

There are many misleading reasons given as to why people take holidays. But the reason has nothing to do with a deep sociological analysis of tile developing, and at the same time, decaying systems that control and direct people's work and leisure. Nor is it in any way related to the planners' fondness for cataloguing different styles of "leisure-seeking" or their desperate attempts to measure and satisfy potential demand. The reason is much easier than this and is hidden in the Individual's psyche. The human brain is programmed to reject monotony.

1. According to the writer, people take holidays because

- A) they are tempted by holiday planners
- B) they wish to learn about other places
- C) they need a change
- D) their work and leisure are controlled
- E) company's controlling systems are decaying

2. The writer implies that planners

- A) are attempting, in vain, to increase the number of their customers
- B) are not successful in responding to the demand for holidays
- C) couldn't satisfy demand even if they could measure it
- D) are unable to produce an adequate number of catalogues
- E) don't compile enough information for their catalogues

3. The writer states that

- A) people go on holidays without thinking much of the reasons
- B) there is deep sociological analysis as to why people take holidays
- C) if systems weren't decaying, people would go on holiday more often
- D) there are different opinions about why people take holidays
- E) going on holiday is easier than many people think

A careful study of Mars through a telescope reveals a number of irregularly shaped dark blue-green markings. They are more or less permanent — maps of Mars have been made, and the features named — but they are not exactly constant in shape or appearance. In particular, they show a variation of colour with the changing seasons on Mars, in time with the melting of the polar caps. There have been many hypotheses put forward to explain these markings, an example of which is that they are composed of minerals that change colour as the moisture from the polar caps reaches them. But in my view the most reasonable explanation is that they are vegetation that flourishes during the brief Martian summer.

4. From the writer's statement, we can infer that

- A) the polar caps on Mars are blue-green
- B) summers on Mars last for a short time
- C) the maps of Mars are constantly changed
- D) Mars has a very moist atmosphere
- E) Mars is rich in minerals

5. Mars, according to the passage, is

- A) subject to seasonal changes
- B) only visible through a telescope
- C) flooded when the polar caps melt
- D) not always constant in shape
- E) composed of minerals of changeable colours

6. The writer states that the blue-green markings visible on Mars

- A) are most likely to be minerals
- B) are part of the polar caps
- C) almost always exist
- D) are not on maps because they change
- E) disappear in certain seasons

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

During the summer I had the unforgettable experience of working temporarily as a shop assistant in the dress department of a large store. The first ladies to arrive in the mornings were those who spent the whole day shopping. However much they liked a dress, they never liked the idea of buying one at the first shop they had come into and would ask me if it could be put aside for them, and they would be extremely irritated, when, after going round endless other shops, they" reappeared at ours, -should I have sold the dress to another customer in the meantime.

7. It is clear that the writer

- A) was not happy when working as a shop assistant
- B) deliberately tried to irritate certain types of customer
- C) despised women who couldn't make a decision about what to buy
- D) will never get another job in a dress shop
- E) didn't always save dresses for those customers who requested this

8. The writer worked at that shop

- A) during the university vacation
- B) only for a short time
- C) in order to get experience
- D) because of the fashion industry connection
- E) in other sections as well as the dress department

9. We can infer that those ladies mentioned in the passage

- A) had nothing better to do with their lives than go shopping all day
- B) wanted to look in other shops in case there were better dresses there
- C) had a lot of money to spend on buying new clothes
- D) usually bought several dresses throughout the day
- E) didn't like the idea of another woman wearing similar dresses to them

The old saying, whenever the result is a mess, that a poor workman always blames his tools is not necessarily a true one. A good workman can also make a mess of things if he uses poor tools, and this is particularly so where the home handyman is concerned. However, a craftsman can usually rely on his skill to overcome difficulties resulting from inadequate equipment. The struggling amateur, taking home maintenance seriously, needs all the help he can get. He should, therefore, have the best tools he can afford.

10. It is stated in the passage that the home handyman

- A) is more likely to face problems when using poor tools
- B) in particular will make a mess of things
- C) is usually a struggling amateur
- D) is quite often also a good workman
- E) unlike the craftsman, doesn't have any skill to rely on

11. According to the writer, inadequate equipment

- A) is of little significance for an amateur
- B) generally won't impede a craftsman
- C) always results in a mess
- D) poses a greater problem for professionals
- E) will help to improve your skill

12. The writer states that amateurs

- A) struggle to take home maintenance seriously
- B) should only buy expensive tools
- C) never have any skill at all
- D) need someone to assist them with home maintenance
- E) require all available assistance when facing problems

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

Among the common people, cricket was one of the rural recreations popular from the Middle Ages onwards. But, by the 17th century, cricket matches were being played under the sponsorship of aristocrats, who, in an effort to strengthen their sides, created professional players and employed people from the commoners. However, as industrialization changed the face of Britain, geographically, socially and politically, no provision was made for recreational facilities for working people. Cricket, therefore, developed as a sport for the common people to watch, rather than play. Since the late 19th century the county teams have employed professional players from all social and class backgrounds. Nowadays, cricket is still known as a gentleman's sport, but is open to all — even women — and the rewards for those who reach the international arena are high.

