

EŞ ANLAM

1) He was advised to confirm the booking but failed to do so.

- A) He won't confirm the booking although he is advised to do so.
- B) It is always advisable to confirm a booking but he never does so.
- C) The booking should have been confirmed but he forgot to do so.
- D) They told him it was best to confirm the booking but he didn't listen to them.
- E) As the booking was not confirmed, they won't listen to his complaints.

2) Much to our astonishment, he soon proved himself to be a very talented organiser.

- A) The speed with which he developed his administrative potential didn't surprise us all.
- B) The astonishing thing was that such a talented man should take on the organisation.
- C) It wasn't long before his administrative gifts became apparent, which surprised us greatly.
- D) His organising abilities were surprisingly enough not recognised until too late.
- E) It is amazing that a man of his capabilities should avoid administrative work.

3) I firmly believe that the disadvantages outweigh the advantages.

- A) I'm convinced that there are more disadvantages than advantages.
- B) It seems to me that the advantages and the disadvantages balance each other.
- C) There seem to be more advantages than disadvantages on such occasions.
- D) One needs to weigh the disadvantages against advantages.
- E) I'm beginning to wonder whether there are more disadvantages than advantages.

outweigh: (f) daha ağır gelmek

4) It is no use expecting someone else to find a job for him; he must do something about it himself.

- A) You shouldn't expect anyone else to accept a job you aren't willing to take on yourself.
- B) He shouldn't expect others to give up their jobs for him.
- C) As he doesn't want the job himself he might as well let someone else have it.
- D) It is hard enough to find a job for oneself without having help from other people.
- E) He never will get a job unless he sets about getting one himself and not leaving it to others.

5) If only he'd been less officious the other side would certainly have been more amenable.

- A) His behaviour was so disagreeable that it caused an impasse between the two sides.
- B) The other side naturally left offended by the officious manner in which he had approached them.
- C) He should be reproached for being so disagreeable and offending the other side.
- D) I wish he could have made himself more agreeable to the other side and ensured a better response from them.
- E) Surely he behaved in a more considerate manner so as to gain the cooperation of the other side.

officious: s. gereksiz yerde hizmet veya yardım etmek isteyen, her şeye karışan, işgüzar / amenable: (s) uysal, yumuşak başlı; yükümlü, mükellef, sorumlu / impasse: i. içinden çıkılmaz durum, kördüğüm / offended: (s.) küskün, darılmış / reproach: f.iftira etmek, sitem etmek, serzeniş etmek; ayıplamak, kınamak, şerefsizlik veya leke getirmek

6) I suppose no scheme is foolproof; even the best ones sometimes miscarry.

- A) If a plan is not going to fall through it has to be quite foolproof
- B) There is presumably no such a thing as a perfect plan; they can all fall through.
- C) The only schemes that don't miscarry are apparently the really foolproof ones.
- D) Schemes that seem to be foolproof quite often are not.
- E) There was a breakdown in proceedings so things went contrary to plan.

foolproof: (s) salim, kazadan belâdan uzak; kusursuz, başarı kazanamaması imkansız olan / miscarry: (f) başaramamak; boşa çıkmak, ters gitmek; çocuk düşürmek; yanlış yere götürülmek / fall through: (p) başarı kazanamamak, muvaffak olamamak, vazgeçilmek

7) Those in favour of capital punishment are motivated only by desire for revenge.

- A) People who wish to take revenge seek the death sentence.
- B) Some people find capital punishment acceptable, regarding it as a good way of getting revenge.
- C) The death penalty is the only desirable punishment for getting one's own back.
- D) The sentence of death is many people's favourite way of taking revenge.
- E) People who support the death penalty do so solely on the basis of their wanting revenge.

8) It is not the cost of a gift but its appropriateness that matters.

- A) A present that isn't fitting isn't worth the money.
- B) The important thing is the suitability of a gift, not how much is paid for it.
- C) Not caring about the price ensures that the right present is bought.
- D) It doesn't matter that the present is appropriate because the cost isn't.
- E) It doesn't matter that the gift is unsuitable, because the price was low.

9) The atmosphere does not come to an end at the level where balloons will rise no further.

- A) A balloon can not float any higher than the level at which the atmosphere stops.
- B) Balloons can rise as far as the point where the atmosphere finishes.
- C) A balloon is stopped from going further by the end of the atmosphere.
- D) Beyond the highest point that balloons reach there is still atmosphere.
- E) When a balloon can travel no more, it is because there isn't enough atmosphere to carry.

10) Setting up one's own business requires a good many factors to be considered.

- A) A person has to bear in mind plenty of factors before starting his work.
- B) When you set up your own business, you realise how many factors need attention.
- C) One must weigh up lots of factors when running one's own business.
- D) Launching one's own business means thinking about more factors than in other cases.
- E) There are too many factors to consider in establishing one's own business.

11) Usually people treat you in accordance with how you treat them.

- A) If a person behaves in certain way to you, you ought to react accordingly.
- B) It's rare for people to reciprocate your behaviour.
- C) Your attitude towards people generally determines their attitude towards you.
- D) Your handling of people is usually reflected in their opinion of you.
- E) You should treat people in the way you wish them to treat you.

reciprocate: (f.) karşılıklı hareket etmek, karşılığını yapmak, misli ile karşılık vermek; birbirinin yerine geçmek, müteakabil olmak

12) Although the cost of living goes up steeply, people can still afford what they need, since the salaries rise too.

- A) The more the cost of living rises, the less people can afford to buy what they need.
- B) People don't seem to suffer much from the sharp increase in prices because salaries and prices rise accordingly.
- C) Because of the rapid increase in prices, it's becoming more and more difficult to keep pace with them.
- D) Prices are going up very fast, so people should try to increase their salaries to keep up with them.
- E) Whether the cost of living goes up or not, people have no difficulty buying the things they need because the increase in salaries is bigger.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

13) We really were spoilt by choice so had a hard time deciding which of all those superb pictures to get.

