihood of child abuse ----.

- A) could be higher for those who live with their biological parents
- B) tends to increase as children get accustomed to living in foster care
- C) may be slightly lower for those children who have received psychological counseling
- D) has significantly increased in the privileged families who do not adopt children
- E) seems to decline as the foster care homes improve their administrative structures

There are, I know, people who profess to believe in animal rights but do not avow these goals. Factory farming, they say, is wrong--it violates animals' rights--but traditional animal agriculture is all right. Toxicity tests of cosmetics on animals violate their rights, but important medical research--cancer research, for example--does not. The clubbing of baby seals is abhorrent, but not the harvesting of adult seals. I used to think I understood this reasoning. Not any more. You don't change unjust institutions by tidying them up. What's wrong--fundamentally wrong--with the way animals are treated isn't the details that vary from case to case. It's the whole system. The forlornness of the veal calf is pathetic, heart wrenching; the pulsing pain of the chimp with electrodes planted deep in her brain is repulsive; the slow, torturous death of the raccoon caught in the leg-hold trap is agonizing. But what is wrong isn't the pain, isn't the suffering, isn't the deprivation. These compound what's wrong. Sometimes--often--they make it much, much worse. But they are not fundamentally wrong. What is fundamentally wrong is the system that allows us to view animals as our resources, here for us--to be eaten, or surgically manipulated, or exploited for sport or money. Once we accept this view of animals--as our resources--the rest is as predictable as it is regrettable. Why worry about their loneliness, their pain, their death? Since animals exist for us, to benefit us in one way or another, what harms them really doesn't matter--or matters only if it starts to bother us.

29. In this passage, the author mainly discusses ----.
- A) several animal species that have been eradicated by humans
 - B) businesses that centralize animal exploitation as a major sector
 - C) the devastating social impact of bad animal treatment by several institutions
 - D) researchers' greed and ignorance against the crucial animal rights
 - E) his argument on the issue of misrepresentation of animal rights

30. According to the passage, when animal rights are considered ----.

- A) priority must be given to traditional animal agriculture
- B) it is merely the factories that continue to threaten the animal habitat
- C) no distinction should be made between factory farming and traditional animal agriculture
- D) we should also applaud the environmental pollution caused by toxicity tests of cosmetics
- E) medical research should not be negatively affected by restrictions on animal subjects

31. According to the information provided in the passage, when the mistreatment of animals is considered, it is not possible to ----.

- A) solely rely on the findings of medical researchers
- B) argue against the case of factory farming for more productivity
- C) focus on the pulsing pain of the chimp with electrodes planted deep in her brain
- D) correct an unfair system by changing parts of it
- E) comprehend the most important value of animal existence to us

32. According to the passage, what's fundamentally wrong with humans' treatment of animals is the whole system and ----.

- A) it is regrettable that we have only realized this fact in the last decade
- B) the occurrence of less animal deaths implicate an improvement in our environment
- C) what harms all these animals doesn't really matter
- D) the pain we observe in animals constitutes only a fraction of it
- E) all humans should strive to maintain that all animals continue to work for human existence

A tsunami - literally a "harbor wave" in Japanese - is a series of gigantic waves. Whether localized or long distance, what causes them to begin moving is the sudden dislocation of a relatively large amount of water. The phenomenon is often called a tidal wave, but tsunamis have little to do with the tame cycle of tides. True tidal waves, which sweep around the planet twice a day, can take on many appearances. In some parts of the world, because of the topography, an incoming tide appears as a series of waves or even, in extreme cases, as a wall of water moving up a bay. While volcanic eruptions and undersea landslides can launch tsunamis, earthquakes are responsible for most of them. And most of those earthquakes occur around the Pacific rim in areas where the dense crust of the ocean floor dives beneath the edge of the continental crust. As it descends at a rate of a few inches a year, an oceanic plate can snag against the overlying continent. Strain builds until finally the plates jerk free in an earthquake that sometimes permanently raises or lowers parts of the sea floor. It's the sudden change in the sea floor terrain that triggers a tsunami. When the sea floor rapidly sinks - or jumps - during an earthquake, it lowers (or raises) an enormous mountain of water, stretching from the sea floor all the way to the surface. The vast swell, which may cover up to 10,000 square miles, collapses. Then the water all around the sinking mound gets pushed up, and the swell spreads out in concentric rings. Once the series of waves starts moving, it is essentially invisible in deep ocean water. Although each wave can be 60 miles long, on the open sea, a tsunami might be only ten feet high. Unlike wind-driven waves, a tsunami extends all the way to the ocean bottom. The deeper the water, the faster they move. Tsunamis can travel 500 miles per hour through the 13,000-foot average depth of the Pacific, fast enough to tail a Boeing 747 airplane. And the waves retain nearly all their energy as they traverse great distances, even across oceans.

33. In this passage, the author mainly discusses ----.
- A) the threats tsunamis pose to ocean side countries
 - B) how a tsunami can become an important energy resource for the planet
 - C) the manner in which tsunamis occur
 - D) the superiority of tidal waves to tsunamis
 - E) a comparison of tsunamis and tidal waves as pollutants

34. According to the the passage, the primary cause of tsunamis are ----.
- A) volcanic eruptions
 - B) oceanic destruction
 - C) earthquakes
 - D) sea contamination
 - E) predator waves

35. According to the passage, despite the fact that tsunamis move fast enough to tail a Boeing 747 airplane, ----.
- A) they are usually more destructive than an earthquake
 - B) they tend to evaporate before they reach the coastline
 - C) they are most dangerous when a volcano erupts in an island
 - D) they are not visible due to their low height
 - E) they have never given any harm to any sea mammals

36. According to the passage, tsunamis gain speed as ----.
- A) winds trigger stronger waves
 - B) they are deeper under water
 - C) much as the wind-driven waves
 - D) they are accompanied by eruptions
 - E) a dense crust emerges underground

Scientists have recently developed an anti-addiction vaccine that could help smokers to give up cigarettes. The vaccine has already passed safety trials on patients, and doctors are planning more detailed tests later this month to see how good it is at overcoming drug addiction. A scientist at the biotechnology company said the vaccine worked by preventing nicotine from entering the brain where it triggered further cravings. The vaccine stimulates the body's immune defenses to produce antibodies that bind to nicotine in a person's bloodstream, thereby preventing the much larger molecular complex from crossing the vital membrane that separates the bloodstream from the brain. "The whole process of getting nicotine into the brain is the key to the reinforcement of the drug-taking habit," the researcher said. "So if we can reduce or prevent the entry of nicotine into the brain through these antibodies then we'll reduce the desire of the addicts to take their substance of abuse," he added. "Exclusion from the brain will reduce or prevent the feeling of euphoria which normally reinforces the drug-taking habit. A reduction or absence of this trigger to smoke another cigarette, for example, should have an impact on overall behaviour resulting in a reduced desire to smoke. "So far, all these vaccines have proven safe in man and can induce nicotine-specific antibodies. The next step is to progress with efficacy trials in humans to establish whether this strategy will work" the researcher said.

37. In this passage, the author mainly discusses ----.

- A) the growing demand for a new vaccine against substance abuse
- B) how a newly developed vaccine may help smokers quit their habit
- C) the close relation between new vaccines and smoking habit formation
- D) exclusion of nicotine from the brain and its adverse consequences
- E) genetic research in relation to vaccines and nicotine addiction

38. According to the passage, although the anti-addiction vaccine was shown to be safe, ----.

- A) deceptive results tend to appear after such testing procedures
- B) nicotine addicts never follow the directions given by a physician
- C) further testing on its effectiveness may be necessary
- D) there is no indication that patients will tolerate this kind of treatment
- E) biotechnology companies may have underestimated actual addiction figures

39. According to the passage, the desire for nicotine could be decreased by ----.

- A) minimizing the addictive elements in substances
- B) surgical interventions in the addicted area of the brain
- C) biochemical research on the addicted brain
- D) obstructing nicotine entry into the brain
- E) triggering further cravings in the brain

40. As it is pointed out in the passage, in order to produce antibodies, ----.

- A) the vaccine intensifies the bloodstream into the brain
- B) the membrane is stimulated to trigger a large molecule
- C) the vaccine diversifies the large molecules entering the brain
- D) the immune defense system is initiated by the vaccine
- E) the vaccine needs to be tested under a variety of other conditions

Amber is a fossil resin or gum exuded from various, now-extinct coniferous trees. Transparent to translucent, amber is usually golden-yellow or yellow-brown in colour, although green, red, and black varieties have been found. It occurs as nodules, small irregular lumps, grains, or drops in geologically recent sediments deposited in shallow-water conditions. It is slightly brittle and emits an agreeable odour when rubbed. Amber burns with a bright flame and pleasant smell and becomes negatively charged by friction. (The word "electron" comes from elektron, the ancient Greek word for amber.) Extinct and existent species of insects, leaves, and mosses are sometimes found encased in samples of amber. Amber today is used primarily in the manufacture of jewellery, although historically it was also used to make ornaments and had a number of medicinal uses.

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

- A) amber can be soft or hard, according to where it is found
- B) nature no longer produces amber for us to make use of
- C) transparent forms of amber are the most often found form in nature
- D) not all colours of amber are naturally existent
- E) the quality of amber is dependent on its colour

42. We can understand from the passage that the amber found in shallow waters ----.

- A) is always round in shape
- B) is both transparent and colourful
- C) did not necessarily become formed on that spot
- D) occurs in too small quantities to be used in jewellery
- E) is the oldest type to be found in nature

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

- A) ancient Greeks were impressed by a certain feature of amber
- B) it was Greek people who first started using amber for jewellery
- C) today, the word "electron" still means "amber" for Greek people
- D) both the smell and the negative charge can be attained by keeping amber over fire
- E) Greek people knew about electrons a long time before modern times

44. Amber is important ----.

- A) as the only way of fossil preservation
- B) both for the archaeologist and zoologist
- C) for the archaeologist only
- D) both in everyday life and in special occasions
- E) for the archaeologist and jeweller only

The Hubble Space Telescope has the advantage of being above the earth's distorting atmosphere. Launched with a misshapen primary mirror, the telescope was repaired in December 1993. Even before its repair, however, the space telescope was providing some images that were better than had been obtained from earthbound instruments. It will meet strong competition, however, from a new generation of ground-based instruments using adaptive, or active, optics. In these telescopes the shape of the primary mirror is constantly altered under computer control in order to compensate for the twinkling of star images caused by the turbulence of the atmosphere. Such a system is typified by the one that will be used by the VLT being built in Chile, which will consist of four 323-inch "unit" telescopes whose images will be combined, making it the equivalent of a 646-inch instrument.

- 45. As we learn from passage, the reason why the Hubble has been placed in space is that ----.**
- A) it is too large to be accommodated on earth
 - B) it is, this way, closer to various objects in space
 - C) it is not influenced by atmospheric conditions
 - D) it will require minimum amount of repair and maintenance
 - E) it was a faulty one when it was first produced

- 46. The images sent by the Hubble ----.**
- A) have always been above standards
 - B) can only be challenged by those of larger telescopes
 - C) have always needed to be worked on due to a faulty mirror
 - D) improved greatly after it was repaired
 - E) may be distorted by the atmosphere
- 47. One important feature of the new type of telescope under consideration is ----.**
- A) that it can improve the quality of images sent by the Hubble
 - B) in the way its main mirror is used
 - C) that it operates both in space and on the ground
 - D) that it will be optical rather than electronic
 - E) the use of latest model computers in analysing images
- 48. As we understand from the passage, ----.**
- A) in principle, the VLT is similar to the Hubble, with the difference that it is ground-based
 - B) the Hubble will still be the largest even when the VLT has been completed
 - C) as soon as the VLT has been built, there will be no need to operate the Hubble
 - D) Chile has been chosen as the site because of its relatively still atmosphere
 - E) the VLT is actually a group of smaller telescopes working together

Closely associated with fire worship is the religious ceremony of fire walking. Practised by many peoples in all ages, it is still performed many countries. The ceremony involves the procession of a priest and other celebrants barefoot across large stones that have been heated upon a bed of burning logs. Various explanations, none of them altogether satisfactory, have been offered to explain why fire walkers apparently suffer no burns or pain. Some observers have maintained that a religious ecstasy in the celebrants produces temporary insensibility to pain. In ancient times, particularly in India, the rite is said to have involved passing through the flames, rather than walking upon them. Some authorities believe that participants may have been able to walk through the flames without being touched by them.

49. The main aim of the writer of the passage is to ----.

- A) express his own experiences related to fire walking
- B) bring sound explanations for fire walking
- C) criticise authorities for failing to explain fully the practice of fire walking
- D) explain in detail the unlikely nature of two religious practices
- E) inform the reader of two seemingly supernatural practices

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

- A) fire walkers are all religious authorities who try to demonstrate their faith
- B) not in all countries does the practice of fire walking display similarities
- C) there is no exact order as to who should walk on fire first
- D) fire walking practice is mostly a religious activity
- E) those who attend do not actually have direct contact with the fire itself

51. According to the writer of the passage, ----.

- A) certain explanations, especially those from authorities, are worth considering
- B) explanations brought about by different sources are far from being readily acceptable
- C) it is misleading to believe that fire walkers do not suffer from pain due to exaltation
- D) the explanation of temporary trance might be the answer
- E) the news that fire walkers suffer from no injuries cannot be true

52. As it is implied in the passage, those who pass through the flames ----.

- A) may not actually be doing so
- B) risk greater danger than do fire walkers
- C) suffer from greater pains than fire walkers may
- D) can also participate in fire walking ceremonies
- E) are those who have successfully completed the fire walking practice

Elementary general surgical procedures were known in many diverse societies since ancient times, but actual scientific surgical techniques were not practised until the 3rd century BC. The ancient Egyptians are said to have performed operations such as castration, amputations, and various eye operations. In India, the Hindus were familiar with surgical practices such as the treatment of fractures and the removal of bladder stones, and they are credited with having originated plastic surgery. The surgery of the early Greeks, largely practised on the battlefield, seems to have been derived from that of the ancient Egyptians, as was their medicine. In Rome, clerical or association medicine and surgery prevailed until the time of the Greek physician Hippocrates, whose studies, practice, and writings embraced surgery as well as medicine.

53. The main concern of the passage is to ----.

- A) exemplify such cases when surgery was used for treatment as well as for aesthetic purposes
- B) inform the reader of brutal methods applied by early surgeons
- C) explain in detail how each civilization inherited certain techniques from a previous one
- D) highlight the importance of the role that Hippocrates played in medicine
- E) present developmental stages of surgery in ancient times

54. We understand that, before 300 BC, ----.

- A) the ancient Egyptians had surpassed other societies in surgery techniques
- B) there simply did not exist any surgical practice at all
- C) certain societies had already attained a certain stage of scientific development in surgery methods
- D) most of the operations had to do with internal organs
- E) there was not a tradition of surgery that could be defined as being scientific

55. In the past, surgical operations ----.

- A) were carried out by proficient surgeons
- B) were not carried out for reasons of treatment only
- C) showed similarities across nations
- D) were primitive both in scope and success
- E) were simple to perform and not so much disabling

56. When Hippocrates started his studies on medicine and surgery, ----.

- A) ancient Greeks had already professed in surgery thanks to ancient Egyptians
- B) surgery had already become a science
- C) Rome had inherited its techniques from ancient Greeks
- D) surgeons were non-professionals
- E) he was not regarded a medical figure

Charles Darwin was extremely apprehensive about how his theory would be received, but, a shy man, he declined to debate his work publicly. Thomas Henry Huxley became his most ardent spokesman. Reaction to the Origin of Species was immediate. Some biologists argued that, since there was no laboratory proof of Darwin's theories, it must remain a hypothesis. Others criticized Darwin's concept of variation, pointing out that he could explain neither the origin of variations nor how they were passed between generations. This particular scientific objection was not answered until the birth of modern genetics in the early 20th century. Still others believed that natural selection was not sufficiently powerful to produce the changes Darwin attributed to it. In fact, Darwin's work convinced many scientists of the fact of biological evolution, but his theories were doubted by many until the early 20th century.

57. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) how Charles Darwin reacted to criticism
- B) the importance of Henry Huxley for Darwin
- C) how Darwin provided proof for his theories
- D) immediate reactions to Darwin's theory
- E) two opposing views on evolution

58. One interesting point is that ----.

- A) Darwin's ideas are of the sort that can be supported but never proved
- B) Darwin's ideas were rejected both in his time and in later times
- C) Darwin's theory was convincing but lacking in essential proof
- D) many people had doubts about Darwin's theories even after essential proof had been provided
- E) Huxley was as successful in defending the theory as Darwin might be

59. Some people failed to comprehend certain features of Darwin's ideas ----.

- A) although Huxley had explained everything once again
- B) because they were not explained in detail in Darwin's book
- C) although they knew that he was absolutely right
- D) because Darwin himself was not certain about them
- E) up until the 20th century when proof was provided

60. The most fiercely criticized point in the theory was ----.

- A) ignored by Darwin
- B) passionately defended by Huxley
- C) the one on variations
- D) provided with proof immediately
- E) the strongest one

The US government launched a crackdown against gambling on the Internet, charging 14 US citizens with illegal use of telephone lines to accept bets. It was the federal government's first foray against the burgeoning industry, which earns an estimated US\$1 billion a year. Based in Central America and the Caribbean, the companies and individuals charged operated "virtual" betting shops where anyone with Internet access could place bets on sporting and other events. The services were largely targeted at US gamblers. Federal prosecutors contended that a 1961 US law prohibiting the use of interstate telephone lines for gambling purposes made these services illegal. Yet, some of those charged argued that the United States had no jurisdiction over their businesses, which operate legally in their host countries. Some of the companies charged maintained offices in New York, however.

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

- A) actually, no law exists in the USA that directly bans gambling over the Internet
- B) the US government is on safe grounds in their fight against gambling over the Internet
- C) those who are charged are intending to close down their services soon
- D) governments in neighbouring countries have rejected co-operation with the US officials
- E) the US government expects to gain a huge profit through legal procedures

62. It can be understood from the passage, what makes the betting system over the Internet probably illegal is the fact that ----.

- A) only American citizens can make use of the system
- B) people telephone companies to place bets on many sports events
- C) companies operate outside the USA and work with American citizens
- D) it is against the law to broadcast bet results over the telephone
- E) the Internet system makes use of telephone lines

63. One of the several excuses brought about by those who were charged with operating illegal betting shops is that ----.

- A) the US government is not honest as it is not illegal to bet within the country through ways other than the use of the telephone
- B) they do not force people into gambling, not would they be able to
- C) they face no judicial problem whatsoever either in a Central American country or in the Caribbean
- D) a majority of the 14 people charged with the crime are no longer in the business
- E) the 1961 law was issued at a time when gambling was not so widespread in the United States

64. We can infer from the passage that one major reason why the US government launched the attack against gambling over the Internet is that ----.

- A) almost anyone can bet over the Internet, regardless of their age
- B) the law in question is currently too old to meet the complaints of those who lost money on gambling
- C) these companies operate both abroad and at home and seek legality outside the US
- D) several countries make huge profits thanks to the betting habit of American citizens
- E) telephone lines are unnecessarily kept busy due to bets

The origin of ants had been a subject of debate, but most entomologists agree that ants began to flourish about 50 million years ago, after dinosaurs became extinct. But new fossils reveal that ants were also contemporaries of the dinosaurs. Because the fossils included relatively advanced ant species, the scientists speculated that ants could date back 130 million years, to the early Cretaceous Period. The high level of preservation of the new specimens was a key breakthrough. Earlier findings of ancient ants were poorly preserved, to the point where scientists could not be sure that they actually were ants and not other insects. The ants found by the American Museum of Natural History team clearly displayed the metapleural gland, which is unique to ants and secretes a substance similar to an antibiotic, which enables the insects to live underground and in other inhospitable areas.

65. The main purpose of the passage is to ----.

- A) explain how ant fossils were unearthed
- B) argue the authenticity of the finding
- C) display a surprising anatomical feature of ants
- D) explain how the ant fossil was so well preserved
- E) shed light on the past of ant species

66. One major discovery of the recent finding ----.

- A) was in congruence with earlier calculations
- B) caused heated debates among entomologists
- C) proved that ants had evolved from other insects
- D) resulted in refuting a previously held belief
- E) proved that ants came to live underground about 50 million years ago

67. The reason why the ant species is believed to be as old as 130 million years is that ----.

- A) earlier poorly preserved specimens included other insects instead of ants
- B) only an insect with the metapleural gland could have survived at that time
- C) ants are able to live almost anywhere, no matter how hostile the environment can be
- D) the fossil specimen includes several members that are already highly evolved
- E) they were found side by side with dinosaurs fossils

68. It is stated in the passage that the metapleural gland ----.

- A) can be found in modern ant species only
- B) is what enables insects to live underground and other hostile environments
- C) can be utilised as an antibiotic
- D) is peculiar to ant species
- E) helped ants to survive for so long

Every year the Earth crosses the orbit of Comet Tempel-Tuttle, and small particles that the Sun has burned off the comet collide with the Earth at high speed, burning up high in the atmosphere as a bright streak across the sky. The sight of meteors streaking past in parallel paths is a unique opportunity to sense the motion of our planet through space. Every 33 years, however, there is a chance that the usual light shower of some 25 meteors per hour will turn into a storm of up to 150,000 per hour. That is because each time the comet's orbit crosses Earth's, it replenishes the stream of particles in its wake. The first recorded storm was in 1833. Many people thought the end of the world was upon them, and the religious revival that swept the US in the following years is believed to have been rooted in that event.

69. We learn from the passage that the meteors that constitute the storm ----.

- A) are a result of a collision between the orbits of the Sun, the comet and Earth
- B) are actually tiny pieces that have been torn away from the comet by the Sun's heat
- C) occurs as often as the comet gets closer to the Sun
- D) are so fast that they can no longer retain their original position within the comet's orbit
- E) have already burned out long before they enter Earth's atmosphere

70. The light shower is especially important as ---

- A) it can be observed from almost anywhere on Earth
- B) it occurs annually at exactly the same time
- C) the parallel paths that burning meteors leave across the sky give clues as to the orbit of the comet
- D) it provides a matchless occasion through which the movement of Earth can be observed
- E) it provides an unrivalled opportunity for observers to study the Comet Tempel-Tuttle

71. The reason why the number of meteors increases every 33 years is that ----.

- A) the comet gains speed as it nears the Earth
- B) the comet is much closer to the Sun
- C) meteors that enter the atmosphere break into smaller particles
- D) orbits of two heavenly bodies get closer
- E) the comet revives the tiny pieces in its tail

72. It can be inferred from the passage that a majority of American people in the 1830s ----.

- A) were used to astronomical occurrences as such
- B) did not believe the reports about the comet
- C) were less aware of the cause of the event than were people in other countries
- D) were superstitious
- E) were very religious already

The name for a pack of cards mainly used for fortune-telling, tarot is also the game played using these cards. They may have been introduced into Europe by Crusaders between 1095 and 1270 or by Gypsies. The cards are mainly used for fortune-telling, with the game of tarot enjoyed in secluded parts of the continent. A full tarot pack consists of the minor arcana and the major arcana. While the former - somewhat like a pack of modern playing cards - consists of suits, each of which contains 14 cards, the latter consists of a fool card and pictorial cards numbered from 1 to 21. Many of the earliest tarot packs, with pictures symbolizing natural forces and human virtues and vices, were designed by artists. Increasing numbers of people use tarot cards as a tool for self-exploration and personal growth as fortunes are told by interpreting the combinations formed as the cards are dealt out.

73. As far as the minor arcana and the major arcana are concerned, ----.

- A) the former is of a more recent origin than the latter
- B) both have similar functions in the game of tarot
- C) the latter one includes more pictures than does the former one
- D) the minor arcana is what constitutes the origin of modern playing cards
- E) the only difference between them is the number of cards in each one

74. It is stated in the passage that tarot ----.

- A) as a card game is hard, but not unlikely, to find,
- B) is popular both for fortune-telling and as a card game
- C) played today is distinct from the original form
- D) has proved its virtue as a tool for telling one's fortune
- E) is no longer played as a card game in Europe

75. We learn from the passage that tarot ----.

- A) was known in Europe before anywhere else
- B) came to Europe at an uncertain time
- C) was initially used as a card game only
- D) became a card game despite its original function of being a tool for fortune-telling
- E) was transferred to European soldiers by Gypsies

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

- A) a tarot card pack of antique quality will also display artistic features
- B) not all tarot cards can be used for fortune-telling purposes
- C) in order that tarot cards can be used for telling fortunes, they need to be lined in a special manner
- D) more and more people use tarot cards to tell fortunes of one another
- E) all cards in the major arcana are a series of pictures to stand for people's positive and negative characteristics

The Roman emperor Augustus is credited with instituting a corps of fire-fighting "watchmen" in 24 BC. In the pre-industrial era most cities had watchmen who sounded an alarm at signs of fire. The principal piece of fire-fighting equipment in ancient Rome and into early modern times was the bucket, passed from hand to hand to deliver water to the fire. Another important fire-fighting tool was the axe, used to remove the fuel and prevent the spread of fire as well as to make openings that would allow heat and smoke to escape a burning building. In major conflagrations long hooks with ropes were used to pull down buildings in the path of an approaching fire to create firebreaks. When explosives were available, they would be used for this same purpose. Following the Great Fire of London in 1666, fire brigades were formed by insurance companies, not by the government that was not involved until 1865.

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

- A) in the pre-industrial era, the watchmen had more elaborate tools than did the original watchmen
- B) the watchmen of the later era did not do more than what their counterpart did in the Roman period
- C) whereas the watchmen in the Roman period tried to extinguish fires, the watchmen in later periods merely informed authorities of them
- D) not until the pre-industrial era did fire-fighting become a profession
- E) Romans did not use the axe as a fire-fighting tool

78. It can be understood from the passage that, both in ancient and more recent times, ----.

- A) a lot of people were needed to put out a major fire
- B) buckets of water were thrown to taller buildings with the help of long ropes
- C) watchmen remained inactive until a fire alarm was given
- D) buckets were sufficient to fight a fire of a major scale
- E) fire-fighters were able to put out fires with the help of fire-fighting techniques

79. We learn that in earlier times ----.

- A) axes were used to help people trapped inside to escape as quickly as possible
- B) even a building where there was no fire could be demolished
- C) they used long ropes with hooks attached to take down buildings in fire
- D) explosives were one of the elements that caused fires
- E) the three major tools for fire-fighters proved very effective in minor and major fires

80. The first fire brigades were probably constituted ----.

- A) because explosives had become a real threat for cities
- B) by private agencies because the government had already failed to do so
- C) as a result of what the Great Fire of London taught fire-fighters
- D) by private contractors upon request from the government
- E) out of concern for property rather than for people's lives

The impact of the Vikings was less enduring than might have been expected. In general, they had a great capacity for being assimilated into local populations. In some areas of Britain where settlements were established in previously unpopulated land, concentrations of Norse and Danish place names are the most notable residue of their presence. A century and a half after settling in Normandy, however, their Franco-Viking descendants were strong enough to conquer England (1066) and Sicily (1090). The settlers brought to the British Isles energetic Viking art forms, new farming techniques, mercantile acumen, and a vigorous language; Scandinavian traces are still apparent in the dialects of Scotland and northern England. Having achieved that, however, they had neither the manpower nor the staying power, neither the reserves of wealth nor the political experience to master effectively the older, richer, more stable states they tried to overrun.

81. We learn from the passage that, those Vikings who conquered England in 1066 ----.

- A) left the island to conquer Sicily at a later date
- B) lived in England before they moved on to live in Normandy
- C) came from Norway and Denmark mainly
- D) were more influential than those who had settled there previously
- E) were pure in origin as they were descendants of earlier Vikings

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

- A) Vikings chose to change place names when they conquered a land
- B) Vikings rapidly assimilated people of the area
- C) not all Vikings left deep traces in places they went
- D) Vikings settled in inhabited areas when they landed in a new country
- E) it was not expected of Vikings to be so influential in history

83. One aim of the writer of the passage is to display that ----.

- A) a majority of place names all over England are remnants of Viking culture
- B) despite being a strong people, Vikings could not escape being transformed in the land they had conquered
- C) Viking people delayed the development of West European countries because of their military actions
- D) today, almost no trace of Vikings can be found in any European country
- E) Vikings played an insignificant role in the history of West European countries as a whole

84. The comparison presented in the passage indicates that ----.

- A) as far as being a state is concerned, those countries that were conquered by Vikings possessed what Vikings lacked
- B) Viking people failed to show due respect to relatively older, richer and more stable states in Europe
- C) Viking people were not so much interested in founding a state as were many of European countries
- D) Vikings grew too weak in time to control so many countries that they had conquered and thus failed to form a permanent state
- E) Vikings had deprived European states of their strength to the level where they could no longer remain a unified state

The 21st century may be as profoundly shaped by the move away from fossil fuels as the 20th century was marked by the move towards them. However, most experts believe a new energy system will take decades to develop since investment in the current system is massive, and enormous resources will be required to build a new one. As events in the late 19th century demonstrated, however, underlying markets can shift abruptly, drying up sales of traditional energy and transportation sources, and affecting scores of industries. The economic health and political power of whole countries may be boosted, or in the case of some countries that now rely on oil production, sharply diminished. A wide range of renewable energy resources could play an important role in the 21st century, including ancient sources of power, such as the wind, as well as comparatively new forms of power, such as the fuel cell.

85. As it is stated in the passage, ----.

- A) experts find it difficult to develop a new energy system because of its complexity and expenses
- B) fossil fuels will remain to be just as important because alternative sources are hard to develop
- C) fuels of fossil origin may cease to be as important as they used to be in the previous century
- D) just as it had been in earlier centuries, in this century too people will have to use fossil fuels alongside with newly developed fuels
- E) in a matter of few decades only, fossil fuels will already have been replaced by alternative sources of energy

86. The passage states it clearly that ----.

- A) a change into a new energy system will display domestic problems only
- B) developing a new energy system will take as long as implementing it
- C) as in the late 19th century, a rapid change is unlikely in this century
- D) if a need for it should arise, change may not be take so long to take place
- E) there has never been a shift of energy systems at a global level before

87. As experience has taught us, ----.

- A) nations of the past were much more subject to devastating effects than nations of today can experience
- B) a rapid change from one energy source into another will be quite smooth in a majority of countries
- C) not everybody will be affected at equal levels by a shift of the sort mentioned in the passage
- D) the world has always had sufficient amounts of energy sources to meet a moment of crisis
- E) those countries that depend entirely on oil will gain political power while others are struggling to adapt themselves to the change

88. It is not certain as yet whether ----.

- A) there will be any bold efforts to replace already existing energy sources
- B) fuel cells or other energy sources will be truly renewable in this century
- C) new sources of energy will be as readily accepted as oil
- D) oil will run out in a few decades
- E) this century will be marked with traditional or new sources of renewable energy

After the introduction of illuminating gas early in the 19th century, this fuel came into common use for lighting in cities and towns. Three forms of gas lamp were in common use: the Argand burner; fishtail or batwing burners in which gas issued from a slit or a pair of holes in the burner tip to form a sheet of flame; and the incandescent gas lamp in which the gas flame heated a finely woven mesh sleeve, or mantle, made of thorium oxide, to white heat. In places where gas supply was unavailable wick lamps with oil reservoirs were still employed. Whale oil was the chief fuel for such lamps until about the middle of the 19th century. This oil was then entirely supplanted by kerosene, a fuel that had the advantage of being clean, inexpensive, and safe. At the close of the 19th century all of these forms of illumination gave way to incandescent and fluorescent electric lamps.