13. According to the passage, industrialization in Britain

- A) reduced the popularity of cricket as a sport
- B) meant that professional cricketers had to become workers
- C) altered the whole country both in appearance and in other areas
- D) caused working people to lose interest in recreational activities
- E) made it possible to provide working people with more suitable leisure facilities

14. After the radical changes in Britain, cricket

- A) became more popular among spectators
- B) was no longer available for the working people to play
- C) developed into a sport played between different counties
- D) was played mainly by the common people
- E) lost its popularity as a form of recreation

15. Today, county cricket teams in Britain

- A) usually employ professional players from the upper classes
- B) pay professional players very high salaries
- C) prefer women players to men
- D) recruit players without regard to their social position
- E) date back to the nineteenth century

In some countries, the educational system is based on streaming, which means that children are educated according to their ability, with the more gifted children separated from the others. Supporters of this system say that more intelligent children will be helped to achieve their full potential in this way and these children will be held back if they have to share lessons with less clever pupils. Opponents of this system, on the other hand, maintain that it creates an educated elite, a special class of privileged people who are encouraged to think of themselves as superior to the others. Similarly the others may, as a result of being labelled second-rate, develop some kind of inferiority complex.

16. Those in favour of streaming say that

- A) the community will thus have an educated elite
- B) only more intelligent children should be helped to achieve their full potential
- C) without it, less intelligent students may hinder the progress of those with greater intelligence
- D) children with no ability cannot benefit from good education
- E) it wouldn't be wise to try to give less clever students a higher education

17. We can infer from the passage that opponents of streaming

- A) do not approve of a system which causes certain people to regard themselves as special
- B) believe themselves to be second-rate or inferior in some way
- C) are not members of the educated elite and have no superior qualities
- D) come from under-privileged backgrounds and lack intelligence
- E) discourage people from receiving a good education

18. Opponents fear that streaming might cause

- A) the need to label people as second-rate
- B) gifted children to be brought up in isolation
- C) less intelligent students to want to share classes with those who are better
- D) an educated elite who are more courageous than other citizens
- E) some people to believe that they are not as good as others

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

No other people on earth are such avid readers of newspapers as the British. With the development of mass readership on a scale never previously known, the character of much of Journalism itself has changed. Newspapers are today charged, and very often rightly charged, with irresponsibility, sensationalism and the debasement of civilized values. They are accused of prying into private lives, of vulgarising and debasing the most, sacred personal emotions, yet they are still read more than ever before.

19. In the writer's opinion

- A) the British are responsible for the increase in sensational Journalism
- B) newspapers in the past were better quality than those today
- C) the accusations that newspapers face are frequently justified
- D) the public shouldn't continue to read newspapers which pry into people's private lives..
- E) it is unfair that newspapers are claimed to be irresponsible

20. More people read newspapers now than in the past.....

- A) because they contain so many sensational stories
- B) despite the criticisms made against them
- C) as they are such a valuable source of information
- D) although the style of journalism has changed so much
- E) due to the increased advertising and availability

21. The nature of journalism is different now from before because

- A) more people are interested in reading about private lives than serious news
- B) journalists are under pressure to produce more articles in less time
- C) newspaper editors are no longer interested in formal reporting styles
- D) of the huge growth in the numbers who read newspapers
- E) what occurs in society and what is considered news has changed

Experience is perhaps the greatest asset a manager can possess. However, some managers fail to realize that experience does not mean simply spending time in a position. Effective experience is comprised of learning how to manage one's time, learning how to network and learning how to successfully cope with the stress that is a natural outgrowth of a successful career. The mistake that many managers make is in failing to identify desirable goals to accomplish in a given time. Time management is the art of identifying activities that will produce the greatest results. Managers must set priorities to accomplish these goals, and then stick to them to produce results.