- A) We could surely have come away with any of those marvellous pictures and not have regretted our choice afterwards.
- B) By some remarkable chance the picture we wanted had somehow got spoilt.
- C) They had got together an incredibly valuable collection of pictures for us to evaluate.
- D) The pictures had clearly been chosen after much deliberation and we were suitably impressed by the whole fabulous collection.
- E) We spent a long time wondering which picture to buy as there were so many outstanding ones to choose from.

spoil: (f) (-ed veya spoilt) bozmak, yıkmak; azdırmak, şımartmak, ahlakını bozmak; bozulmak, çürümek; azmak / fabulous: (s) inanılmaz, müthiş, mükemmel, fevkalade; uydurma, hayal mahsulü, efsanevi; abartılmış, mübalâğalı / deliberation:(i). üzerinde düşünme, kafa yorma, mütalaa; müzakere; tartışma; karar vermekte ihtiyat / outstanding: (s) önemli, göze çarpan; kalmış (borç)

14) It wasn't an easy situation to begin, but he handled it with considerable skill and understanding.

- A) the affair would have got out of hand if he hadn't been there to control it.
- B) The situation was an awkward one but he coped well and in a tactful manner.
- C) If the affair had once got out of control it would have been very difficult to restore order.
- D) The situation was brought under control through the calm manner with which he dealt with it.
- E) He took charge of the situation and soon had everything firmly under his control.

awkward: (s) eli işe yakışmaz, sakar, hantal, biçimsiz, yakışık almayan, münasebetsiz , kaba; idaresi güç / tactful: (s) incelikli, anlayışlı, ince, nazik, zarif

15) The more he looked into the reasons behind the failure of the publicity stunt the more he was puzzled by it.

- A) he was naturally more concerned about the effects of the failure of the publicity stunt than with the reasons for it.
- B) The reasons behind the failure of the publicity stunt he had organised are even now a mystery.
- C) The most perplexing thing behind the failure of the publicity stunt is that no reason can be found for it.
- D) A more in-depth study into what caused the publicity stunt to fail left him still more perplexed.
- E) The failure of the publicity scheme was in itself perplexing but the reason behind it puzzled him even more.

publicity: (i) alenilik, aleniyet, herkes tarafından bilinme; şöhret; ilan etme, reklâm; umuma açık olma; tanıtma / stunt: (i) büyümede duraklama; bodur hayvan veya bitki; A B D , (k) dili hüner gösterisi; maharetli iş / perplexing: (s) şaşırtıcı, zihni karıştırıcı / in-depth: (s) etraflı, geniş kapsamlı

16) The whole object of education ought to broaden the mind and so to equip it to recognise and condemn narrow-mindedness.

- A) Education should aim at producing a more liberal way of thinking so that intolerance can be identified and denounced.
- B) The main concern of education is to broaden one's experience and understanding of different types of intolerance.
- C) Through education one learns to regard all forms of narrow-mindedness in a spirit of tolerance.
- D) Education teaches us tolerance and to tolerate all viewpoints except that of narrow-mindedness.
- E) Narrow-mindedness is the only mode of educated thinking that does not uphold the virtues of tolerance.

denounce: (f) ihbar etmek, haber vermek, ifşa etmek; mukavele veya anlaşmanın fesholunacağını haber vermek; suçlamak, itham etmek, bir kimsenin kusurlarını açığa vurmak / mode: (i) , müz makam; gram kip; man bir önerme veya karşılaştırmanın şekli; usul, tarz, üslup, şekil; moda; istatistik en çok elde edilen değer

17) He advised me not to write until I'd got over my anger and this was good advice.

- A) Once I'd managed to control my anger I realised that he'd given me some very good advice on how to write it.
- B) I couldn't help being annoyed when the letter finally came with so much good advice in it.
- C) He very wisely suggested that I didn't write while I was still feeling so annoyed.
- D) He advised me not to show how angry I was in the letter and this was doubtless sensible.
- E) I should have listened to his advice and not written while I was still so angry.

18) You don't have to attend the next meeting which concerns the details of implementation, but naturally we'll be delighted if you do.

- A) We were unable to discuss the details of implementation so that has been left for the next meeting which we sincerely hope you will be able to attend.
- B) The meeting to discuss the details of implementation doesn't concern you, but nevertheless we shall be pleased if you decide to attend.
- C) You needn't have attended the meeting concerning the details of implementation but a lot of people were gratified by your presence.
- D) The details of implementation will have to be discussed at the next meeting which you will presumably agree to attend.
- E) You aren't obligated to be present when we meet to discuss the details of implementation, but it goes without saying that we'll be very pleased if you do join us then.

gratify: (f) memnun etmek / obligate: (f) (s) zorlamak, zorunda bırakmak / go without saying: naturally

19) I've been out of the country for nearly a year, so I'm out of touch with everything here.

- A) I feel quite like a stranger now that I'm back after almost a year abroad.
- B) A year or so abroad will make you feel differently about your own country.
- C) On my return after almost a year, I was amazed to find so few changes here.
- D) The year abroad has estranged me so I don't want to go back to my own country.
- E) It will seem strange to be back home after almost a year abroad.

touch: (f) dokunmak, değmek; bitişik olmak; erişmek; yaklaşmak; tesir etmek; düzeltmek; mütehassıs olmak; (argo) para koparmak; ing, (argo) aldatmak; sözünü etmek, bahsetmek; yemek; müz çalmak; mat teğet geçmek, değmek / estrange: (f) yabancılaştırmak, uzaklaştırmak; gayesinden uzaklaştırmak; aralarını açmak, soğutmak

20) We'd better leave right away as the traffic will be heavy at this hour.

- A) The sooner they leave the better if they don't want to get caught in a traffic jam.
- B) We mustn't leave it too late as the roads are likely to be busy for the next hour.
- C) Let's wait an hour so as to avoid some of this heavy traffic.
- D) If we set off now we would avoid most of the heavy traffic.
- E) The road are busy at this time of day so we ought to set off at once.