89. One aim of the writer of the passage is to ----.

- A) explain how wick lamps evolved into electric lamps
- B) tell how electric lamps displaced lamps that ran on illuminating gas
- C) present a brief history of lamps in modern times as well as in times close to it
- D) provide technical information about certain types of lamps of the past
- E) explain why certain oil types had to be abandoned in the history of lamps

90. One common feature of three types of gas lamp was that ----.

- A) all parts of cities and towns could be illuminated easily with them
- B) they all worked on the same principle of burning a wick
- C) they could not be used in all places due to a shortage of essential gas
- D) they were used until the middle of the 19th century
- E) very little gas was consumed because of the technique used in them

91. Lamps with oil reserves ----.

- A) used exclusively whale oil
- B) went through little change in shape or function
- C) were in use even in cities with gas lamps
- D) were peculiar to smaller towns
- E) were safer and cleaner than gas lamps

92. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) not all lamp types were suitable for use in illuminating streets in cities and towns of the 19th century
- B) each phase of lamp use has a clear-cut period of utility
- C) electric lamps used the same principle as wick lamps in providing light
- D) the history of lamps does not follow a smooth passage from primitive forms to modern forms
- E) with the introduction of electricity, it became possible to improve wick lamps

In the volatile France of the 1890s, the Dreyfus case provided the spark for an inevitable political and social flare-up. Extremists of the right and left used the affair to illustrate their disillusionment with the prevailing order. When Dreyfus was found guilty at his first court-martial, a storm of anti-Jewish propaganda was unleashed by the powerful anti-Semitic forces, particularly in the French army. The novelist Émile Zola wrote an impassioned letter in January 1898. Zola's courageous denunciation of both military and civil authorities, whom he accused of lying, resulted in his being tried and sentenced to a fine and a year in prison. In France, public demand for a retrial of Alfred Dreyfus became omnipresent and vociferous. The verdict of the second court-martial, again pronouncing Dreyfus guilty, proved so unpopular that a liberal-oriented government was voted into power in the national elections of 1899. After 1900 anticlerical legislation was introduced in the assembly, leading in 1905 to the separation of church and state.

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

- A) Dreyfus had committed a crime against Jewish people
- B) Dreyfus was probably of Jewish origin
- C) the army supported Dreyfus despite his guilt
- D) Dreyfus was released after the liberal-oriented government came to power
- E) not many people chose to support Dreyfus

94. It can be understood from the passage that the Dreyfus affair ----.

- A) provided a means for Émile Zola to launch an attack against anti-Semitism
- B) did not interest opposing political sides to the same level
- C) got to be gradually forgotten after the second trial
- D) had extremely far-reaching influences
- E) was on the agenda during the 1890s only

95. One fact is clearly understood from the passage that ----.

- A) both the left and right wing politicians supported Dreyfus because they believed in his innocence
- B) Dreyfus was not, as many people believed, innocent as the second trial proved
- C) following the second trial, the Dreyfus affair was solved at parliamentary level
- D) it was not only the French army that was held responsible for the campaign against Dreyfus
- E) the French army never surrendered to the pressure from outside

96. The letter that Zola wrote ----.

- A) cost him a huge sum of money
- B) made the intended impact
- C) was of no use to Dreyfus himself
- D) targeted at the French army officials
- E) was in favour of Jewish people in France

Caused by the failure of the potato crop and British government inaction, Irish Famine was a catastrophic famine in British-ruled Ireland. It was one of many famines there, but the size of the disaster dwarfed those that preceded it. The Irish population had expanded massively, reaching approximately 8.5 million by 1845, and was overly dependent on the potato as a source of nutrition. The potato crop of 1845 was destroyed by a fungus, which had spread from North America. By the early 1845 it was clear that famine was imminent in Ireland, but British government reaction was slow and insufficient for the magnitude of the crisis. The potato crop did not fail in 1847, but the yield was low. Then, as hundreds of thousands poured into the towns and cities for relief, epidemics broke out, and claimed more lives than starvation itself. As many as 1 million people died from starvation and diseases, with as many seeking emigration to Britain and North America.

97. The passage mainly discusses ----.

- A) major causes of Irish Famine
- B) British indifference to Irish affairs
- C) demographic features of Irish community after the Famine
- D) highlights of Irish Famine
- E) the importance of potato in Irish people's life

98. It can be clearly understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the cause for the failure of the potato crop was growing population
- B) British government deliberately ignored the problem
- C) Irish people ate nothing else but potato in these years
- D) the famine did not display a uniform pattern through years
- E) the famine was unique both in Ireland and in Britain

99. Of the two outcomes of the famine mentioned in the passage, ----.

- A) the latter caused greater demographic changes than the former did
- B) either one was of a limited scale in comparison to earlier catastrophes experienced
- C) the former was impossible to make amends for
- D) neither was influential enough to convince British government of the scale of the famine
- E) the latter resulted in Irish cities becoming over-crowded

100. The criticism brought upon British management focuses on ----.

- A) the policy of population that permitted many Irish people to leave their country
- B) their apparent incompetence in persuading Irish people to change their diet
- C) political issues related to the famine, rather than on humanitarian matters
- D) their failing to comprehend how big the effects of the famine would be
- E) their act of intentionally importing infected potatoes from North America

Proteins are usually readily available from both animal and plant sources. Of the 20 amino acids that make up protein, eight are considered essential—that is, because the body cannot synthesize them, they must be supplied ready-made in foods. If these essential amino acids are not all present at the same time and in specific proportions, the other amino acids, in whole or in part, cannot be used for metabolizing human protein. Therefore, a diet containing these essential amino acids is very important for sustaining growth and health. When any of the essential amino acids is lacking, the remaining ones are converted into energy-yielding compounds, and their nitrogen is excreted. When an excess of protein is eaten, which is often the case in countries with heavy meat diets, the extra protein is similarly broken down into energy-yielding compounds.

101. The main focus of the passage is ----.

- A) how important meat consumption is for humans
- B) certain disadvantages of going on a diet
- C) chemical properties of amino acids that constitute protein
- D) metabolic processes that lead to fatness
- E) the way protein is processed in the body

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

- A) only eight of twenty amino acids are important for human body
- B) human body needs smaller amounts of amino acids as they are already present in the metabolism
- C) of all amino acids that are present in foods, only eight of them can be synthesized in the body
- D) some amino acids are rather scarce and thus it is hard to obtain them
- E) there are a number of amino acids that we need to take through our food

103. In order that our body can use protein, ----.

- A) the protein must contain as many as twenty amino acids
- B) all twenty amino acids must be present in the same proportion
- C) it is essential to synthesize amino acids in the body
- D) there must be a certain number of amino acids present
- E) this protein must come from animal or plant sources

104. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) nitrogen is a by-product of the protein production process in human body
- B) an excess of protein intake results in energy production
- C) in order to obtain enough amount of energy, human body sometimes needs excessive amounts of protein
- D) when people consume a diet rich in meat, there will still be some important amino acids missing
- E) when some essential amino acids are absent, the body reacts to this by producing nitrogen

Time has been measured by the movement of the Earth relative to the Sun and stars. The earliest type of timekeeper was the shadow clock, a vertical stick or obelisk that casts a shadow. Ancient methods of measuring hours in the absence of sunlight included the Chinese practice of burning a knotted rope and noting the length of time required for the fire to travel from one knot to the next. Devices almost as old as the shadow clock include the hourglass, in which the flow of sand is used to measure time intervals, and the water clock, or clepsydra, in which the flow of water denotes passage of time. Clepsydras became more complicated, even to the inclusion of gearing in about 270 BC. Eventually a weight falling under the force of gravity was substituted for the flow of water in time-measuring devices, anticipating the mechanical clock.

105. The main purpose of the writer of the passage is to ----.

- A) list several different types of sundials in history
- B) enumerate several ancient techniques for timekeeping
- C) explain how time was measured in times when sunlight was absent
- D) tell how the Chinese had excelled in making timekeeping devices
- E) the way clepsydra operated to show the time accurately

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

- A) of all the timekeeping devices to be used in history, the shadow clock was the foremost one
- B) almost all major timekeeping devices emerged in history in more or less the same time
- C) of all techniques for timekeeping, only the shadow clock required a measurement of the movement of the Earth
- D) the Chinese improved several timekeeping techniques for daily use
- E) the water clock evolved from the knotted rope technique developed by the Chinese

107. The final stage of improvement that timekeeping devices went through meant that ----.

- A) the mechanism was developed enough to keep time very accurately
- B) the first mechanical clock had finally been invented
- C) the first mechanical clock was in formation
- D) there was no need felt as yet for a mechanical clock
- E) water was an unfailing material to keep time accurately

108. The method of using a knotted rope ----.

- A) was actually older than the shadow clock, but relatively less functional
- B) came to be used by the Chinese only
- C) proved to measure time more accurately than did the shadow clock
- D) was an alternative to the shadow clock
- E) was used during long trips, especially at night

Two centuries of Crusades left little mark on Syria and Palestine, save for numerous Crusader churches, fortifications, and a chain of impressive castles. The effects of the Crusades were mainly felt in Europe, not in the Middle East. The Crusades had bolstered the commerce of the Italian cities, had generated interest in exploration of the Orient, and had established trade markets of enduring importance. The experiments of the papacy and European monarchs in raising money to finance the Crusades led to the development of systems of direct general taxation that had long-term consequences for the fiscal structure of European governments. Although the Latin states in the East were short-lived, the experience of the Crusaders established mechanisms that later generations of Europeans used and improved on when they colonized the territories discovered by the explorers of the 15th and 16th centuries.

109. It is stressed in the passage that ----.

- A) the Crusades failed to last as long as they would need to leave any influence on the Middle Eastern communities
- B) not only in the Middle East, where they left their traces in architecture, but also in Europe, the Crusades have been deeply influential
- C) the Crusades failed to be as influential as they were originally meant to be
- D) various architectural structures from the Crusades were all that was left by them
- E) the Crusades left more impression in Europe than they did in the Middle East

110. When the Crusades were organized, ----.

- A) this constituted an opportunity in Europe to improve the system of taxation
- B) European monarchs collected money through taxation and used it for their own governments
- C) the system of direct taxation continued for a long time
- D) trade relations with the Orient had already been established
- E) tradesmen benefited a lot from the experiments of the papacy and monarchs

111. The overall approach of the writer of the passage towards the Crusades ----.

- A) is that it is difficult to arrive at a conclusion because the Latin states in the Middle East disappeared so quickly
- B) is centred more around the financial side than around political issues
- C) is positive because the Orient was explored and various systems were borrowed from there
- D) is that they did a lot more good to Europe than could be imagined
- E) seems somewhat vague in that the Crusades failed to get any military accomplishment

112. It is more or less stated in the passage that ----.

- A) it was the Italian cities that suffered most when the Crusades resulted in military defeats
- B) commercial links with the Middle East were lost as soon as the Latin states there ceased to exist
- C) European states owe their tradition of colonization to mechanisms set up by the Crusaders
- D) not until the 15th and 16th centuries were certain mechanisms of the Crusades noticed in Europe
- E) the Latin states in the Middle East later became European colonies where European people tested their first colonization system

Mimicry is a physical or behavioural resemblance of one species to another to benefit itself or sometimes both species. By mimicking the colour bands and buzzing sounds of stinging bees, for example, several species of otherwise defenceless moths and flies avoid predation by birds. The animal or plant being mimicked is usually an abundant species whose noxious characteristics have left a lasting impression on predators. Instead of avoiding detection by predators through camouflage, the mimicking species displays the same conspicuous warning marks or behaviour as the harmful species. One kind of mimicry, called Müllerian, is found especially among insect species that are all similarly poisonous but that have evolved similar markings to reduce mortality. Instead of individual insect species developing distinct warning marks and sacrificing members to teach birds to avoid them, many species have subsequently evolved a common warning mark so that birds need learn but one lesson to avoid the entire group.

113. The method of mimicry is different from that of camouflage in that ----.

- A) mimicry appears to be a lot more useful for the species than camouflage is
- B) in mimicry, more than one species are involved
- C) in the latter one, the species evolves so that it will not be noticed by predators
- D) mimicry involves both physical and behavioural features of a species
- E) the former is a method used by insects only

114. One interesting feature of mimicry is that ----.

- A) insects select rare species for mimicry because they are known by birds to be poisonous
- B) birds transfer their bad experiences with poisonous insects to other predatory birds
- C) in some cases, not only the mimicking but also the mimicked species will benefit
- D) not all of the species that are mimicked are insects
- E) some species mimic other species to the point that there appears no difference between the two

115. In Müllerian type of mimicry, ----.

- A) there are only those mimicking species present that are all equally poisonous
- B) an entire group of mimicked insects is avoided by birds after a few individuals have been sacrificed
- C) certain individuals are sacrificed so that the birds will avoid the rest
- D) individual insects bear separate warning marks
- E) it takes birds a short time to learn that the mimicked species is poisonous

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

- A) Müllerian type of mimicry is the most common among insects
- B) mimicry is not peculiar to defenceless species only
- C) camouflage is an earlier form of mimicry
- D) only those species that do not have a distinctive feature apply mimicry
- E) predatory birds usually know how to distinguish the mimicked from the mimicking

The hand an individual comes to prefer is determined, in part, genetically, but this does not mean that two right-handed parents cannot have a left-handed child, or the reverse. The precise mechanisms by which genes affect handedness are still unknown; during the birth process, the region of the brain controlling the hand is sometimes damaged, so that a child who would have been right-handed without such damage becomes left-handed. Social pressures have had a considerable effect on handedness. Using the left hand for writing used to be strongly discouraged, so that only a tiny proportion of the population wrote with the left hand. Only in recent years has society become tolerant of differences among people to accept left-handedness as a benign trait. Any awkwardness or psychological disturbances observed in left-handers in the past could well be attributed to the problems that were created for them by an intolerant society.

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

- A) left-handed people are viewed as clumsy individuals
- B) a physical injury may also be involved in the formation of left-handedness
- C) genetic features that lead to left-handedness are less apparent than those that lead to right-handedness
- D) right-handed parents will most likely have right-handed children, though this is not always the case
- E) right-handedness is not something to be learned

118. The main purpose of the writer of the passage is to ----.

- A) illustrate that left-handed people might be suffering from brain damage
- B) demonstrate that left-handed people suffer more from social pressure than do their right-handed peers
- C) explain briefly those mechanisms involved in the formation of left-handedness, and the outcomes
- D) outline main differences between being right- and left-handedness
- E) show how intolerant society has been towards left-handed people

119. According to the writer, in the past ----.

- A) left-handedness was seen as an ailment that could be infectious
- B) and today, many left-handed people suffer from psychological problems
- C) conditions forced left-handed people to look as if they were clumsy
- D) many people had to hide the fact that they were left-handed
- E) society was as intolerant to left-handed people as it is today

120. It is stated that the pressure toward left-handed people stemmed from ----.

- A) the fact that people were intolerant of personal differences
- B) a concern to prevent them from psychological disturbances
- C) a desire to get them to use their right hand in writing
- D) their being awkward
- E) their being not so many in number

Genocidal acts so shocked the world that the UN Security Council ordered the creation of “an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.” The first international war crimes court since World War II, the International Criminal Tribunal (ICTY), was granted the power to impose a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. By April 1998 the ICTY had publicly indicted 74 people and placed 26 in custody. In May 1997 the tribunal delivered its first verdict, convicting Dusan Tadic of war crimes. But high-level figures such as Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic—one of the masterminds of the ethnic cleansing campaigns—remained at large, and the ICTY came under fire from critics who deplored the slow pace of prosecutions. Nevertheless, the tribunal’s existence served as some assurance that human rights violations would not be ignored or casually forgiven.

121. We learn from the passage that the ICTY received criticism ----.

- A) for not acting promptly against war criminals
- B) although they did their best to try as many Serbs as possible
- C) because they deliberately ignored Serb war criminals
- D) for not applying the maximum sentence of life imprisonment to anyone
- E) for punishing Dusan Tadic to a sentence that he did not deserve

122. When the ICTY was established, ----.

- A) the aim was to try individuals responsible for crimes in the former Yugoslavia
- B) a total of 78 people had already been charged with crimes
- C) it was expected to replace a previously set up international court in the former Yugoslavia
- D) the conflict in the former Yugoslavia was already over
- E) the UN Security Council was too stunned to do anything to prevent this

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

- A) Radovan Karadzic was among those who were not publicly accused
- B) because he was found innocent, Karadzic was released from prison
- C) one of those who were placed in custody was Radovan Karadzic
- D) Radovan Karadzic was found guilty but not captured
- E) Radovan Karadzic was the only high-level figure to be tried by the ICTY

124. According to the writer of the passage, however disputable the deeds of the ICTY may be, ----.

- A) life imprisonment is a punishment that has enough discouraging power
- B) it has at least tried to convict a Bosnian Serb leader
- C) it may be successful in preventing human rights violations
- D) the UN will certainly take measures to correct it
- E) the court is a sign of determination

Historians have used recently declassified documents to challenge the commonly accepted notion that Israel's conflicts with its Arab neighbours were moral battles of right versus wrong. Israelis have long been proud of their transition from helpless victims of the Holocaust to heroic independence fighters within the same decade. Israel's stunning victory in the 1967 Six-Day War enhanced Israel's image of itself as a country of dashing fighters, pioneering farmers, and clever innovators who typified the "new Jew" that Zionist leaders had hoped Israel would foster. The work of these "new historians" however, has shown a different side of that history, one that is often less than heroic. Historians have suggested that Israel's leaders have failed to take the initiative for peace, ignored peaceful overtures from its enemies, and exaggerated the threats Israel faced.