22. According to the passage, experience

- A) cannot be measured merely through length of service
- B) comes after working in a job for several years
- C) may only be attained once a managerial position is reached
- D) does not necessarily lead to a successful career
- E) is something that many managers don't have

23. The writer states that with a successful career

- A) managers can achieve all their goals
- B) mistakes are less likely to occur
- C) stress develops as a normal consequence
- D) it is difficult to cope with external pressures
- E) one can easily overcome the stress of daily routine

24. Managers have to

- A) learn how to keep stress out of their lives
- B) have a great deal of experience in order to succeed
- C) accomplish many things in a limited period of time
- D) establish their aims and their order of importance
- E) spend a long time in a position before they are ready to advance

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

One of Walter's favourite pastimes was collecting clocks. He already had a most remarkable collection, which was admired by his friends, and envied by his fellow-collectors. The most valuable piece was an old Dutch clock, which had been made in the seventeenth century, and so he said, had been in the possession of his family for several generations. He used to make a round of all his clocks, winding up those that were running down and adjusting any that were going fast or slow. There was nothing Walter loved more than to hear the different ticks of his treasured possessions as he performed his daily task.

25. According to Walter, his Dutch clock

- A) was made in the year 1700
- B) was unique, and so extremely valuable
- C) was the one most envied by his fellow collectors
- D) had belonged to his family for many years
- E) had the most pleasant tick

26. Every day, Walter

- A) checked that all his clocks were working properly
- B) went out in search of clocks to add to his treasured collection
- C) invited his fellow-collectors round to discuss their different clocks
- D) spent most of his time listening to the ticks of his clocks
- E) compared how much time each clock had either lost or gained

27. The thing that Walter liked best of all was

- A) adding a new clock to his collection every day
- B) winding his clocks, especially the old Dutch one
- C) listening to the various sounds made by his clocks
- D) seeing the jealousy on the faces of his fellow-collectors
- E) having a collection which had been passed down through generations

One of the world's most polluted bodies of water, the Persian Gulf pays heavily for its role as the Middle East's oil highway. A quarter of a million barrels of oil pollute it each year, yet the gulf takes more than five years to flush contaminated water through the narrow strait of Hormuz. Oil aside, gulf water is in places one and a half times more saline than the oceans. Still, numerous life-forms thrive on the shallow western side, where it is possible to stand chest deep in water two miles out. These shallows are ideal habitat for algae, the bottom link in a food chain that has made the western gulf a prime fishery for millennia. The shallows were also the final resting place for the Gulf War oil spills, given prevailing winds and currents.

28. The Persian Gulf is so dirty

- A) that no fish are able to survive in it
- B) owing to its being extremely saline
- C) that it will contain no life forms in five years
- D) because of the part it plays in the oil industry
- E) as a result of the oil spills during the Gulf War

29. The oil spills from the Gulf War

- A) killed all the fish in the sea
- B) caused algae to grow in quantity
- C) were flushed through the strait of Hormuz in half a decade
- D) made the Persian Gulf one of the most polluted bodies of water
- E) drifted into the shallows because of the winds and currents

30. The western shallows

- A) have very strong winds and currents
- B) are rich in fish, despite parts of the Persian Gulf being saltier than other seas
- C) are two miles away from the polluted areas of water
- D) are situated within the strait of Hormuz
- E) contain a quarter of a million barrels of oil

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

Even as the demand for cashmere rises, the supply is severely limited. The best cashmere is woven from the hair of Kashmir goats that are now raised in China and Mongolia. By the time the finest white cashmere reaches the U.S., it costs up to \$200 a yard. A lower grade from Iran and Afghanistan goes, for \$100 a yard. Experiments to breed the goats elsewhere are being tried. In Australia, New Zealand, Iowa, Montana, and Colorado. But removed from the deserts and mountains of their rugged natural habitat, the animals grow fat and so far have produced a disappointingly coarse undercoat.

31. The quality of Iranian and Afghan cashmere

.....

- A) is inferior to Chinese and Mongolian
- B) is not high enough to sell in the U.S.
- C) causes competition for the Chinese and Mongolian producers
- D) is far better than Chinese or Mongolian
- E) has recently been reached in other countries

32. The availability of cashmere

- A) is slowly becoming less
- B) has been increased by forming new breeding locations
- C) is greater in Iran and Afghanistan
- D) is not enough to meet demand
- E) varies according to the country of origin

33. According to the passage, the environment

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- A) in America is different from that in Australia
- B) in the U.S. Australia and New Zealand isn't suitable for breeding Kashmir goats
- C) plays a significant role in the quality-of cashmere
- D) in China and Mongolia is similar to that in Iran and Afghanistan
- E) in Iran and Afghanistan provides the best breeding conditions

Why do geese mate for life? Less for love than for survival. The pair bond appears vital to the success of migration and nesting-Time is precious for geese. Many must migrate thousands of miles to reach their nesting grounds above the Arctic Circle and they can't arrive too early because of the weather. Once migrants do arrive, the short arctic summer allows little time for laying eggs, hatching them and teaching the young to fly before the migration south in the fall. If geese also sought new mates each year, they would never keep on schedule. Hence their permanent pairing enables them to save time by performing many of their prenesting rituals in southern latitudes.

