

13. It can be understood from the passage that during the 1800s ----.

- A) the general tendency in American society towards the historic cities built by the Indians was one of acceptance
- B) eastern American Indians were forced to relocate to places to the east of the Mississippi River
- C) most Americans including journalists and presidents were not interested in hearing anything positive regarding American Indians
- D) American Indians were unable to make good use of the land as they were nomads and considered to be savages
- E) most Americans, journalists as well as presidents saw American Indians as an obstacle to urban land development

(Üstten 6. satır) When he reported his discovery, likening it to Egyptian pyramids, newspapers widely ignored it. ----- (Altın 5. satır) Unfortunately, most Americans were not very interested. The United States was trying to get the Indians out of the way, not appreciate their history.

Onu Mısır piramitlerine benzeterek keşfini açıkladığında, gazeteler bunu büyük oranda görmezden geldi.-----
Ne yazık ki, birçok Amerikalı ilgili değildi. Amerika Birleşik Devletleri Yerlileri ortadan kaldırmaya çalışıyordu, onların tarihini takdir etmiyordu.

14. It can be inferred from the passage that, if news of the discovery of a big Indian city had spread throughout America ----.

- A) the newspapers would have been eager to publicize the beauty of the Cahokia Mounds
- B) journalists across America would have wanted to interview the discoverer, Henry Brackenridge
- C) ordinary people would have had difficulty endorsing the Indian Removal Act of 1830
- D) the government may not have been able to remove the Indians from their land so easily
- E) most Americans would have respected the American Indians for their civilized attitude

(Üstten 4. satır) The Indian Removal Act of 1830 which ordered the relocation of eastern Indians to lands west of the Mississippi was based on the assumption that Indians were nomadic savages with no ability to make good use of land. Evidence of an ancient city, close to the size of Washington, D.C. at that time, would have spoiled the story line.

Doğu yerlilerinin Mississippi'nin batısına yerleştirmelerine karar veren 1830 Yerlileri Tehcir Yasası, yerlilerin toprağı işleme yeteneğı olmayan vahşiler olduğu görüşüne dayanıyordu. Washington, D.C'nin o zamanki büyüklüğüne yakın antik bir şehirle ilgili bir kanıt, bu hikaye örgüsünü mahvedecekti.

15. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) there were times in the history of America that European settlers noticed and protected the Cahokia Mounds
- B) Americans have continually failed to appreciate the American Indians' capacity to build something worthy of praise
- C) American presidents as well as newspapers were fearful of a discovery of an American Indian city
- D) European settlers and their descendents tended to interpret the past great works of civilization in America as belonging to the Indians
- E) Americans generally worked hard, both socially and politically to protect the history and welfare of the American Indians

(İlk satır) The idea that American Indians could have built something resembling a city was so foreign to European settlers ----- . **(Üstten 3. satır)** Even today the idea of an Indian city runs so contrary to American notions of Indian life that no Anglo-Saxon American can absorb it.

Amerikan Yerlileri' nin şehre benzer bir şeyi inşa edebilecekleri fikri Avrupalı yerleşimcilere o kadar yabancıydı ki (eskiden) ----- . Bugün bile Yerli şehri fikri Amerikalıların Yerli hayatı algılarına o kadar terstir ki hiçbir Anglo-Saxon Amerikalı bunu algılayamaz.(günümüzde)

16. In the passage, the fact that the descendants of the European settlers cannot come to terms with the accomplishments of the American Indians shows that ----.

- A) they have had a fixed, predetermined and prejudiced attitude towards the American Indians
- B) the Anglo----Saxon approach to the Indians is complex and unbiased in nature
- C) people living in Midwestern America think in a way that resembles those of Europeans
- D) no civilization other than the Phoenicians and the Vikings could construct big cities like Cahokia
- E) the way the American Indians had lived for centuries has little to offer to European Americans

(İlk satır) The idea that American Indians could have built something resembling a city was so foreign to European settlers. ----- . **(Üstten 3. satır)** Even today the idea of an Indian city runs so contrary to American notions of Indian life that no Anglo-Saxon American can absorb it.

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17. It is understood from the passage that **one of the causes** of postpartum depression could be ----.

- A) the hormonal changes that are similar to those in the absence of pregnancy
- B) **the sudden decrease** in the amount of oestrogen and progesterone **following childbirth**
- C) the chemical stability in the blood levels during the first 48 hours after childbirth
- D) a biochemical fluctuation taking place before pregnancy begins
- E) that some mothers are not psychologically ready to care for a baby

(Altın 4. satır) Then, in the first 48 hours after childbirth, the amount of these two hormones falls suddenly, almost back to normal levels. This chemical instability could contribute to depression. Of course, hormonal flux does not fully explain postpartum depression.

Daha sonra, doğumdan sonraki ilk 48 saat içerisinde bu iki hormonun miktarı aniden azalır, neredeyse normal seviyelere iner. Bu kimyasal istikrarsızlık depresyona neden olabilir. Tabii ki, bu hormonal değişiklik doğum sonrası depresyonu tamamen açıklamaz.

18. According to the study by Patricia Dietz, ----.

- A) the level of depression among women was particularly high in 2007
- B) the incidence of depression in females rises just before giving birth
- C) the highest level of depression is seen during pregnancy
- D) the majority of the women had all suffered from depression
- E) women are depressed **most in the nine months following childbirth**

(Üstten 3. satır) In 2007 Patricia Dietz reported that **10.4 %** of 4,398 mothers had been depressed **in the nine months following childbirth** compared with 8.7 % in the nine months before pregnancy and 6.9 % during pregnancy.

2007' de Patricia Dietz 4,398 anneden hamilelikten 9 ay önceki yüzde 8.7 ve hamilelik esnasındaki yüzde 6.9 luk oranla kıyasla yüzde 10.4' ünün doğumdan sonraki ilk 9 ayda depresyona girdiğini rapor etmiştir.

