

TEST 3

Başarmak için YESDİL!

1.; besides, there is certainly no "world-wide coverage" as claimed. The local station is only just audible, as there is a great deal of crackling and interference. I've therefore returned it to you and I expect you to act in accordance with your "money back if not fully satisfied" offer in the advertisement.

- A) Any purchase hardly lives up to the claims which have been made for it in the advertisement
- B) Whenever I purchase something through an advertisement, I feel anxious until it proves to function properly
- C) It's obvious that this radio was not thoroughly tested before being offered for sale
- D) I'm buying this television on the condition that I can return it if I am not satisfied with it
- E) If your complaint about a purchase is justified, it's the shop's responsibility to refund it.

2. The countries which belong to the Commonwealth today were once colonies of the British Empire. Many of the larger ones are now independent,, and Britain is still responsible for their government and defense.

- A) though this independence took many years and, in some cases, much bloodshed, to be achieved
- B) but there are still a great number of territories and islands either too small or too weak to govern themselves
- C) therefore, they maintain close links with Britain and continue to recognise the position of the monarch
- D) so their connections with Britain now exist only through the commonwealth conferences and sporting events such as the Commonwealth Games
- E) and several of these independent countries are seeking further to sever the ties by declaring themselves as republics

3. to lose yourself in a movie or a book, or a brief trip for a change of scene. Making yourself stand there and suffer is a form of self-punishment, not a way to solve a problem. But be prepared to come back and deal with your difficulty when you're more composed, in better condition emotionally and intellectually.

- A) Once the working day is over, there are many methods you can employ to unwind
- B) Some of us can just sit and daydream, but others need to "borrow" someone else's thoughts

- C) How to spend your free-time and which relaxation to choose is something we all face
- D) Whenever you are bored with the monotony of life, the solution is to get away
- E) Sometimes it helps to escape from a painful problem for a while

4. the unpleasant emotions, which harmfully over stimulate any organ or muscle. These emotions include anger, anxiety, fear, dissatisfaction. Opposed to them are pleasant emotions which create an optimal stimulation in the body, one neither too extreme nor too weak. Among these are hope, joy, affection and agreeableness.

- A) Maintaining the balance of one's mind depends on not overreacting
- B) We give names to our emotions but what one person feels may not be the same sensation in another
- C) Describing someone as being "devoid of emotion" is quite simply not factual
- D) With minor exceptions, all emotions belong in one of two groups
- E) With regular exercise the body should be fit enough to overcome any traumatic experience

5. Rivalry has now become more "wide open" than it was ever before, because of the changing world scene. Many factors have contributed to this trend, including increased speed in transporting products, new technologies, and revolutionary new packaging and handling systems made possible by higher volumes of shipments.

- A) It is solely the relaxing of customs and export regulations that has opened up these new markets
- B) However, the cost to companies in terms of industrial relations has been high
- C) Almost every big business is in competition with firms in distant geographical areas
- D) The introduction of satellite TV has brought foreign products into our homes
- E) Many companies which cannot compete have chosen to change to more exclusive products rather than attempt to sell in bulk

6. **So many of us, despite our manifold advantages, have developed to an inordinate degree the capacity for being sorry for ourselves. The small things and the great an unpunctual morning train, the threat of atomic annihilation are alike provocative to our sorrow.**

- A) We are forever alert to find cause for personal grievance in the working of our social, economic or political systems
- B) So what can we do to prevent our' misery from engulfing us? And this is reflected in the way that
- C) we are more likely to seek the professional help of a therapist or counselor
- D) But, despite this, the generosity of those who give to charities has never been so great
- E) Nevertheless, people in the past, with fewer of these advantages, were more inclined to sit back and "count their blessings"

7. **..... nuclear fusion technology is one example, sea-bottom mining for mineral resources is another. But the biggest among them, into which all these merge and which dwarfs everything else in comparison, is the need rapidly to improve conditions in the poorer half of the world.**

- A) Technology in Third World countries cannot yet keep pace with that in other parts of the world
- B) The technical advances in recent times have surprised everyone with their speed .
- C) Many useful developments in technology have occurred to aid our progress
- D) There are several technical problems of global significance awaiting solution.
- E) Scientists around the world are racing to find the answers to two technical questions.