34. Geese

- A) migrate to the south in autumn
- B) prefer to live in cold climates
- C) don't lay many eggs
- D) seek new mates every year
- E) nest in southern latitudes

35. According to the writer, geese mate for life

.....

- A) because new mates are difficult to find
- B) due to harsh weather conditions in the Arctic
- C) in order to maintain their existence
- D) as they don't live very long
- E) due to bonds of love

36. Due to permanent pairing

- A) some young geese are unable to find mates
- B) geese must travel thousands of miles to rejoin their mates
- C) the breeding rate is higher in geese than in other birds
- D) geese have enough time to complete their breeding cycles
- E) the young geese can fly south with their parents

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

The death of King Charles the Second took the British by surprise. His frame was naturally strong and did not appear to have suffered from excess. He had always been mindful of his health even in his pleasures; and his habits were such as to promise a long life. Indolent though he was on all occasions which required tension of the mind, he was active and persevering in bodily exercise. He rose early, and generally passed up to four hours in the open air. He might often be seen striding among the trees in Saint James's Park, playing with his dogs and flinging corn to the ducks; such exhibitions endeared him to the common people.

37. King Charles the Second's death was unexpected because

- A) he had previously been assured of a long life
- B) he told everyone he was in good-health
- C) he never did anything to tire himself
- D) nobody in Britain knew he was ill
- E) he was a well-built man

38. The common people liked King Charles the Second because

- A) he did not avoid being seen in public places
- B) he took regular exercise and never did anything to excess
- C) they believed him to be a better monarch than the previous one
- D) they frequently saw him feeding the ducks or playing with his dogs
- E) he would often talk to them while he was walking in St. James's Park

39. Despite his physical activity, King Charles the Second

- A) was mentally lazy
- B) ate and drank to excess
- C) didn't look after his health
- D) had many harmful pleasures and habits
- E) suffered from various ailments

The notion that boys best their sisters in math and that girls excel at language skills is a powerful stereotype and one that has seemingly been confirmed by results on standardized tests. But like so much of conventional wisdom, those notions may soon have to be abandoned. According to a new study by a psychology researcher some differences between genders remain, but the gaps have "declined dramatically over the years." The one glaring exception to this picture of equality can be found in advanced math, where boys continue to perform a lot better. These findings have set off another round in the debate between nature and nurture, with some scientists suggesting that part of the explanation lies not in societal prejudice but in genetics.

40. Standardized tests have apparently proved that

- A) most gender stereotypes are true
- B) girls are not as good at math as boys
- C) boys and girls can never have equal abilities
- D) boys are not capable of learning languages
- E) gender differences are deeper in the sciences

41. Although the gaps between genders have declined dramatically

- A) there are still some things in which they are not the same
- B) the-views of society towards them remain unchanged
- C) girls still continue to do worse in all areas of mathematics.
- D) there is still no equality in their status in society
- E) boys have been found continually to perform better

42. According to some scientists

- A) discrimination in society is the major cause of inequality
- B) the mother's role in giving her children an equal opportunity is vital
- C) intellectual differences between the genders start before birth
- D) the psychology researcher's findings are debatable
- E) there are no natural differences between girls and boys

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

When the British - government announced the Introduction of Concorde flights, there was a great deal of opposition from environmental groups, who even tried to block several major roads in the vicinity of the airport. But the government soon dismissed the opposition, claiming that some conventional aircraft were far noisier by comparison and that much of the opposition to the Concorde was baseless. Supporters of the Concorde also pointed out that there had been similar opposition when Jet aircraft were first introduced, and that despite Home negative reports there were other reports to the contrary.

43. Some people were opposed to the Concorde

- A) despite reports which said that it was safe
- B) because they believed it would cause noise pollution
- C) as the roads leading to the airport were likely to become congested with traffic
- D) due to the government's refusal to give them any information about the aircraft
- E) because of the amount of business it would take away from conventional aircraft

44. The government claimed that

- A) conventional aircraft made much less noise than the Concorde
- B) the Concorde could fly faster than any other plane
- C) there would be no environmental damage from the Concorde
- D) the Concorde was a lot more economical than conventional aircraft
- E) there were no grounds for a great deal of the opposition

45. The supporters' claim was that

- A) they were more opposed to jet aircrafts than to the Concorde
- B) the negative scientific reports were not accurate
- C) the benefits of the Concorde would outweigh the disadvantages
- D) there were favourable as well as unfavourable reports about the Concorde
- E) The Concorde wasn't nearly as noisy as many conventional aircraft

William Caxton introduced the art of printing into England in a remarkably short span of time. His considerable success as a merchant enabled him to retire early and devote himself to the literary pursuits he loved so well. He set up his printing press at Westminster, where he published nearly a hundred books in the remaining fourteen years of his life. Caxton did not confine himself to printing. Besides his almost incessant labours at the press, he translated as many as twenty books himself. What is even more important, is that he published books in English at a time when most author's works appeared in French or Latin. Caxton deliberately made it his aim to hasten the spread of knowledge by making books available to the public in English.

