

## READING

1. - 3. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Ancient Egyptians believed that the gods could communicate with them through dreams. They also believed dreams could tell them about their future. For example, if an ancient Egyptian dreamed of drinking hot beer, he or she could expect to have something bad to happen quite soon. After a dream like this, an ancient Egyptian would hurriedly go to a charm maker or magician and try to **ward off** this evil. For a while, people sometimes slept in the temples so that the gods could speak to them in their dreams and give them clues to future events. This trend was later forbidden by the temple priests because too many people wanted to sleep in the temples at the same time. Then, luckily, oracles emerged. These people could give wise advice or make predictions about the future. Also, people could go to a priest after they had a dream, and the priest explained it to them. This brought some extra income to priests in the form of money or food.

1. The passage aims to show that the ancient Egyptians gave a lot of importance to ----.

- A) gods
- B) temples
- C) oracles
- D) dreams
- E) priests

2. The underlined phrase 'ward off' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) expect
- B) protect
- C) activate
- D) ensure
- E) prevent

3. We can infer from the passage that ancient Egyptians ----.

- A) gave money or food to priests after they explained the meaning of their dreams
- B) were not very interested in learning about their future
- C) slept in temples when they wanted to have pleasant dreams
- D) thought that charm makers and magicians were useless
- E) believed in what priests said more than what oracles said

4. - 6. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Scientists have talked about a space elevator since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century when scientist Konstantin Tsiolkovsky first had the idea. Since then, researchers have been working on the idea of building a space elevator. Why do we need to have a space elevator? At present, it is extremely expensive to launch anything into space. Millions of dollars and tons of fuel are necessary for each trip. With a space elevator, however, trips into space could become less complicated and less costly. Also, the carrier could be launched at least once every day. The cost of sending anything to space would drop from over \$20,000 a pound to around \$500 a pound. The space elevator would make travel into space a more **commonplace** event, in the same way that railroads and airplanes did when travel to distant places was difficult or impossible.

4. Which of the following about the use of a space elevator is not stated in the passage?

- A) Travel to space will become much easier.
- B) It will make space travel an everyday event.
- C) Space trips will not require much fuel.
- D) It will reduce the cost of space travel.
- E) Travel into space will take a shorter time.

5. The underlined word 'commonplace' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) surprising
- B) ordinary
- C) elaborate
- D) special
- E) unusual

6. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The possibility of building a space elevator
- B) The cost of launching things to space
- C) Potential advantages of a space elevator
- D) The origins of the idea of a space elevator
- E) The high cost of building a space elevator

7. - 9. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

There was a time when coal miners would not enter a coal mine without a canary. It sounds strange, but canaries helped to protect them from a big danger in the mines: carbon monoxide (CO)! This odourless, poisonous gas makes humans and animals dizzy and unconscious and may even kill them. Canaries, which can fly quite high, are particularly sensitive to pollutants and poisons in the air. They breathe more rapidly than humans and take in more air. When there is a poisonous gas in the air, canaries will breathe in twice as much of it as humans and faster. Knowing that fact about canaries, when a canary got sick or acted strangely, miners realized that there was CO in the mine and left immediately. The practice of bringing canaries into mines began in 1911 and ended in 1986, when CO or gas detectors were invented. Actually, canaries weren't the first animals to help protect miners from dangerous gases. Mice also did the same job until miners realized canaries gave an earlier warning.

7. It can be understood from the passage that miners used canaries ----.

- A) because they could fly really high down the mine
- B) to prevent the birds from feeling dizzy and becoming unconscious
- C) as they couldn't find any mice to go down the mine with
- D) as a way of removing CO from the mine
- E) for their safety in the coal mines

8. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A) CO affects mice sooner than canaries.
- B) Canaries were taken to the mines together with some mice.
- C) Strange behaviour or death of a canary meant that there was CO in the mine.
- D) Mice were better at sensing CO than canaries.
- E) Canaries were used to detect CO even after gas detectors were present.

9. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Canaries in Coal Mines
- B) Dangerous Gases in Coal Mines
- C) Miners' Pets
- D) Carbon Detectors
- E) Mice and Coal Mines

10. - 12. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Before the 20<sup>th</sup> century, scientists identified typhoons or hurricanes by their time period, location or strength, such as the Great Hurricane of 1722, the Galveston Storm of 1900, the Labour Day Hurricane of 1935 and the Big Blow of 1913. Then, in the 1890s, Australian meteorologist Clement Wragge began giving names to storms. At first, he used the letters of the Greek alphabet and the names of characters from mythology. Because he was a humorous man, he later turned to the names of politicians that he disliked. In the early 1940s, meteorologists began using women's names. These were short and easier to send over the radio and easier to follow when there was more than one storm in an area. This system was formalized in 1953, and an alphabetical list of female names to be used was established. In 1979, men's names were added to the list. Today, names can be repeated after an interval of six years, but the names of especially severe storms are permanently retired from use.

10. The main topic of the passage is ----.

- A) tropical cyclones or storms
- B) the naming of storms
- C) the modern system of naming storms
- D) the reasons for naming storms
- E) the names of the most severe storms

11. The passage tells us that ----.

- A) meteorologists still prefer using women's names for storms to men's names
- B) storms have always been given short names throughout history
- C) at present, storms can be given either male or female names
- D) a storm cannot have the same name as an earlier storm
- E) meteorologists do not have a standard system of naming storms

12. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A) Storms are usually given short and funny names so that they can be remembered.
- B) The practice of giving storms personal names started in the 1890s.
- C) Clement Wragge used his favourite politicians' names for storms.
- D) The first formal list of storm names was prepared in Australia in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- E) The name of a devastating storm can be given to another one in six years' time.

## READING

1. - 3. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Pluto is one of hundreds of thousands of icy asteroids just outside of Neptune's orbit. These are called "Kuiper Belt Objects". When Pluto was discovered in 1930, it was the only object known beyond Neptune, the farthest planet from the Sun. At that time, astronomers thought Pluto was a planet. In later years, with the help of bigger and better telescopes, astronomers realized that Pluto was much smaller than the other eight planets. Then, in 1992, the second object in the Kuiper Belt was discovered. By this time, astronomers had discovered that Pluto's orbit wasn't similar to the other planets' orbits. In later years, more and more Kuiper Belt objects were discovered, and in 2005, an object bigger than Pluto, Eris, was discovered. Then astronomers faced a question: are Pluto, Eris and all the small Kuiper objects planets? In 2006, they realized that it was a mistake to call Pluto a planet. They decided that it is not a planet; instead, it is part of a new class of objects called "dwarf planets".

1. According to the passage, astronomers called Pluto a planet until ----.

- A) 1930
- B) the discovery of Eris
- C) 1992
- D) 2006
- E) 2005

2. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Kuiper Belt
- B) Discovery of Pluto
- C) Status of Pluto
- D) Dwarf Planets
- E) Discovery of Eris

3. From the passage, we learn that ----.

- A) at present, Pluto is classified as a dwarf planet
- B) Pluto is the biggest object in the Kuiper Belt
- C) scientists realized that Pluto is much bigger than previously thought
- D) Pluto is one of the few objects in the Kuiper Belt
- E) Pluto is closer to the Sun than Neptune

4. - 6. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A young African man arrived in Japan in 1579. He was the first African to set foot there. He was also the first foreigner man to become a samurai. His name was Yasuke, but he was known as the Black Samurai. Most historians say he came from Mozambique, but some suggest Ethiopia or Nigeria. Yasuke was kidnapped by slave traders and was trafficked through Arab countries to India. He was trained as a child soldier in India. When he became a young man, an Italian missionary hired him as a bodyguard and travelled to Japan with him. Yasuke was 1.90 m tall and had the strength of ten men. Everyone in Japan was curious about this strange man and tried to see him. When a warlord, Nobunaga Oda, met Yasuke in 1581, he made him his samurai. Yasuke fought together with Nobunaga in his wars to unify Japan. Yasuke's samurai period ended when Oda lost the wars in 1582. There aren't any historical records about him after that. Yet, his story is told in Japanese children's books and in the manga series *Afro Samurai*.