21) The harnessing of the wind to generate electricity dates back to 1890, but few notable advances were made until 1970 when energy prices began to rise fast.

- A) in 1890 a few efforts were made to generate electricity from wind power, but it was only in 1970 when energy prices rose steeply, that such a scheme was taken seriously.
- B) In 1890, when there was a sudden increase in energy prices, efforts were made to harness the power of the wind for the generation of electricity for the first time since 1890.
- C) It was in 1890 that the wind was first used to generate electricity, but it was long before 1970 when energy prices started to rise sharply, that real advances were made.
- D) Between 1890 and 1970 various attempts were made to harness power of the wind as the rising prices of energy made this desirable.
- E) Impressive advances in the generation of electricity from wind power coincided with rising energy prices in 1970, but the practice actually dates back to 1890.

harness: (f) beygirin takımını vurmak, hayvanı koşmak; çalışacak duruma getirmek / coincide: (f) with ile rastlaşmak, aynı zamanda meydana gelmek, tesadüf etmek; uymak, bir olmak

22) If the others had taken sensible precautions like we did, this tragedy need never have happened.

- A) Their tiresome behaviour meant that we were all inevitably involved in the tragedy.
- B) If they had not behaved so foolishly, they would not have involved us, too, in this tragedy
- C) The tragedy is that this could have been avoided if only they had all controlled their emotions.
- D) This tragic outcome could have been avoided, but, unlike us, the others behaved rashly.
- E) If only they would follow our example and behave in a reasonable manner all this suffering could be avoided.

tiresome: s. yorucu, sıkıcı / rashly: (z) cüretle, düşünmeden

23) The theory of natural selection made the idea of organic evolution acceptable to the majority of the scientific world.

- A) The world's scientists accepted the idea of organic evolution more readily than the concept of natural selection.
- B) Without the theory of natural selection to support it, no scientist would ever have approved the theory of organic evolution
- C) In the eyes of the scientific world, the theory of natural selection and the idea of organic evolution are inseparable concepts
- D) It was only after the introduction of the theory of natural selection that scientists paid attention to the idea of organic evolution.
- E) On the whole, the scientific world approved the concept of organic evolution once the theory of natural selection had been postulated.

on the whole: (k) genellikle / postulate: (f) talep etmek, istemek, dilemek; ispatsız olarak ifade etmek, var saymak

24) Citrus trees thrive on wide range of soils, but well-drained and slightly acid types are most suitable.

- A) The ideal soil for citrus trees is one that is well-drained and rather acid; they do not do well in other soils.
- B) Though citrus trees prefer a well-drained and slightly acid soil, they do well in many other types.
- C) Citrus trees grow in many different places, but the soil must always be well-drained and fairly acid.
- D) The well-drained and rather acid soil that suits citrus trees is the most common of soil types
- E) Citrus trees are particular about the soil on which they grow and do best on well-drained and slightly acid soil types.

citrus: (s) turunçgiller familyasına ait / thrive: (f) (-d, -d; veya thrive, thriven) işi iyi gitmek, muvaffak olmak; kuvvet bularak büyüme; zenginleşmek, refah bulmak; mamur olmak, bayındır olmak / drain: (f) yağım veya hendek ile suyu akıtmak; bir yerin suyunu tamamıyla çekmek; kurutmak (bataklık), akaçlamak, drenaj yapmak; içip bitirmek, tüketmek; süzmek; (tı iltihaplı yaradan cerahati çekmek; süzölmek, suyu süzölmek / particular: (s) belirli, muayyen, özel, hususi, has, mahsus; her bir; zata mahsus, şahsi; dikkate lâıyk; titiz, meraklı, dikkatli; ayrıntılı, teferruatlı, etraflı; huk ferdi, mahalli, kısmı

25) My father has agreed to pay this month's instalment but warned me that he wouldn't make a practice of doing so.

- A) This month the instalment will be met by my father, but he more or less said he wouldn't do it again.
- B) If my father doesn't pay the instalment this month, I don't know what I'm going to do.
- C) My father has agreed to pay the instalment this month, but I won't ask him to do so again.
- D) So long as my father pays this month's instalment I shall have no problem paying the others.
- E) It's only with this month's instalment that I need help from my father, I won't need it again.

26) They were fully within their rights when they dismissed him, but now they wish they hadn't done so.

- A) What they did may have been legal, but it was still unfair to dismiss him in that way.
- B) Their dismissal of him was perfectly legal but now they regret their action.
- C) If they hadn't dismissed him they would be in a better position now.
- D) Though their dismissal of him was barely legal the outcome has been fortunate.
- E) They had the right to dismiss him and don't deserve this unpleasant turn of events.

27) It is not for me to say whether or not the lecture was a good one as it was way outside my field and I hardly understood any of it.

- A) I can't understand why he felt the need to limit the scope of his lecture in such a way.
- B) I might have followed the lecture better if I had been familiar with the field.
- C) The subject of his lecture promised to be interesting, but his treatment of it seemed to me to lack of something.
- D) I don't feel qualified to comment on his treatment of the subject as his approach is so different from mine.
- E) Since I couldn't follow the lecture as I knew nothing about the subject matter, I really can't give an opinion on it.

28) Though he knows I'm determined to make Marsden the new manager, he's constantly seeking to bring him down in my estimation.

- A) Since I'm fully determined to make Marsden manager I absolutely refuse to listen to all this criticism of him.
- B) Even if Marsden weren't likely to prove a good manager that man has no right to criticise him to me in such a manner.
- C) Though he is fully aware of the fact that I'm set on making Marsden the new manager, he still persists in trying to influence me against him.
- D) Once Marsden takes on the job of manager all this unfair criticism of him is sure to stop.
- E) His opinion of Marsden will surely change once he sees what a capable manager he really is.

29) They found only two survivors, but it was a week before they gave up their search for the others.

