

## READING TEST

1

1. - 3. soruları, aşağıda verilen parçaya göre yanıtlayınız.

Skiing is one of the most popular sports in the world. According to recent estimates, about one hundred million people ski occasionally. Sliding across the snow on skis is also one of the most ancient methods of transport known to humans. It has been demonstrated that people were already travelling across the snow by means of primitive skis before the invention of the wheel. In the Asiatic region for example, the remains of skis have been found which date back to 4000 BC. Further evidence is supplied by ancient cave paintings which depict people skiing. Nowadays, skiing, apart from being a sport, has become a big industry and a notable feature of leisure culture. Ski resorts and all the activity that they generate are the main source of wealth in many mountain regions, which were previously remote and inaccessible. And far from its once elitist image, skiing is now enjoyed by an increasingly broader spectrum of society.

## 1. Which statement is true about skiing?

- A) It can be said to have a long history dating as far back as 4000 BC looking at the evidence found connected to it.
- B) It used to be one of the most popular sports in the world, but it is not as popular nowadays.
- C) It requires expensive equipment which can only be afforded by wealthy people.
- D) It is performed exclusively by the people close to the skiing spots as they can avoid accommodation expenses.
- E) It is more enjoyable in remote areas as the skiing resorts are usually unbearably crowded.

## 2. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) skiing is not a way of transportation today
- B) primitive skis had wheels on both sides
- C) there is no other sport that is as popular as skiing today
- D) invention of the ski precedes that of the wheel
- E) primitive people hardly ever travelled across the snow

## 3. It is clear in the passage that ----.

- A) in some countries skiing is still an elite pastime activity
- B) thanks to skiing, mountain regions which were unreachable once has become a big business today
- C) only in Asia, there are one hundred million people skiing occasionally
- D) all we know about the use of skis in ancient times comes from ancient cave paintings
- E) 4,000 years ago skiing was the only way of transportation

## DICTIONARY

1. estimate	tahmin etmek
2. occasionally	ara sıra
3. sliding	kayma
4. ancient	eski
5. demonstrate	göstermek

6. primitive	ilkel
7. wheel	tekerlek
8. depict	resmetmek, betimlemek
9. notable	önemli
10. leisure	eğlence

**4. - 6. soruları, aşağıda verilen parçaya göre yanıtlayınız.**

The number of hours Americans spend reading each year has been around 100 since 1985. But it's becoming more difficult for books to compete against high-tech developments such as music delivered over the Internet. To make books more popular, publishers are trying everything from publishing more large-type books for aging readers – studies show that people read more as they get older – to copying Hollywood and concentrating on sequels, spin-offs, and branding-linking books to movies and television. Publishers are trying to keep up with the technological advances that are transforming the way people read. Books that readers download electronically (e-books) are inexpensive for publishers to produce because there are almost no manufacturing or distribution costs. If the idea of electronic books catches on, publishers will no longer have to worry about being left with unsold copies of a book that the public disliked.

**4. What is the author's primary purpose in this passage?**

- A) To inform the reader about the challenges today's publishers face regarding sales
- B) To confront the idea that people start reading more books as they get older and older
- C) To explain how the publishers have switched to electronic books to meet the readers' expectations
- D) To oppose the idea that using popular culture as a means to sell more books is efficient
- E) To emphasize the importance of reading published books rather than electronic ones

**5. It is stated in the passage that e-books ----.**

- A) might be a good solution for the current problems of publishers
- B) are usually read by the older people more and more
- C) contain more reliable information than traditional books
- D) led to a decrease in the number of hours Americans spend reading
- E) are claimed to become less popular in the future

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

- A) information in books is usually more thorough and detailed than TV or the Internet
- B) publishing books related to movies and TV programmes is a way to make books popular
- C) publishers don't care whether people download electronic books or not
- D) once publishers tried to concentrate on sequels to make books popular but it didn't work out
- E) developing electronic books is the only way to make people love reading

**DICTIONARY**

- 1. **compete** rekabet etmek
- 2. **deliver** dağıtmak
- 3. **publisher** yayınevi
- 4. **concentrate** yoğunlaşmak
- 5. **sequel** devam filmi

- 6. **spin-off** uyarlama
- 7. **keep up with** ayak uydurmak
- 8. **inexpensive** masrafsız
- 9. **manufacturing** üretim
- 10. **distribution** dağıtım



## READING TEST

3

1. - 3. soruları, aşağıda verilen parçaya göre yanıtlayınız.