46. Prior to publishing, William Caxton

- A) translated about twenty books
- B) worked in trade
- C) wrote books in French and Latin
- D) helped to spread English to the public
- E) was involved with journalism

47. It did not take long for

- A) Caxton to become a successful merchant
- B) the books published by Caxton to reach the public
- C) the first hundred books to be published in England
- D) Caxton to bring in printing in England
- E) authors to stop writing in French and Latin

48. Caxton's purpose was to.....

- A) translate all French and Latin books into English
- B) retire early in order to write books
- C) prevent any books not in English from being published
- D) give up printing so he could study literature
- E) widen the public's understanding through books in English

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

One of the best ways to smooth relations with other people is to be skilled at the art of paying a compliment. The sincere, appreciative remark helps the other fellow to realize his own inherent worth. And, what is more, the ability to pay a compliment boosts our own ego which is not a bad thing either. We never forget a compliment that has deeply pleased us, nor do we forget the person who made it. Yet often the luster of praise is needlessly dimmed by awkwardness in the manner of us giving. Like all ventures in human relations, the art of paying a compliment takes thought and practice. We have all experienced the remorse of having our praise fall flat because we chose the wrong time to give it or the wrong language to couch it in.

49. It is implied in the passage that the ability to pay a compliment

- A) is the most important aspect of human relations
- B) will bring us more friends
- C) does not occur naturally, but with effort
- D) depends on a good knowledge of the language
- E) is especially useful when our relations with others aren't easy

50. Paying a compliment.....

- A) is beneficial to both people involved
- B) hides any awkwardness we may feel
- C) is the most effective way to boost our own egos
- D) allows us to feel we are worthwhile
- E) is most difficult if the language is not your mother-tongue

51. When paying a compliment

- A) it is wrong to consider our own egos
- B) we should ensure that it won't be forgotten
- C) the boost to one's ego is more important than the recipient's feelings
- D) we must be certain that the recipient is worthy of it
- E) suitable wording and timing are important

Whether work should be placed among the causes of happiness may perhaps be regarded as a doubtful question. There is certainly much work which is exceedingly irksome, and an excess of work is always very painful. I think, however, that, provided work is not excessive in amount, even the dullest work is to most people less painful than idleness. To begin with, it fills a good many hours of the day without the need of deciding what one shall do. Most people, when left free to fill their own time according to their own choice, are at a loss to think of anything sufficiently pleasant. And whatever they decide on, they are troubled by the feeling that something else would have been more pleasant.

52. The writer states that

- A) work is not a cause of happiness
- B) being idle isn't as painful as having excessive work
- C) if our work fills the day, we don't have to think about anything .
- D) it is never pleasant to have too much work
- E) dull work is also usually excessive

53. Most people, according to the writer

- A) have to do jobs which are dull, and thus painful
- B) find their own choices for occupying their time unsatisfactory
- C) are quite lazy when it comes to dull work
- D) never have anything pleasant to do in their own time
- E) think that other people's occupations are better than theirs

54. In the writer's opinion, for most people

- A) even boring work, in reasonable amounts, is preferable to inactivity
- B) happiness results from having a job which isn't dull
- C) the freedom to fill one's own time is more pleasant than having to work
- D) time spent not working is usually unpleasant
- E) having too much work means lacking time for more pleasant things

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

The aggressive act that frustration produces may take a number of forms. It may be turned inward against oneself, with suicide as the extreme example. It may hit back directly at the person or thing causing the frustration. Or it may be transferred to another object — what psychologists call displacement. This can be directed against the dog, the family or even total strangers. In some cases, frustration leads to the opposite of aggression, a complete retreat from life. When we do experience frustration, however, there are several things we can do to channel off aggression, and the best way is, perhaps, by hard, useful work. If both body and mind can be engaged, so much the better.

55. The writer states that frustration

.....