125. It is stated in the passage that Israeli people ----.

- A) ignore the fact that their leaders have failed to bring peace to the country
- B) are still afraid that one day they might become victims of an event like the Holocaust
- C) have so far been proud of the progress their country has made
- D) know that conflict with other countries is unlikely to end in near future
- E) proudly defend the military policy their country has been following

126. When Israeli people fought against Arab people, ----.

- A) they ignored the fact that they had been victims of similar events once
- B) their country had had a long way since the Holocaust
- C) they consider themselves as defenders of truth
- D) they normally met a lot of resistance from them
- E) victory was something to be expected

127. After several achievements, Israeli people came to see themselves ----.

- A) people of all talents whom the new country was cultivating
- B) as the stereotype Jewish people that could well change history
- C) descendants of the Holocaust victims who were doomed to suffer anyhow
- D) simply as extraordinary warriors, with the goal of establishing a Zionist country
- E) superior to Arab people in almost all fields

128. We can infer from the passage that, what historians suggest today ----.

- A) has caused Israeli leader's to re-consider their political standing
- B) demonstrates that Israel's historic military figures are not what they appear to be
- C) has already been known by a majority of Israeli people
- D) is an underestimation of the threat that Israel is actually faced with
- E) will not be something that Israeli people will welcome so warmly

The Cuban missile crisis was a very dangerous episode. Kennedy can be criticized for policies, such as the failed Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961, that helped build up the Soviet-Cuban relationship and led Khrushchev to think Kennedy might be bullied. Yet it was Kennedy's good judgement, and the belated prudence Khrushchev displayed once the crisis intensified, that helped to avoid catastrophe. Given what is now known, it seems clear that all the alternatives to the course Kennedy pursued would have been more dangerous. An air strike or an invasion of Cuba would have resulted in a larger conflict than the US had imagined. On the other hand, any indication of willingness to negotiate could have encouraged Khrushchev to demand more concessions rather than to come to terms. Kennedy guided US policy along what, in retrospect, seems to have been the wisest and most prudent path.

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

- A) Kennedy was to blame for causing the Cuban missile crisis by a 1961 event
- B) a military failure of the US in 1961 assured the Russian leader that that was the time to challenge the US
- C) during the crisis between the American and Soviets, it was the Cubans that suffered most
- D) Khrushchev was encouraged as his country had prevented Americans from invading Cuba in 1961
- E) the Cuban missile crisis would never have surfaced if Americans had not failed in the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961

130. The writer of the passage is of the opinion that ----.

- A) it was Kennedy who, through his wisdom, persuaded Khrushchev not to take any military action
- B) although Kennedy was the one who caused the crisis, it was also him who ended it
- C) even if there had been no conflict with the US, Cubans and Soviets would have formed a close relationship anyway
- D) it was not only Kennedy that solved the Cuban missile crisis without a major catastrophe
- E) Khrushchev was not so much aware of possible consequences of the crisis as Kennedy was

131. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) Kennedy supported the view that the crisis would have ended if the US had invaded or hit Cuba
- B) all of the alternatives present, Kennedy chose to pursue the most dangerous one
- C) as soon as the crisis became serious enough, Khrushchev started urging for more concessions
- D) Kennedy was not left so many sound alternatives to choose from during the crisis
- E) the Soviet leader knew that Americans would agree to negotiate sooner or later

132. The main aim of the writer of the passage is to ----.

- A) present a brief history of the Cuban crisis
- B) demonstrate that crises between two superpowers were frequent in the past
- C) prove the Soviet leader to be right in his reaction in the Cuban crisis
- D) retell events from the eyes of witnesses in the Cuban Crisis
- E) demonstrate the role that Kennedy played in the crisis

What is next? This is a frequently asked question that is very hard to answer, although it keeps many people awake at night because so much money is involved. The example of the Internet should keep the prognosticators humble about predicting the “next big thing” in technology. Human ingenuity is always full of surprises. But some significant trends can be discerned by looking at contemporary research in computer science and engineering. There are two developments that bear watching: embedded computing that means the relocation of computational devices outside the now-familiar plastic box, keyboard, and screen of a personal computer, and distributed computing that can be viewed as related to, and an extension of, embedded computing. With the proliferation of embedded computers in all sorts of different devices and everyday objects, the challenge will then be one of getting these things to “talk” to each other.

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

- A) people who guessed the arrival of the Internet correctly have no more to say about future
- B) many people feel restless upon the prospect of an unknown future
- C) people are no more willing to invest so much on new improvements
- D) people whose job it is to predict future have not been successful
- E) the “next big thing” will probably be a rather modest innovation

134. According to the writer of the passage, ----.

- A) current developments can provide an insight into what future might bring
- B) certain significant clues can provide us with sufficient information about our current level of development
- C) computers might do better in predicting new technologies than the fortune-tellers actually do
- D) not all fields within computer science will remain to be important in future
- E) past experience tells us that any prediction about our future is destined to be misleading

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

- A) distributed computing will include devices that communicate with one another
- B) by means of computational sciences, communication between people will be through computers
- C) distributed computing will have to precede embedded computing
- D) in embedded computing, traditional computer devices will have to have new functions
- E) there will still be a need to enter, store and retrieve data through a keyboard, a memory and a screen

136. The aim of the writer of the passage is to ----.

- A) emphasize the fact that the age of embedded computers has already started
- B) attempt to express a prediction about future, no matter how difficult it may be
- C) criticize the way technological advances leave people off guard
- D) hail an era where traditional computer systems are no longer what they used to be
- E) warn people of a potential threat that computer science and engineering might bring about in future

European researchers in the French submersible Nautilus discovered a new group of underwater hydrothermal vents in the Atlantic Ocean, found about 2,300 m below the surface and thought to be one of the largest. The US submersible Alvin joined the Nautilus, and the two international teams in the submersibles explored the vents. This co-operative expedition was the first time that submersibles from different countries had worked together on the ocean floor. Hydrothermal vents are cracks in the sea floor that discharge superheated water saturated with chemicals. Energy derived from the chemicals sustains bacteria, which in turn feed a tiny community of deep-sea creatures. Bacteria at the vents are thermophilic, or heat-loving, organisms known as archaeobacteria. Such archaeobacteria make up a third branch of life, or domain, that is separate from the domain of bacteria and from the domain that embodies plants and animals.

137. The main aim of the passage is to ----.

- A) explain the life cycle of a seemingly weird creature
- B) announce an apparently unusual finding
- C) emphasize the nature of an international research
- D) highlight a potential energy source in the Atlantic Ocean
- E) provide scientific information about a natural occurrence

138. We can infer from the passage that, what makes archaeobacteria an utterly separate domain is that ----.

- A) they live in hardly accessible parts of oceans
- B) they live on extreme heat as well as certain chemicals
- C) they are the only provision for food for deep-sea creatures
- D) we currently know very little about them as they have been discovered most recently
- E) they are the only species that can survive in deep-sea conditions

139. One fact worth mentioning about the latest discovery is that ----.

- A) there are abundant forms of life around the vents
- B) it was not Americans this time, as had been in earlier discoveries, that found the vents
- C) the vents discovered are among the ones to be found in the deepest so far
- D) these vents are one vast example among very few others
- E) these vents, unlike other ocean cracks, emit hot water

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

- A) the only way by means of which the vents can be studied calls for international co-operation
- B) it was yet again the French who discovered other vent areas in the ocean
- C) life as we know it is a lot more complex and varied
- D) this is first time that two submersibles analyzed deep-sea floor together
- E) those chemicals within the water from the vents pose a threat for deep-sea creatures

The first and simplest theory put forward to explain the existence of Palaeolithic art was that it had no meaning: it was just casual doodlings, graffiti, or play activity. This "art for art's sake" view arose from the first discoveries of portable art, but once cave art began to be found experts began to argue that something more was involved. There are patterns in the paintings that require explanation, patterns that are repeated at different sites and in different periods, suggesting that certain common beliefs or systems of thought influenced individual artists. The art's inaccessibility in caves, the limited range of species depicted, crowded and empty panels, mysterious signs, and many figures that seem purposely incomplete or ambiguous all combine to suggest that there is complex meaning behind both the subject matter and the location of Ice Age figures.

141. The main aim of writer of the passage is to show that ----.

- A) earlier forms of art had an intent of their own
- B) ancient art is nothing but a repetition of similar forms
- C) ancient works of art may not be so meaningful as they may initially seem to be
- D) it is not at all easy to study ancient art
- E) we will never learn the real reason why people left these cave paintings

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

- A) first artists made their works of art because they knew they were performing an activity of art
- B) ancient artists left nothing behind but those paintings in deep recesses of caves
- C) discovery of cave paintings helped change people's attitude toward Palaeolithic art
- D) plenty of portable art forms were found in caves where people had lived during Ice Age
- E) what first men scribbled on walls with no definite intention at all is called cave art today

143. When supporting his belief as to the value of Palaeolithic art, the writer of the passage ----.

- A) compares it with the art of later periods
- B) acknowledges the fact that there is not much to depend on
- C) chooses to enumerate a number of visible clues
- D) depends on his own personal approach to this art
- E) makes the concession that this art may actually be a series of repetitions

144. Depending on what the passage tells about ancient artists, we can make the inference that ----.

- A) they used the same painting material to create their art
- B) they apparently influenced one another
- C) they completed their work in more or less the same time
- D) they were unaware of each other's work
- E) they worked in the same cave, probably together

An international language is a language used to facilitate communications among peoples with different native languages. As a result of conquest or colonialism, subjugated nations have been forced to abandon their own languages or have gradually adopted the language of the conqueror; conversely, occupying forces have often gradually assimilated the languages of the conquered. Or, peoples neighbouring on a pre-eminent nation have voluntarily adopted the language of that nation as auxiliary to their own. By such means the Latin language came closest of all native languages to becoming a truly universal tongue. Attempts at universal means of communication have also been made by simplifying existing languages; an example of the this is Basic English, devised between 1925-1930. It consisted of 850 words to cover everyday needs; it proved difficult to write the language in a way that meaning was clearly preserved. The use of living native languages has generally proved to be impracticable because of difficulties in learning them or because of nationalistic prejudices.

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

- A) Basic English could well have been the answer to the issue of international language
- B) an international language can either be natural or a deliberately constructed one
- C) an international language is also one that a nation adopts due to political or social reasons
- D) it is impossible for a living native language to become an international language
- E) when a country was occupied, it had no chances of retaining its native language

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

- A) Latin used to be a language that was forced into other peoples as a native language
- B) a nation or a community of people may adopt another language willingly or forcefully
- C) certain languages are a lot more easily accepted by peoples than others
- D) the idea of Basic English appeared when it became definite that Latin would not become an international language
- E) throughout history, dominant peoples have always forced others to adopt their language

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

- A) Latin proved too difficult a language to become a universal language
- B) Basic English never gained popularity among people
- C) Latin language was derived from several native languages
- D) Latin was the first universal language in the history of mankind
- E) many peoples adopted Latin as a second language because of a dominant neighbour

148. The writer of the passage aims to ----.

- A) list both natural and forced processes into the formation of a universal language
- B) conclude that communication among peoples at its present form is not satisfactory
- C) display why it has not been possible to form a universal language
- D) present pros and cons of a universal language
- E) prove that a language will not become a universal language if it has been forcefully adopted

The exact date at which people discovered the technique of smelting iron ore is not known. The earliest iron implements discovered by archaeologists in Egypt date from about 3000 BC; the comparatively advanced technique of hardening iron weapons was known to the Greeks about 1000 BC. The alloys produced by early iron workers and, indeed, all the iron alloys made until about the 14th century AD would be classified today as wrought iron. They were made by heating a mass of iron ore and charcoal in a furnace having a forced draught. Under this treatment the ore was reduced to a spongy mass of metallic iron filled with a slag composed of metallic impurities. This sponge of iron was removed from the furnace while still incandescent and beaten with heavy sledgehammers to drive out most of the slag. Occasionally this technique of iron making produced, by pure chance, a true steel rather than wrought iron.

149. In the passage, the main aim is to ----.

- A) present the history of metallurgy
- B) explain how steel is produced
- C) present a brief history of iron production
- D) show what we know about wrought iron
- E) tell how Egyptians and Greeks contributed to iron production

150. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) ironworkers discovered steel-making accidentally
- B) Egyptians were far ahead of the Greek in iron production
- C) ironworkers already knew how to produce steel in about 3000 BC
- D) production of iron alloys stopped in the 14th century
- E) wrought iron is another name for true steel

151. According to the passage, in the production stages of wrought iron, ----.

- A) iron was beaten with sledgehammers until it became pure
- B) accidents were an inevitable part of the process
- C) forcing draught into the furnace was a part of the process
- D) iron was intentionally given a sponge shape to make beating easier
- E) the glowing piece of iron was left to cool to remove its impurities

152. We can infer from what is presented in the passage that ----.

- A) the Greek learned the technique of making iron weapons from the Egyptian
- B) after it is beaten with sledgehammers, iron ore is in pure form
- C) beating iron ore while it is still hot is one of the many techniques used in producing wrought iron
- D) the technique of producing wrought iron remained more or less uniform for centuries
- E) with the introduction of true steel, wrought iron gradually lost its importance

Engineers must know how solid materials respond to external forces, such as tension, compression, torsion, bending, and shear. Solid materials respond to these forces by permanent deformation, by fracture, or by elastic deformation – in other words, the material returns to its original size and form when the external force is lifted. Time-dependent effects of external forces are creep and fatigue. Tension, for example, is a pulling force. Under tension, a material usually stretches, returning to its original length if the force does not exceed the material's elastic limit. Compression is a pressure tending to cause a decrease in volume. When a material is subjected to a bending, shearing, or torsional force, both tensile and compressive forces are simultaneously at work. When a rod is bent, for example, one side of it is stretched and subjected to a tensional force, and the other side is compressed.

153. According to the passage, it is the job of engineers to be informed about ----.

- A) solid materials as well as liquid ones
- B) how materials can be prevented from certain forces
- C) how materials react to forces from outside
- D) the limit of elastic deformation
- E) various forces that are effective on solid materials

154. We learn from the passage that elastic deformation ----.

- A) is an engineering phenomenon
- B) is another name for tension
- C) is not a type of deformation that depends on time
- D) is the worst form of deformation in solid materials
- E) will happen when an external force is removed

155. It appears that some external forces are related with ----.

- A) the length of the material
- B) fractures formed within the material
- C) original size of the material
- D) the length of time the force is applied
- E) whether the material is solid or not

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

- A) different solids give different reactions to different external forces
- B) a material will not return to its normal form if there is too much tension
- C) both tension and compression reduce the volume of a solid material
- D) it is the job of an engineer to set the limit between elastic and permanent deformation
- E) not all solid objects display elasticity under external forces

Obesity is a body condition characterized by storage of excessive amounts of fat in tissue beneath the skin and within other organs. In women the normal amount of body weight stored as fat is 25 per cent, in men 15 per cent. Obesity is a result of taking in more energy in food than one uses in activity. Besides excess eating, obesity can also be caused by drastically reduced activity, and this often occurs in those who are sedentary or bedridden. However, it is now thought that obesity may be caused by a number of factors other than overeating or inactivity. It is still not known why some thin people eat a lot and exercise little, and why some overweight people eat moderate amounts or reduce food intake, often through repeated attempts at dieting, with no appreciable or sustainable weight loss.