4. According to the passage, nothing is known about Yasuke's ----.

- A) origins
- B) strength
- C) fame in Japan
- D) service as a samurai
- E) later years

5. The underlined word 'trafficked' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) hired or rented
- B) sold and bought
- C) made famous
- D) censored
- E) raised

6. We can understand from the passage that Yasuke ----.

- A) was a samurai for more than ten years
- B) was brought to Japan by slave traders
- C) was known to be an Indian man
- D) frightened the Japanese people
- E) is famous in Japanese popular culture

**7. - 9. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Horses express their feelings and react to humans by certain behaviour. They express fear sometimes by showing panic and sometimes by not moving at all. Horses rarely attack, and when they do, they do so only when it is impossible to escape or when a human treats them brutally. Many of their reactions are based on habit. They are able to sense water, fire, and even danger with their good sense of hearing and smell. They also have a well-developed sense of direction; a horse finds its way back to its stable even at night. Horses also have sound memory. In the old days, it helped army horses and hunt horses to follow the sounds of trumpets. When horse instructors are training horses, they always use the same words and the same tone of voice for a desired reaction. Intelligent horses soon make a connection between particular sounds and certain movements or behaviour of the rider. They can also sense their riders' feelings, like nervousness or fear, and may ignore or even disobey the rider then.

**7. The passage tells us that horses ----.**

- A) never attack even when they are beaten
- B) are never afraid of danger
- C) can't find their way in the dark
- D) remember sounds
- E) can recognize people

**8. According to the passage, a horse may not obey the rider's instructions when ----.**

- A) the rider is nervous or scared
- B) it gets angry at the rider
- C) it is ridden at night
- D) the rider doesn't speak as usual
- E) the rider is in danger

**9. The main focus of the passage is on ----.**

- A) horses' reactions to danger
- B) horses' sense of hearing
- C) horse senses and behaviour
- D) horse training
- E) horses' relationships with humans

**10. - 12. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

On January 24, 1848, James W. Marshall discovered gold on John A. Sutter's land near the American River in California. Marshall was a builder and was supervising the construction of John A. Sutter's sawmill. While he was using water from the river, he found flakes of gold in it. When he told Sutter about it, the two men agreed to keep this a secret, but the news spread quickly. The workers at the sawmill told their friends at Sutter's Fort about it. And the first group travelled to the sawmill. When they returned home with gold, crowds of more people began to pour into the area to dig for gold and make a fortune. But a merchant, Sam Brannan, had a better idea! He bought lots of mining supplies and tools and filled his store with pans, buckets, work clothes and groceries. Then, he rode in the streets of the nearest town, San Francisco, waving a bottle full of gold flakes and shouting "Gold, gold in the river!" The next day, the town was almost empty. As thousands of men passed by Sutter's Fort every day and bought stuff from his store, Brannan became the first millionaire of California.

**10. We can understand from the passage that Marshall ----.**

- A) was searching for gold flakes in the river
- B) discovered the gold in the river by chance
- C) made more money than the merchants
- D) did not tell John Sutter about his discovery
- E) shared the secret with the workers at the construction

**11. According to the passage, Sam Brannan ----.**

- A) tried to fool the people of San Francisco
- B) had a shop in San Francisco
- C) announced the discovery to the people of the nearest town
- D) learned about the gold discovery from John Stuart
- E) opened a shop near John Sutter's sawmill construction site

**12. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?**

- A) The gold on his own land did not make John Sutter as rich as Sam Brannan.
- B) The news about the discovery of gold in the river spread right away.
- C) San Francisco became a nearly deserted city after the news about the gold in the river.
- D) The people in San Francisco did not believe Sam Brannan at first.
- E) Sam Brannan made a fortune from the gold miners and not by finding gold.