19. As pointed out in the passage, besides biological factors, another factor suggested for the emergence of postpartum depression is ----.

- A) chemical instability after pregnancy
- B) a surge and flux in blood levels
- C) a previous experience of depression
- D) a 50-fold drop of oestrogen and progesterone
- E) hormonal changes in the mother's body

(Üstten 5. satır) More than half of the women with post natal depression had also been depressed during or before pregnancy suggesting that a previous occurrence of depression may be the biggest risk factor for acquiring the illness postpartum depression.

Doğum sonrası depresyonu yaşayan kadınların yarısından fazlasının aynı zamanda hamilelikte veya öncesinde depresyona girmiş olması daha önce depresyon yaşanmasının doğum sonrası depresyon geçirmenin en büyük risk faktörü olabileceğini göstermektedir.

20. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) postpartum depression is seen in women who give birth to more than one child
- B) the most important factor in explaining postpartum depression is the vulnerability of women when pregnant
- C) Patricia Dietz has failed to determine the causes of depression despite her extensive studies
- D) pregnant women appear to be more vulnerable to depression than men whose wives are pregnant
- E) factors other than chemical instability can also be responsible for postpartum depression among women in their reproductive years

(Üstten 5. satır) More than half of the women with post natal depression had also been depressed during or before pregnancy suggesting that a previous occurrence of depression may be the biggest risk factor for acquiring the illness postpartum depression. But the hormonal changes that occur in a new mother's body are also thought to contribute to postpartum depression.

Doğum sonrası depresyonu yaşayan kadınların yarısından fazlasının aynı zamanda hamilelikte veya öncesinde depresyona girmiş olması daha önce depresyon yaşanmasının doğum sonrası depresyon geçirmenin en büyük risk faktörü olabileceğini göstermektedir. Fakat anne vücudunda meydana gelen hormonal değişikliklerin de doğum sonrası depresyona neden olduğu düşünülmektedir.

21. It is indicated in the passage that the economic performance **in the postwar period** ----.

- A) totally eliminated the economic stagnation experienced by Western industrial nations
- B) primarily depended on policies formulated by the International Monetary Fund
- C) was mainly based on policies that allowed **state intervention**
- D) was so good that leading industrial states remained indifferent to neoliberalism
- E) had a positive impact on the development of international banking

(Alttan 3. satır) The economists and administrators who dominated these new networks **steered away** from the **interventionist policies** that had shaped **postwar** planning and recovery.

Bu yeni ağları domine eden ekonomistler ve yöneticiler savaş sonrası planlamayı ve iyileştirmeyi şekillendiren müdahil politikalardan uzaklaştılar.

22. As clearly stressed in the passage, the world economy ----.

- A) underwent a process of **radical change** after 1970, with markets quickly intergrading
- B) has never recovered from the adverse effects of inflation since World War II
- C) is now fully managed only by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank
- D) was affected by globalization for only a relatively short period after 1970
- E) is constantly manipulated by the United States and other leading Western countries

(İlk satır) A key feature of globalization has been the **transformation** of the world economy, highlighted by the **rapid integration of markets since 1970.**

Küreselleşmenin temel bir özelliği 1970'lerden bu yana piyasaların hızlı bir şekilde entegre olmasıyla vurgulanan dünya ekonomisinin transformasyonu olmuştur.

23. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that the United States' decision in **1971 to give up the postwar gold standard** ----.

- A) greatly undermined the process of globalization in the following decades and has since led the world economy into a serious crisis
- B) has been the primary cause of the chronic inflation and economic stagnation faced by the rest of the world
- C) was essentially inspired by new economic models based on free-market policies and neoliberal practices
- D) was **extremely important**, **since it overturned international currency and banking regulations**
- E) was the natural outcome of the wide range of economic arrangements made in the postwar period in the West

(Üstten 5. satır) A **crucial** shift in monetary policy occurred in **1971**, when the United States **abandoned the postwar gold standard** and allowed the dollar to range freely. **As a result, formal regulations on currencies, international banking, and lending among states faded away.**

ABD savaş sonrası altına dayalı standartlardan vazgeçip doların serbest bir şekilde dalgalanmasına izin verdiğinde 1971' de para politikasında çok önemli bir değişim meydana geldi. Sonuç olarak, para birimleri, uluslararası bankacılık ve devletler arası kredi alış verişi ile ilgili düzenlemeler sona erdi.

24. As can be understood from the passage, **the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank** ----.

- A) have always been regarded with suspicion by industrialized Western nations
- B) develop policies that give priority to state intervention in the management of the economy
- C) have always introduced new formal regulations for currencies and international banking
- D) recruit only those economists who strongly support interventionist economic policies
- E) are **financial bodies** that are **free from any intervention by an outside authority**

(Altan 6. satır) **They** were replaced with an informal network of arrangements managed **autonomously** by large private lenders.

Onlar büyük, özel kredi kuruluşları tarafından, bağımsız olarak yönetilen gayri resmi düzenlemeler ağı ile değiştirildi.

25. It is suggested in the passage that **neoliberalism** ----.

- A) signifies the economic policies that have been practised by the West since World War II
- B) is a term that refers to **widely different models of the market economy**
- C) has always been disregarded by World Bank economists and administrators
- D) is primarily concerned with the free movement of people and goods in the world
- E) has been more dominant in the United States than in any of the other industrial nations

(Altan 2. satır) Instead, they relied on **a broad range** of **market-driven models** termed "**neoliberalism.**"

Onun yerine, neoliberalism denen piyasanın yönlendirdiği çok farklı modellere dayandılar.