- A) At the end of the week the two survivors joined in the search for the others.
- B) They were only able to save two people though rescue work continued for a full week.
- C) By the end of the first week there was little hope of finding the missing two.
- D) Once those two were rescued at the end of the week, they abandoned the search for the others.
- E) Rescue-workers found two more victims after the search for them had lasted a week.

30) If I'd known that he wanted to discuss with me I would never have given him an appointment.

- A) I never did understand why he wanted us to meet and discuss the matter.
- B) He talked about us meeting but never explained why.
- C) Had I realised what he wanted to talk to me about I would not have agreed to a meeting.
- D) I agreed to meet in order to discuss the matter thoroughly.
- E) I realised there was something to be discussed but didn't know exactly what.

31) If it hadn't been for the wind, the fire would never have spread so fast.

- A) Unless the wind develops, the fire is hardly likely to spread fast.
- B) Even without the wind, the fire would have spread just as fast.
- C) It was the wind that caused the fire to spread at such a speed.
- D) Had there been a wind, the fire would have spread even faster.
- E) The force of the wind affected the way the fire spread.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

32) We will never be able to get all these exhibits dated and labelled for the opening of the museum unless we get a lot of assistance.

- A) It would help us to finish the dating and labelling of the exhibits if the museum is not opened for a while.
- B) With just a little extra assistance we shall be able to get all these exhibits dated and labelled before the museum is opened.
- C) The opening of the museum does not depend on whether or not we can get all these exhibits dated and labelled.
- D) We're going to need an awful lot of help if we're to date and label these exhibits in time for the opening of the museum.
- E) Once the museum is open we can easily get plenty of help in the dating and labelling of the exhibits.

33) There's no point in learning several languages if you are not going to have the opportunity to use them.

- A) You shouldn't try to learn many languages except the ones which are spoken internationally.
- B) Unless you are going to be in a position to use them, learning several languages would just be a waste of time.
- C) There are several languages that are everywhere in use and these are the ones to learn
- D) People used to learn several languages even though they had little opportunity to use them.
- E) Certain languages which few people know are actually well worth learning.

34) He really doesn't mind who he works for, but the pay has to be good.

- A) It's the money that interests him, not the type of work or his employer.
- B) With him, it's the money that matters, not the type of work.
- C) To his way of thinking, the job should be better paid.
- D) He's the sort who will do anything for money.
- E) He'll work for just about anyone so long as they pay him well.

35) We got caught in a traffic jam so we're among the last to arrive.

- A) The late arrivers all put the blame on the heavy traffic.
- B) The traffic was so heavy that nearly everyone arrived late.
- C) Most people got there before us as we are held up by the traffic.
- D) The roads were so congested that it's a wonder anyone got there on time.
- E) There was such a congestion on the roads that I thought we never would get there.

congested: (s) tıkanık, şişkin; (tıkan veya su toplamış, nefes alıp vermede zorluk çeken; tıkanık (yollar)

36) It's not fair to put all the blame on him; he is not the only one at fault.

- A) It wouldn't be right to punish those who, like him, weren't involved.
- B) He deserves to be punished, but the others don't.
- C) Only the ones who were involved should be punished.
- D) The fault is his only; so let him take the blame.
- E) He doesn't deserve to be blamed for everything; there were others involved.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

37) His career took off to a brilliant start, but since then his record hardly seems deserving of mild praise, let alone glory.

- A) His career record has not lived up to his early promise, so he really does not merit either our approval or our praise.
- B) His career began with a stunning success, but then he did nothing to earn either the praise or the approval he now receives.
- C) In spite of his early promise, his career record shows nothing deserving of the special praise or glory he seems to expect.
- D) He was amazingly successful at the start of his career but afterwards he has done nothing to merit even a moderate amount of approval and certainly not renown.
- E) Had his career record been in line with the brilliant start he made, he would most certainly have earned high honours and great renown.

take off: (p) çıkarmak; (p) kopya etmek; indirmek; ölümüne sebep olmak; taklit etmek; (uçak) havalandırmak; kalkmak / live up to one's reputation: şöhretini doğrulayacak bir hayat yaşamak / merit: (f) hak etmek / stun: (f) sersemletmek; şaşırtmak / moderate: (s) ılımlı orta, ikisi ortası / renown: (i) şöhret, ün, nam, şan

38) International conventions have long been prohibiting the use of chemical weapons during war, but how effective is this likely to be?

- A) If various international bodies agreed to a long-term ban on chemical warfare, couldn't the ban be put into effect?
- B) Can such international bodies be relied upon to ban effectively and in the long-term the use of chemical weapons in time of war?
- C) For many years now, chemical warfare has been banned by international agreement, but can the ban be enforced?
- D) How effective might the prohibition of chemical warfare be if it had the backing of so many international bodies?
- E) Over a period of very many years various international agreements have been drawn up to prohibit the use of chemical weapons in wartime, but they have hardly been effective, have they?

convention: (i) kongre, toplantı; mukavele, anlaşma; âdet, gelenek / warfare: (i) savaş; mücadele / enforce: mecbur etmek, zorla almak veya yaptırmak; uygulamak, yerine getirmek, yürütmek; kuvvetlendirmek / draw up: p tanzim etmek, yazmak (kontrat, senet); yaklaşım durmak

39) I surely couldn't have been expected to forgive him readily as this wasn't the first time he'd tried to cheat me.

- A) It was only natural that I should have been unwilling to forgive him as he had behaved dishonestly towards me on other occasions.
- B) As he'd tried to cheat me on several previous occasions, I felt I was right not to forgive him this time.
- C) It was impossible for me not to forgive him even though he'd tried to deceive me several times before.
- D) I might have been willing to forgive him if this had been the first I'd caught him cheating me.
- E) Since this wasn't the first time he'd attempted to deceive me I was obviously not going to forgive him.

40) Nothing exercises the British Press so much as an apparent threat to the welfare of the British Press.