## READING

1. - 8. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

1. ---- First of all, they do not need a walk outside every morning and evening like dogs do. They do not need your attention all the time either. They are quiet and require less of your time and energy. Besides, most of them are so lazy that they like to sleep for about 16 hours a day. Moreover, cats are playful animals and can easily entertain themselves without any toys.

- A) Cats are independent animals, so they cannot be trained as easily as dogs.
- B) Keeping cats as pets do not cost as much as keeping pet dogs.
- C) Cats are much easier to take care of than dogs.
- D) It can be hard to keep a dog and a cat together as pets in the same house.
- E) Unlike dogs, cats do not require much cleaning or bathing.

2. Corn is an important food in many parts of the world. ---- Because of the fibres in it, corn can help with digestion and eye health. It also contains valuable B vitamins, which are important to your overall health. In addition, corn provides essential minerals such as zinc, magnesium, copper, iron and manganese.

- A) It has less nutritional value than other cereals.
- B) Its protein is usually of poor quality.
- C) It is often seen as a very unhealthy food.
- D) It has several health benefits.
- E) It can cause weight gain if you eat too much of it.

3. The Sun is a star located at the centre of the solar system. Its gravity holds the solar system in its orbit. ---- However, it is not unique or particularly complex. That is because there are billions of other stars in our galaxy. Some are even bigger than the Sun.

- A) It has many names in many cultures.
- B) It is the source of all heat and light on our planet, so it is special to us.
- C) It is usually described as a typical or average star.
- D) It is just a big ball of glowing gases.
- E) It is part of a generation of young stars in the universe.

4. Everyone has heard the stories about the Bermuda Triangle. It cannot be found on the map, but the Bermuda Triangle is a real place off the coast of Florida between Miami, Puerto Rico and the Bermuda Islands. It covers 500,000 square miles of the Atlantic Ocean. Many ships and planes have disappeared in the Bermuda Triangle. ---- Yet, some are still a mystery.

- A) The coasts in this area are very dangerous for ships.
- B) Unusual events here go back to the voyages of Christopher Columbus.
- C) The reasons for the disappearances are still not fully known.
- D) And more than 1,000 people were killed there in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- E) There are reasonable explanations for most of them.

5. Alligators belong to the reptile family. This means that they are cold-blooded, have a backbone and are covered in dry skin with scales. Alligators have been living on Earth for millions of years. ---- That's why they are sometimes called 'living fossils'.

- A) They are huge animals and can weigh over 350 kg.
- B) They are a top predator in their environment.
- C) They have not changed much since the times of the dinosaurs.
- D) Hunting, however, has reduced their population.
- E) And they have ruled all the animals in their environment.

6. Wildfires are also called forest fires or bushfires. They are uncontrolled fires. They often occur in woodland areas but can also burn down houses or agricultural areas. ---- Yet, they spread quickly burning bushes, trees and homes.

- A) They can be caused by lightning and human carelessness.
- B) Wildfires often begin unnoticed.
- C) Most wildfires are caused by people.
- D) Dry weather, drought and strong winds often start wildfires.
- E) They may occur in the forests of any country.

7. ---- That is a sensible amount. However, different people need different amounts of water for their body to function properly. Most healthy people can drink water and other fluids whenever they feel thirsty. For some people, fewer than 8 glasses may be enough while other people may need more than 8 glasses each day.

- A) We are advised to drink eight glasses of water a day.
- B) There is no harm in drinking too much water every day.
- C) You will need to drink a lot of water after physical exercise.
- D) We can lose weight more easily if we drink a lot of water each day.
- E) Some people drink water when they are not even thirsty.

8. About 97 per cent of the world's water is found in the oceans. Therefore, oceans have important effects on weather, temperature and the food supply of humans and other organisms. ---- Therefore, oceans still remain a mystery. In fact, a bigger percentage of the surfaces of the Moon and the planet Mars has been mapped and studied than our own planet's ocean floor.