- A) is the opposite of aggression
- B) does not occur if we are involved in useful work
- C) is sometimes caused by family pets
- D) often calls for a psychologist's help
- E) can even cause a person to kill himself

56. When frustration occurs, the writer recommends

- A) blaming it on something quite different
- B) occupying oneself both physically and mentally .
- C) withdrawing from society for a while
- D) seeking the help of a psychologist
- E) transferring it onto another object

57. When frustrated, some people

- A) need psychological help
- B) become more aggressive when working hard
- C) take it out on people they don't know
- D) don't know what it is that has caused the frustration
- E) behave like total strangers towards their families

The first Model T, which left the Ford factory at Detroit in 1908, was neither the first nor the fastest automobile on American roads. But while other cars sold by the hundred, production of the Model T grew at a fantastic speed: from about 10,000 in 1908 to over-two million in 1923. During the nineteen years of its production more than 15 million. Model Ts were produced and sold a success story that was to be repeated only years later by the Volkswagen Beetle.

58. The production of the Model T car.....

- A) increased rapidly due to its being the first automobile
- B) was stopped in the year 1923.
- C) was so great owing to its fantastic speed
- D) lasted for nineteen years
- E) was ceased when the Volkswagen Beetle outnumbered it

59. It's clear from, the passage that at that time

,.....

- A) the Model T was the fastest car on the road
- B) the roads were not suitable for speedy cars
- C) the Model T was preferred especially by those who didn't like, speed
- D) the automobile industry was experiencing its golden age
- E) There were faster cars than the Model T

60. The Model T car

- A) was not the fastest among other makes of cars produced by the Ford factory
- B) was sold by the hundred at first, but by the million in the 1920s
- C) sold 15 million in the year-1923, which was an unparalleled record among other makes
- D) was unique as regards the number it reached in production until the Volkswagen Beetle's similar success
- E) could reach a fantastic speed compared with the other cars of its time

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

In 1942, a warship, the Edinburgh, was attacked by a submarine, and as she was trying to take refuge at the nearest port, she was attacked once more, but this time by enemy surface ships. She sank, and of the eight hundred crew, sixty went down with the ship and her load of four hundred and fifty bars of gold. It was not until 1981 that the Edinburgh was found. A crew of experts recovered four hundred and thirty-one bars of gold. Half of the gold was theirs, according to the terms of the deal. The rest went back to Russia, from where it had left in 1942, and to Britain, in whose ship it had remained hidden for so long.

61. The warship, the Edinburgh

- A) was destroyed by a submarine in 1942
- B) was sailing to Russia when she was sunk
- C) originally belonged to Britain
- D) was found in Russian waters
- E) was searched for by British divers

62. The gold sunk with the Edinburgh.....

- A) had'been taken from Russia before the ship sank
- B) was equally shared between Russia, Britain and the search crew
- C) was fully recovered from under the sea
- D) was the cause of the second attack made on the Edinburgh
- E) accelerated the process of sinking because of its heavy weight

63. We can calculate from the passage that

- A) nearly one-quarter of the Edinburgh's crew went down with the ship
- B) the search crew was able to recover only half of the gold
- C) it took almost four decades to locate the Edinburgh
- D) the Edinburgh was not far off Russia when she sank
- E) Britain was trying to send the gold to Russia during World War II

Robert Holden, a psycho therapist and counsellor is pioneering a new remedy for countering stress and despair. The treatment has no harmful side effects and its applications are virtually limitless. It is called laughing. The idea of devoting whole therapy sessions to laughter and smiling occurred to Mr. Holden when he was doing one-to-one counselling. His clients were trying to cope with traumas including bereavement, divorce and sexual abuse. "The turning point in these sessions tended to come when they could laugh about it," he said. "That was the moment when their perception of the problem changed. Mr. Holden persuaded the health authority to back a pilot project at its advice and counselling centre. Five months on, the fortnightly midday laughter sessions bring about a dozen people together, and there is a waiting list of 50 for planned evening courses. The only charge is for tea and coffee.

64. Mr. Holden managed to

- A) cure twelve people every two weeks
- B) make all of his patients laugh
- C) solve his own problems through one-to-one counselling
- D) get support from the health authority
- E) set up daytime and evening sessions during the first five months

65. Robert Holden devised his treatment using laughter.....

- A) because he has such a good sense of humour
- B) after he himself had been counselled for trauma
- C) when the health authority asked him to set up a pilot project
- D) as a result of a suggestion made to him by a patient
- E) through his experiences with his clients

66. One can infer from the passage that the treatment devised by Robert Holden

- A) only works for people of a certain temperament
- B) involves a lot of joke telling
- C) doesn't include any medicine
- D) takes five months to show any effects
- E) is relatively cheap compared with the high prices of other treatments

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

During the reign of Elizabeth I, the English became a strong and united nation. The famous "Sea Dogs" such men as Drake and Raleigh challenged the power of Spain at sea. Although Elizabeth tried to avoid war, she was fearless in an emergency. When the Spanish invasion threatened, she called the country to arms. After the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, English traders and explorers were able to travel all over the world. England became more and more prosperous, and the first plans were made to found colonies overseas.