- A) The well-being of the British Press is apparent in the way it shows a united front in the face of attack.
- B) It is only when the British Press is being criticized that it really shows its mettle.
- C) The one time when the British Press really wakes up and acts is when it feels its own well-being is endangered.
- D) The British Press has had much practice in upholding its own interests in the face of opposition.
- E) Should its own freedom be threatened, the British Press would unite to withstand attack.

exercise: (f) icra etmek, ifa etmek, ettirmek, yaptırmak; idman yapmak, egzersiz yapmak; hareket etmek, gezmek; hareket ettirmek, çalıştırmak, idman yaptırmak, idmanla geliştirmek; meşgul etmek / front: (i) ön, baş; ön taraf, ön saf; (bir arsanın) yol kenarı; birleşik hareket grubu, cephe; hareket sahası, mücadele alanı; başkan, sözcü; gizli maksatları örtmek için kullanılan kurum veya şahıs; cüret; takdir; (oteldsıra kendisinde olan vale; (meteor) (soğuk veya sıcak) hava bölgesinin ön cephesi; kolalı gömlek göğüslüğü / in the face of: karşısında, dikkate alarak, rağmen / mettle: (i) huy, tutum ve gidiş; şevk, hırs, hararet

41) Though diplomatic efforts to forestall the bombardment have been intensified, there is apparently no progress towards an agreement.

- A) Every known means of diplomacy has been tried, but peace seems to recede and the expected attack to be quickly approaching.
- B) Reconciliation remains a remote hope, for diplomatic channels apparently lack the necessary authority to check an attack.
- C) In spite of diplomatic efforts to the contrary, the bombardment was a violent one and all hopes of an agreement were shattered.
- D) Though they are desperately in need of a truce, they can find no way to achieve one and now await the attack.
- E) Reconciliation seems no nearer, even though a massive effort is being made to find a diplomatic solution and so avoid a bombardment.

forestall: (f) erken davranıp önlemek, önüne geçmek; daha evvel davranmak; fiyatı yükseltmek için önceden satın almak veya istif etmek, kapatmak (mal) / recede: (f) çekilmek, geri çekilmek; uzaklaşmak; vaz geçmek, sözünden dönmek / reconciliation: (i) barışma, uzlaşma; telif; barışıklık, barış / shatter: (f) kırmak, parçalamak, darmadağın etmek, tahrip etmek; dengesini kaybettirmek; parçalanmak, kırılmak, darma dağın olmak; bozmak / truce: (i) ateşkes, mütareke anlaşma; ara, fasıla / await: (f) beklemek, intizar etmek, gözlemek, hazır olmak

42) The last time I saw your brother was when I ran into him at the station when I was on my way to Glasgow.

- A) The last time I went to Glasgow I happened to meet your brother at the station.
- B) I haven't seen your brother since a chance meeting at the station with him when I was setting off for Glasgow.
- C) Your brother and I finally met at the station as it happened that I was going to Glasgow.
- D) Your brother and I finally met on the Glasgow train just as it was leaving the station.
- E) As the Glasgow train drew out of the station I got a last glimpse of your brother.

set off: (p) ayrı koymak; etkilemek; yola çıkmak; fitillemek; göstermek; belirginleştirmek, süslemek

43) I suppose most criminals do get caught in the end because they believe their luck will hold just one more time.

- A) In most cases, so long as a criminal avoids taking risks he is not likely to be suspected.
- B) It seems that the majority of criminals start to take greater risks and so get arrested.
- C) Apparently, by trusting their luck just once too often, most criminals do eventually get arrested.
- D) Once the average criminal has fallen under suspicion he can no longer trust his luck.
- E) In my opinion, however hard he may try, no criminal can ever escape arrest.

44) Let's wait another six months before deciding whether or not to take these products off the market.

- A) Why can't we wait six months before we withdraw these products from the market?
- B) Can't we defer our decision about withdrawing these goods from the market for a further six months?
- C) Would you agree to withdrawing these goods from the market after another six months?
- D) Didn't we agree six months ago that these goods ought to be taken off the market?
- E) Can we come to some agreement about which goods to take off the market during the next six months?

45) I can't help feeling that he's not experienced enough to be given a position of such responsibility.

- A) With a little more experience I'm sure he will develop into a highly efficient manager.
- B) It's inevitable that one should ask oneself whether he really is the right man for the job.
- C) A job of that description requires someone with a great deal of experience.
- D) It's a very demanding position and I'm not at all sure that he has the experience needed for it.
- E) In my experience, men of his type rarely function well in positions of authority.

46) You'll have to tell him in the end; and the longer you put off doing so the harder it's going to be.

- A) You can't keep him in the dark about it for ever, and telling him will get harder the longer you wait.
- B) He'll have to be notified about it, and the sooner the better.
- C) He'll find out some time, and by putting it off you won't make it easier for yourself.
- D) You never can keep things secret for long, so the best is to tell him about it soon.
- E) Surely it's better to let him know now than to wait until he finds out for himself.

notify: (f) bildirmek

47) At first she was rather reluctant to give up her job but now finds it very rewarding to be bringing up her children.

- A) Then she was unwilling to give up her job but now her sense of responsibility to her children tells her she must.
- B) Initially she wasn't at all keen, to stop working, but she now finds that looking after her children affords her much satisfaction.
- C) Now when she spends her days at home with her children she feels more fulfilled than she ever did when she was out working.
- D) She was enjoyed bringing up her children but nevertheless looks forward to resuming work.
- E) When the children have grown up she may regret that she gave up her career for them.

48) However much effort he puts into it, I'm sure he'll never make a success of the business.