26. According to the passage, the Iranian regime ----.

- A) has always been aware of the need to grant to the people their democratic rights
- B) was adversely affected by the war with Iraq and lost much of its power
- C) has introduced radical economic policies to increase its oil revenues
- D) has failed to gain the unanimous support of the people in the country
- E) wholly relies on young radicals in the country, who are inspired by nationalism

(Altın 4. satır) Over the years, the strongest threats to the Iranian regime ultimately have come from within, from a new generation of young students and workers

Yıllar içinde İran rejimine en güçlü tehditler genç öğrencilerin ve işçilerin oluşturduğu yeni bir jenerasyondan gelmiştir.

27. It is clear from the passage that Iraq's invasion of Iran ----.

- A) led to a war, which, in the end, settled the issue of the southern oil fields
- B) was sheer aggression, motivated by an economic purpose
- C) significantly weakened the authority of the Iranian mullahs
- D) was strongly opposed by the Soviet government of the time
- E) provoked Iranian students and workers into antiregime demonstrations

(İlk satır) Iraq invaded Iran and hoped to seize its southern oil fields. Iran counterattacked.

İrak İran'a saldırdı ve güney petrol yataklarını ele geçirme beklentisindeydi. İran karşı saldırıda bulundu.

28. As can be seen from the passage, the war between Iran and Iraq ----.

- A) lasted under a decade and caused a great deal of bloodshed
- B) was actually a war of attrition, with no victory for either side
- C) greatly undermined the prosperity of the Iranian people
- D) made it necessary for the Iranian regime to use all its oil revenues for weapons
- E) was fought on both sides with weapons provided by the Soviets

(Üstten 2. satır) The result was a murderous eight year conflict marked by the use of chemical weapons.

Sonuç kanlı ve kimyasal silahların izini taşıyan sekiz yıllık bir çatışmaydı.

29. It is stressed in the passage that, **with the money earned from oil exports**, Iran ----.

- A) financed a series of projects to strengthen nationalism among young radicals
- B) made huge investments to upgrade the capacity of its southern oil fields
- C) re-armed its army and, thus, was able to resist the Iraqi invasion
- D) carried out economic reforms to improve the living standards of its people
- E) **sponsored radical political movements in other countries**

(Üstten 5. satır) **abroad they used their oil revenues to back grass-roots radicalism in Lebanon and militants elsewhere who engaged in anti-Western terrorism.**

Yurtdışında , Lübnan'daki temel radikalizmi ve başka yerlerde batı karşıtı terörizmle uğraşan militanları desteklemek için petrol gelirlerini kullandılar.

30. According to the passage, some segments of Iranian society have ultimately **become aware of the fact that** --

- A) the Iran-Iraq war resulted from the Iranian regime's failure to cooperate with Iraq
- B) the Iranian government is wasting the country's oil revenues on unfeasible projects
- C) **the new Iranian regime has not met their economic and political expectations**
- D) the future of the regime in the country fundamentally depends on young radicals
- E) the power of the mullahs in the country is not so strong as has generally been assumed

(Alttan 3. satır) **young students and workers who have discovered that their prospects for prosperity and democratic rights have not changed much since the days of the shah.**

Genç öğrenciler ve işçiler zenginlik ve demokratik hak arayışlarının şah döneminden bu yana fazla değişmediğini farkettiler.

31. It is clear from the passage that the European discovery and conquest of the Canary Islands in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries ----.

- A) actually had no commercial and maritime significance, but became the major cause of rivalry between Portugal and Spain
- B) strategically paved the way for further explorations along coastal West Africa and across the Atlantic Ocean
- C) could have been prevented if the natives had been politically united to resist conversion and colonization
- D) caused so much excitement across Europe that especially Italian merchants were keen to use the islands as their commercial base
- E) had an adverse impact on the Netherlands' maritime trade with England and other countries in northern Europe

(Altın 3. satır) The Canaries, in turn, became the base from which further Portuguese voyages down the west coast of Africa proceeded.

Kanarya Adaları zamanla Afrika'nın batı sahillerinde gerçekleşecek sonraki Portekiz deniz seferleri için bir üs durumuna geldi.

32. As suggested in the passage, in medieval Europe before 1270, ----.

- A) Spanish and Portuguese sailors had attempted to explore the west coast of Africa and enslave the natives
- B) only Italian merchants had had the monopoly to import wool from England and the Netherlands
- C) some daring attempts had been made to conquer and colonize the Canaries and the Azores
- D) there had been two major zones for maritime trade: the Mediterranean and the North Atlantic
- E) there had been continual efforts especially by the Portuguese to convert West African natives to Christianity

(İlk satır) Until the late thirteenth century, European maritime commerce had been divided between a Mediterranean and a North Atlantic world.

13. yüzyıla kadar, Avrupa deniz ticareti Akdeniz ve Kuzey Atlantik dünyası arasında ikiye bölünmüştü.

33. It is asserted in the passage that, in the late thirteenth century, ----.

- A) Italian merchants were first able to carry their Mediterranean trade into England and the Netherlands
- B) the Strait of Gibraltar gained so much strategic importance that it became a territorial issue between Spain and Portugal
- C) the Europeans soon realized that there was a great deal of profit to be made by slave trade across the Atlantic
- D) both England and the Netherlands emerged as the only major colonizing powers in the North Atlantic
- E) the Italians absolutely dominated the trade in the Mediterranean and strongly opposed other nations' attempts to benefit from it

(Üstten 3. satır) This was the essential first step in the extension of Mediterranean commerce and colonization into the Atlantic Ocean.

Bu Akdeniz ticaretini genişletmeye ve Atlantik Okyanusunu kolonileştirmeye yönelik ilk adımdı.

34. As stated in the passage, the Canary Islands ----.

- A) were more densely populated than the Azores, which played no part in transatlantic trade
- B) had already been Christianized before they were discovered and colonized
- C) were not so important as the Azores in the increase of trade along the West African coast
- D) did not interest Christopher Columbus at all in his voyages across the Atlantic
- E) were subjected to colonization **soon after** they were discovered **by the Genoese**

(Üstten 4. satır) The second step was the discovery **by Genoese sailors**, during the fourteenth century, of the Atlantic island chains known as the Canaries and the Azores. Efforts to colonize the Canary Islands and to convert and enslave their inhabitants began **almost immediately**

İkinci adım 14. yüzyılda Cenevizli denizciler tarafından gerçekleştirilen Kanarya ve Azor olarak bilinen Atlantik adalar zincirinin keşfiydi. Kanarya Adalarını kolonileştirme ve yerleşimcilerini Hristiyanlaştırıp köleleştirme çabaları neredeyse hemen başladı.