67. At the time of Queen Elizabeth I,

- A) England was invaded by Spain
- B) ships usually had dogs on board
- C) Spain had a very strong navy
- D) English exploration was at its peak
- E) England traded mainly with Spain

68. It was as a consequence of the victory over Spain that.....

- A) England decided to expand her territory
- B) England became the sole power at sea
- C) the British Empire was created
- D) the Spanish Armada was built
- E) much of the "unknown" world was discovered by the English

69. Queen Elizabeth I

- A) preferred not to fight unless necessary
- B) was the first Queen of England
- C) encouraged the expansion of England's navy
- D) was the strongest monarch England had had
- E) started the war against Spain

In child care, the specific aim is wider than mere survival and protection from illness. It's now recognized that parent craft is closely concerned with the development of the child. Modern parent craft education should include the parent-child relationship and the need for interpreting the behaviour of the child in terms of his development. However, unnecessary parental anxiety or the setting of too high standards for the child are likely to cause symptoms of maladjustment or even physical symptoms.

70. People are now aware that the child's development

- A) cannot go forward if the parent-child relationship is not close
- B) depends exclusively on the ability of the parents to understand the child
- C) is reflected in his behaviour and, therefore, this behaviour should not cause anxiety
- D) requires the parents to prepare a high living standard for the child
- E) has a close relationship with the individual's skill as a parent

71. If parents expect more from the child than he is capable of

- A) the child will probably become unnecessarily anxious
- B) they might have problems interpreting his behaviour patterns
- C) the child will inevitably start to behave in an anti-social manner
- D) the child may well show signs of unwanted consequences
- E) they will find it impossible to establish a good parent-child relationship

72. It's pointed out in the passage that the exact intention, in bringing up children,

- A) is that they develop into mature, well-adjusted adults
- B) is not restricted to keeping them alive and healthy
- C) is usually confined to the physical condition of the child
- D) depends heavily on the level of the parents' education
- E) is to give the child goals which he can aim for

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

Transoceanic and Intercontinental flights, together with tempting air fares and tour packages created a breed of worldly American travelers. What used to be foreign is becoming increasingly familiar. Yet rare is the experienced traveller who has not committed at least one cultural gaffe simply by not knowing the acceptable or expected behaviour in another country. Cross-cultural blunders, as awkward and embarrassing as they can be are hard to avoid, and most hosts understand that. But it's always a good idea to do some homework on foreign cultures before your trip.

73. Americans' awareness of other countries

- A) does not include understanding of what is culturally acceptable in them
- B) has tempted them to book flights and packages in higher and higher numbers
- C) has risen due to the availability and attractiveness of air travel
- D) means that they are more likely to make cultural gaffes than other travellers
- E) was extremely limited up until recent times

74. The writer believes that there are virtually no experienced travelers

- A) who have never made a cultural mistake due to lack of knowledge in America, apart from among the younger generations
- B) who know how to behave acceptably in foreign cultures
- C) who aren't embarrassed when they meet their hosts in other countries
- D) who make any effort to avoid doing the wrong thing in a different culture

75. The writer recommends

- A) not behaving in an unacceptable or embarrassing way when in a foreign culture
- B) Americans to take advantage of the flights, fares and tour packages
- C) helping your hosts in a foreign country to understand your behaviour that you find out, in advance, something about the culture of the place you're going to visit
- D) not trying to avoid cross-cultural blunders as they are inevitable

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READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

Adolescence is a time when childhood dependencies and ways of life are abandoned, more or less for good. This cannot be achieved without conflict and confused feelings moodiness, loneliness, self-doubt. Each adolescent must begin to find his own identity, his own place in relation to work, to citizenship, to his spiritual and moral commitments. Each adolescent must learn the intimacies of loving and being loved in preparation for the adult role of husband or wife. It takes years for this change to adulthood to approach a degree of stability.

79. Conflict and confused feelings

- A) during, adolescence lead to success in adulthood
- B) are the signs that show a person hasn't yet finished childhood
- C) come about when a young person is told to behave like an adult
- D) make adolescents behave badly
- E) are bound to occur during the transition from childhood to adulthood

80. We can infer from the passage that

- A) if, as an adolescent, a person does not have an intimate relationship, he or she will never get married
- B) during adolescence the young become prepared for adult life
- C) instabilities during adolescence are never lost in adulthood
- D) the period of adolescence is the most difficult phase of a person's life
- E) some people go directly from childhood to adulthood

81. The writer believes that

- A) it is best when adolescence is got through without much conflict
- B) if an adolescent appears moody it is because he is lonely
- C) it is necessary for every adolescent to establish his place in society
- D) adolescents have more dependencies than children
- E) leaving one's childhood behind is a great relief

Religious institutions play an important role in the social and .spiritual life: in the Southern States of America. Southern Protestants are nearly twice as likely as non-Southern Protestants to assert that church going is an essential part of the Christian life, and on any given Sunday they are, In fact, more likely to be found in church. They are less likely than Protestants elsewhere to feel that religion is irrelevant to the modern world. They agree on the fundamentals of religion, which allows .them the luxury . of disagreement on relatively minor points of faith and practice. They are satisfied -with their churches, and they support them accordingly with their time and money.