- A) Oceanographers have already made some amazing discoveries about oceans.
- B) Oceans contain tall mountain ranges and deep canyons.
- C) Ocean waters are rich in plant and animal life.
- D) However, more than 80 per cent of the world's oceans haven't been explored yet.
- E) Besides, many of the smallest animals on the Earth can be found in the oceans.

## READING

1. - 12. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. (I) Glaciers are huge masses of slowly moving ice. (II) They form over hundreds of years. (III) By analysing the ice of glaciers, scientists can learn about the Earth's climate in ancient times. (IV) Today, glaciers cover around 10% of the Earth's total land area and are the largest reservoir of fresh water on our planet. (V) In fact, they store 75% of the world's fresh water.

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

2. (I) Fish are vertebrates that live in water. (II) Amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals are also vertebrates because they have a backbone inside their body. (III) They have existed for more than 450 million years. (IV) At present, there are more than 24,000 kinds of fish in the oceans and seas. (V) Moreover, new kinds are discovered each year.

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

3. (I) We see the Moon in different shapes at different times. (II) The Moon's surface has thousands of holes called craters. (III) They form when meteorites or huge pieces of rock and metal crash into the Moon. (IV) Such crashes have covered the Moon's surface with rocks and dust. (V) The Moon also has plains on its surface that are made of lava from volcanic eruptions in ancient times.

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

4. (I) Roses are beautiful flowers, but they have sharp prickles on their stems. (II) Prickles are similar to thorns, but they are not so sharp. (III) For example, the thorns of the Honey Locust tree are as sharp as daggers. (IV) They are also easier to remove. (V) They keep predators away from these beautiful flowers and prevent them from being eaten.

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

5. (I) Ancient Egyptians lived close to wildlife. (II) The best places to see Egypt's wildlife are oases, deserts, mountains, coastal areas and river islands. (III) That is why they made paintings and carvings of many animals like elephants, hippos, leopards and cheetahs. (IV) In those years, these animals were common in Egypt. (V) However, because of hunting and habitat loss, they are either rare or extinct now.

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

6. (I) A rainy day might make you sleepy. (II) One of the reasons for this is the lack of sunlight. (III) When there is lots of sunshine, your body releases more serotonin, and this makes you more alert and cheerful. (IV) A bright room also makes you cheerful when you enter it. (V) Yet, the lack of light on a rainy day can have the opposite effect, and you may feel sleepy and sometimes a little depressed.

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

7. (I) Astronomy is one of the oldest sciences in the world. (II) The first people to study astronomy were Ancient Mesopotamians. (III) The civilizations there made many important advances in science and technology. (IV) Later the Greek, Roman and Mayan civilizations also studied astronomy. (V) However, because the telescope was not invented until the 1600's, scientists in these early civilizations observed the sky with just their naked eyes.

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

8. (I) A person's first teeth as a baby are called milk teeth, primary teeth or baby teeth. (II) These teeth start developing even before a baby is born, but they are not visible until the baby is 6-12 months old. (III) After the first tooth comes through, more teeth quickly begin to appear. (IV) The pain of teething in babies can last for about 8 days. (V) And by the age of three, there is a full set of teeth, and this first set has 20 teeth in total.

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

9. (I) Bill Gates is an American software developer, businessman and a philanthropist. (II) He was one of the founders of Microsoft Corporation. (III) This corporation became the largest computer software company in the world. (IV) Software is the name for the programs, or instructions, that tell a computer what to do. (V) The success of Microsoft made Bill Gates one of the richest people in the world.

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

10. (I) Having a pet is good both for us and our family. (II) Pets provide companionship and reduce our stress and sense of loneliness. (III) We should keep our pets healthy and care for them with love and affection. (IV) Most importantly, it is fun to have a pet like a dog, cat, bird or fish at home. (V) It brings enjoyment to the family.

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

11. (I) Shakespeare became famous particularly for his plays. (II) These include *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *Macbeth* and *King Lear*. (III) He earned a lot of money and was able to afford a good life in a smart area of London. (IV) Shakespeare also became known for his poems and sonnets. (V) These had many different themes such as death, love, beauty, unfaithfulness and jealousy.