157. The overall picture presented in the passage ----.

- A) is that all dieting efforts are futile
- B) explains why men are generally more inactive than women
- C) is not so much discouraging for an obese reader
- D) means that it does not matter at all how so much active a person is
- E) serves to warn people against dangers of obesity

158. We can infer from the passage that, in order for an obese person to lose weight, ----.

- A) it is important to model an already thin person
- B) a strict diet combined with bodily exercise will always work
- C) he or she needs to consume as much food as a thin person does
- D) there may be some other ways than are already known
- E) traditional diets are the best if they are applied strictly

159. The main aim of the writer of the passage is to ----.

- A) present a rather gloomy atmosphere for obese people
- B) argue that, unless they are confined to a bed, everybody can lose weight
- C) highlight some points that are important for obese people
- D) prove that obesity is something that cannot be avoided
- E) show why it is generally women who suffer from obesity

160. One conclusion we can arrive at from the argument in the passage is that ----.

- A) obese people eat less and exercise more than thin people do
- B) an understanding of obesity can be possible by a careful observation of people who are not obese
- C) if a person consumes little food and does physical exercises, there is little chances of becoming obese
- D) obesity is a situation that is most likely caused by genetic factors
- E) once an obese person has lost a considerable amount of weight, this is hardly ever regained

Modern material for building construction can waste both money and resources in Africa when mud is available. Because mud is advantageous, efforts are underway to overcome negative perceptions of this traditional building material. The use of machinery and the addition of concrete as a binding agent have breathed new life into the timeless technologies of adobe brick. In Mali local authorities have built a hospital with a Western design out of mud - with a 10 percent admixture of cement - and steel bracing rods. A structure of comparable size and entirely from reinforced concrete would have been prohibitively expensive, yet no more stronger, durable, or attractive. The basic structure of new, brightly painted mud houses across Africa remains essentially the same as in ancient times, even if now one may see a truck parked outside or a satellite dish protruding from the roof. Although viewed in some quarters as a symbol of backwardness, Africa's traditional building material may prove to have a future.

161. The main aim of the writer of the passage is to ----.

- A) display the contrast between modern and traditional construction techniques in Africa
- B) show that African homes are still made out of mud
- C) argue that homes made of mud are a symbol of backwardness rather than development
- D) argue whether mud can be an alternative to cement
- E) show that mud can be a good alternative to modern building materials in Africa

162. One outstanding feature of today's mud houses in Africa is that ----.

- A) they are strong enough to carry a truck or a satellite dish on their roof
- B) there is a certain percentage of cement added to mud during the construction work
- C) they are definitely much more good-looking than the houses of the past
- D) they follow traditions though there is a touch of modernity as well
- E) they tend to disappear as houses of concrete gain popularity

163. If the hospital in question had been built out of material other than mud ----.

- A) it would definitely be larger
- B) it would be far more beautiful
- C) it would be just as, or less lasting
- D) it would have a little mud in its cement
- E) it would take shorter to build it

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

- A) mud is added to cement so that the cost of material will be lowered
- B) building large structures out of mud instead of smaller ones is more beneficial
- C) cement is likely to cease to be used in buildings in Africa
- D) not everybody is in favour of mud as a construction material
- E) the hospital made of mud is a typical African structure

People of the turn of the century thought they knew what the future held, believing that the next great innovations would merely be extensions of the rapid technological changes they saw around them. The American Press Association interviewed prominent Americans about their predictions for the next 100 years in a newspaper series that built on popular excitement for the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Among the politicians, poets, and business leaders who offered their visions of the future was John Wanamaker, a Philadelphia department store owner and the postmaster general of the United States from 1888 to 1893. Wanamaker forecast not merely expansion of conventional service over the next century, but also electrical communication over a national network that would eventually replace most business letters. Despite these insights, huge surprises awaited even the most technologically savvy prophets of the last century.

165. In this passage, the writer aims to ----.

- A) set the ground to present certain technological developments in the 20th century
- B) inform the reader of developments in the 19th century
- C) present Wanamaker as a future visionary
- D) show how wrong people were in their predictions about what future might bring
- E) show that the 1893 Exposition was highly influential on future technological developments

166. We understand from the passage that, in the century stated in the passage, ----.

- A) people believed that technological developments had come to a halt
- B) current developments in technology would be sufficient for the next century as well
- C) it would be wrong and misleading to predict about the future
- D) people did not expect to be shocked by technological advancements
- E) people were not at all reluctant to make predictions about the future

167. We can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) the writer mentions Wanamaker's background just to show that an ordinary man was able to make predictions of such accuracy
- B) not all those people interviewed by the American Press Association was of the same opinion as Wanamaker
- C) the writer does not believe that Wanamaker may have made these predictions
- D) Wanamaker was the first men to conceive of television broadcasting
- E) when Wanamaker made his predictions, he was talking about evolutionary changes in all fields

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

- A) people of the century were quite right about their expectations concerning the future
- B) before the turn of the century, technological developments had been rather limited
- C) even those who could imagine major developments were eventually surprised
- D) there was nobody in the 19th century who could fully perceive technological changes
- E) Wanamaker, among others, would be bewildered by technological advancements soon

A typical adolescent spends some 5,000 hours in high school and many more hours studying elsewhere. But for those students who wish to go on to college, much of their fate is determined in the three hours it takes to complete the Scholastic Test. Scientists pointed out a correlation between scores on such tests and a variety of measures of success, such as occupational attainment. They suggested that we are developing a “cognitive elite” of high-ability people in lucrative jobs, and a larger population of low-ability people in dead-end, low-wage positions. They suggested an invisible hand of nature at work. But, the hand is neither invisible nor natural. We have decided as a society that people who score well on these high-stakes tests will be granted admission to the best schools. A society can use whatever it wishes—even height, so that very soon people in prestigious occupations would be tall. (Oddly enough, to some extent many people already use this criterion.)

169. The passage mainly discusses ----.

- A) the importance of tests on people's lives
- B) what scientists are doing to better their tests
- C) how to assess people's abilities more accurately
- D) how unfair certain tests for students are
- E) why people enter tests

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

- A) tall people do better in general tests given in schools
- B) in order to have prestige, according to the writer, one needs to be tall
- C) the writer chooses to exaggerate the situation to prove his point
- D) the writer considers himself to be deserving to be sent to the best schools
- E) the writer is of the opinion that physical features should be tested as well

171. We can infer from the passage ----.

- A) people who do better on tests for a college entry also do well in life
- B) a low score in a college entry test is justifiable because the test is so long
- C) best schools are ready to accept those who do badly in tests but who are nevertheless intelligent
- D) people with low abilities constitute what we call the unemployed
- E) the “cognitive elite” do not need to enter tests in order to enter a college

172. Apparently, the writer is of the opinion that ----.

- A) soon enough, tests will no longer be used to assess suitability for certain jobs
- B) it is very important to change the testing system so that many more people can be successful
- C) scientists are mistaken when they criticize tests and their accuracy
- D) there is a secret power that determines our futures for us
- E) we have no right to complain because we ourselves asked for this system

Art can be privately owned, sold, and transferred. Much great art is already owned by public custodians and is accessible. In both private and public hands, however, art is becoming increasingly vulnerable. The damage to and loss of this cultural heritage for study and enjoyment is a tragic circumstance. The most basic type of art theft comes in all the familiar forms, like burglary. Since World War II, however, the world and the art market have been transformed by such factors as readily available international air transportation and electronic mail and satellite communication. With today's instantaneous communication and speedy travel, it is possible to arrange for the transfer of stolen art and then move it quickly over great distances. In such a world, illicit trade in stolen art is hidden within a much larger legitimate art market that moves faster and is more international than ever before.

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

- A) more private collections than public ones are stolen
- B) art thieves have always used familiar stealing forms
- C) international market is quite sensitive to stolen art trade
- D) since World War II, the amount of art work stolen has been on the increase
- E) the great change in art theft techniques started with the Second World War

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

- A) because art theft is so developed, owners of art work take added precautions
- B) art thieves of today operate internationally, as they did in the past
- C) as soon as a work of art has been stolen, it is possible to take it to far away distances quickly
- D) communication facilities helped spot a number of art thieves
- E) when a work of art is public-owned, it is less likely to be stolen

175. The writer states the fact that ----.

- A) in cases of burglary, it is easier to retrieve the stolen piece
- B) in legal art market, it is possible to come across some stolen items as well
- C) it is free to own and even transfer works of art, whether it is stolen or not
- D) legal art market makes use of the illicit one to transfer works of art to great distances
- E) those who operate in legal art market are actually art thieves

176. The writer of the passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the difference between legal and illegal art trade
- B) how much money is lost via art theft
- C) the changing face of art theft
- D) the type of art work that is generally stolen
- E) why people steal works of art

Who decides who wins the Oscars? The wrong people, if you ask me. But then, I'm a critic and often question the taste of Academy voters. The Oscars can't be said to celebrate true artistic achievement, since history teems with examples of masterpieces passed over in favour of middlebrow beanbags. Nor can it be said to celebrate commercial achievement, since it often turns its nose up at blockbusters, even good ones. Consider 1982, when Hollywood generated two of the finest big-studio commercial entertainments of the last 25 years—E.T. and Tootsie—and the Oscar went to the square film, Gandhi. What the Academy actually celebrates is a peculiar amalgam of qualities: artistic, commercial, gaudily inflated, and politically earnest. The "Best Picture" is meant to serve as Hollywood's poster-child.

177. In this passage, the writer is obviously ----.

- A) is a member of the Oscar selection committee himself
- B) critical of those who vote for the Oscars
- C) displeased because his own film did not receive an award
- D) more or less pleased with a majority of decisions reached by Academy voters
- E) of the opinion that wrong people win the Oscars

178. The writer argues that true artistic achievement ----.

- A) is what is absent in many films that ordinary people watch
- B) can be found in many films that were awarded by the Academy
- C) is readily spotted by the Academy voters
- D) is what, sadly enough, real masterpieces ignore
- E) moves hand-in-hand with commercial success

179. According to the writer, the Oscars ----.

- A) ignore two obviously natural criteria for selection
- B) are generally given to the right movie, though there are few exceptions to the rule
- C) are given to those films with a box-office success
- D) require films to be as plain as possible
- E) usually do not reflect the real taste of the Oscar voters

180. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the film Gandhi is a good example for a commercially successful film
- B) the Academy rejected E.T. and Tootsie because of their being commercial films
- C) the Academy takes into consideration the tastes of people other than ordinary ones
- D) the Oscars have been given for a quarter of a decade
- E) those criteria applied by the Oscar committee is not so excellent

In the face of opposition from residents and environmentalists to landfills and incinerators, some local officials turn to an approach for warding off a future garbage crisis that gets near-universal approval, at least in principle: recycling. From the local standpoint, recycling programs cut the amount of garbage that requires disposal. From a wider point of view, recycling conserves natural resources, such as trees and metal-bearing ores, and saves energy. But problems have arisen. Already, too much of some materials, especially newsprint, is being collected. Mills, where old newspapers are converted into new newsprint, have neither the capacity nor the demand to process the supply. The price paid for old newsprint, once a mainstay of recycling programs and fundraising efforts, has plummeted. In Ontario, inefficient collection methods and the collapse of prices for discarded newspapers have sent the cost of the recycling program soaring—leaving no municipal money for other environmental projects.

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

- A) how recycling has failed to meet earlier expectations
- B) beneficial and disadvantageous aspects of recycling as a way to prevent a garbage crisis
- C) how newsprint is recycled after it has been collected from garbage
- D) personal as well as institutional efforts to reduce the amount of garbage produced
- E) why it is more beneficial either to bury or burn garbage rather than try to recycle it

182. It is stated in the passage that the concept of recycling emerged ----.

- A) when it was observed that there was no land available to build new landfills or incinerators
- B) as a response to an unwillingness to use certain methods of garbage disposal
- C) because disposal of garbage was more costly for local governments
- D) when it was realized that too much material was wasted through traditional ways
- E) when people discovered that there was money to be had by collecting paper and metals

183. The writer points newsprint out as an example ----.

- A) because this is where most energy saving is realized
- B) as it is the material that is most easily converted for re-use
- C) because it is no longer collected as much as it used to
- D) of where recycling efforts brought about a reverse effect
- E) upon which many people depend for their daily income

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

- A) not all that is present in garbage can be recycled
- B) at least some local government provide financial support for recycling efforts
- C) it is because mills are slow in processing newsprint that recycling efforts have been hampered
- D) the amount of newsprint collected for recycling falls short to meet demands
- E) the excessive amount of material obtained through recycling is sent to landfills or incinerators anyway

Ecstasy is a popular term for an illegal, mood-altering drug, often referred to as a designer drug. Designer drugs are produced in secret, unregulated laboratories to mimic the physical effects of common illegal drugs. They are sold illegally for a cost that is often far less than the drugs they are modelled after. Ecstasy does not cause physical addiction, although some regular users develop a tolerance to the positive effects of the drugs and need to take increasingly frequent doses. The drop in serotonin levels after the drug has worn off causes some users to experience feelings of depression and other mood disturbances a few days afterward. While some scientists are critical of ecstasy research, others hope that additional investigation of ecstasy will reveal that the drug has medicinal benefits. Therapists have proposed that ecstasy—given in low, infrequent doses under controlled conditions—could be useful in easing treatment of patients who suffer persistent depression or anxiety following a traumatic event.

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

- A) ecstasy is not a drug that poses so much hazard for health as do other more common drugs
- B) because ecstasy is produced in illegal laboratories, it is not so easy to study its positive or negative effects
- C) ecstasy is derived from other drugs under laboratory conditions
- D) ecstasy's medicinal benefits have so far been ignored intentionally
- E) unlike other drugs, ecstasy can be taken in any dose one feels like

186. It is stated in the passage that one side-effect of the drug called ecstasy is that ----.

- A) it is quite easy to develop tolerance to it
- B) people are more addicted to it than they are to other drugs
- C) it causes serotonin levels in human metabolism to be altered greatly
- D) it is likely to lead the user into depression
- E) this effect appears immediately after ecstasy's own effect has been lifted

187. The main aim of the writer of the passage is to ----.

- A) provide detailed information about a type of drug
- B) dissuade people from taking drugs
- C) form the link between ecstasy and medical treatment of depression
- D) suggest ecstasy as a method of treatment
- E) support those who argue that ecstasy is

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

- A) patients treated with ecstasy will risk becoming addicted to it
- B) ecstasy does not give any physical harm to the body
- C) ecstasy is unlikely to be accepted for medical purposes due to its high cost
- D) people with already higher levels of serotonin should avoid taking ecstasy
- E) the number of those who support ecstasy for clinical work is higher than those who are against it

If the gadget exploded in the relatively low range of 3,000 tons of TNT, it would be slightly more powerful than a standard weapon, hardly worth the enormous expense and effort. If the bomb were a "dud," the Manhattan Project would rank as the most costly industrial failure. Yet, if the blast exceeded expectations, it could conceivably ignite Earth's atmosphere and end all life. In July 16, 1945, the atomic age began when the blast shattered windows 200 km away. Since the blast was visible in three states one might expect that news about it would dominate the headlines. But U.S. Army security had instructed newspapers to print only the "official" version of the events, which was that an ammunition dump had exploded accidentally. At first the scientists were overjoyed. They had cracked the secret of atomic weapons. No nation could withstand the power of such a weapon. But within moments, several scientists began to have second thoughts.

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

- A) the first atomic bomb experiment ever
- B) how scientists failed to estimate the first impact
- C) how the atom bomb was used during the war
- D) the force of the first atomic bomb
- E) why the incident was kept a secret

190. When people in surrounding states read about the incident, ----.

- A) they knew about the threat to their life as well as their world already
- B) army security had to convince them that this was actually an accident
- C) it was already known that this was a real industrial failure
- D) they learned that their country had produced a secret weapon
- E) what they read was not a correct account of what had happened

191. We learn from the passage ----.

- A) people around the area had already been warned about the impact of the blast
- B) a financial and industrial fiasco was what most scientists feared most
- C) not until the blast occurred did scientists feel comfortable about possible consequences
- D) the Manhattan project turned out to be a real industrial failure
- E) the original blast was not as powerful as it was initially expected

192. Of scientists involved in the project, it is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) some of them had rather confused thoughts about the new weapon
- B) all hailed the arrival of a new era though they knew that it would bring so much calamity
- C) not all approved of methods used to conceal the facts from American public
- D) the number of those who feared that the blast would be a small one was relatively small
- E) very few had been given permission to observe the blast

One difficulty in the manufacture of steel is its high melting point which prevents the use of ordinary fuels and furnaces. The open-hearth furnace was developed to overcome this difficulty, initially for the production of glass. The use of air recuperators, in which the hot flue gases of the furnace are used to preheat the incoming air used to burn the fuel, enables much higher temperatures to be achieved. The open-hearth process has since been superseded, and accounted for just 7 per cent of world steel production. It is confined mainly to Eastern Europe, Turkey, and India, where it is rapidly being phased out. In regenerative preheating the exhaust gases from the furnace are drawn through chambers containing brickwork and give up most of their heat to the bricks. Then the flow through the furnace is reversed and the fuel and air pass through the heated chambers and are warmed by the bricks.