35. As can be inferred from the passage, Christopher Columbus ----.

- A) **hoped** that his westward **voyage across the Atlantic** would ultimately take him to Asia
- B) learned much from Genoese sailors about the locations of the Canaries and the Azores
- C) had taken part **earlier** in Portuguese voyages down the west coast of Africa
- D) paid little attention to the strategic and economic importance of the Canary Islands
- E) always dreamed of completely **controlling** all the maritime commerce with Asia

(Alttan 2. satır) They were also the "jumping-off point" from which Christopher Columbus **would sail** **westward across the Atlantic Ocean** in **hopes** of reaching Asia.

Onlar aynı zamanda Christopher Columbus'un Asya'ya ulaşmak umuduyla Atlantik Okyanusu boyunca batıya doğru olacak olan seyahatleri için sıçrama noktalarıydı.

36. It is pointed out in the passage that, in ancient Rome, ----.

- A) aristocrats always had the right to determine grain prices for the market
- B) most aristocrats preferred small farmers to slaves as labourers on their farms
- C) the production of grain was solely the responsibility of large numbers of small farmers
- D) it was aristocrats that owned huge amounts of farming lands
- E) aristocrats were so hostile to small farmers that they drove them off their lands

(Altın 3. satır) But others were constructed by aristocrats buying up the land holdings of thousands of small farmers..

fakat diğerleri binlerce küçük çiftçinin arazilerini satın alan aristokratlar tarafından kuruldu.

37. It is suggested in the passage that, in their view of slavery, the Romans ----.

- A) attached a great deal of importance to the military value of slaves
- B) had largely been inspired by the Greeks and some eastern peoples
- C) were not so sophisticated as the other peoples of the ancient world
- D) began to follow a different policy only after they had enslaved the Carthaginians
- E) did not differ much from other ancient peoples

(İlk satır) Like nearly all the peoples of the ancient world, the Romans took slavery for granted.

Antik dünyanın hemen hemen diğer bütün halkları gibi, Romalılar da köleliği doğal karşılıyordu.

38. It is implied in the passage that the early Romans ----.

- A) had no notion of slavery and knew nothing about it
- B) were not interested in farming and, therefore, imported their grain
- C) were so opposed to aristocrats that they protected small farmers against them
- D) had one political goal: to conquer all the other peoples east and west
- E) had always been on friendly terms with all the peoples of the ancient world

(İlk satır) Nothing in Rome's earlier experience had prepared it (slavery).

Roma'nın önceki deneyimlerinin hiçbiri bunu (köleliği) hazırlamamıştı. (yani Roma'nın ilk zamanlarında kölelik yoktu)

39. It is clear from the passage that, when the Romans began to **extend their conquests**, ----.

- A) they were seriously resisted by the Greeks, who had no fear of them
- B) their immediate aim was to conquer and enslave the Carthaginians
- C) it **led to an enormous increase in the number of slaves**
- D) they **depended heavily on slaves for their military campaigns**
- E) it greatly pleased the Roman aristocracy, since they were able to own new estates

(Üstten 2. satır) (prepare)for **the huge increase in slave numbers** that **resulted from its western and eastern conquests**.

Batı ve Doğu fetihlerinden kaynaklanan köle sayısındaki büyük artışı (hazırladı)

40. As emphasized in the passage, **slaves in ancient Rome** ----.

- A) were totally of Greek and Carthaginian origin
- B) **made up the backbone of the Roman economy**
- C) formed what the author calls "small farmers"
- D) were so great in number that **aristocrats were uneasy about them**
- E) knew farming so well that they produced grain in **huge amounts**

(Üstten 4. satır) By the end of the second century B.C., there were a million **slaves in Italy** alone, **making Roman Italy one of the most slave-based economies** known to history.

Milattan önce ikinci yüzyıla gelindiğinde, Roma İtalyası tarihte bilinen en fazla köleliğe dayanan ekonomilerden biri olmuştu.

41. As emphasized in the passage, the design of the church of Saint Sophia in İstanbul ensured that ----.

- A) it would serve as a model for the design of new churches in the future
- B) Emperor Justinian was greatly pleased by its structure and grandeur
- C) the rim of the dome had to have many windows to let sunlight in
- D) the weight of the dome had to be reduced by four great pillars
- E) architecturally **its structure** was **unique and entirely unprecedented**

(Üstten 2. satır) Evidently, **its structural design** was **something altogether new** in the history of architecture.

Açıkça, onun yapısal düzeni mimarlık tarihinde tamamiyle yeni bir şeydi.

42. According to the passage, the harmony of the dome and the square base on which the dome rested ----.

- A) had been a common feature of Byzantine architecture before Saint Sophia
- B) **was made possible** by **the use of four great arches**
- C) was never regarded as a crucial issue in the construction of Saint Sophia
- D) was not adequately taken into consideration during the design of Saint Sophia
- E) has always been a major problem throughout the history of architecture

(Üstten 6. satır) **The solution** was **to have four great arches** spring from pillars at the four corners of the square.

Çözüm alanın dört köşesindeki sütunlardan uzanan dört büyük kemer kullanmaktı.

43. It is claimed in the passage that Byzantine architecture ----.

- A) was still in its early stage during the reign of Emperor Justinian
- B) began to improve and further develop after the construction of Saint Sophia
- C) was greatly influenced by the architecture that preceded the sixth century
- D) is **best represented and exemplified** by **the church of Saint Sophia**
- E) always made use of masonry in the construction of buildings with grandeur

(İlk satır) **The finest example** of Byzantine architecture is **the church of Saint Sophia** in İstanbul.