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

12. (I) Vaccines help to keep us healthy by preventing diseases. (II) However, some people are still very worried about the safety of vaccines. (III) Most vaccines are 90% to 99% effective. (IV) If a vaccinated person gets the disease, the symptoms are not very serious. (V) And if there are any side effects, they are mild and do not last long.

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



## READING

1. - 4. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

1. The stone foot in this photo must be a broken-off piece of the statue of Emperor Augustus.

- A) Bu fotoğraftaki taştan ayak, İmparator Augustus heykelinin kopan bir parçası olmalı.
- B) Fotoğraftaki bu taştan ayağın bir parçası İmparator Augustus heykelinden kopmuş olabilir.
- C) Fotoğraftaki bu taştan ayak, İmparator Augustus heykelinden koparılan bir parça olabilir.
- D) Augustus heykelinin kopan parçası, bu fotoğraftaki taştan ayak olmalı.
- E) Bu fotoğraftaki taştan ayak parçası, İmparator Augustus'un bir heykelinden kopmuş olmalı.

2. The metro station at the airport will have been closed by the time your plane lands, so you will have to take a taxi to your hotel.

- A) Havaalanında bulunan metro istasyonu sizin uçağınız inmeden önce kapanmış olabilir, yani otele taksiyle gitmek zorunda kalabilirsiniz.
- B) Havaalanının metro istasyonu uçağınızın inişine kadar kapanmış olur, bu yüzden otelinize taksiyle gitmeniz gerekebilir.
- C) Havaalanındaki metro istasyonu sizin uçağınız ininceye kadar kapanmış olacak, bu yüzden otelinize taksiyle gitmek zorunda kalacaksınız.
- D) Uçağınız havaalanına inmeden önce metro istasyonu kapanmış olacak, bu nedenle otelinize ulaşmak için taksi çağırmanız gerekecek.
- E) Uçağınız ininceye kadar havaalanındaki metro istasyonu kapandığından, otelinize taksiyle gitmeniz gerekecek.

3. Humans have been destroying forests for centuries, but today, forests are being destroyed at an extremely fast rate.

- A) İnsanlar yüzyıllar boyunca ormanları hızla tahrip ettiler fakat bugün ormanları aşırı derecede tahrip ediyoruz.
- B) İnsanlar yüzyıllar boyunca ormanları tahrip ettiler fakat günümüzde ormanlar hızla yok olmaktadır.
- C) İnsanlar asırlardır ormanları tahrip etmekte fakat günümüzde ormanlar aşırı bir hızla yok ediliyor.
- D) İnsanlar asırlar boyunca ormanları tahrip etmekte ancak bugün orman tahribatı aşırı bir hızla gerçekleşiyor.
- E) İnsanlar asırlarca ormanları tahrip etmişler de şimdilerde ormanlar aşırı bir hızla harap oluyor.

4. The government officials are trying to stimulate efficiency in the manufacturing sector by preparing new economic incentive packages.

- A) İmalat sektöründeki üretkenliğin harekete geçmesi için hükümet yetkilileri yeni ekonomik önlem paketleri hazırlamaya çalışıyor.
- B) Hazırlanan yeni ekonomik teşvik paketleri hükümet yetkililerinin imalat sektöründeki üretkenliği harekete geçirmeye çalışmalarına dayanıyor.
- C) İmalat sektöründeki üretkenliği harekete geçirmeyi amaçlayan hükümet yetkilileri, yeni ekonomik teşvik paketleri üzerinde çalışıyor.
- D) Hükümet yetkililerinin üzerinde çalıştığı yeni ekonomik teşvik paketleri imalat sektöründeki üretkenliği artırmak için hazırlanıyor.
- E) Hükümet yetkilileri yeni ekonomik teşvik paketleri hazırlayarak imalat sektöründeki üretkenliği harekete geçirmeye çalışıyor.