- A) Unless he's willing to make more of an effort, the business is never likely to be a success.
- B) He's a failure as a businessman even though he is extremely hard-working.
- C) It follows that the harder he works the more likely the business is to be successful.
- D) The success of the business will obviously depend upon the amount of hard work he puts into it.
- E) No matter how hard he tries, it's clear that he won't ever turn that business into a going concern.

follow: (f) takip etmek, izlemek; mesleğinde çalışmak; kovalamak, peşini bırakmamak, arkasından yetişmeye çalışmak; uymak, taklit etmek, örnek almak; sonucu olmak, anlaşılacak, çıkmak / going: (s) mevcut olan; hareket eden; işleyen

49) All agree that the environment has to be protected, but should it really take priority over education and public health?

- A) Are we all agreed that the needs of environmental protection should take priority over the claims of education and public health?
- B) Though the need for environmental protection is not contested, do we really regard the claims of education, and public health as of less importance?
- C) It is not agreed that the claims of education and public health cannot be ranked below those of environmental protection?
- D) However pressing may be the needs of environmental protection, is it not generally agreed that those of education and public health should take priority?
- E) The claims of education and public health will come high on our list of priorities, but can't we agree to put those of environmental protection even higher?

50) I would willingly have lent you the money myself if only I'd known you needed it.

- A) As I realized just how necessary the loan was to you, I naturally lent you what you needed.
- B) I am quite willing to give you a loan myself if you can convince me that it is necessary.
- C) Had I realized that you were in need of such a loan, I would gladly have lent it to you myself.
- D) I would lend you the money willingly if I were convinced that you really require it.
- E) I was under no obligation to offer you a loan, but nevertheless did so gladly.

51) He should face the fact that he'll never be as great a pianist as his father .

- A) The father is a wonderful pianist, but the son shows even more promise.
- B) The father is a great pianist, and the son is hoping to be at least his equal.
- C) I don't think he'll ever admit that his father is the greater pianist I but he ought to.
- D) As a pianist, he's just not the equal of his father and never will be, so he'd do well to accept the fact .
- E) The son seems set to surpass his father as a pianist; he even admits the fact.

52) Thanks partly to a dramatic decline in infant mortality; life expectancy in the region has increased from 45 years to 72.

- A) A remarkable drop in infant mortality rates has helped to raise life expectancy in the area from 45 years to 72.
- B) There has been a slight drop in infant mortality in the area, resulting in an increase in life expectancy from 45 to 72.
- C) However, the infant mortality rate has dropped surprisingly, and life expectancy in the region has risen from 46 to 72.
- D) The startling drop in the infant mortality rates may be reflected in the increase in life expectancy from 45 to 72 years.
- E) The increase in life expectancy from 45 to 72 years can be fully accounted for by the incredible decline in infant mortality there.

53) The aim of advertising is not to inform but to sell products and keep businesses in business.

- A) A business advertises in order to get markets and sell its goods and make itself known.
- B) Advertisements should give preference to marketing techniques and help firms sell; information is secondary.
- C) Advertising is about selling goods and keeping firms running; not supplying information.
- D) A business advertises with a view to making a name for itself in the commercial world and selling its products.
- E) The purpose of advertising is not to amuse but to increase sales and encourage commercial activities.

Başarmak için YESDİLİ

54) Reports about the ozone layer are as maddeningly variable as the protective shield itself.

- A) Reports on the ozone layer and its efficiency as a protective shield are incredibly inconsistent.
- B) There is no consistency in the reports concerning the ozone layer and the protective shield itself, which is very embarrassing.
- C) Reports on the ozone layer concentrate on the irritating variability of the protective shield.
- D) The frustrating lack of consistency in reports concerning the ozone layer matches the state of the protective shield itself.
- E) The variability of the ozone layer is reflected in the lack of consistency in reports concerning its protective functions.

55) I do wish they could have planned the journey so as to allow us a week in London.

- A) If only the travel arrangements had made it possible for us to spend a week in London.
- B) We hoped they would rearrange the programme to allow us a full week in London.
- C) Travel arrangements have been made so as to allow us a whole week in London.
- D) They have arranged for us to travel to London and spend a week there.
- E) They plan to allow us a week in London if that's what we wish.

56) They might just as well close the cafe for this year, as the tourists have all left.

- A) They can't be bothered to run the cafe after the tourist-season is over.
- B) Once the season is over and the tourists have gone, they'll probably decide to close the cafe.
- C) I think they plan to close the cafe once the tourists have all gone away.
- D) There's no point in keeping the cafe open now, since the season is over and there are no more tourists about.
- E) Since the tourists have gone, they find it hardly profitable to keep the cafe open.

bother: (f) canını sıkmak, sıkıntı vermek, üzmek, taciz etmek, rahatsız etmek; endişe etmek, merak etmek

57) However carefully they rehearse the programme, there is always someone who gets it wrong.

- A) Rehearse as much as you like, but you'll never get it right.
- B) No matter how diligently the programme is rehearsed, it is never free of mistakes.
- C) They rehearsed the programme until it was quite faultless.
- D) They rehearsed as hard as ever until it seemed everyone was perfect.
- E) The programme was rehearsed with so much care that it seemed that nothing could go wrong.

58) Whenever I meet her she is full of complaints about how unfairly she is treated by the supervisor.

- A) I never see her but she's complaining about the unfair treatment she receives at the hands of the supervisor.
- B) I'm tired of listening to her complaints about the harsh treatment of the supervisor towards her.
- C) When we come together, she always talks about her supervisor's attitude towards her.
- D) Whenever she comes to me it's to denounce the supervisor for treating her so harshly.
- E) When I was there it didn't seem right to criticise the behaviour of the supervisor towards her.

denounce: (f) ihbar etmek, haber vermek, ifşa etmek; mukavele veya anlaşmanın fesholunacağını haber vermek; suçlamak, itham etmek, bir kimsenin kusurlarını açığa vurmak

59) The root cause of the crisis is that the legal basis for asylum was drawn up when very few had the means to seek it.