There are differences between an acquaintance and a true friend. There is no shortage of acquaintances, whom you may meet at some parties or at a special meal, or who are friends of friends and with whom you have a superficial relationship. You may have taken an occasional coffee with an acquaintance and you discussed the weather or the latest sports results, but basically their life is a closed book to you. A true friend, on the other hand, is someone who shares your life, the good times and the bad. They can bare their inner feelings to you and will support you unconditionally. Besides, they look out for you and guide you away from the dangers of paths that you think are clear and bright. Also, you can rely on a true friend to tell you the truth even if it is not always pleasant.

1. It can be understood from the passage that a true friend ----.

- A) can also be defined as an acquaintance
- B) seeks only the good for the other person and is honest with him or her
- C) is a person about whom you know a little and converse superficially
- D) believes that there are some hidden agendas between people
- E) is someone who is on your side only in the event of a dangerous incident

2. It can be inferred from the passage that true friends ----.

- A) are hard to find and are worth holding on to both in good times and bad
- B) have the same tastes and often meet to share enjoyable activities
- C) do not remember the favour that is done no matter how big it is
- D) rarely exchange advice in times of hardship
- E) usually talk about the weather and sports events when they come together

3. Which of the following can be inferred about acquaintances from the passage?

- A) They always exhibit loyalty towards each other under any circumstances.
- B) They can easily betray each other if they are under a lot of pressure.
- C) They keep their involvement on a surface-level in the relationship.
- D) They are honest with each other even when what they have to say is unpleasant.
- E) They can never become one's true friends as they lack the essential characteristics.

## DICTIONARY

1. <b>acquaintance</b>	tanıdık	6. <b>share</b>	paylaşmak
2. <b>special</b>	özel	7. <b>unconditionally</b>	koşulsuz şartsız
3. <b>superficial</b>	yüzeysel	8. <b>guide</b>	yol göstermek
4. <b>occasional</b>	ara sıra olan	9. <b>path</b>	yol
5. <b>discuss</b>	tartışmak	10. <b>bright</b>	aydınlık, parlak

4. - 6. soruları, aşağıda verilen parçaya göre yanıtlayınız.

Child prodigies are the circus animals of our age, but a source of fascination to us all. However, whether they are worthy of admiration or pity is debatable. It is more than two decades since the remarkable Ruth Lawrence, at the age of thirteen, obtained a degree in mathematics at Oxford University, becoming a national curiosity. More recently, six-year-old Justin Chapman, whose IQ was also very high, enrolled at the University of Rochester, New York, to study ancient world history. Their intellectual achievements are obviously impressive but aren't such children too immature to cope with university? Some psychologists point out that while it is entirely understandable that parents of exceptionally gifted children should encourage them to succeed, it is important that they are not put under excessive pressure, and also that their emotional and social development as children is not neglected.

4. What can be inferred about child prodigies from the passage?

- A) They are observed with a mixture of wonder and amazement by people.
- B) They merely served as entertainment for curious people in the past but not today.
- C) They are mostly told to choose scientific subjects at universities instead of social studies.
- D) They don't demonstrate extraordinary academic performance at school.
- E) They have been examined for clues about the true nature of intelligence.

5. According to the passage, some psychologists believe that ----.

- A) being born with a high IQ is no guarantee of academic success
- B) child prodigies often demonstrate rapid and often seemingly effortless mastery
- C) child prodigies rarely have difficulty in adjusting socially even if their social development is neglected
- D) most child prodigies are not born smart or talented but they are created by their pushy parents
- E) parents should of course support their gifted children, but must not disregard their social and emotional growth

6. One can understand from the passage that child prodigies ----.

- A) will be unsuccessful individuals in life unless their parents provide the necessary stimulation
- B) should be sent to universities at a very early age as this will help their emotional development
- C) are definitely bright individuals but they may not be mature enough to deal successfully with university education
- D) are bright individuals whose ability is far beyond that of his peers but falls short when compared to adults
- E) have skills outside the range of even the most able adult competitors

DICTIONARY

1. <b>source</b>	kaynak	6. <b>curiosity</b>	merak
2. <b>fascination</b>	cazibe, büyüleyicilik	7. <b>enrol</b>	kaydolmak
3. <b>worthy</b>	uygun, layık	8. <b>impressive</b>	etkileyici
4. <b>admiration</b>	takdir, hayranlık	9. <b>immature</b>	olgunlaşmamış
5. <b>debatable</b>	tartışılabilir	10. <b>encourage</b>	cesaretlendirmek, teşvik etmek



## READING TEST

5

1. - 3. soruları, aşağıda verilen parçaya göre yanıtlayınız.