193. According to the passage, the open-hearth furnace was developed and used ----.

- A) in order to produce glass only
- B) and has not undergone any major changes in time
- C) because older techniques totally failed at the melting point of steel
- D) in order to reduce the amount of ordinary fuel used in steel production
- E) so that fuels other than ordinary ones could be used

194. The passage clearly indicates that ----.

- A) the use of recuperators is more effective than the use of regenerative preheating
- B) 50 percent of steel that is manufactured with older methods is scrap material
- C) open-hearth method is effective because it lowers the melting point of iron
- D) those several countries where open-hearth process is still used are trying to change this technology
- E) Turkey - as well as several other countries - has been one of the first countries to use the regenerative preheating system

195. We understand from the passage that one advantage of the regenerative preheating system is that ----.

- A) the fuel warms bricks inside special chambers
- B) burnt gases can be used again
- C) hot exhaust gases flow directly over the molten steel
- D) the metal will melt at lower temperatures than it normally does
- E) there is no fuel needed to heat the furnace

196. This passage briefly summarises ----.

- A) steel industries in major steel producing countries
- B) chemical and physical reactions that take place within a steel furnace
- C) how iron ore can be processed in a furnace
- D) technological advancements in the manufacture of steel
- E) why several countries are technologically backward

The publication and film rights to the unpublished first novel of American writer Louisa May Alcott, an 1849 work that was recently rediscovered, were sold for a large, undisclosed amount in a bidding war. Neglected and unrecognized for nearly 150 years, Alcott's romantic tale *The Inheritance* was suddenly highly prized as the popularity of her work continues to surge. The manuscript, written when the author of the children's classic *Little Women* was a teenager, sat unnoticed for years in a library, before two researchers stumbled across it in 1988. Myerson and Shealy were reviewing Alcott's papers when they came across the work, which is not mentioned in any of the author's correspondence. Most scholars believed *Moods* was her first novel, although Alcott expert Madeleine Stern referred briefly to *The Inheritance* in her biography. Myerson and Shealy put *The Inheritance* aside for several years while they completed other projects before starting work on deciphering the manuscript.

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

- A) the author had intentionally kept the book away so that its value would increase
- B) Alcott owes her fame to the existence of the novel *The Inheritance*
- C) Myerson and Shealy did not earn anything from their discovery
- D) the book was sold at a price that was higher than that paid for any other novel to date
- E) there were more than potential buyers for publication and film rights

198. It is stated in the passage that *The Inheritance* ----.

- A) was nowhere mentioned by the writer herself in her letters
- B) is probably older than *Little Women* or *Moods*
- C) was already known to exist though its location was unknown
- D) was sold immediately after it had been rediscovered
- E) was written in a style that is unlike those that the writer used in her previous books

199. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) *The Inheritance* helped its writer gain widespread fame
- B) the two researchers did not start their research with the initial aim of locating the book
- C) both Myerson and Shealy failed to comprehend the real value of their find
- D) Myerson and Shealy had read about *The Inheritance* in Stern's biography
- E) the two researchers found the book where they had initially calculated it to be

200. The aim of the writer of the passage is to ----.

- A) inform the reader about the extraordinary destiny of one of Alcott's books
- B) criticize the way Alcott's book was kept for several years by Myerson and Shealy
- C) highlight Alcott's talent as a story-teller
- D) explain why *The Inheritance* had remained hidden for so many years
- E) provide an overall estimate as to the value of the book titled *The Inheritance*

Marbles is a term designating small balls of marble or some other hard substance, which are used in children's games also known as this name. Originating in ancient times, it is played today in many lands in numerous forms. In one of the principal varieties of the game, a marble called a shooter is projected by means of the thumb at marbles in a circle outlined on the ground; those driven out of the circle are won by the shooter. In another form, players shoot marbles through the same means from a suitable distance at a marble considered of unusual value; all the marbles that fail to strike the target become the property of the owner of the target marble. The game is played until either the marbles of the challengers are exhausted or a challenger's marble hits the target. When this hit is made, the challenger wins the target marble and may set it up for others to shoot at.

201. The main aim of the writer of the passage is to ----.

- A) guide marbles player into playing the game better
- B) briefly outline the game of marbles and its common varieties
- C) explain how the game is played in different parts of the world
- D) outline the history of the game of marbles
- E) tell how to hold and shoot the marble at the game of marbles

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

- A) small balls of marble are usually very valuable
- B) those marbles games played in ancient times are still popular today
- C) in all marbles games, the aim is to hit one or more marbles
- D) in the games described, the thumb is used to project the marble
- E) those types of games described in the passage are played in all countries

203. In the second form of marbles game described in the passage, ----.

- A) it is the aim of the of challenger to hit a target marble in order to win it
- B) every single player takes turns to shoot a marble at a target
- C) it is not possible for any single player to win more than one marble
- D) only those marbles that remain in the circle are allowed to carry on with the game
- E) the target marble is chosen among those that do not have any value

204. We can infer from the information provided in the passage that ----.

- A) in both games, the circle drawn on the ground is at a set distance from the players
- B) as soon as a target or targets have been hit, the game is over
- C) both games originate from ancient times
- D) it requires a certain type of skill to win marbles in the game of marbles
- E) players need nothing other than their marbles in both games

Pruning is removal of parts of woody plants, usually branches or branch tips, to relieve the burden on the remaining parts of the plant, to cut out diseased or broken parts, to increase the quantity and quality of flowers or fruits, to train individual parts to positions structurally favourable to the health of the plant, or to shape the plant into some artificial form. Natural pruning is effected by the action of wind, excessive fruit loads, and ice or snow. Such natural pruning frequently leaves stubs or slowly healing wounds that are susceptible to decay and disease. The hollows that result provide feeding areas, nesting sites, and shelter for arboreal animals. Artificial pruning prevents decay and promotes quick healing of wounds. In dry, hot areas, excessive pruning of trees frequently results in sunscald of the branches and trunks.

205. As it is described in the passage, it appears that ----.

- A) pruning is a man-made process applied to obtain better product from trees
- B) it is not a good idea to prune trees during winter months
- C) not all trees are suitable for pruning
- D) pruning is beneficial to trees if it is applied moderately
- E) pruning requires that the tree should already be free from disease

206. Depending on what is stated about the two types of pruning, it can be said that ----.

- A) natural pruning does not always yield good results for the wellbeing of the tree
- B) artificial pruning is a lot easier to practise than natural pruning
- C) artificial pruning is quite similar to natural pruning, with the difference that it is confined to certain months
- D) natural pruning in dry and hot places can be detrimental for the tree
- E) natural pruning is that which is applied without using any tools while pruning trees

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

- A) once pruning is over, the tree always attains an artificial form
- B) pruning can be applied in all parts of the world, though in different seasons
- C) by means of pruning, it may be possible to prevent a tree from collapsing
- D) it is very rare to cut the trunk of a plant during the process of pruning
- E) pruning is actually not essential because nature has solved this problem already

208. One primary aim of the passage is to ----.

- A) provide information as to what to do with those trees in nature as far as pruning is concerned
- B) define those areas where it will not be practical to apply pruning
- C) explain what to do when artificial pruning is not applied correctly
- D) reveal how artificial pruning covers any harm that natural pruning may have left on plants
- E) tell why it is important to give a plant an artificial form through pruning

In 2001 Holland became the first country to legalize same-sex marriages. A new law eliminated references to a person's sex in the legal definition of marriage and granted same-sex married couples the same rights that heterosexual married couples have. In the US, marriage between partners of the same sex is not legally recognized and it provokes intense political controversy. In the US, religious conservatives, believing that the Bible forbids same-sex relationships, constitute the most outspoken opponents of it; for fear that the recognition of gay partnerships threatens the institution of marriage, they have spearheaded legislative efforts to explicitly restrict the definition of marriage to heterosexual couples. The Congress adopted a new act, which allows states to enact laws that deny recognition of same-sex marriages obtained in other states. However, gay-rights activists continue to work toward legal recognition of same-sex marriage. In 2000 Vermont became the first state to allow gay partners to join in a civil union that grants them the same legal rights that married heterosexual couples have.

209. We learn from the passage that certain groups are against same-sex marriages in the United States ----.

- A) for the sole reason that the established institution of marriage will be under threat
- B) as they have seen the outcome of the application in Holland
- C) because there is no legal regulation at present
- D) mainly on religious as well as ethic grounds
- E) solely for the fact that there is no mention of it in the Bible

210. The main difference between the law in Holland and the application in Vermont is that ----.

- A) the former clearly eliminates the concept of heterosexuality in marriage
- B) in the case of Vermont, couples are almost always gay-rights activists
- C) same-sex couples enjoy more freedom under the system applied in Vermont
- D) the latter is a reaction to a regulation by the Congress
- E) the latter requires that gay partners should get married in another state

211. We learn from the passage that those who are against same-sex marriages ----.

- A) have failed throughout the United States due to efforts by gay-rights activists
- B) have gone so far as to have an act against such cases adopted
- C) want all states to punish gay couples
- D) have managed to prevent same-sex marriages when the Congress passed a law to their taste
- E) want married heterosexual couples to have more rights than same-sex couples

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

- A) several other states are likely to follow suit after Vermont
- B) Holland and the US are only two places where this debate over same-sex marriages has been going on
- C) of all those gay partners who seek marriage, a majority are also members of heterosexual marriages.
- D) the Church has chosen to step behind and wait in the face of the prospect of gay marriages
- E) the political disagreement in the US that centers around gay marriages is not likely to be eliminated in near future

Harry Houdini became world famous for his performances of feats of magic. He showed astounding ability in extricating himself from bonds of any sort. At one time he had himself tied and then locked in a packing case, which was bound with steel tape and dropped into the harbour in New York. Houdini appeared on the surface of the water in 59 seconds. Houdini attributed all his feats of magic to natural, physical effects and explained how many of his tricks were performed. He exposed the tricks of fraudulent spiritualistic mediums, often producing "spiritualistic" phenomena himself that he explained in non-mystical, physical terms. Before he died, Houdini arranged a definitive test of spiritualism. He devised a ten-word code that he would communicate to his wife, if possible, within ten years after his death. After he died, various mediums maintained that they were able to establish contact with him, but none was able to transmit to his wife the prearranged code.

213. It is stated in the passage that, as a magician, Houdini ----.

- A) specialized in locks and knots
- B) believed in spiritualism
- C) kept his art to himself
- D) took nature as his model
- E) was a master of disguise

214. It is clear from the passage that Houdini performed spiritualistic tricks ----.

- A) so that he could prove that spiritualistic mediums were actually charlatans
- B) which he borrowed from spiritualistic mediums and improved greatly
- C) as he himself was an advocate of spiritualism
- D) in order to perform his most difficult show in New York
- E) which were less mystical than those performed by other mediums

215. The main reason why Houdini left a code behind was that ----.

- A) his wife had demanded that from him to establish contact with after death
- B) he believed he would be able to communicate with his wife after death
- C) he wanted to prove ultimately that spiritualism was a fake
- D) several mediums had already proved talented enough to establish contact with him
- E) the ten-word code was a key to all his tricks

216. A major part of the passage is devoted to ----.

- A) Houdini and his struggle against spiritualism
- B) Houdini's remarkable New York feat
- C) how Houdini communicated after death
- D) Houdini and his attempt to exalt spiritualism
- E) Houdini and his remarkable tricks

Harlem Globetrotters is a basketball team, whose outstanding play and on-court antics have earned acclaim throughout the world. Managed by an entertainment company, the Globetrotters lost some of their appeal in the late 1980s and early 1990s. The club moved its headquarters several times, before former Globetrotters star Mannie Jackson purchased the club in 1993, becoming the first black owner in the team's history. Jackson's enthusiasm reversed a trend of declining crowds, and the Globetrotters drew more than 1.6 million fans in more than 30 countries in 1995. That year also saw the Globetrotters temporarily abandon their emphasis on entertainment to play a competitive 11-game series in Europe against an all-star team. During the series the Globetrotters' winning streak of 8,829 games ended, but that was the only game of the series the Globetrotters lost. The team then immediately resumed its hectic travel schedule of roughly 400 events per year, with a quarter of them taking place overseas.

217. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the Globetrotters in recent years
- B) how the Globetrotters came to be so famous
- C) the secret behind the Globetrotters' success
- D) how the Globetrotters got beaten
- E) the history of the Globetrotters

218. It is emphasized in the passage that ----.

- A) people came to watch the Globetrotters because Mannie Jackson played with the team
- B) the Globetrotters have never achieved the level of popularity they enjoyed in the past
- C) as soon as the club moved its headquarters, several entrepreneurs showed interest in the Globetrotters
- D) it was Mannie Jackson who saved the Globetrotters from a state of dullness
- E) the Globetrotters lost their popularity because people no longer enjoyed watching tricks during the game

219. When the Globetrotters played in Europe in 1995, ----.

- A) it was to win rather than to entertain
- B) Mannie Jackson had been coaching the team for the tour
- C) they performed their best entertainment skill ever
- D) they played against a total of 11 teams
- E) this was to be the last tour abroad

220. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the current programme of the team is of a sort that will justify their name
- B) the team are more often abroad than they are in their homeland
- C) since their European tour, the Globetrotters no longer play to entertain
- D) since Mannie Jackson is a black owner, players for the team are black as well
- E) the team have kept on losing one or two games in different places

In cities in Europe and North America, the decline of industry has led to some inner-city areas becoming derelict. These areas are now being renovated for expensive housing, a process known as gentrification. This trend, which attracts affluent people back to the city core, runs counter to the migration out to the suburbs that predominates in cities of industrialized countries. By contrast, in the cities of South America, wealthy inhabitants have concentrated in central locations, and the poor have lived in more peripheral areas. This situation stems partly from 16th-century Spanish planning laws, which dictated that the colonial population occupy the prime land in the center of town and that the indigenous people live farthest away. Today many of the urban poor live at the edges of the cities. This pattern prevails even where the city outskirts spread up the hills, giving the poor breathtaking views if few other benefits.

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

- A) it is not at all beneficial to live in a big city anywhere in the world
- B) cities in Europe and North America no longer attract newcomers
- C) in South America poor people prefer to live outside the city
- D) living conditions in South America are worse than they are in Europe and North America
- E) there may be certain advantages of living at the outskirts of a city

222. The main concern of the passage is to ----.

- A) display a comparison of city structures in different regions of the world
- B) argue that life in cities is not so much appealing for the poor
- C) discuss how effective the process of gentrification has been
- D) present how people live in big cities of the world
- E) show that the rich do not want to live in city centers any more

223. The current city structure in South America ----.

- A) is not suitable for cities to grow any further
- B) can go through a process of changes due to gentrification
- C) is a result of ancient cities already present at the time of colonization
- D) is to some extent related with applications in the past
- E) is too chaotic to make an investigation into

224. In an industrialized country, one is more likely to find ----.

- A) poor people forcing the rich to leave cities
- B) houses at the outskirts of the city with a beautiful view of the whole city
- C) many abandoned centers becoming utterly derelict
- D) the city center being demolished altogether to provide land for the industry
- E) wealthy people moving out of the city center to suburbs

In 1961 A. Liebling wrote what for many years framed the debate over the power of the media: "Freedom of the press belongs to the man who owns one." At that time few people had the printing presses or broadcasting facilities needed to deliver information to large audiences. Those who had a message but no printing press found it difficult to communicate with huge numbers of people. But years later, the vast global system of computer connections known as the Internet has broken down that barrier. Today, freedom of the press might more accurately be described as belonging to anyone who can type, for it is about that easy to publish information on the Internet. As the world of communications is broadened and changed by the Internet, so too are all the codes and methods of how content is presented and updated and ultimately how information itself is evaluated.

225. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) how the Internet bars traditional media
- B) a short history of the media
- C) communication through the Internet
- D) the changing concept of the freedom of press
- E) triumph of the media over the Internet

226. As far as the media is concerned, one main improvement has been that ----.

- A) the traditional concept of the media has proved to be indispensable
- B) a vast global communication system has been set up to serve the press only
- C) anyone with basic computer skills can enjoy freedom of press now
- D) those who own the press can no longer feel themselves so free
- E) what Liebling told about the media has become real

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

- A) the Internet media in its present form can no longer meet the demand of the user
- B) it is no longer people who have ultimate control over the media
- C) the future of the media lies in the hands of the electro-technologically minded
- D) the writer is not at all pleased with the way the press has come to be
- E) today not many people can get an access to a piece of information of real news value

228. As the media finds itself a place in the Internet, ----.

- A) journalists of the traditional media tend to disappear
- B) it inevitably goes through changes and improvements
- C) it shrinks in size but improves in terms of quality
- D) the Internet poses newer barriers before it
- E) the number of those who find it difficult to communicate with huge numbers of people is much the same

In a striking illustration of the inadequacy of animal research, scientists deduced from numerous animal experiments that inhaled tobacco smoke did not cause lung cancer; tar from the smoke painted on the skin of rodents did cause tumors to develop, but these results were deemed less relevant than the inhalation studies. For many years afterward, the tobacco lobby was able to use these studies to delay government warnings and to discourage physicians from intervening in their patients' smoking habits. Human population studies provided inescapable evidence of the tobacco-cancer connection, and recent human DNA studies have identified tobacco's "smoking gun," showing how a derivative of the carcinogen benzo(pyrene targets human genes, causing cancer. It turns out that cancer research is especially sensitive to differences in physiology between humans and other animals. Many animals synthesize within their bodies approximately 100 times the recommended daily allowance for humans of vitamin C, which is believed to help the body ward off cancer.

229. The main aim of the writer of the passage is to ----.

- A) display how animals are more resistant to certain diseases than men are
- B) criticize the way animals are used for scientific research
- C) display disadvantages of using animals for research related to human health
- D) show that cigarette-smoking is actually related with cancer
- E) support the view that scientists ignore basic research techniques in animal research

230. The result of an animal research related with smoking ----.

- A) included certain animals being forced to inhale tobacco smoke
- B) did not concern humans as much as it did animals
- C) displayed harmful effects of the habit on human health
- D) made it unnecessary to run parallel studies on humans
- E) was used for many years in a misleading way

231. As far as any research related with cancer is concerned, ----.

- A) difference in metabolism between animals and humans becomes significant
- B) animals and humans tend to display similar reactions to tests
- C) animals are likely to develop cancer much sooner than humans do
- D) no doctor is allowed to intervene in a patient's smoking habit until the research is over
- E) so far no evidential result has been obtained

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

- A) smokers can easily ignore government warnings as far as smoking is concerned
- B) cancer is a genetic disorder rather than being a smoking-related problem
- C) it is doubtful whether smoking really causes cancer
- D) there was not enough number of research on animals to relate smoking with cancer
- E) vitamin C can be the key to cancer treatment studies

There is a common sense that part of the reason for the rapid growth and innovation in the computer industry is that NASA has served as a main driver due to its requirements. Actually, the situation is not so straightforward. Mostly, because of the need for reliability and safety, NASA deliberately sought to use proven equipment and techniques, often finding itself in the position of having to seek computer solutions that were behind the state of the art by flight time. However, some use of leading edge technology existed, mostly for ground systems, but occasionally when no extensively proven equipment or techniques were adequate in a flight situation. This was true on unmanned spacecraft, because the absence of human pilots allowed greater chances to be taken. Thus generalizations cannot be made, other than that there was no conscious attempt on the part of NASA in its flight programs to improve the computing technology. Any ways in which NASA contributed to the development of computer techniques were side effects of specific requirements.

233. The main aim of the writer is to show that ----.

- A) NASA has not made a direct contribution to the development of computer technology
- B) NASA runs various tests to see whether existing computer systems are worth using
- C) not all computer technologies are compatible with the system that NASA is using
- D) when NASA requires a new computer system, the market is always there to help
- E) without NASA certain improvements in computational world would not have been possible

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

- A) not all flights by NASA include a computer system
- B) computer companies owe NASA a lot for any major improvement in the field
- C) for NASA, such traits as dependability and safety are of prime importance
- D) tests take so long that computer systems become obsolete before they could be used in spacecraft
- E) while NASA tries to make use of improved computer technologies, existing technologies are far from meeting requirements

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

- A) the use of computers of a previous generation creates side effects in NASA
- B) a provision of brand new computers is not one of NASA's prime worries
- C) NASA has been trying to economize on manned flights
- D) there are more manned flights by NASA than there are unmanned ones
- E) when there is no human pilot, there is more space for a computer

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

- A) NASA officials are not at all happy about their current technological level
- B) computer technology has been quite open to any change that might occur in NASA
- C) for NASA, unmanned flights can easily be sacrificed
- D) there are reasons other than NASA itself for technological improvements in computer industry
- E) when a manned flight is to be planned, NASA as the main driver sees that current technology is advanced enough to meet requirements

Dreaming is form of mental activity, different from waking thought, that occurs during sleep. The nature of dream activity has been characterized by many clinical and laboratory studies which show that dreams are more perceptual than conceptual: things are seen and heard rather than thought. In terms of the senses, visual experience is present in almost all dreams; auditory experience in 40 to 50 percent; and touch, taste, smell, and pain in a relatively small percentage. A considerable amount of emotion is commonly present—usually a single, stark emotion such as fear, anger, or joy rather than the modulated emotions that occur in the waking state. Most dreams are in the form of interrupted stories, made up partly of memories, with frequent shifts of scene. This broad characterization includes a great variety of dream experiences. Many dreams collected in sleep laboratories are rather ordinary, but most people have at least some bizarre dreams.

237. According to the passage, when we dream ----.

- A) we all have unusual dreams
- B) there is a tremendous amount of thinking involved in the process
- C) we are likely to view short scenes rapidly replacing one another
- D) we retain a major part of our five senses
- E) we need to be in a deep state of sleep to view continuous scenes

238. The aim of the passage is to ----.

- A) provide a brief outline of what dream is
- B) display the link between the mind and thoughts
- C) explain why we dream when we sleep
- D) show how different people see different dreams
- E) tell the meaning and significance of dreams

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

- A) there are as many strange dreams as there are normal dreams
- B) during a dream, most basic emotions are present
- C) one major difference between the waking state and dreaming is the length of time
- D) there are not as many studies on dreams as there should be
- E) what we see in a dream is inevitably supported by all of our senses

240. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) few people are able to recall what they see during a dream when they are woken up
- B) even though it is the contrast of the waking state, dreaming is not something that cannot be analyzed
- C) feelings of a mild sort replace more subtle ones in dreaming
- D) not much has been learned about dreams from research into dreams
- E) those moments of emotion people display in research on dreams are hard to find in normal dreaming conditions

Hittite mythology represents a combination of elements that reflect the diversity of cults within the empire. Of special interest are certain epic poems containing myths. These myths deal with several successive generations of gods who ruled the universe and with a monster who challenged the rule of the last king of the gods. They are similar to Greek myths contained in the Theogony and may have been their prototypes. How the myths might have reached Greece is not clear, but it is possible they were transmitted during the Mycenaean ascendancy in Greece. Mycenaean Greeks are known to have been in western Anatolia then and to have traded with Hittite-held Syria. Hittite records refer to contacts between Hittite rulers and those of the kingdom of Ahhiyaw_, which some scholars identify with the country of the Achaeans. Whether or not Hittite cultural elements were transmitted abroad, many of them survived in Anatolia until the first Roman penetration into Asia Minor in 190 BC.

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

- A) Hittite mythology as reflected in Hittite literature
- B) far-reaching effects of Hittite mythology
- C) history of Hittites up until Romans
- D) how Hittite religion differed from Hittite mythology
- E) the gods in Hittite mythology

242. One assumption made by the writer of the passage is that ----.

- A) Hittites borrowed the concept of the monster from Greeks
- B) both Hittites and Greeks lived in the same period of time
- C) Greeks shared certain cultural elements with Hittites
- D) it was Romans who ended the Hittite empire
- E) the Theogony was actually a Hittite document

243. One outstanding feature of Hittite cultural components was that ----.

- A) they were borrowed from several cultures
- B) Syria is still full of remains reminiscent of them
- C) they proved to be long-lasting as well as influential
- D) they were definitely exported to other cultures outside Anatolia
- E) they were mainly related with trade

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

- A) Hittite gods in Hittite mythology were immortal
- B) by the time Romans entered Anatolia, Hittites had been assimilated by Greeks
- C) cultural elements of the past were mainly transmitted through trade
- D) Hittites mainly lived in what is Syria today
- E) western Anatolia was once the homeland for Hittites

The eight planets found around other stars have shocked astronomers because their orbits are so different from those they expected. Astronomers expected that the orbits and masses of other planets would be similar to those in our home solar system. After all, the only examples of planet formation came from the nine planets here. So, theories to explain planet formation were designed to reproduce the orbits and masses of our planets. The conventional theory of planet formation holds that the planets formed out of a spinning disk of gas and dust that has flattened out in the equatorial plane of the sun. Material in it would all be rotating in the same plane and direction, in a circular orbit around the sun, as the planets do today. Planets would not form in the disk too close to the star, because the material would be too hot to coalesce, nor would they form too far from the star, because the material would be too cold and thin.

245. It can be inferred from in the passage that ----.

- A) planet formation went about the same pattern anywhere in the universe, just as astronomers had predicted
- B) astronomers were already aware that rules for planet formation might display differences outside the solar system
- C) not all astronomers are of the opinion that there are planets around other stars
- D) those planets found outside the solar system have forced scientists to re-evaluate their theories about planet formation
- E) when the solar system was formed, the disk shape condensed in time to form the Sun

246. Astronomers had stipulated that ----.

- A) certain planets would take longer to cool than others
- B) any planetary system should include planets revolving in the same plane
- C) certain other examples other than that they could observe could exist
- D) the formation theory would be true for the Solar System only
- E) the spinning disk of dust and gas was what formed the Sun

247. According to astronomers, an explanation for the uniform arrangement of the planet in our Solar System would be that ----.

- A) the system is relatively new
- B) all of them have been condensed out of a single disk around the Sun
- C) planets have been formed at an optimal distance from the Sun
- D) they kept revolving around the Sun until they were too cold to do so
- E) they used to be the part of a much larger planet

248. The writer of the passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) whether it is true that several planets outside the Solar System have been discovered
- B) how our solar system with its planet was formed
- C) how some recent findings have been challenging certain established models
- D) why astronomers have been mistaken
- E) why planets in our system display uniformity as far as such issues as component and arrangement are concerned

The new world of computers and information technology is often depicted as a life that is happier, more exciting, and more productive than the days before the Information Revolution. But this utopian vision is simplistic and fails to note the weaknesses and downsides of the spread of technology. From the loss of privacy to increasing complexity to questions about productivity, it is not always clear whether human beings are to become technology's master or its servant. A leading example of a negative aspect of the burgeoning information revolution is the area of personal privacy. In consumer surveys, over 70 per cent of respondents say that protecting their personal privacy is a major concern when using the Internet. As computer networks become more and more widespread, and as more data is passed between computers, the threat of institutions collecting personal data is compounded. Examples abound of the reams of personal information available on the Web for those who know how to look for it.

249. The writer of the passage aims to ----.

- A) show how information technologies can be damaging for people
- B) display benefits of the information revolution for mankind
- C) explain how personal privacy can best be protected over the Internet
- D) suggest how the information technologies can be made to provide benefit for people
- E) tell how information is transferred through the Internet

250. It is emphasised in the passage that ----.

- A) as information technologies gain more popularity and widespread use, problems of personal privacy will gradually be solved
- B) despite its certain weaknesses and downsides, the Internet is enjoyed by many people who know that institutions are collecting personal data
- C) of all the problems information technologies pose for users, a prominent one is how to protect personal data
- D) technology has failed to spread fast enough for everyone to benefit from
- E) the information revolution provides more benefits than it does harm

251. It is more or less stated in the passage that ----.

- A) it is very easy for an ordinary person using the Web to get an access to any sort of information about another person
- B) in its present form, the information revolution cannot be expected to last long
- C) it is only institutions that are able to collect personal data from the Web as yet
- D) people who make use of information technologies are also risking dissemination of their own personal data
- E) sooner or later, people will avoid using the Internet due to security reasons

252. We can understand from the passage that the writer's main concern is that ----.

- A) people will be caring less about their personal data being distributed over the Internet
- B) in due course, technology will be controlling people, rather than the case being the other way around
- C) not all users are aware of the fact that the Internet has certain disadvantages as well
- D) systems on the Web will collapse due to the fact that more and more people are added to the number of current users each day
- E) the sole intention of some institutions will be to collect personal data

In the early 1970s, the first rather clumsy genetic engineering techniques were immediately recognized as aimed at the molecular basis of life. The human race had acquired the ability to wreak change on the “interior” as well as the “exterior” of earth’s ecosystems. Doors began to open for the pharmaceutical and chemical industries, and, further down the road, to genetic techniques capable of revolutionizing the slow-paced plant and animal breeding industries and the treatment of genetic diseases. Government, pharmaceutical and chemical capital has been moving through those doors ever since. Today, the world of genetic engineering is populated by some remarkable and disturbing creations. The crassly utilitarian norms that are guiding innovations have so far produced animals to be used as factories for producing drugs. What’s most disturbing is that the genetic reconstruction of life is advancing on a global scale with almost no informed public discussion or effective oversight, and in the case of certain military uses, without even public knowledge.

253. The writer of the passage is obviously of the opinion that ----.

- A) more advancement can be achieved in genetic engineering if there is more involvement from many different sectors
- B) genetic engineering is not so much beneficial as it was initially thought to be
- C) it was too early in the 1970s to say anything positive or negative about genetic engineering
- D) now is too early to evaluate whether genetic engineering has been beneficial or not
- E) the future of genetic engineering can be promising provided that it is kept under strict control

254. We learn from the passage that, initially, genetic engineering was hailed as ----.

- A) it would be possible to attain government support on research from now on
- B) apparently clumsy techniques would definitely be improved in future
- C) it would be a solution to all kinds of diseases that people suffered from
- D) mankind would be able to change genetic structure of almost anything
- E) traditional animal breeding techniques could be totally abandoned now

255. When the writer emphasises the fact that government as well as certain sectors have been deeply interested in genetic engineering, the aim is to ----.

- A) mention that the army is involved as well
- B) criticize the way they have come to see this field of study
- C) display how so quickly the field of genetic engineering improved itself
- D) show that now it is possible to produce drugs out of certain animals
- E) tell that the most successful of all has been the pharmaceutical sector

256. The writer finds it annoying that ----.

- A) no benefit has yet been gained through genetic engineering
- B) a majority of people are unaware of potential dangers as this issue is rarely discussed
- C) man is today able to play with the genetic structure of almost anything but himself
- D) no study on the treatment of genetic diseases has been initiated yet
- E) not all people can benefit from genetic technology and its techniques

According to the astronomical theory, the key factor for the earth's climate is not the total amount of sunlight received by the globe in the course of the year, which in any case changes only slightly with changes in the orbital parameters, but rather the amount of sunlight received at high latitudes in the Northern Hemisphere during the summer. The tilt angle, which determines to what extent the North Pole is pointed toward the sun during the Northern Hemisphere summer, has the greatest impact on the amount of sunlight received in the summertime. The direction in which the axis points determines whether perihelion, the time of year when the earth is closest to the sun, comes during the Northern Hemisphere summer or the Southern Hemisphere summer. The eccentricity of the orbit affects the amount of sunlight received at perihelion. The eccentricity of the orbit by itself has very little effect on summertime insolation.

257. We learn from the passage that the astronomical theory is ----.

- A) there to explain how important the amount of sunlight that the World gets in a year is
- B) aimed to calculate the amount of sunlight that the globe receives in a year
- C) formed to explain what sort of major changes there are in the orbital parameters
- D) mainly concerned with how climatic changes occur
- E) there to explain climatic changes in the Northern Hemisphere only

258. The main factor that determines climatic changes is ----.

- A) related with how much sunlight the Northern hemisphere gets in summer
- B) different from what it mainly believed to be
- C) difficult to find out due to a slight tilt in the angle of the poles
- D) the irregularity of the orbit of the Earth
- E) the overall quantity of sunlight received globally

259. The tilt angle that is mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) determines where the perihelion will be in either summer or winter
- B) affects orbital patterns which have a great impact on the annual amount of sunlight received around the globe
- C) apparently changes as the axis of the Earth points to different directions
- D) is responsible for the length of summers in both Northern and Southern hemispheres
- E) is what determines the amount of sunlight to be received in summer in Northern hemisphere

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

- A) how much sunlight is received around the globe
- B) factors that influence global climatic changes
- C) high latitudes in the Northern hemisphere
- D) the Northern hemisphere and its climate
- E) the phenomenon of perihelion

Although criminal cases have prompted the current debate about the jury system, the use of juries in civil trials is also being re-examined. Long-standing charges that jurors in personal injury cases base their votes on emotion rather than reason came to the fore in 1994, when a jury in Albuquerque, New Mexico, awarded nearly \$3 million in damages to a woman who had suffered third-degree burns when she spilled hot coffee from McDonald's, the fast-food chain, on herself. Only \$160,000 of this award was meant to compensate the woman for her actual injuries. The remainder, about \$2.7 million, was for so-called punitive damages—an additional sum of money a jury may award the winning side in civil cases in order to punish the offender for wrongful conduct. The jury was apparently outraged by evidence that McDonald's had disregarded 700 previous complaints about scalding-hot coffee. The presiding judge thought the amount of punitive damages was excessive and reduced the award to \$480,000.

261. The writer of the passage mainly discusses ----.

- A) the effectiveness of the jury system
- B) a conflict between jurors and the judge
- C) how American people can earn huge sums of money out of trivial cases
- D) where and when the jury system should be used
- E) whether the amount of \$3 million for reparations is appropriate

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

- A) the woman in question had spent \$160,000 for her treatment
- B) the jury regarded it as correct to give the maximum punishment within its authority
- C) a judge corrected the obvious mistake after McDonald's had raised an objection against the verdict
- D) it was thanks to the trial between McDonald's and the woman mentioned that the company corrected its mistake
- E) previous efforts by McDonald's to correct the faulty situation was not seen as sufficient

263. One criticism directed toward the jury system ----.

- A) is that in most cases the verdict includes exaggerated sums of money for a means of compensation
- B) concerns the biased way through which jurors give their votes
- C) holds that juries in civil trials receive a lot more criticism than those in more serious trials
- D) suggests that members of juries are prejudiced against big companies
- E) brings forth the fact that not everyone receives the same punishment for similar offences

264. One point that the passage is not concerned with is ----.

- A) how the jury system in its present form functions
- B) why judges are forced to correct those faulty verdicts that juries give
- C) how much of an awarded sum covers actual losses
- D) the apparent negligence of McDonalds over a minor issue
- E) the volume of injury that the woman suffered from

A North American Protestant group with a distinctive and conservative agricultural way of life despite the influences of modern industrial society, the Amish are a rural people whose skill in farming is exemplary. The founder is Jakob Amman, who insisted that discipline within the church be maintained by excommunication; thus, conventional social relationships with the excommunicated were forbidden. The Amish, subject to persecution in Europe, migrated in the 18th century to Pennsylvania. The most conservative dress in a rigorously plain style and ride in horse-drawn buggies. Other Amish groups are milder in discipline and less set apart from the world. The Amish often refuse to take part in civil affairs and have sometimes come into conflict with the larger society. In particular, they have resisted compulsory education requirements as a threat to their way of life. The Supreme Court agreed that their right to the free exercise of their religion is protected and that the state's concern for compulsory public education must yield to that consideration.

265. The main purpose of the writer of the passage is to ----.

- A) explain both how the Amish was founded and the reason why they settled in the USA
- B) criticise the Amish for the way of life they lead despite technological improvements
- C) emphasize major differences between different Amish groups
- D) highlight how the Amish fall into conflict with local governments
- E) present an unbiased account of the Amish society and their concerns

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

- A) the practice of excommunication includes persecution in extreme cases
- B) a person excommunicated by the Amish will find it hard to remain as a member
- C) it is the most conservative who follow the steps of the founder of the group
- D) the practice of excommunication is no longer exercised by milder Amish groups
- E) those excommunicated are forced to wear a distinctive form of clothes

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

- A) it is the state's responsibility to make sure that the Amish children can follow their religious dictates as well as receive compulsory school education
- B) although the Amish are free to exercise their religion, they are obliged to provide their children with compulsory education
- C) it is only the most conservative of the Amish that stand against the obligation to send children to schools
- D) the Amish have managed to attain their right to refrain from sending their children to schools
- E) the Amish refuse to send their children to schools simply to resist established values of the American nation

268. One outstanding feature of the Amish emphasized in the passage is that ----.

- A) they display excellent skills when it comes to earning a living as farmers
- B) all members without an exception wear the same style
- C) they all refuse to make use of anything that is connected with the modern industrial society
- D) they have managed to survive despite their having been excommunicated from Europe
- E) they live in peace with their neighbouring communities

Forgery is dishonest altering of a document with the intent of injuring the interests of another person. Forgeries must be executed with such skill or in such circumstances as to be mistaken for a genuine document by the average person. They do not necessarily try to imitate the handwriting of another or the form of the simulated document. If the intention was to deceive, and the circumstances were such as to render deception possible, then the crime has been committed. Any material alteration, however slight, is as much a forgery as the transferring of a genuine signature to a document for which it was not intended, or the fabrication of an entire document. The offence includes the fabrication of printed or engraved instruments as well. Moreover, the false document must have an apparent legal efficacy. To secure a conviction for forgery it is necessary to prove an intent to defraud and to show that the forgery would have proved injurious to another's interests.

269. According to the definition of forgery, if someone imitates the signature of another person on a document, ----.

- A) there is then no need to question the real intention of the imitator
- B) it does not matter whether this alteration can effortlessly be noticed by other people
- C) the document needs to be an official one so that the case can be considered as forgery
- D) this cannot be regarded as forgery until the other person is harmed by this alteration
- E) this is enough to prosecute the imitator of forgery

270. As we understand from the passage, in order for a form an alteration to be considered as forgery, ----.

- A) the altered text should be something as big as or bigger than a person's signature
- B) it is important that the document itself has been fabricated by the forger
- C) more than two people must be involved in the incident
- D) the handwriting of another person needs to have been imitated on a written document
- E) the volume of this particular alteration is not so much important

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

- A) the two factors that are important in forgery are alteration and intention
- B) incidents of forgery are more widespread than they appear to be
- C) the act of forgery includes an alteration on hand-written documents only
- D) even a slight alteration on any document can readily be considered as forgery
- E) it is extremely easy to prove the existence of forgery in courts

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

- A) the difference between forgery and imitation
- B) how forgery as a form of offence is committed
- C) legal procedures to do with forgery
- D) what constitutes forgery
- E) why people tend to use forgery

Edison lived the second half of his life in the glaring light of modern celebrity, under a spotlight he welcomed (and sometimes directed) and most certainly had earned. The bankers who financed his first great undertaking—the electric light—were buying his accomplishments as a leader in telegraph invention, as the man who made Bell's telephone a practical instrument, and as the creator of the marvellous phonograph. Even more, they were backing the work of the man most responsible for what the eminent English mathematician and philosopher Whitehead called the greatest invention of the 19th century—the invention of the method of invention. The success or failure of Edison's later ventures had no effect on his status as a living American legend. Every business he founded—and some that he licensed or bought—had his name associated with it. It was not just Edison's ego at work—his name, often used illegally by others, sold nearly anything.

273. The writer of the passage is of the opinion that ----.

- A) it was Edison who publicized an actually non-existent fame
- B) Edison deserved the fame that he enjoyed
- C) it was bankers who backed Edison in his effort to earn himself a reputation
- D) much of what Edison did was for the intention of maintaining his fame
- E) only in the second half of his life was Edison able to attain success

274. We learn from the passage that, alongside with his inventions, ----.

- A) Edison was known for his social life as a famous and rich person
- B) Edison is noted for improving inventions of other people as well
- C) Edison is recognised as someone who bought other people's accomplishments
- D) Edison's backing the work of other inventors was also noteworthy
- E) Edison's financial ties with bankers were also noted in his lifetime

275. One point of argument that the writer of the passage is trying to refute is that ----.

- A) Edison did very little to invent anything in the second half of his life
- B) there are accomplishments as well as disappointments in Edison's scientific studies
- C) Edison gave his name to any business associated with him because of selfishness
- D) Edison was more a businessman than he was an inventor
- E) what Edison did was no more than improving what was already invented

276. In this passage, the writer presents Edison as a person ----.

- A) who is matured enough to enjoy the products of his efforts so far
- B) as a businessman for whom fame meant more than anything else
- C) who fought against those who attempted to use his name illegally
- D) who made use of inventions from other people to improve his own
- E) with strong relations with financial markets as well as with people who invent things

The Bermuda Triangle in the Atlantic Ocean has become associated in the popular imagination with mysterious disasters. Though the sinister reputation of the area may be traceable to reports made by Christopher Columbus, the incident that consolidated the reputation was the disappearance in 1945 of five U.S. Navy torpedo bombers. Books, articles, and television broadcasts investigating the incidents emphasize that, in the case of most of the disappearances, the weather was favourable, the disappearances occurred in daylight after a sudden break in radio contact, and the vessels vanished without a trace. However, sceptics point out that many supposed mysteries result from careless or biased consideration of data. Other proposed explanations include the action of physical forces unknown to science, an unusual chemical component in the region's seawater, and abduction by extraterrestrial beings. Scientific evaluations have concluded that the number of disappearances is not abnormal and that most have logical explanations. Paranormal associations persist in the public mind, however.

277. Of the many explanations suggested to explain the disappearance of vessels in the Bermuda Triangle, ----.

- A) not one has gained full acceptance
- B) a majority is related with the incident in 1945
- C) most appear to have a kind of logic in them
- D) the first one came from Christopher Columbus
- E) the most weird one is concerned with extraterrestrial beings

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

- A) the Bermuda Triangle may well not be as mysterious a place as it is believed to be
- B) scientific improvements are soon to eliminate all these illogical explanations
- C) some of the stories connected with the region have been devised intentionally
- D) various disappearance stories within the Bermuda Triangle have been made up by people
- E) weather conditions over the area are hardly ever favourable

279. The writer of the passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the necessity for further research into the area
- B) bringing an explanation to the existence of rumours related with the area
- C) the emergence of the area as a mysterious region, as well as its present
- D) various cases of disappearance that have contributed to the fame of the area
- E) why people choose to believe in the illogical while there is scientific proof available

280. As it is stated in the passage, one major discrepancy between investigations by non-scientific bodies and those by scientific ones is ----.

- A) focused on the existence of extraterrestrial beings within the region
- B) a minor one so far as a logical explanation can be presented
- C) concerned with the external conditions that prevail during these incidents
- D) that the number of disappearances is probably higher than is known
- E) that those vessels that disappeared in the region have left no traces behind

Cevap Anahtarı

Karşılıklı Konuşmalar

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

Duruma Uygun Düşen İfade

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 21. D | 41. A | 61. B |
| 2. A | 22. C | 42. A | 62. B |
| 3. C | 23. B | 43. A | 63. A |
| 4. D | 24. D | 44. C | 64. C |
| 5. A | 25. C | 45. C | 65. B |
| 6. D | 26. B | 46. B | 66. C |
| 7. B | 27. D | 47. C | 67. E |
| 8. C | 28. A | 48. B | 68. C |
| 9. D | 29. B | 49. E | 69. E |
| 10. C | 30. E | 50. C | 70. B |
| 11. D | 31. C | 51. C | 71. B |
| 12. D | 32. E | 52. D | 72. E |
| 13. C | 33. A | 53. C | 73. B |
| 14. B | 34. B | 54. C | 74. A |
| 15. C | 35. D | 55. E | 75. D |
| 16. D | 36. A | 56. D | 76. E |
| 17. D | 37. E | 57. E | 77. A |
| 18. B | 38. A | 58. A | 78. B |
| 19. D | 39. C | 59. D | 79. A |
| 20. B | 40. D | 60. A | 80. E |

Paragraf Tamamlama

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

Bütünlüğü Bozan Cümle

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

Okuma Parçaları

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. E | 41. B | 81. D | 121. A | 161. E | 201. B | 241. B |
| 2. C | 42. C | 82. C | 122. A | 162. D | 202. D | 242. C |
| 3. B | 43. A | 83. B | 123. D | 163. C | 203. A | 243. C |
| 4. D | 44. B | 84. A | 124. E | 164. D | 204. D | 244. C |
| 5. A | 45. C | 85. C | 125. C | 165. A | 205. D | 245. D |
| 6. D | 46. A | 86. D | 126. C | 166. D | 206. A | 246. B |
| 7. D | 47. B | 87. C | 127. A | 167. A | 207. C | 247. B |
| 8. C | 48. E | 88. E | 128. E | 168. C | 208. D | 248. C |
| 9. A | 49. E | 89. C | 129. B | 169. A | 209. D | 249. A |
| 10. C | 50. E | 90. C | 130. D | 170. C | 210. A | 250. C |
| 11. C | 51. B | 91. C | 131. D | 171. A | 211. B | 251. D |
| 12. B | 52. A | 92. D | 132. E | 172. E | 212. E | 252. B |
| 13. A | 53. E | 93. B | 133. D | 173. E | 213. A | 253. B |
| 14. B | 54. E | 94. D | 134. A | 174. C | 214. A | 254. D |
| 15. B | 55. B | 95. D | 135. A | 175. B | 215. C | 255. B |
| 16. D | 56. D | 96. B | 136. B | 176. C | 216. A | 256. B |
| 17. C | 57. D | 97. D | 137. B | 177. B | 217. A | 257. D |
| 18. B | 58. C | 98. D | 138. B | 178. A | 218. D | 258. A |
| 19. A | 59. E | 99. C | 139. D | 179. A | 219. A | 259. E |
| 20. E | 60. C | 100. D | 140. C | 180. E | 220. A | 260. B |
| 21. C | 61. A | 101. E | 141. A | 181. B | 221. E | 261. A |
| 22. C | 62. E | 102. E | 142. C | 182. B | 222. A | 262. B |
| 23. D | 63. C | 103. D | 143. C | 183. D | 223. D | 263. B |
| 24. E | 64. A | 104. B | 144. B | 184. B | 224. E | 264. A |
| 25. D | 65. E | 105. B | 145. B | 185. A | 225. D | 265. E |
| 26. B | 66. D | 106. A | 146. B | 186. D | 226. C | 266. B |
| 27. C | 67. D | 107. C | 147. E | 187. A | 227. C | 267. D |
| 28. E | 68. D | 108. D | 148. A | 188. B | 228. B | 268. A |
| 29. E | 69. B | 109. E | 149. C | 189. A | 229. C | 269. D |
| 30. C | 70. D | 110. A | 150. A | 190. E | 230. E | 270. E |
| 31. D | 71. E | 111. D | 151. C | 191. C | 231. A | 271. A |
| 32. D | 72. D | 112. C | 152. D | 192. A | 232. E | 272. D |
| 33. C | 73. C | 113. C | 153. C | 193. E | 233. A | 273. B |
| 34. C | 74. A | 114. C | 154. C | 194. D | 234. C | 274. B |
| 35. D | 75. B | 115. A | 155. D | 195. B | 235. B | 275. C |
| 36. B | 76. A | 116. B | 156. B | 196. D | 236. D | 276. A |
| 37. B | 77. B | 117. B | 157. C | 197. E | 237. C | 277. A |
| 38. C | 78. A | 118. C | 158. D | 198. A | 238. A | 278. A |
| 39. D | 79. B | 119. C | 159. C | 199. B | 239. B | 279. C |
| 40. D | 80. E | 120. A | 160. B | 200. A | 240. B | 280. C |