- A) Though few of them have any way at all of escaping it is now that the legal basis for asylum must be revised so that such a crisis may be avoided.
- B) We must face the fact that the legal basis for asylum should not have been drawn up when hardly anyone had a chance to escape.
- C) Basic to the whole disastrous situation is the fact that the legal basis for asylum dates back to a time when it was almost impossible for anyone to seek it.
- D) When the legal basis of asylum was devised it was assumed that very few people would ever seek it and such a crisis as this was not expected.
- E) As few people ever managed to escape, it was felt that a legal basis for asylum was unnecessary and this is the major cause of the problem.

means: (i) vasıta, araç, vesile; servet, varlık, zenginlik, para

60) In a country such as Russia, where much power is vested in one man, that man can make quite a difference.

- A) Should one man be given unlimited power, as in Russia, it would make a difference to the country.
- B) When, as in Russia, one man unconditionally wields enormous power, he can affect many changes.
- C) If much power were invested in one man, in a country such as Russia, he could bring about great changes.
- D) It would make a terrific difference in Russia, for instance, if a great deal of power were vested in one man.
- E) In a country such as Russia, there would be a notable difference if complete power were vested in such a man as that.

vest: (f) , gen "with" veya "in" ile yetki vermek; hak vermek; (cuppe) giydirmek / wield: (f) kullanmak

61) Worries that the strong yen will hurt exports and strangle Japan's economic recovery, have pushed share prices sharply down.

- A) The strong yen, which is having an adverse effect on exports and on the nation's economic position generally, is responsible for the sudden drop in share prices in Japan.
- B) The strong yen is having an adverse effect on exports and putting an end to all Japan's hopes of economic recovery, and so share prices have dropped sharply.
- C) Share prices have dropped noticeably in Japan for it is feared that the strong yen will adversely affect exports and make the nation's economic recovery impossible.
- D) The sudden drop in share prices, and worries about the strong yen, are having an adverse effect on Japan's exports and indeed her economic recovery at large.
- E) The noticeable drop in share prices in Japan has set people worrying about the yen, about exports and even about the process of economic recovery.

62) A good book review lets you know whether it's the sort of book you want to read or not.

- A) To be good, a book review has to establish who would enjoy reading it.
- B) One ought to be able to understand from a book review which books are worth reading.
- C) The prime function of any book review should be to establish whether or not a book is worth reading.
- D) According to book reviews, all books are worth reading.
- E) You can understand from a good book review whether or not it's the kind of book you enjoy.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

63) Millions of Germans are uneasy about the prospect of reform because they fear the process will be painful, but they suspect that in the long run it will have to come.

- A) As they expect the process of reform will prove extremely painful, millions of Germans are reluctant to admit that in the end it will have to come.
- B) Though it's obvious that, sooner or later reform is inevitable, the feeling among a lot of people in Germany is that it should be postponed for as long as possible.
- C) A great many people in Germany find the likelihood of reform worrying as they are afraid it will prove unpleasant, but they have a feeling that in the end it will be inevitable.
- D) Since the process of reform promises to be unpleasant, the majority of Germans are trying to pretend that it need never happen.
- E) Though they admit that there is a need for reform, millions of Germans nevertheless fear the process, which will inevitably be painful, and seek to postpone it.

prospect: i., f. beklenen şey ümit; bekleme, gözleme; bakış; manzara, görünüş; ihtimal; maden damarına ait belirti; muhtemel müşteri

64) Most of the company's factories are in the north of England and until recently the head office was also there, but now it is in London.

- A) The company used to have its head office in the north of England where most of the factories are, but it was moved to London a short while ago.
- B) The company is setting up more factories in the north of England where, until recently, its head office was, before it was moved to London.
- C) The company is moving its head office to London though the majority of its factories are still in the north of England.
- D) Once the company's head office has moved to London most of the factories will gradually be moved there from the north of England.
- E) The head office of the company which is in the north of England where most of the factories are, will shortly be moved to London.

65) There are few large firms where the top people are willing to admit that they don't know something.

- A) There are few people at the top of a large company who need to admit they don't know something.
- B) In the really top firms it's rare that people will admit to being ignorant about anything.
- C) It's only the top people in a company of any standing that have the courage to admit ignorance on any point.
- D) it's not often that the people in charge of a large company are willing to confess their ignorance on any matter.
- E) There are only a few firms, in which the directors ever dare to share their knowledge with others.

confess: (f). itiraf etmek; ikrar etmek; teyit etmek, doğrulamak teslim etmek; günah çıkartmak; şiir belli etmek

66) Although Windows 2000 has a number of features that distinguish it from NT4, and make it more flexible, more secure and easier to maintain, the main aim has been something altogether different.

- A) Although windows 2000 and NT4 have a number of features in common, the former is more flexible, safer and easier of maintenance, and in other ways too, quite different.
- B) Windows 2000 is certainly different in several aspects from NT4 with the result that it is less rigid, safer and upkeep is less complex; but these changes do not by any means constitute the main goal.
- C) The main aim with Windows 2000 was to give it certain features like flexibility, security and ease of maintenance so as to distinguish it from NT4.
- D) The main goal in producing Windows 2000 was not to distinguish it from NT4 by making it less rigid, safer and easier of upkeep, but those are certainly some of its features.
- E) Flexibility, security and ease of maintenance are some of the features that distinguish Windows 2000 from NT4 and these constitute the main aim in producing it.

upkeep: i. bakım, muhafaza; bakım masrafı, idame masrafı

67) James will probably make a good director too, even though he's not all like his father.

- A) James dislikes his father's way of director, but will his may be any better?
- B) Unlike his father, James seems set on developing into a most efficient director.
- C) James is quite different from his father, but, nonetheless, he'll also succeed as a director.
- D) As James is opposed to his father's system, one wonders if he will find a better one.
- E) James is quite unlike his father, so he's not likely to be a good director.

set on: *saldırtmak, kıskırtmak; üzerine koymak*

68) He's rather hopeful that he'll get the appointment since the other candidates are at a disadvantage, which is his fluency in French as none of the candidates for the appointment know any.