8. **..... Among the former, the outstanding factor is the soil, and of the latter, education is the most noteworthy, as the means of guiding the new generations so that they may contribute to general progress.**

- A) Schooling in rural areas tends to be based around agricultural matters
- B) Young people today, growing up outside urban areas, are more inclined to aim for university
- C) Before the building of a new house an important consideration is the , quality of the land
- D) The development of any region is determined by physical as well as cultural factors

- E) Moving from one area to another involves looking at more features than Just the location

9. **To people under tension, an ordinary work load looks so great that it's painful to tackle any part of it., setting aside the rest for the time being. Once these first matters are disposed of, the rest will go much more easily.**

- A) This may result in an appearance of laziness, when in fact there are other causes
- B) One solution may be to take a few days off, relax and then return feeling more at ease
- C) Do only what you think you can handle without causing yourself undue stress
- D) But the more the work is put off, the greater the load will become and, thus, the causes for tension will increase
- E) When that happens, the best way is to deal with the most urgent tasks one at a time

10. **Science is a common heritage to all mankind Once it was the Greeks, at another time the Islamic people, then the Europeans, and now the Americans and Russians.**

- A) though the leading role in its history has been played by different races at different times
- B) the discoveries in one country are rapidly passed on to another and so on round the world
- C) and in many cases developments considered exclusive to one part of the globe may well be being studied simultaneously in another
- D) for without it we would still be living the same basic lives as our ancestors did
- E) something which should be cherished and nurtured and something which cannot be kept to oneself

11. If you ask any unmarried, overworked middle-class person looking for love, he or she will tell you that it all seems hopeless. In the 1950s, the median age of marriage for women in the United States was 20, and it was not much more for men. Most well-educated women met their husbands at university. Men could do the same, or find a wife in the suburbs where they grew up, or marry a girl in the office.

- A) Finding Mr or Miss Right seems much easier than ever
- B) But conventional wisdom says that most people fall in love in the spring
- C) The situation was not so bad 50 years ago, though
- D) However, it is much harder for men than for women
- E) Today it seems that there are more opportunities for meeting partners than ever before

12. The custom of tipping is better explained by culture than by economics. In America, the custom has become institutionalised: it is regarded as part of the accepted cost of a service. In a New York restaurant, failing to tip at least 15 percent could well mean abuse from the waiter. Hairdressers can expect to get from 15-20 percent. while in many Asian countries, it has never really caught on at all.

- A) Hairdressers are quite expensive even without the tip
- B) In Europe, on the other hand, tipping is less common
- C) In Tokyo, you never tip a taxi driver
- D) Obviously, low-paid people all over the world depend on tips to make ends meet
- E) Many taxi drivers in New York do not even speak English very well

13. The north Indian Emperor Ashoka, who converted to Buddhism about 200 B.C., led pilgrimages to all the Buddhist sacred places. As he visited them, he repaired old shrines and built new ones. Wherever he went, he erected commemorative pillars, many still standing. From the Chinese imperial capital of Sian in Central China, for instance, the Buddhist monk Fah Hian, in about A.D. 400, crossed deserts and mountain ranges to visit Buddhist shrines in north India.

- A) From remote corners of Asia, noble and peasant, scholar and illiterate, many came to see them
- B) Buddhism has not been practised in India since the Muslim conquest of the 12th century
- C) After converting to Buddhism, Ashoka became a pacifist and refused to fight any more wars

- D) Buddhism eventually reached Japan much later by way of China
- E) These monuments were forgotten as soon as Ashoka died

14. If the United States and the European Union want a new round of trade negotiations, they will have to lead by example. Second, they will need to fix the flaws in World Trade Organization provisions so that the trading rules are implemented fully and equally. Finally they need to work together to build a consensus on an agenda for new trade talks that commits them to reform their long-standing trade barriers. Such actions, unlike the hollow words of summit declarations, would give the developing countries good reasons to support a new round.

- A) The previous ones in Seattle were a disaster
- B) Many people today see the World Trade Organization as nothing more than a neo-imperialist power
- C) This is such an obvious point that many diplomats and businessmen seem to have missed it
- D) First they will have to adhere loyally to the trading rules
- E) What they really need to do is, first of all, try to fool the world with summit declarations

15. A generation ago, Venezuela was one of the richest countries in South America. In appearance it was also one of the regions with more stable democracies, with power more or less alternating between two parties. For its prosperity was based solely on a high oil price. Thus, when the oil price crashed in the mid-1980s, Venezuela descended into poverty and political turmoil.