82. We can infer from the passage that

- A) there are Protestants outside the American South who believe religion is obsolete today
- B) all of the people living in the Southern States of America are Protestants
- C) Southern Protestants have luxurious lifestyles, despite their religious beliefs
- D) Protestants who don't live in the American South never go to church
- E) the Protestant churches in the Southern States of America' are very wealthy

83. Protestants from the American South

- A) do nothing else on a Sunday except for going to church
- B) are fundamentalists, who believe every word written in the Bible
- C) never disagree even about the less important details of religion
- D) are not in dispute about the basic principles of religion
- E) are aggressive towards other Protestants who do not follow Christianity so closely

84. The writer states that

- A) there are half as many protestants in the rest of America as there are in the South
- B) non-Southern Protestants are not at all religious
- C) religious institutions have no relevance in America outside the Southern States
- D) Southern Protestants donate most of their incomes to their churches
- E) Protestants from the American South tend to attend church regularly

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

After years of observing human nature. I concluded that two qualities make difference between leaders and men of a performance. They are curiosity and discontent. I have never known an outstanding man who lacked either. And I have never known a man of small achievement who had both. The two belong together. Without discontent, curiosity is merely idle. Without curiosity, discontent is only useless anxiety. Together, these deep human urges count for much more than ambition.

85. According to the writer, curiosity and discontent
.....

- A) cause people to be anxious
- B) are the characteristics common to remarkable people
- C) are normal qualities of human nature
- D) do not occur in men of small achievement
- E) are lacking in people who become leaders

86. In order for a person to become successful
.....

- A) he has to have qualities of leadership
- B) his ambition must be his strongest quality
- C) curiosity and discontent must complement each other
- D) he must be neither lazy nor anxious
- E) he must avoid men who achieve little

87. Men of average performance

- A) are generally curious and discontent
- B) do not have one of the two features mentioned
- C) sometimes become great leaders
- D) have no ambition by nature
- E) cannot achieve their aims

Lane's friends had always urged him to write, and, yielding to their persistence, he had proposed two books, one of them on the upbringing of young children and the other on the "re-education" of adults by means of psychological analysis. These he more than once began, and a few relics of his attempts remained, but generally he 'destroyed what he'd written. The fact was that he was neither a systematic thinker nor a literary craftsman. He was a genius in understanding and sympathy, but not one who could easily make his methods available for others to use.

88. The writer states that Jane's attempts at writing
.....

- A) were not encouraged by his friends
- B) displayed his great understanding and sympathy
- C) proved that he could both think systematically and write well
- D) made his ideas available for others
- E) were a failure because he found it hard to express himself

89. It is clear from the passage that Lane

- A) was well-known in the field of child psychology
- B) believed that adults need re-educating if they've been brought up badly
- C) wrote many books which have recently been published
- D) decided to write because of his friends encouragement
- E) was good at thinking logically and writing clearly

90. We can infer that Lane himself

- A) was not satisfied with his writing
- B) believed he had the ability to write
- C) had had a bad childhood
- D) felt in need of re-education
- E) had a strong ambition to write

READING / TEST 1 (90 ADET SORU)

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1. C	2. B	3. D	4. B	5. A	6. C	7. E	8. B	9. B	10. A
11. B	12. E	13. C	14. B	15. D	16. C	17. A	18. E	19. C	20. B
21. D	22. A	23. C	24. D	25. B	26. A	27. C	28. D	29. E	30. B
31. A	32. D	33. C	34. A	35. C	36. D	37. E	38. D	39. A	40. B
41. A	42. C	43. B	44. E	45. D	46. B	47. D	48. E	49. C	50. A
51. E	52. D	53. B	54. A	55. E	56. B	57. C	58. D	59. E	60. D
61. C	62. A	63. C	64. D	65. E	66. C	67. C	68. B	69. A	70. E
71. D	72. B	73. C	74. A	75. D	76. E	77. D	78. B	79. E	80. B
81. C	82. A	83. D	84. E	85. B	86. C	87. B	88. E	89. D	90. A

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