Bizans mimarisinin en güzel örneği İstanbul'daki Ayasofya Kilisesi'dir.

44. As suggested in the passage, the perfect combination of the dome and the arches in Saint Sophia ----.

- A) seemed to the architects to be precarious since the dome, with a diametre of 107 feet, was of an immense size and weight
- B) was somewhat spoiled by the curved triangular spaces that could be seen between the arches
- C) gave it not only amazing strength but also impressive magnificence and gracefulness
- D) enabled the architects to design and construct the whole structure in the form of a cross
- E) gave the architects themselves the impression that the dome was suspended in midair, with no support whatsoever

(Altın 4. satır) The result was an architectural framework of marvellous strength, which at the same time made possible a style of imposing grandeur and delicacy.

Sonuç, aynı zamanda ihtişam ve zerafet edere bir tarzı mümkün kılan müthiş gücün mimari bir yapısıydı.

45. It is clear that the passage ----.

- A) is a concise description of Saint Sophia's architectural features and overall excellence
- B) mainly focuses on the distinctive aspects of Byzantine architecture in the sixth century (Ayasofya yok)
- C) gives a detailed account of Emperor Justinian's support for the construction of Saint Sophia
- D) discusses how Byzantine architects came to use the dome as a major structural element (Ayasofya yok)
- E) explains the reasons why Saint Sophia was designed in the form of a cross

Bu tür sorularda detayı en az olan, yani en genel şık çoğunlukla doğru olur. "A" şıkındaki description kelimesi itiraz edilemeyecek genellikte olmuş, yani detay olmadığı için işaretlenebilir. Zaten cevap da tek bir yerden değil paragrafın genelinden çıkıyor.

46. We understand from the passage that adherents of occultism claim that certain people ---- .

- A) have extraordinary talents that allow them to have contact with the unknown
- B) practice magic and explain events by means of astrological signs
- C) were the pioneers of the anti-enlightenment movements in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries
- D) can tell us what places are haunted and why
- E) can teach others what extrasensory perceptions are

(Altın 2. satır) Believers maintain that these phenomena stem from unknown powers that can often be accessed only by some people with special abilities.

İnanlar bu fenomenlerin sadece özel yeteneklere sahip bazı insanlar tarafından ulaşılabilen, bilinmeyen güçlerden kaynaklandığını öne sürerler.

47. According to the passage, some of the organized occult movements in the past came into being ---- .

- A) as a result of various magical and astrological practices
- B) since people in the past were seriously concerned about their extrasensory perceptions
- C) because the public was not satisfied with scientific explanations of events in nature
- D) due to the assumption that many phenomena in nature were related to man's spiritual life
- E) in reaction to the rational thinking style that characterized the enlightenment

(Üstten 2. satır) some were formed as a belated counter movement to the enlightenment

bazıları (organized occult movements) aydınlanma hareketine karşı geç kalmış karşı hareketler olarak meydana geldi.

48. As we learn from the passage, occult practices in our time ----.

- A) are particularly widespread among people who follow rational schools of thought
- B) have mostly focused on the mysteries of telepathy and telekinesis
- C) essentially stem from the occult movements of the past
- D) are concerned with phenomena which are thought to be scientifically inexplicable
- E) seem to benefit from science in explaining natural phenomena

(Üstten 4. satır) Today's occult views are based on the idea that there are events within nature, as well as within one's spiritual life, which seem mysterious and cannot be explained by science

Günümüzün doğüstü görüşleri, kişinin kendi ruhsal hayatının yanı sıra doğadaki olayların gizemli ve bilimce açıklanamayacağı görüşüne dayanır.

49. It is implied in the passage that **magic and astrology** ---- .

- A) have failed as occult practices in explaining extrasensory perceptions
- B) are **forms of occultism which can be traced back into the past**
- C) lost their significance with the rise of rationalism during the Enlightenment
- D) did not exist as occult practices prior to the Enlightenment
- E) have always been used in order to communicate with unknown powers

(İlk satır) Unlike **the older forms of occultism**, **such as magic and astrology,....**
Sihir ve astrology gibi büyücülüğün eski formları...

50. It is obvious from the passage that occultism ---- .

- A) contributes enormously to a more comprehensive understanding of nature
- B) has gained far more popularity in modern times than in the past
- C) is an **unscientific practice that doesn't rely on rationality**
- D) can fully explain the spiritual side of humanity
- E) derives a great deal from magic and astrology

(Üstten 3. satır) **"counter movement to the enlightenment"** (Altan 2. satır) **"stem from unknown powers"**
Aydınlanmaya karşı tepki olarak ortaya çıkan ayrıca bilinmeyen güçlerden kaynaklanan büyücülük doğal olarak mantığa dayanmayan bilimsel olmayan bir pratiktir.

51. One understands from the passage that **the link between attitudes and behavior** ----.

- A) had already been established before the 1930s
- B) has always been a major topic of psychological research
- C) has aroused a great deal of controversy in the US
- D) is an area which has been neglected and, indeed, deserves fresh study
- E) **is not as definite as has been generally assumed**

(Üstten 2. satır) However, research has shown that **the relationship between attitudes and behavior is complex.**

Ancak, araştırma tutum ve davranışlar arasındaki ilişkinin kompleks olduğunu göstermiştir.

52. As one concludes from the passage, racial discrimination ----.

- A) is the way whereby the relationship between attitudes and behavior can best be assessed
- B) has always been a major issue in the US and cannot be eradicated
- C) was a problem of the 1930s in the US, but has now disappeared altogether
- D) in the US and the rest of the world can be fought most effectively through legislation
- E) **was not practiced by a great majority of the proprietors** visited by **the professor and his Chinese companions**

(Üstten 5. satır) **The three travelers stopped at over 200 hotels, motels and restaurants, and were served at all the restaurants and all but one of the hotels and motels without problem.**

Üç seyahetçi 200 üzerinde hotel, motel ve restorana uğradı ve onlara bir hotel (but one hotel) hariç hepsinde problemsiz hizmet edildi.