- A) Venezuela was governed by a string of military dictatorships before 1959
- B) This is the reason the country was so stable
- C) Its economy was lively and varied
- D) Democracy brought about further prosperity
- E) Yet the appearance was deceptive

16. "Modern Times" was the last appearance ever made by the Little Tramp, Charlie Chaplain's baggy pants character. Filmed in 1935 and released in 1936, ten years after the advent of sound, it was also the last major silent film ever made. Chaplain, the genius of silents, made a heroic stand against talkies. He had planned to continue making silent films, but "Modern Times" was the last.

- A) "The Gold Rush" was famous for the way Chaplain made a pair of shoes dance
- B) One of the first colour films was "Gone with the Wind", made in 1939
- C) His next movie, "The Great Dictator", was done with recorded dialogue
- D) Chaplain's earlier film, "City Lights", was criticised as being too sentimental
- E) Today Chaplain's gags and stunts seem devastatingly funny

17. Ibn Battuta (134-1374), the greatest Muslim traveller of the Middle Ages, left his home in Tangier as a pilgrim at the age of 21. Despite this principle of his, he made four pilgrimages to Mecca. Altogether he covered around 125,000 kilometres, probably more than any other recorded traveller before his time.

- A) Ibn Khaldun is another well-known north African, most famous as a historian
- B) His rule was never to travel any road a second time
- C) Tangier, as a neutral free port during World War II, was full of spies from all different countries
- D) All sincere Muslims should attempt to make the pilgrimage to Mecca
- E) Marco Polo was the greatest Christian traveller of the Middle ages of whom we have a record

18. Nothing could be more obvious than that the Earth was stable and unmoving, and that we were the centre of the universe. Modern Western science takes its beginning from the denial of this common sense axiom. This denial would become our invitation to an infinite invisible world. When scientific knowledge, the sophisticated product of complicated instruments and subtle calculations provided unimpeachable truths, things were no longer what they seemed.

- A) No one can deny that common sense is the best way of understanding the world
- B) Ferdinand Magellan's voyage proved that the world was round
- C) Fundamentalists of several faiths still believe that the Earth is the centre of the universe
- D) Common sense, the foundation of everyday life, could no longer serve for the governance of the world
- E) It's always been dangerous to deny what seems right to common people

19. Kazakhstan, reaching from the Caspian Sea to China and from Siberia to the Tian Shen Mountains is more than twice as big as the four other former Soviet Central Asian republics put together. It is also the least densely populated and potentially the richest country in Central Asia. Though unquestionably Central Asian, and aspiring to political and economic leadership in the region, it is set apart from the other states in several important ways.

- A) The words "Kazak" and "Cossack", although they sound similar, are in fact unrelated
- B) The Baltic States of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia were also once part of the Soviet Union
- C) The Kazakhs, a Turkic-speaking people, were traditionally nomads
- D) Its huge mineral resources are attracting serious investment from the West
- E) Different both culturally and economically from the others in the region, Kazakhstan is a puzzle

20. Descended from a line of crusader warriors and French and English aristocrats, the French artist Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec shared his father's love of horses and hunting as a child. At 12, young Toulouse-Lautrec broke his left leg and at 14, his right leg. As a result, he reached young adulthood with a body trunk of normal size but with abnormally short legs. He was only 1.5 metres tall. Never self-pitying, he was the first to laugh at his deformities, before others had a chance to.

- A) He continued to ride and hunt enthusiastically for the remainder of his life
- B) His ancestor, Raymond of Toulouse, was one of the leaders of the 1st Crusade
- C) Toulouse-Lautrec observed and captured in his art the Parisian nightlife of the period
- D) The bones failed to heal properly, and his legs stopped growing
- E) Deprived of the kind of life that a normal body would have permitted, Toulouse-Lautrec lived wholly for his art

21. While forks were widely used by the upper class in Italy during the late Middle Ages, they were not known in England until 1608, when the English writer Thomas Coryate returned from a walking tour and showed his countrymen the Italian eating implement. Jonathon Swift expressed their attitude well in 1738 saying, "Fingers were made before forks, and hands before knives."