- A) His main advantage is his fluency in French as none of the other candidates for the appointment know any.
- B) As none of the other candidates speak much French, it seems obvious that he'll be appointed.
- C) As French is the main requirement, none of the other candidates will even qualify.
- D) The appointment will be given to whichever of the candidates is most fluent in French.
- E) He's fairly confident that he'll be appointed as he's the only candidate who knows French.

69) The scene is set in Normandy, but most of the characters in this novel are Londoners.

- A) In the novel, the action moves backwards and forwards between Normandy and London.
- B) In this novel, the story takes place in Normandy but the majority of the characters are from London.
- C) The main characters in the novel are Londoners on a sightseeing holiday in Normandy.
- D) The story is about Normandy, but the leading characters are all Londoners.
- E) Though Normandy provides the setting for the story, the characters are all too clearly Londoners.

70) I haven't been won over by his arguments, but his book makes interesting reading.

- A) I can't say I'm convinced that he's right, but even so his book is well worth reading.
- B) It's a fascinating book, but one can't take his theories seriously.
- C) He has some impossible ideas but knows how to write an entertaining book.
- D) You might be interested in reading his book even though many of his arguments are far from satisfactory.
- E) You will appreciate his fresh and comprehensive approach to his subject but there is no basis in fact.

win one over: *(p) kendi fikrini kabul ettirmek*

71) The judge is worried because different witnesses have given a different sequence of events.

- A) The witnesses had to be called in order by the judge as they described the sequence of events.
- B) The judge is disturbed that the sequence of events described by the various witnesses is in all cases identical
- C) The judge is concerned that there is no agreement among the witnesses as to the order in which the events occurred
- D) What the judge found so upsetting was that there were so many discrepancies between the witnesses' account of the incident
- E) The only discrepancy in the witnesses' accounts to disturb the judge isn't related to the order of events.

discrepancy: *(i). ayrılık, zıtlık, ihtilaf, başkalık*

72) You would do well to wait a little before buying a car

- A) If you are thinking of buying a car, this is the right time.
- B) You must realise that this is not the right time to change old car.
- C) Don't buy now; car prices are expected to fall.
- D) It would be better if you didn't buy a car just yet.
- E) Buy a car now and you won't regret it later.

just yet: hemen, derhal.

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

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

discrepancy: (i). ayrılık, zıtlık, ihtilaf, başkalık

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

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

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

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

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

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

Başarmak için YESDİL!

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

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

for once: bir kerelik, bu sefer / repulsive: s. iğrenç, tiksindirici; soğuk, yavan; uzaklaştırıcı / once in a while: arasıra, ikide bir

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

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

erratically: (z.) sebatsızca, düzensiz olarak.

79) The expansion of New England was in part stimulated by the desire for better land.

- A) Stimulated in part by her greed for good arable soil, New England began to expand rapidly.
- B) It was simply the poor quality of the land that made New England desirous of expanding her boundaries.
- C) Her original lands proving inadequate, New England soon felt obliged to start expanding.
- D) Desirous of acquiring part of this richer soil, New England soon began to extend her boundaries.
- E) The desire for better land was one reason why New England extended her boundaries.

80) "The Rocket" incorporated the principal features that dominated locomotive design from that time onwards.

- A) Later locomotive design did not differ noticeably from that of "the Rocket".
- B) Many of the main features of "the Rocket" were to reappear in later locomotive design.
- C) The main features affecting all future locomotive design were present in "the Rocket".
- D) Later locomotive design was in certain essentials not dissimilar from that of "the Rocket".
- E) As regards the principal features of its design, "the Rocket" was not dissimilar from later locomotives.

Incorporate: f. anonim şirket haline getirmek; birleştirmek, birleşmek; içine almak, dahil etmek

81) In relation to the size of the population, the commerce of the mainland colonies of America at this time was unusually large.

- A) At this period, the commercial activities of the mainland colonies of America were considerable even though the population was increasing only slowly.
- B) Since the population of the mainland colonies of America at this time was small, their trading activities were comparatively large.
- C) Considering how small the population of the mainland colonies of America was at this time, the variety of their trading activities was quite surprising.
- D) If the size of the population is taken into consideration, the trading activities of the mainland colonies of America in this period were remarkably extensive.
- E) The commerce of the mainland colonies of America at this time increased as quickly as the population increased.

82) If I had heard about this conference on Satellite Services even a little earlier, I would most certainly have prepared a paper for it.

- A) Unfortunately, I haven't had sufficient time to write a paper for that conference on Satellite Services, though I would very much have liked to have done so.
- B) I knew nothing about this conference on Satellite Services until it was too late to write a paper for it, but I certainly would have if time had allowed.
- C) There's still time to write a paper for that conference they are talking about on Satellite Services, and I would certainly like to do so.
- D) If only they had informed me about the conference on Satellite Services, I would definitely have got this paper ready a lot earlier.
- E) If they had given out some information about the conference on Satellite Services at an earlier date, it might have been possible to have given a paper there.

83) It was not until the time of Shakespeare that companies of players emerged who made the stage their profession.

- A) Before the age of Shakespeare companies of professional actors were already beginning to appear.
- B) By Shakespeare's time there were already groups of actors whose theatrical activities were conducted on professional lines.
- C) The actors of Shakespeare's time were professionals and organised themselves into companies.
- D) By the age of Shakespeare, acting had become a profession and the players were grouped into various companies.
- E) Companies of players who made a profession of acting came into being for the first time in the age of Shakespeare.

84) Many people prefer food that is free from artificial substances as these can be a threat to health.

- A) It seems that the artificial substances in our food are responsible for a great deal of our ill health.
- B) Since artificial substances may be detrimental to health a lot of people are avoiding foods that contain them.
- C) Food that is free of artificial substances that are detrimental to a person's health should be preferred.
- D) Many people show a preference for foods that are free of artificial substances though they are not of the harmful type.
- E) Foods that contain artificial substances should be avoided as they are the cause of many health problems.

Başarmak için YESDİL!

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

Başarmak için YESDİL!