53. It is pointed out in the passage that, **during their travels,** **the professor and the Chinese couple** ----.

- A) were often harassed by the proprietors
- B) **were doing research to find out whether a person's behavior affects his or her attitudes**
- C) encountered discriminatory behavior only on one occasion
- D) were not upset at all by the proprietors' racist attitudes
- E) were extremely surprised by the proprietors' prejudice against them

(Üstten 3. satır) **A classic study conducted during the 1930s was the first to question the link. A white professor traveled across the US with a young Chinese couple.**

1930'larda yapılan klasik bir araştırma bu bağlantıyı sorgulayan ilk çalışma olmuştur. Beyaz bir profesör Çinli bir çift ile Amerika' yı baştan sona gezdi.

54. The point has been made in the passage that **the American people** ----.

- A) have always been remarkably hospitable to Asians visiting America
- B) **in the 1930s really did dislike Asians**
- C) have waged war against racial discrimination since the 1930s
- D) and the Asians have always discriminated against each other
- E) always do their best to provide comfort for their guests, no matter what their racial background

(Üstten 4. ve 5. satır) **during the 1930s.... At that time, there** was **quite strong prejudice against Asians**

1930 larda..... O zamanlar Asyalılara karşı çok güçlü bir ön yargı vardı.

55. It is clear from the passage that **the replies** the professor received from the proprietors to whom he sent letters ---- .

- A) **revealed a strong attitude** of **racial discrimination against the Chinese**
- B) could not be regarded as an indication of prevalent racism in the US
- C) were not concerned with the interrelationship between one's attitudes and behavior
- D) were confined only to a very small part of the US
- E) clearly showed why one's attitudes determine one's behavior

(Alttan 2. satır) **Of the 128 replies received,** **92 per cent said they would not.**

Ulaşan 128 cevabın yüzde 92'si yapmayacaklarını söyledi. **(Yani Çinli çifti kabul etmeyeceklerini söylemişler bu da Çinli çiftlere karşı büyük bir ırk ayrımcılığı beslediklerini gösteriyor.)**

56. As we understand from the passage, **the narrator** ----.

- A) was a person who shamelessly exploited the couple's hospitality
- B) expected his hosts to meet all the expenses of his sightseeing in and around Auckland
- C) **and his hosts had similar tastes and interests, which made his trip most enjoyable**
- D) was more interested in eating than visiting places
- E) enjoyed the beginning of the holiday but not the latter part

(Üstten 2. satır) **when you and your host are on the same wave-length, you can have a trip more special than money can buy**

siz ve sizi ağırlayan kişi aynı zevkleri paylaştığınızda, paranın satın alabileceğinden çok daha özel bir seyahat geçirebilirsiniz.

57. It is suggested in the passage that **a person with a sense of independence** ---- .

- A) enjoys traveling together with other people
- B) can make friends easily while traveling
- C) soon mixes with other people
- D) wants to be led around by friends who know the territory
- E) **usually prefers to be anonymous when he or she travels**

(İlk satır) **When you stay as a guest in someone's house, you give up your anonymity. This becomes quite a challenge if you are the kind of person who cherishes independence.**

Başkasının evinde misafir olduğunuzda özgürlüğünüzden vazgeçersiniz. Bu da özgürlüğüne düşkün biriyseiz oldukça büyük bir problem oluşturur. **(Cevabı bulmak için biraz yorum yapmak gerekiyor. Özgürlüğünden vazgeçmek bir sorunsu demek ki özgürce seyahat etmek ister.)**

58. According to the passage, while the narrator was in New Zealand, he ---- .

- A) tried to find ways whereby he could travel independently
- B) **had the opportunity to taste the native produce unique to the country**
- C) was frustrated with the program prepared for him by his hosts
- D) was particularly attracted by the location of a popular TV series
- E) did not have enough money to see the other parts of the country outside Auckland

(Altın 4. satır) **I sampled cheeses from south New Zealand that don't get exported, and fruits grown locally.**

Ben güney Yeni Zelanda' dan ihracatı yapılmayan peynir ve yerel olarak üretilen meyvelerin tadına baktım.

59. It is pointed out in the passage that **the narrator and his hosts** ---- .

- A) **knew each other before he traveled to New Zealand**
- B) had made a long journey together across many European countries
- C) spent a fortune to experience the pleasures of New Zealand
- D) were genuinely interested in sampling a large variety of New Zealand's food and drinks
- E) were independent people who preferred to be on their own

(Üstten 4. satır) **whom I had met while traveling in Europe**

ki ben onunla Avrupa'da seyahat ederken tanışmıştım. (Yani yazar ile ev sahibinin daha önceden birbirlerini tanıdıklarını anlayabiliyoruz.)

60. It is implied in the passage that the narrator usually **likes** ---- .

- A) local food more than nationally popular food
- B) to be in New Zealand rather than in Europe or anywhere else
- C) to follow a full program on his travels
- D) to see his travels as a challenge
- E) **to travel in a relaxed and leisurely way**

(Alttan 3. satır) **Normally such a tight schedule would make me nervous,**

Normalde öylesi sıkı bir program beni sıkar, (Yani bu da demek oluyor ki yazar rahat ve acelesiz seyahat etmekten hoşlanıyor.)

61. We learn from the passage that, in addition to Finland's recent economic success, ----.

- A) it is also a popular tourist destination
- B) it is resigned to being overwhelmed by India
- C) it also ranks very high in education
- D) it remains in a deep recession
- E) its businesses are not globally competitive

(Üstten 4. satır) It is also the first in the OECD's world ranking of educational performance....