- A) People still eat with their hands in many Asian and African countries
- B) The English were slow to adopt the idea
- C) In Mongolia, the only eating utensil is a knife
- D) Some people adapted this innovation with enthusiasm
- E) He is also known as the person who introduced spaghetti

22. Would-be inventors have long dreamed of creating a machine so efficient that once started, it would keep itself going indefinitely with no consumption of fuel or other natural resources. It would also make the inventor very rich and put today's electric and oil companies out of business. The story of the quest began at the dawn of civilisation and, for some, still continues today.

- A) Unfortunately, a device with these abilities has never been successfully invented
- B) Several people have claimed to have invented something like this
- C) Such a device might power ships and land vehicles, factories, heat pumps and home appliances
- D) He gave his device the name "perpetual motion"
- E) The first law of thermodynamics, however, tells us that we cannot get something from nothing

23. Copper has been known since prehistoric times. It is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity, and is used extensively in roofing, utensils and electrical wiring. For example, it is required for the formation of chlorophyll in plants, and traces of it are necessary in the human diet to aid in the breakdown of sugar. However, too much copper in the diet can cause cirrhosis of the liver, failure to grow and jaundice.

- A) Leafy greens and red meat are two excellent sources of copper
- B) Copper combines with tin to make bronze, a metal harder than either
- C) In the late 18th century, copper began to be used to cover the bottoms of ships
- D) Copper is also necessary for the well-being of all living things
- E) Copper is abundant enough not to be particularly expensive

24. Arrested in 1908 for revolutionary activities, the man who came to be known as Joseph Stalin soon became a prison escapee and the first person to shelter him was Sergei Alliluyev. Their marriage was not happy. They quarrelled almost constantly. On November 8, 1932, after she had been publicly humiliated by him at a dinner party, she committed suicide.

- A) His daughter Nadya, only 10 years old at the time, was to become Stalin's wife 11 years later
- B) Of course, Stalin was yet to have acquired his legendary status
- C) Stalin's daughter, Svetlina, was later to defect to the United States
- D) He was later sorry for what he had done
- E) During the civil war following the revolution, Stalin served as political commissar with Bolshevik armies

25. Most written records state that the first baseball game in history was played in New Jersey, USA, in 1846, between the New York Nine and the Knickerbockers Baseball Club. In 1907 a commission established to investigate the origins of baseball declared that it had been invented in 1839 by an American general named Abner Doubleday in upstate New York. However, evidence suggests that baseball originated much earlier, in Europe.

- A) To most people, baseball is as American as apple pie or Independence Day
- B) Unlike in most former British colonies, cricket is not played in the USA
- C) Baseball has changed greatly since it was first played
- D) Curiously, New Jersey is one of the few states without a professional team
- E) In baseball, the aim of the team in the field is to keep the batters from scoring

26. When Levi Strauss, who was a tailor, went to California in 1849, he thought he'd get rich selling tent cloth to the miners. Thus, instead of tents, he started using his cloth to make what the miners wanted. Their toughness was just what they needed, and soon 'Levi's' were popular throughout the West.

- A) Levi found that he couldn't fill orders fast enough to keep up with the demand
- B) As a result, he decided that the miners didn't need tents because of the mild climate
- C) However, they desperately needed tough trousers that wouldn't wear out quickly
- D) Having made a fortune selling tents, he decided to go into the jeans business
- E) Unfortunately, he hadn't realised that the raw materials weren't available there

27. In the 1880s, a grocery salesman, Joel Cheek, developed a blend of various coffees that he believed to be superior to anything on the market. He tried to persuade the management of hotels in the American South to give his product a try. The response of the hotel guests was highly favourable, and Cheek agreed to name his coffee in honour of the establishment.

- A) President Theodore Roosevelt praised the beverage, saying it was good to the last drop
- B) Though coffee consumption had been high in the US since the 1700s, most people preferred tea
- C) Most visitors to the hotel, however, noticed no difference in quality to their usual brands
- D) His efforts were so successful that he was soon supplying most of the hotels in the region
- E) The owner of one of the finest of these, the Maxwell House of Nashville, agreed

28. London's zoo has cause to celebrate. The birth of a new Asian bear cub, the first to be born in Britain, brought in big crowds last summer. This came about just when the zoo, a venerable tourist attraction, needed some good news. for the local council was considering to close it.