Dolls and plenty of toys were once the sole requirement for a happy childhood. Not any longer. These days, style matters even in the playground, which means that an image obsession can strike when children are barely out of nappies. A conversation at primary school can revolve around the latest fashions of favourite cartoon characters. Yet, this is causing concern among some experts. Research carried out over the past two years has highlighted a dangerous body image trend in children as young as three and four. So dissatisfied are some with how they look that they are prepared to diet and restrict their food intake to change their appearance. Significantly, the children who are most concerned about weight are generally those whose parents are also careful with their physical appearance.

1. What is the primary purpose of the passage?

- A) To instruct the reader about the ways to cope with the image obsession of children
- B) To present a variety of attitudes towards eating and dieting among children
- C) To talk about the latest fashions of favourite cartoon characters among primary students
- D) To express parents' excessive concern about their children's physical appearance
- E) To give the reader information about the image obsession that is seen among children

2. It is stated in the passage that image obsession ----.

- A) has recently resulted in eating disorders among primary school children
- B) can start at such an early age that it is quite alarming
- C) is the most important problem to be dealt with among school children these days
- D) is at its highest incidence between the ages of two and four
- E) has caused nearly all school children to think of themselves as being overweight

3. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) parents who are themselves preoccupied with body image and weight usually have children worried about their weight, too
- B) a degree of weight awareness is useful from the age of four upwards
- C) by the time they start school, many children will have developed definite insecurities about their success at school
- D) parents who have children with image obsession should not talk to them about their concerns
- E) parents cannot do anything to shape a child's body image and eating style

## DICTIONARY

1. <b>sole</b>	tek, biricik
2. <b>requirement</b>	gereksinim
3. <b>obsession</b>	takıntı
4. <b>strike</b>	etkilemek, yer etmek
5. <b>barely</b>	zar zor, ancak

6. <b>nappy</b>	bebek bezi
7. <b>primary</b>	ilk, temel
8. <b>revolve</b>	dönmek
9. <b>highlight</b>	altını çizmek, vurgulamak
10. <b>significantly</b>	önemli derecede

4. - 6. soruları, aşağıda verilen parçaya göre yanıtlayınız.

A brain imaging researcher, Dr Thompson, suggests that the ages from six to thirteen might be "the most efficient" time to learn a second language because the language systems are developing so rapidly during this time. He found that there is a sharp cut-off in the growth of the language areas of the brain after age thirteen, so the pre-pubescent years may be a critical period for acquisition of a new language. He points out that the results are supported by a number of surgical studies with patients suffering from brain injuries or tumours. These studies have shown that if the language cortex is removed before puberty, the brain is plastic enough to compensate for the loss. However, if the language cortex is removed after puberty, patients find it very difficult to regain their language skills.

4. According to the passage, Dr Thompson emphasizes that ----.

- A) languages cannot be learned at older ages
- B) it may be a lot easier to learn languages during pre-pubescent years
- C) how children learn to speak is not perfectly understood
- D) human beings have a natural aptitude for understanding the rules of a language
- E) if no second language is learned before thirteen, one can never be good at it

5. It is stated in the passage that some surgical studies have shown that ----.

- A) the earliest years of childhood is not necessarily seen as a critical period in language learning
- B) if language cortex is damaged before puberty, it is impossible to get the language skills back
- C) children younger than thirteen are not likely to acquire a new language if they are suffering from brain injuries
- D) pre-pubescent years may be a critical period, after which the growth of the language areas of the brain stops
- E) critical period of language acquisition ends around the age of six

6. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The importance of one's age in the acquisition of a second language
- B) The development of certain parts of the brain in specific ages
- C) How to guide children in specializing in certain language skills
- D) The difficulties certain age groups have in learning a new foreign language
- E) How children's brain develop in a specific pattern at specific periods

DICTIONARY

1. <b>efficient</b>	verimli	6. <b>suffer</b>	acı çekmek, muzdarip olmak
2. <b>rapidly</b>	hızla	7. <b>puberty</b>	ergenlik çağı
3. <b>pubescent</b>	ergen	8. <b>compensate</b>	karşılama, telafi etmek
4. <b>critical</b>	önemli, kritik	9. <b>remove</b>	ortadan kaldırmak
5. <b>acquisition</b>	kazanç, edinme	10. <b>regain</b>	geri kazanmak



## READING TEST

7

1. - 3. soruları, aşağıda verilen parçaya göre yanıtlayınız.

Doubtless, the first human to turn from the hunting and gathering lifestyle to farming did so by using his bare hands, and perhaps some sticks or stones. Tools such as knives, scythes, and wooden ploughs were eventually developed, and dominated agriculture for thousands of years. During this time, almost everyone worked in agriculture, because each family could barely raise enough food for themselves with the limited technology of the day. With the coming of the Industrial Revolution and the development of more complicated machines, farming methods took a great leap forward. Instead of harvesting grain by hand with a sharp blade, wheeled machines cut a continuous swath. Instead of threshing the grain by beating it with sticks, threshing machines separated the seeds from the heads and stalks.