O aynı zamanda OECD'nin dünya eğitim performansı sıralamasında da ilk sıradadır...

62. It is clear from the passage that Finland's previously weak economy ----.

- A) was caused by the collapse of the Soviet Union
- B) had no effect on the country's standing in the World Economic Forum
- C) caused the country to spend more on research and development
- D) improved dramatically fifteen years ago
- E) became stronger after it began to reverse its demographic decline

(İlk satır) Fifteen years after one of the worst recessions any European country has seen, triggered by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Finns feel very content.

Sovyetler Birliği'nin çökmesiyle tetiklenen, herhangi bir Avrupa ülkesinin gördüğü en kötü ekonomik gerilemeden on beş yıl sonra Finliler şu an çok mutlular.

63. We understand from the passage that Finland's population ----.

- A) resents outside interference in its economy
- B) is becoming one of the highest in Europe
- C) is an extremely competitive one when it comes to internal trade
- D) is now increasing due to a higher birth rate
- E) is not well-educated by European standards

(Üstten 6. satır) Moreover, the country is reversing its demographic decline and, hence, its fertility rate is one of the highest in Europe.

Dahası, ülke nüfus azalmasını tersine çevirmişti ve böylece doğurganlık oranı Avrupa'nın en yüksek oranlarından olmuştur.

64. We see from the passage that Finland's economy ----.

- A) is by far the strongest in the world
- B) remains unaffected by technological change
- C) is still undergoing the effects of the fall of the Soviet Union
- D) has had a direct effect on its fertility rate
- E) hasn't always been stable

(İlk satır) Fifteen years after one of the worst recessions any European country has seen...

Herhangi bir Avrupa ülkesinin görmüş olduğu en kötü ekonomik gerilemelerin birinden on beş yıl sonra...(Yani Finlandiya'nın ekonomik durumunun her zaman iyi olmadığı sonucuna ulaşabiliriz.)

65. According to the passage, one indicator of Finland's economic success is its ----.

- A) experience with recession
- B) high ranking within the World Economic Forum
- C) paranoia regarding globalization
- D) small population
- E) public opinion regarding China

(Üstten 2. satır) Their small country of a population of 5 million is the first in the World Economic Forum's list of the world's most competitive countries

5 milyonluk küçük ülkeleri Dünya Ekonomik Forumu listesinde dünyanın en rekabetçi ülkeler sıralamasında birincidir.

66. According to the passage, after Mr. Bush was elected president of the US, Kenneth Lay ----.

- A) turned increasingly to politics
- B) became involved in the Texan oil industry
- C) was not offered a cabinet seat
- D) obtained a doctoral degree from the University of Houston
- E) dissolved Enron, the company he had created

(Son satır) Mr. Bush (seçilen başkan) overlooked him (Kenneth Lay)...

Mr. Bush onu görmezden geldi (Yani ona kabinde bir koltuk teklif etmedi.)

67. It is clear from the passage that the giant American energy company Enron was founded through ----.

- A) Kenneth Lay's increasing interest in politics
- B) Kenneth Lay's dream of rising from rags to riches
- C) the fact that Kenneth Lay had been imprisoned
- D) Kenneth Lay's modest beginnings as the son of a preacher and part-time salesman
- E) the merging of two companies: Houston Natural Gas and Inter-North

(Altın 5. satır) In 1985 he merged Houston Natural Gas with Inter-North of Nebraska in order to form

Enron.

1985 yılında O Enronu kurmak amacıyla Houston Natural Gas ile Inter-North of Nebraskayı birleştirdi.

68. We understand from the passage that, when Kenneth Lay was a child, he ----.

- A) worked as a part-time salesman together with his father
- B) wanted to become a preacher like his father
- C) moved with his family from Tyrone, Missouri, to Houston, Texas
- D) contributed to his family's income by working at part-time jobs
- E) dreamed of becoming an oil tycoon

(Üstten 4. satır) He helped his father make ends meet by cutting grass and delivering papers.

O çim keserek ve gazete dağıtarak babasına, aileyi geçindirmek için yardım ediyordu.

69. We can infer from the passage that Kenneth Lay expected Mr. Bush to offer him a high position in his administration because Mr. Lay ----.

- A) had contributed a very large amount of money to Mr. Bush's presidential campaign
- B) was an important player in the Texan oil industry
- C) was frustrated with his political life
- D) had obtained a high level of education, and was therefore quite knowledgeable
- E) had become very rich through his hard work

(Altın 4. satır) Mr. Lay turned increasingly to politics and was one of the biggest donors to the Bush-Cheney campaign... (Altın 2. satır) Mr. Lay had hopes of a seat in the cabinet,...

Mr. Lay yüzünü gittikçe politikaya çevirdi ve Bush-Cheney kampanyasının en büyük bağış yapanlarından biriydi...Mr. Lay'in kabinede bir sandalye ümitleri vardı...

70. We see from the passage that Kenneth Lay's imprisonment was ----.

- A) the result of his involvement in the Bush-Cheney campaign
- B) a miscarriage of justice
- C) due to a crime he had committed while studying at the University of Houston
- D) carried out despite the fact that he was a good friend of President Bush
- E) implemented at around the same time that Enron, the company he had founded, collapsed

(İlk satır) Until the giant American energy company Enron collapsed, and its director Kenneth Lay was imprisoned,...

Dev Amerikan enerji şirketi Enron çökünceye ve yöneticisi Kenneth hapse girinceye kadar..

71. As clearly stated in the passage, the Mycenaean economy ----.

- A) is best represented by various objects discovered by archaeologists
- B) can be fully understood from archaeological excavations
- C) depended not so much on agriculture as on piracy and plunder
- D) was so strong that people invested heavily in jewelry and weapons
- E) has been a major concern of investigation among archaeologists

(Alttan 2. satır) Their land was mountainous and their soil rocky and dry. Therefore, they took to the sea and became fearsome raiders of other communities. In this way they acquired extraordinary wealth.