5. - 8. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

5. İlk Avrupalı kâşifler 16. yüzyılda yeni topraklara ayak basmadan önce hayatlarında hiç domates görmemişlerdi.

- A) Early European explorers had not yet seen a tomato in their lives until the 16<sup>th</sup> century when they set foot on new lands.
- B) Early European explorers had never seen a tomato in their lives until their arrival on new lands in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- C) Early European explorers had never seen a tomato in their lives before they set foot on new lands in the 16<sup>th</sup> century.
- D) Early European explorers of the 16<sup>th</sup> century had not yet seen a tomato in their lives when they arrived in new lands.
- E) Before they set foot on new lands in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, early explorers had never seen a tomato in their lives in Europe.

6. Edward VI 1547'de tahta çıktığında daha dokuz yaşındaydı.

- A) Edward VI came to the throne in 1547, when he was just nine years old.
- B) Edward VI came to the throne in 1547, and he was only nine years old at that time.
- C) Edward VI came to the throne at the age of nine in 1547.
- D) When Edward VI came to the throne in 1547, he was only nine years old.
- E) Edward VI came to the throne at the age of nine; it was 1547 then.

7. Tembel hayvanlar günde yaklaşık 20 saat uyurlar ve uyanık olduklarında bile, hemen hemen hiç hareket etmezler.

- A) Sloths sleep nearly for 20 hours every day, and they don't move at all even if they are awake.
- B) Sloths sleep nearly for 20 hours a day, and they hardly ever move even when they are awake.
- C) Sloths sleep for almost 20 hours a day, and they are hardly awake even when they move.
- D) Sloths spend almost 20 hours a day sleeping, and they barely move when they wake up.
- E) Sloths sleep for about 20 hours per day, and they are barely awake even as they move.

8. İlk kola içeceği, Amerikalı eczacı John Pemberton tarafından, kola ağacı yaprakları ve kola tohumları ile bir ilaç yaparken üretilmişti.

- A) American pharmacist John Pemberton produced the first cola drink when he was making a drug with the leaves of the cola tree and cola seeds.
- B) The first cola drink was produced by American pharmacist John Pemberton while he was making a drug with the cola tree leaves and cola seeds.
- C) The first cola drink was produced when American pharmacist John Pemberton was making a drug with the cola tree leaves and cola seeds.
- D) The first cola drink was produced by American pharmacist John Pemberton, who was making a drug with the cola leaves and cola seeds.
- E) The first cola drink was produced when American pharmacist John Pemberton was using the leaves of the cola tree and cola seeds for making a drug.

## READING

NAME: .....

SURNAME: .....

TOTAL: .....

• Her soru 10 puan değerindedir.

1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The ancient Egyptians used a sophisticated system of hundreds of picture signs, any one of which could represent either a syllable or a full word. The Phoenicians, on the other hand, invented their own system of only 22 signs around three thousand years ago. Similar to the Egyptian one, their alphabet contained no vowels but some picture symbols. The Greeks borrowed the Phoenician alphabet and adapted it to their own language about two centuries later. As the Phoenician alphabet had more consonants than the Greeks needed, they used the extra signs to show vowel sounds, which was a revolutionary improvement over the previous systems. This alphabet was later adopted by the Romans, whose version is the most widely used one today.

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

- A) vowels were first used by the Phoenicians three thousand years ago
- B) the Egyptian alphabet had fewer letters than that of the Greeks
- C) both the Egyptian and the Phoenician alphabets involved vowels
- D) when the Romans adopted the alphabet, they changed it a lot
- E) the Roman alphabet was originally created by the Phoenicians

2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) The number of the consonants in the Greek and the Phoenician alphabet is not the same.
- B) The Phoenicians did not need any letters for consonants.
- C) The symbols in the Phoenician alphabet were barely sufficient for Greeks.
- D) The Egyptians used a system of symbols, all of which represented full words.
- E) It was the Egyptian alphabet that the Phoenicians copied.

3. According to the passage, the Egyptian alphabet ----.

- A) had been slightly changed when it was adopted by the Phoenicians
- B) is used by most of the countries in the world
- C) contained both letters and signs
- D) was richer in signs than that of the Phoenicians
- E) was the first to introduce symbols for vowels

4. - 5. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

4. Birds migrate twice a year in order to find food, breed, grow or find a better climate. The birds in colder regions fly long distances across the world to warmer places and spend the winter months there. ---- Pigeons and crows are among these. They are able to survive in winter and do not need to fly to warmer climates.

- A) Even birds that do not fly can migrate.
- B) Some birds might migrate to cooler regions in the summer.
- C) In tropical regions, birds do not need to migrate at all.
- D) All bird species migrate to the same places each year.
- E) Not all bird species migrate in winter, though.

5. Yoga is a kind of training for the body and the mind. In Hinduism, yoga helps people unite with a higher power. This is achieved through posture or body position, breathing and meditation. Today, yoga is practised mostly for exercise and relaxation, especially by those in the West. ---- Therefore, people of all ages and fitness levels can easily practise it.

- A) The practice of yoga is becoming more and more popular in many countries.
- B) It involves gentler and slower movements than other forms of exercise.
- C) They have to learn the different postures of yoga.
- D) Yoga also has different breathing exercises.
- E) During yoga practice, the person's mind becomes clearer.

6. - 8. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

6. (I) Historians think that ancient civilizations played games like basketball. (II) The early Olmec people of ancient Mexico may have played a basketball type game as early as 1500 BCE. (III) Basketball was created by Dr James Naismith in 1891 as an indoor sport. (IV) Aztec and Mayan cultures had games similar to basketball too. (V) However, instead of a rubber ball, these people used the skulls of the enemy soldiers whom they beheaded at war.

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

7. (I) Yellow roses are a symbol of friendship and caring. (II) If you give away roses, it also reveals your feelings. (III) Therefore, if you send yellow roses to your friends, this will mean that you were thinking of them. (IV) Yellow roses have no romantic meaning. (V) As a result, if you send yellow roses to a work friend or to your boss, it won't be seen as a romantic gesture.

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

8. (I) Heat and temperature are different from each other. (II) Heat is energy that moves from one object or system to another and makes it warmer. (III) Temperature, however, is a measure of the movements of the molecules inside an object or substance. (IV) Temperature can be measured with a thermometer. (V) Thus, if the temperature of something is high, it means that its molecules are moving at a fast speed.

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

9. soruda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

9. Most of the villagers in ancient China were farmers, but they also had to work in road, canal or palace constructions.

- A) Eski Çin'de köylüler çoğunlukla çiftçiydi fakat aynı zamanda yol, kanal veya saray inşaatlarında zorla çalıştırılırlardı.  
B) Eski Çin'de köylülerin çoğu çiftçiydi fakat aynı zamanda yol, kanal veya saray inşaatlarında çalışmak zorundaydılar.  
C) Eski Çin köylüleri çoğunlukla çiftçiydi fakat yol, kanal veya saray inşaatlarında da çalışırlardı.  
D) Çoğu çiftçi olan eski Çinliler yol, kanal veya saray inşaatlarında çalışmaya mecburdular.  
E) Yol, kanal veya saray inşaatlarında çalışmak zorunda olan eski Çinliler aynı zamanda çiftçydiler.

10. soruda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

10. Uzay aracı OSIRIS-REx, asteroid Bennu'ya, numuneler almak için güvenli bir iniş yapmayı başardı.

- A) Space probe OSIRIS-REx made a safe landing on asteroid Bennu to be able to collect samples.  
B) Space probe OSIRIS-REx managed to land safely on asteroid Bennu and collected some samples.  
C) Space probe OSIRIS-REx managed to make a safe landing on asteroid Bennu to collect samples.  
D) Space probe OSIRIS-REx was able to land safely on asteroid Bennu and to collect samples.  
E) Space probe OSIRIS-REx landed safely on asteroid Bennu and managed to collect samples.