1. We learn from the passage that knives, scythes, and wooden ploughs ----.

- A) were what allowed the first humans to start farming
- B) are still important in today's farming methods
- C) led to the invention of more complicated farming machines
- D) continued to be used for harvesting grain after the Industrial Revolution
- E) were not available when the first farming practices emerged

2. It is clear from the passage that before the Industrial Revolution ----.

- A) those working in agriculture had better lives than those living in towns
- B) there weren't many people who believed that farming methods would change
- C) technological developments changed the lifestyles of the farmers more than expected
- D) grain was harvested by hand with a sharp blade
- E) circumstances made a lot of people return to agriculture

3. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Separating the seeds from the heads and stalks only became possible in the last century.
- B) There is still a lot to do to improve the living standards of the farmers.
- C) Today's farmers cannot raise enough food for themselves although they have enough tools.
- D) With the present trend, farming methods may take another great leap forward.
- E) Hunting and gathering lifestyle preceded farming in human history.

## DICTIONARY

1. <b>doubtless</b>	şüphesiz, muhakkak
2. <b>gathering</b>	toplayıcılık
3. <b>bare</b>	çıplak, açık
4. <b>plough</b>	saban
5. <b>dominate</b>	yön vermek, hükmetmek

6. <b>agriculture</b>	tarım
7. <b>complicated</b>	karmaşık
8. <b>grain</b>	tahıl
9. <b>blade</b>	bıçak
10. <b>seed</b>	tohum

**4. - 6. soruları, aşağıda verilen parçaya göre yanıtlayınız.**

Sharks are not actually bloodthirsty maniacal killers. As the ocean's number one predator, sharks help maintain the balance of nature by reducing animal populations. Only a small number of the predatory species are definitely known to engage in unprovoked attacks on humans, especially at nights. The largest and most feared of these is the great white shark, which may reach 20 ft (6 m) in length and is probably responsible for more such attacks than any other species. Sharks are able to detect motion and smell even tiny amounts of blood. Shiny jewellery that gleams like fish scales, multi-colour swimsuits, and irregular tanning, especially on the bottom of the feet, could also confuse a shark into thinking a person was an animal. Swimmers in areas where dangerous varieties occur should leave the water quietly if they are cut. Sharks usually circle their prey before attacking. In bump-and-bite attacks, the shark bumps into its victim before attacking.

**4. Which statement is true about sharks?**

- A) They attack people without any apparent reason, so people should avoid them at any cost.
- B) They are generally portrayed as ferocious predators aggressively devouring innocent swimmers.
- C) They are extremely sensitive to the scent of blood and they can smell it even in very small amounts.
- D) They only attack if they sense the smell of blood or see shiny objects or colours on someone.
- E) They usually wander in deeper waters, so they attack people who dare to swim in those depths.

**5. It is clear from the passage that ----.**

- A) sharks are the best hunters in the ocean
- B) sharks are most active at nights
- C) the white shark is known as reducing the animal population most in the oceans
- D) if swimmers sense something unusual in the water, they had better go out immediately
- E) all sharks circle their victims before attacking

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

- A) bump-and-bite attacks occur without warning and often are repeated several times
- B) sharks attack humans only when they are provoked
- C) there are no animals other than sharks that retain the balance of nature in the oceans
- D) multi-colour swim suits don't attract the attention of sharks
- E) certain contrasts in colour may cause a shark to mistake a human for an animal

**DICTIONARY**

1. <b>bloodthirsty</b>	kana susamış, şiddet yanlısı	6. <b>gleam</b>	parlamak
2. <b>definitely</b>	kesinlikle	7. <b>scale</b>	pul
3. <b>predator</b>	yırtıcı hayvan	8. <b>confuse</b>	kafasını karıştırmak
4. <b>unprovoked</b>	sebepsiz	9. <b>circle</b>	etrafını kuşatmak
5. <b>detect</b>	sezmek, saptamak	10. <b>victim</b>	kurban, av





## READING TEST

9

1. - 3. soruları, aşağıda verilen parçaya göre yanıtlayınız.