Onların ülkesi dağlıktı ve toprakları kayalık ve kuruydu. Bu yüzden, denizi kullanarak diğer toplumların korktuğu istilacılar oldular. Bu yolla çok fazla zenginlik elde ettiler.

72. According to the passage, the geography of the Mycenaean civilization ----.

- A) has caused a great deal of controversy among archaeologists
- B) was defined only after the Linear B clay tablets were deciphered
- C) was unknown to Homer, who was interested in Troy alone
- D) made up only a very small portion of Greece
- E) was not limited to Greece only

(Üstten 3. satır) ...Mycenaean sites both in Greece and in Troy,...

...Mycenaean bölgeleri hem Yunanistan hem de Truva... (Yani anlaşılacağı üzere Yunanistan ile sınırlı değilmiş.)

73. It is clear from the passage that the Mycenaean civilization ----.

- A) was culturally and economically very complicated and, therefore, little known
- B) reached its climax when the Linear B language was introduced into Greece
- C) can best be studied through Homer's descriptions of it
- D) was far more advanced and powerful than many other Greek civilizations
- E) did not last long because of the raids made upon it by other communities

(Alttan 4. satır) Mycenaean civilization in full bloom far surpassed in complexity and wealth many of the Greek civilizations that followed it.

En parlak döneminde teşkilat ve zenginlik açısından kendinden sonra gelen birçok Yunan medeniyetlerini geçmiştir.

74. As asserted in the passage, **the Mycenaeans** ----.

- A) seem to have been very skilled in the art of jewelry
- B) **were noted for their warlike character**
- C) attacked Troy, which Homer refers to as "Ilium"
- D) surpassed all the other Greek peoples in athletic contests
- E) were much advanced in the making of all kinds of weapons

(Altın 3. satır) **The Mycenaeans were an aggressive people who loved fighting...**

Mycenaeenlilar savaşı seven saldırgan bir halktı...

75. As stated in the passage, **archaeological discoveries** ----.

- A) **are the primary source of information on the Mycenaean civilization**
- B) have provided us with plenty of evidence about the Mycenaean arts
- C) have thrown much light on the structure of the Linear B language
- D) show that Troy was an extremely prosperous city
- E) clearly indicate that the Mycenaeans were the founders of various Greek cities

(İlk satır) **Our knowledge of the Mycenaean civilization in Greece is based primarily upon what
archaeologists have been able to discover.**

Yunanistan' daki Mycenaean medeniyetine dair bilgilerimiz temelde arkeologların keşfedebildiklerine dayanır.

76. As one understands from the passage, Archimedes was so thrilled by his unexpected discovery of specific gravity that ----.

- A) he immediately announced it to the public in an unusual fashion
- B) he described every detail of it to the people with scientific exactness
- C) the people in the street joined him in the celebration of his discovery
- D) most of his contemporaries regarded it as a perfect example of pure scientific research
- E) his theory of specific gravity was soon applied in shipbuilding

(Alttan 2. satır) when he reached his stunning insight, he dashed out naked into the street crying "Eureka!"

("I have found it!")

..harika keşfini yaptığında, çıplak bir şekilde sokağa koşup "Eureka!" (Buldum!) diye bağırdı..

77. According to the passage, until Archimedes, ----.

- A) there had been some scientific research on the law of floating objects
- B) physics had not been considered to be a science separate from philosophy
- C) the use in ships of the screw propeller had already been known
- D) various theories had been proposed about floating objects
- E) the study of philosophy had been confined only to physics

(İlk satır) In antiquity, prior to the third century B.C., physics had been a branch of philosophy. It was made a separate, experimental science by Archimedes of Syracuse..

Antik çağlarda, M.Ö üçüncü yüzyıldan önce, fizik, felsefenin bir dalıydı. Syracuselu Archimed tarafından ayrı ve deneysel bir bilim dalı haline getirildi.

78. As it is clear from the passage, Archimedes ----.

- A) was so seriously concerned with technical issues that he often neglected his scientific research
- B) can be described as a man who openly opposed the study of philosophy
- C) was more interested in the theoretical aspect of science than in its practical uses
- D) was particularly indifferent to questions of navigation and shipbuilding
- E) taught the people of Syracuse how to use the compound pulley most efficiently

(Alttan 4. satır) Although he has been considered the greatest technical genius of antiquity, in fact he preferred to devote himself to pure scientific research.

Antik zamanların teknik anlamda en büyük dehası olarak düşünülmesine rağmen aslında o kendisini salt bilimsel araştırmaya adanmayı tercih etmişti.

79. It is pointed out in the passage that Archimedes' inventions ----.

- A) were not related to the theories that he had already formulated
- B) have qualified him to be regarded as "the greatest genius of antiquity"
- C) were put into use when, following several scientific tests, they proved to be very efficient
- D) were all based on his theory of specific gravity, which he had been pondering for a long time
- E) were described in detail in his writings

(Altan 4. satır) **Although he has been considered the greatest technical genius of antiquity,...**

Antik zamanların teknik anlamda en büyük dehası olarak düşünülmesine rağmen,...

80. As clearly pointed out in the passage, **like the principles of the pulley and the screw, the principle of the lever** ----.

- A) has been traditionally attributed to Archimedes, but it had been known to other physicists in antiquity
- B) can also be considered to be one of Archimedes' least scientific formulations
- C) aroused so much interest in the public that he was rightly proud of his scientific discovery
- D) **was also defined by Archimedes in absolutely scientific terms**
- E) was formulated by Archimedes only after he carried out a series of complicated experiments

(Üstten 3. satır) **...but also formulated with scientific exactness the principles of the lever, the pulley, and**

the screw.

...fakat aynı zamanda bilimsel bir kesinlikle levye, saban ve vidanın prensiplerini formülize etmiştir.

81. One clearly understands from the passage that, **until Copernicus in the sixteenth century,** ----.

- A) