

TEST 6

1. (I) Britain is first and foremost an Industrial country, with, her chief industrial areas mainly centred on her rich iron and coal-fields. (II) This quick growth of industry during the 19th century meant that agriculture was neglected for many years. (III) The great factories of Birmingham, produce everything from needles to locomotives. (IV) Manchester and Leeds are the centres of the cotton and wool industries. (V) And in the London area, there are many factories which produce articles of every kind.

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

2. (I) Normally we breathe without apparent effort. (II) But circumstances affect the way we breathe. (III) In this respect, correct breathing can tone us up and contribute visibly to our health and vitality. (IV) A sudden shock, a flash of panic will change the rhythm of our breathing sharply. (V) They make us gasp or, for an instant, leave off breathing altogether.

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

3. (I) Tears are much more than the outpouring of sorrow. (II) For they also start forth in the presence of beauty, in moments of great joy at times of sudden relief from worry, (III) In such situations, they may seem unreasonable and inappropriate. (IV) These unexpected reactions may well be the reason for some deeper problems and may require psychology consultation (V) yet contemporary psychology has revealed that these actions stem from the most powerful but best-hidden needs of our hearts.

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

4. (I) The Japanese are among the most hardworking peoples of the world and are known for their loyalty to their country. (II) Japanese people have developed a deeply individual enjoyment of universally available pleasures. (III) In Japan, you might be invited to a moon-viewing party, for instance. (IV) You watch the moon rise and no conversation is expected of you. (V) It's assumed that your mind is fully occupied by watching the changing light the moon throws on gardens.

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

5. (I) Maturity is a continuous development, and realising that is in itself a mark of maturity. (II) It's for this reason that children who have been pampered too much can hardly become mature. (III) It is not a slate one suddenly arrives at in some magical moment. (IV) And physical adulthood has very little to do with it. (V) Thus, it is not age but insight that promotes maturity.

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

6. (I) When something worries you, don't keep it to yourself. (II) Confide your worry to someone you can trust. (III) However, you must be absolutely sure about this person's reliability. (IV) Talking things out helps to relieve your strain. (V) Moreover, it very often enables you to see what you can do about it.

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

7. (I) The Arabian oryx, a creamy white antelope with long graceful horns, had been hunted almost to extinction. (II) The Fauna Preservation Society, with WWF help, mounted an expedition to capture a few of the last thirty (III). But, without doubt, the WWF's most successful effort has been the conservation of the polar bear. (IV) They shipped them to the Phoenix Zoo in Arizona. (V) There, through captive breeding, they have become the nucleus of a world herd.

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

8. (I) The quest for peace of mind or good mental health is universal. (II) However, if an emotional disturbance becomes too distressing, it should be dealt with as an illness. (III) Yet few of us are blessed with all the internal qualities and external circumstances that automatically assure it. (IV) We therefore have to work to achieve it. (V) This means working out our problems by ourselves when we can, and seeking the assistance of others -when we need it

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

9. (I)Over time, skin begins to lack cohesion and becomes more delicate. (II) Its natural barrier role is weakened and it loses both resilience and radiance. (III) Yet, it's surprising how some women manage to sustain a perfectly smooth skin until almost old age. (IV) Though it is impossible to prevent these from happening, it seems possible to somewhat delay them. (V) By applying special cosmetics, you can at least, compensate for these weaknesses.

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

10. (I)We all need Vitamin C to maintain our bodies' natural resistance to infection. (II) It is especially important during the winter months, when we're under attack from colds and flu. (III) Although Vitamin C is present in many fruits and vegetables, it cannot be stored by the body. (IV) Fruits and vegetables, apart from Vitamin C contain many other valuable vitamins. (V) That's why it's essential to replenish our intake daily

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

11. (I)In the assertion of his new-found powers, the child meets many interruptions to his progress. (II)But he persists in his efforts, daily gaining more confidence and searching for new fields to conquer. (III)Few adults would persist in any field of original research under such discouraging circumstances. (IV)With each successful effort he grows stronger. (V)With each failure, whether due to natural difficulties or to inopportune help, his confidence is diminished.

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

12. (I)For most of us, no matter how healthy, occasional pain is an inevitable part of life. (II) There are many types of pain, ranging from the sharp pin-prick variety through to the more deep-seated dull ache. (III)Although often extremely unpleasant at the time, there is a good reason why we experience this - discomfort. (IV)Pain is our body's way of letting us know that something is wrong. (V)This early warning signal gives us chance to judge how severe the condition is, and to decide if it's necessary, to consult a doctor.

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

13. (I)The roots of plants are particularly sensitive to drought, which kills them in a very short time. (II) It's therefore of the greatest importance that the soil should never dry out completely. (III)Besides normal watering, it is often necessary to spray foliage with water to freshen it up and to remove dust. (IV)On the other hand, roots breathe and therefore need air. (V) Thus, the moisture shouldn't be so great that the air is completely driven out of the soil, which then degenerates into mud.

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

14. (I)The physical sciences such as chemistry and physics, deal with facts and theories external to emotional experience. (II)These subjects only produce an emotional reaction when they touch on personal security.(III) The biological sciences, however, of which medicine is one, do not claim to be exact. (IV) Medicine, on the other, hand, makes use of facts and data from other sciences, particularly from chemistry. (V) Most observations in these sciences are therefore subject to interpretation.

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

15. (I)Children compelled to change school frequently naturally develop some unwanted behaviour. (II) Each child brings to school the emotional make-up which his past environment has given him. (III)He has likes and dislikes for school, subjects and for the types of personalities in teachers. (IV)In. this respect, the teacher's business is to help him overcome his prejudices. (V)They "shouldn't ignore the fact that the child is not an empty jug to be filled; he is full already.

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

16. (I) Using too much punctuation is just as bad as using too little. (II) Punctuation is used to make the meaning of a sentence clear to the reader. (III) Some marks of punctuation are used to indicate in written language the ' pauses and stops which the voice makes in spoken language. (IV) They indicate not only where a pause should come but also the extent of the pause. (V) The comma, for instance, stands for a slight hesitation, whereas the period stands for a longer one.

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

17. (I) American higher education has a rural tradition for several reasons. (II) American universities are now a mixture of various nationalities, with students from all over the world. (III) First of all, American began as a civilized but rural nation. (IV) Therefore, its first colleges and universities quite naturally began in the country. (V) Also, land was cheap in rural areas, so it was less expensive to build schools there.

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

18. (I) Whatever our reason, bitterness is never worth it. (II) Much that is lovely in life is destroyed by the insults we cherish. (III) The sun shines but we don't even realise it. (IV) However, we might as well just overlook the cause of our bitterness, provided it is insignificant. (V) Indeed, bitterness can affect our lives as though it had poisoned the blood stream, the cells, the tissues.

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

19. (I) The gift of language is the single human trait that marks us all genetically, setting us apart from the rest of life. (II) Language is the universal and biologically specific activity of human beings. (III) What is more, knowing languages other than one's own is becoming increasingly important in this respect. (IV) We engage in it communally, compulsively and automatically. (V) We cannot be human without it.

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

20. (I) We often think that people produce best under strong stimulus. (II) That may be true in running a foot race. (III) But it usually is not when you are seeking new ideas or trying to solve a knotty problem. (IV) In such cases, increased pressure is more likely to cause a mental block. (V) In order to get over a mental block, it is best to divert your thoughts elsewhere.

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

21. (I) When the English migrated from the Continent to Britain in the mid-fifth century, they found the island already inhabited. (II) A Celtic people had been there for many centuries before Julius Caesar's invasion of the island in 55 B.C. (III) Despite the long occupation, the British Celts continued to speak their own language. (IV) The subsequent occupation almost a century later was to make Britain a part of the Roman Empire for a long period. (V) It is therefore not surprising that there are so many Roman remains in modern England

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

22. (I) Radiation from the 1986 Chernobyl disaster killed more than 6,000 people. (II) Yet, despite many protests since then, the reactor is still in operation even today. (III) But that was just the beginning. (IV) Its long-term influences have affected lots of people since. (V) Hospitals in the area are now filling up with children suffering from leukemia, many of whom hadn't yet been born at the time of the explosion

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

23. (I) Many problems are less difficult than they seem and deserve less than they get. (II) When confronted with, one, however, you shouldn't take much time to act. (III) It's just like deciding whether or not to jump into cold water. (IV) For even if you hesitate, the problem may still get worse. (V) Once you jump, the problem doesn't exist.

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

24. (I) Basically the increasing rate of world population growth is the result of recent advances in medicine. (II) Yet, despite these advances, there are certain points where medicine still remains helpless. (III) Mainly over the past century, infant mortality has been reduced to a small fraction of the old figures. (IV) Powerful new drugs are at hand to control threatened epidemics which might previously have decimated whole populations. (V) As a result, expectation of life at birth has been doubled in many countries

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

25. (I) Capital letters serve many purposes. (II) They indicate the beginnings of sentences or distinguish names, titles, etc. from the rest of the sentence. (III) Traditionally, poets capitalize the first word in a line of poetry. (IV) On the other hand, many uses of capital merely conventions. (V) These are usages customarily observed by educated people for no other reason than they are customary.

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

26. (I) Millions of years ago, penguins had wings. (II) But, as they adapted to their environment, these wings evolved into flippers. (III) Living in polar regions, penguins had to feed principally on fish. (IV) Penguins spend most of their time in water; however, they lay their eggs on land. (V) Thus, they needed something other than wings to be able to swim through water with speed and ease.

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

27. (I) The foundation of the railways in Britain goes back as far as the 1830s and 1940s. (II) British Rail operates a service of 16.000 trains in a day serving over 2.000 stations. (III) There is hardly a part of Britain, that can't be reached by train. (IV) A fast Inter-City network links London with all major cities. (V) Also, at no extra cost, you can travel up to, 125 mph on the High Speed Inter-City Trains to many major destinations.

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

28. (I) Nearly three quarters of the earth is covered with water. (II) Still, people are under the threat of water shortage in most parts of the world. (III) The famine in Africa is the result of several years of drought. (IV) Therefore, scientists see it as an obvious solution to convert sea water in order to increase the fresh water supply. (V) So, they are experimenting with two methods, the well-known distillation process and the freeze-separation process.

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

29. (I) In the early days of space travel, every pound weight added £ 100 to the cost of the flight. (II) So food had to be as high as possible. (III) One way of making food higher was to remove the moisture from it. (IV) This was realised by a process known as freeze-drying. (V) Frozen food was, of course, deficient in vitamins, which were necessary for the astronauts in harsh conditions.

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

30. (I) Many people who achieved worldwide fame didn't enjoy immediate success in their lives. (II) This confirms the notion that success requires hard and diligent work (III) Albert Einstein, one of the greatest scientists of all time, for instance, was considered dull by his teachers. (IV) Another striking example is Thomas Edison, the inventor of the light bulb. who was believed by his teachers to be too stupid to learn. (V) Walt Disney, the creator of Mickey Mouse, once got fired by a newspaper editor because he had no good ideas.

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

31. (I) Students write best when they have something interesting and important to say. (II) It's therefore necessary for the teacher to consider students' interests when choosing the topic of a debate. (III) So the teacher should help his students with the subject matter as well as the techniques of writing. (IV) A very considerable proportion of the subject matter of students' themes should come from the students' experiences and special interests. (V) Showing students that they do have information, ideas and experiences worth writing is one of the teacher's most important tasks.

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

32. (I) It is the artist's skill rather than the subject that causes us to gaze at a painting admiringly, (II) To begin with, our vision is -restricted or directed by the outer limits of the painting, a frame in most instances. (III) We may perceive the painting as a "whole", but most often our eyes are directed by (he painter to a focal point. (IV) The focus of the picture alone would not hold our attention, however. (V) We are led to it by the painter because of its significance through its relation to other objects in the painting.

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

33. (I) Throughout 12th century Europe, kings were in conflict with priests. (II) Monarchs sought to assert their authority. (III) Yet, churchmen tried to declare their independence. (IV) However, struggles for independence have always been bloody. (V) And, of all the other European countries, this rivalry was the keenest in England

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

34. (I) Shredded Wheat was invented just over 100 years ago by an American lawyer, who suffered from chronic indigestion. (II) Sitting down to breakfast one morning in a hotel, he observed a fellow guest eating a bowl of boiled grains of wheat mashed up with cream. (III) The dish had not been on the menu, but the lawyer asked for a similar bowl and was delighted to discover its soothing effect on his digestive system. (IV) So pleased was he that he developed a machine to press the whole grains of wheat into shred-like strips. (V) Foods rich in fibre, like shredded wheat, are advised by dieticians to those with indigestion.

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

35. (I) Each year the car industry throughout the world produces a glittering array of different models. (II) Doubtless to say, the Japanese car industry has become one of the leaders in the world market. (III) Automobile engineers design cars to appeal to every age, taste and pocketbook. (IV) For the person who needs reliable transportation at minimum operating cost, there is a large selection of small, lightweight cars. (V) For the young, who demand the ultimate in appearance and performance, there is a great variety of sports and specialty models.

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

36. (I) Human beings ordinarily enjoy talking and do a great deal of it. (II) Yet our How of speech often dries up when we are thrown together with strangers or nodding acquaintances at parties, business gatherings or on train platforms, (III) People seem to be in such haste now that it is often difficult to start a conversation in such circumstances. (IV) We become afflicted with verbal timidity. (V) Thus, we find ourselves struggling just to make "small talk."

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

37. (I) The world is filled today with a great surplus of anger and conflict. (II) We are far from knowing all about the sources of these destructive feelings. (III) But scientists have learned enough to clear up quite a load of misery. (IV) Their discoveries in recent years have changed the standard of our life remarkably. (V) Their findings can help us reduce that load and even utilize its energy, through a better understanding - of ourselves and our

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

38. (I) Listening is a mental skill and you can develop this skill through training and practice. (II) If you are a poor listener, you soon lose interest in what is being said, and become impatient. (III) Your thoughts turn to something else for a moment, then dart back to the speaker. (IV) These brief side excursions continue until your mind lingers too long on some other subject. (V) Then, when your thoughts return to the person talking, you find he's far ahead of you.

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

39. (I) A group discussion is an attempt to solve a problem by cooperative deliberation. (II) Every participant uses discussion as a means of arriving at a solution to a particular problem. (III) Many discussions, however, fail because of insufficient preparation by the participants. (IV) This method of problem-solving gives each member a voice in deciding matters which may affect his welfare. (V) It also ensures the right of everyone to be heard.

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

40. (I) Ouimet Canyon is situated just north of the Trans-Canada Highway, some 80 kilometers east of Thunder Bay. (II) Because of the nature of the terrain in the region, the highway draws sharp curves in certain parts. (III) It measures 2,5 kilometers in length. (IV) In width it varies between 60 and 200 meters. (V) While it's a dead-end in the north, its south end opens onto thousands of hectares of boreal forest.

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

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