Spanish workers, leading Europe in strikes, have lost 248 days to strikes, while Austrians, with the fewest strikes on the continent, lost just one day. What makes one society more prone to strikes than another? Jelle Visser, a specialist, says a country like France treats a strike as a form of expression, whereas in the Netherlands strikes are seen as a last resort. Strikes are more common in southern Europe but across the continent, the number of strikes is declining in the private sector while increasing among government workers. In Germany, disciplined unions use the threat of a strike effectively, but do not go through with it. It is thought the most effective strike is the one that never gets called, but it is the threat of the strike that produces the results. But unions disagree on whether strikes are effective or even moral.

1. We can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) as far as the number of strikes is concerned, Spain is Europe's leader
- B) the frequency of strikes is very low in southern Europe
- C) the private sector has been suffering from an ever-increasing number of strikes
- D) all round the world countries have quite similar attitudes towards strikes
- E) in northern Europe, government workers going on strikes are penalized more severely than their counterparts in southern Europe

2. Which of the following can be said to take place in Germany?

- A) Unions have the capability of skilfully manipulating the idea of strike as a threat.
- B) Strikes are notorious for their violent character and thus not preferred much.
- C) The occurrence of strikes is less common than other European countries.
- D) Government workers have recently lost more than 200 days to strikes.
- E) Workers in private sector are surprisingly more willing to go on a strike.

3. One point made in the passage is that ----.

- A) the strike is not an effective way of reaching an aim
- B) Austrians tend to use strikes as a means of expressing themselves
- C) according to Jelle Visser, strikes are considered the very first step to be taken in the Netherlands in time of a crisis
- D) there is no agreement among unions as to whether it is effective or moral to organize strikes
- E) the French are rather reluctant to resort to strikes as they see it as something humiliating

## DICTIONARY

1. <b>strike</b>	grev
2. <b>prone to</b>	-e eğilimli olmak, meyilli olmak
3. <b>expression</b>	anlatım, ifade
4. <b>resort</b>	çare, başvurmak
5. <b>private</b>	özel

6. <b>increasing</b>	artan, yükselen
7. <b>government</b>	devlet, hükümet
8. <b>union</b>	birlik
9. <b>disagree</b>	aynı fikirde olmamak
10. <b>moral</b>	ahlaki

4. - 6. soruları, aşağıda verilen parçaya göre yanıtlayınız.

Greek settlers from Thera in the Aegean settled on the coast of Libya and, in 631 BC, founded the city of Cyrene. Because of its warm climate and fertile soil, it soon became one of the great commercial centres of the ancient world. Although it was well-known for its fine horses, the city's great wealth stemmed from the discovery of a strange plant called silphium. Silphium was a remarkable plant. People ate the leaves in salads and they also used it as toothpaste and perfume. The ability to cure snakebites was attributed to a mixture based on a liquid extracted from the root. What was this marvellous plant? Unfortunately, no one knows for certain. It only grew in the region around Cyrene and in the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, and then it became extinct. Judging by the images on Cyrene's coins, silphium was a member of the carrot family and was related to other plants used for spices and medicine. Cyrene's coins chart the rise and fall of the silphium trade. By the time the colony had begun to make its own coins, the city had adopted the plant as its emblem. Having monopolistic control of such a valuable plant, Cyrene's merchants could name any price they wanted and the city grew rich.

4. According to the passage, the reason Cyrene made so much money from silphium is that ----.

- A) its merchants used it as a means of barter in their trades
- B) the inhabitants of the city knew how to cultivate silphium
- C) Cyrene was the only location in which silphium was found
- D) the scientists of the city managed to extract a liquid from its root which was more valuable than the plant itself
- E) the emblem on the surface of their money was very famous

5. We learn from the passage that silphium ----.

- A) was a kind of plant that was used in many ways
- B) was no longer important for the Cyrene's economy when it was replaced by the coins
- C) was consumed as often as carrots
- D) became the emblem of many cities because of its medical fame among the inhabitants
- E) was replaced by other spices which were cultivated in Cyrene before 1<sup>st</sup> century AD

6. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Warm climate was adequate to grow silphium around Thera.
- B) Cyrene gained fortune because of its horses which were fed by the plant siphium.
- C) The discovery of the silphium made Greek settlers of Thera move to Cyrene.
- D) Silphium must have continued its importance till it vanished from the land.
- E) The mixture which was extracted from the root of silphium unfortunately disappeared before 631 BC.

DICTIONARY

1. <b>settler</b>	yerleşimci	6. <b>remarkable</b>	dikkat çekici
2. <b>climate</b>	iklim	7. <b>attribute</b>	dayandırmak
3. <b>fertile</b>	bereketli, verimli	8. <b>extract</b>	çıkarmak
4. <b>soil</b>	toprak	9. <b>extinct</b>	soyu tükenmiş
5. <b>wealth</b>	varlık, servet	10. <b>merchant</b>	tüccar