- A) It has always been one of the most popular spots to visit in London
- B) With the number of visitors declining, it was on the brink of extinction
- C) The zoo was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles in the early 19th century
- D) It is located in Regent's Park, and there never seems to be trouble finding a parking place
- E) The cafes and restaurants of nearby Caniden Town make it an ideal place to visit

29. It is believed that the spirits of the dead return to their ancestral homes during this period. Because of this, many people return to their home towns to observe the festival, which includes great feasts and family celebrations as well as special dances performed to console the spirits. The downside of this festival is that the huge increase in travel makes getting around Japan both difficult and expensive.

- A) The Buddhist religion places great emphasis on the role of the spirits of deceased family members
- B) Though Japan has a long-standing religious tradition, few people actually observe the rules any more
- C) Some communities have drama, music and folklore festivals
- D) The Obon Festival is a traditional Buddhist observance and modern day summer holiday in August
- E) Christianity was introduced into Japan in the 16th century by Francis Xavier, a Spanish Jesuit

30. To anyone who has read Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and Charles Dickens, or seen old English movies, the two go hand in hand. Foggy London presents an aura of romance, adventure and charm. But on several occasions in London's history, fog has turned the city into a death trap.

- A) When fog shrouds an area, it envelops everything in a grey or yellow vapour
- B) In the opinion of many, Charles Dickens is England's greatest creative writer
- C) English literature is one of the highest achievements of a great nation
- D) Throughout its history, London has always had its fog
- E) The fame of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle rests on his incomparable Sherlock Holmes series

31. In the 1600s, tennis courts were made of wood. Sometimes a temporary shelter was erected over the court and seating areas, resulting in a kind of indoor playhouse. This was done so often that carpenters became skillful enough to set up the shelters in a matter of hours. Some of the permanent theatres, such as the Theatre du Marais in Paris, were developed from this dual function of tennis courts.

- A) In the twentieth century, however, most tennis courts are made of clay, asphalt or concrete
- B) With the invention of the electric light, night tennis gradually lessened the demand for theatre
- C) Thus outdoor tennis could be played during the day and indoor theatre could be staged at night
- D) One of the problems with these wooden structures was that they suffered a high incidence of fires
- E) This could have been done even faster if the tennis players had helped in the building process

32. From food labels and hotel signs to official documents, the terrible English there would be a laughing matter if not for the serious implications of the issue. Although most Japanese have at least six years of English language instruction, they do not have a command of the language. The reasons for this phenomenon range from the vast differences between the two languages to the low quality of language teaching available.

- A) Despite the difficulty in reading the language, Japanese is actually quite easy to speak
- B) Singapore is typical of East Asian countries in that everyone is fluent in English
- C) Nobody in Japan is too concerned about the low TOEFL scores achieved there
- D) Not only is Japan a leader in industry, it also outdoes other nations in language learning
- E) The English language is constantly being abused in Japan

33. Most computer viruses are short, no longer than the average newspaper paragraph. They do their job, however; that is, they reproduce. Viruses, of course, can do more — delete files from the victims' hard drive and send themselves out to others via the victims' e-mail, for example. At the core, though, a virus is simply a program that makes copies of itself.

- A) Fred Cohen of California is the researcher credited with coming up with the term 'virus'
- B) The writers of such programs have recently been hunted by special cyber-police units,
- C) About 40,000 different computer viruses have been identified since their discovery in 1984
- D) The love bug infected 45 million computers in 20 countries, causing billions of dollars in damage
- E) Self-reproduction is what distinguishes a computer virus from a standard computer program

34. Up to SO tons of garbage have been tossed along the sides of the mountain by the many climbers since the successful ascent in 1953 by Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay. Over the years, most of the climbing teams have left behind the discards of their expeditions, from empty oxygen tanks to ropes and tents. There have been several attempts to clean up the mess, each costing thousands of dollars.

- A) It is almost unbelievable how some people will throw away articles that have hardly ever been used
- B) Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay were the first climbers to reach the summit of Mount Everest
- C) Mount Everest is the world's highest mountain, but it is also the world's highest rubbish dump
- D) One of society's biggest problems is deciding what to do with the large amounts of waste it creates
- E) When the first climbers reached the summit of Everest, they were surprised to find it covered in litter

35. Many people believe that breakfast is the most important meal of the day, and that not eating it causes various problems, such as fatigue, inefficiency at work and poor academic achievement in children. Some of them have published books on diet recently, and they assert that breakfast is not an indispensable meal for adults and even recommend skipping it.

- A) However, some medical doctors have started questioning the importance of breakfast
- B) According to conventional dietary rules, you should eat three well-balanced meals a day
- C) Growing children, teenagers and people suffering from certain diseases should eat breakfast
- D) If you feel hungry between meals, you can drink sweetened coffee to raise your blood sugar level
- E) Eating is a great comfort and people want to release stress by eating at the end of the day

36. Some years ago, an aid agency gave some African peasants fertiliser so that their crop would double. When the crop indeed did double, the aid workers thought they had put the peasants on the road to prosperity. When the aid workers asked them why, the peasants thought it was a silly question. They had enough to feed their families until the next year, they replied, so why should they work when they didn't have to?

- A) But the next year the peasants did not plant anything
- B) Within a few years the peasants had freed themselves from dependence on the agency
- C) In the view of the aid workers, the peasants have never shown proper gratitude
- D) In only a few years they all had cars and televisions
- E) In spite of foreign aid, Africa remains one of the poorest and most unstable regions of the world

37. According to one legend, soap-making began by accident about 3,000 years ago on Sapo Hill near Rome. Peasants offered animals as burnt sacrifices to their gods on Sapo Hill. Fat from the animals filled the altars and soaked down through the wood ashes into the clay soil. Women discovered that this soapy clay was a help in washing clothes. The word for soap in many languages, including English, comes from the Latin word *sapo*.

- A) Regular bathing with soap prevents body oils clogging the pores
- B) Historians report that soap was used in France in about 100 AD
- C) Almost all soaps used today are made from artificial materials
- D) Detergents and soaps clean soiled material in much the same way
- E) No one knows exactly when or where man first made soap

38. As southern Africa's earliest inhabitants, the San tribe are also the most direct descendants of the late Stone Age. They have hunted and gathered on the subcontinent for ages — paintings in Namibia by their ancestors date back 25,000 years. However, in the last 2,000 years, the southward migration of Bantu-speaking farmers has forced change upon the San, even though the two groups have managed to live peacefully side-by-side. The pace of change has been even more rapid in the 400 years since the invasion of the Europeans.

- A) It is likely that someday even older cave paintings will be found in what are now undiscovered locations
- B) Despite being home to these ancient people, Namibia is one of Africa's newest countries
- C) Nobody is quite sure where the San lived before they migrated to the lands south of the Sahara Desert
- D) At one time, the San spread all over sub-Saharan Africa, living a fairly unaltered existence for millennia
- E) The most amazing thing about these technically brilliant works of art is that they were done with primitive materials

39. Since 1900, sea levels have risen 10 to 15cm, largely due to the melting of glaciers and ice caps. Because of this melting, scientists have predicted that the level of the sea could rise by as much as 1.65m by 2030 and 3.1m by 2100. Then, it would threaten over 10 million square kilometres — only 3% of the world's area, but more than 30% of its farmland and home to over 1 billion people. All coastal cities would be at risk as would many islands. Most of Asia's rice farms would be endangered and the entire country of the Netherlands could end up under water.

- A) This would be disastrous as a 1m rise could affect all land up to 5m above average sea level
- B) Of course it is also quite possible that no such rise in water levels will ever happen
- C) The levels of the world's seas have been rising constantly since the end of the last ice age
- D) When this takes place, millions of people will be forced to evacuate and find new homes
- E) However, since hardly anyone alive today will still be around in the year 2100, we'll never know

40. In poorly ventilated buildings, chemical vapours emitted by furnishings and building products can build up, as can fumes from smoking, cooking and heating. Airtight, energy-efficient houses and other buildings can make the problem worse. Moreover, the health risks are increased by the fact that most people spend 80 to 90 percent of their time indoors.

- A) More and more people are becoming concerned about the effects of passive smoking on children
- B) Experts fear that air pollution worldwide is on the increase as more nations become industrialised
- C) The air we breathe indoors may pose an even greater health threat than outdoor pollution
- D) Emissions from the average car have been reduced by the introduction of new technology
- E) Environmental pollution is probably the most serious threat posed to the survival of our planet

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31. C	32. E	33. E	34. C	35. A	36. A	37. E	38. D	39. A	40. C

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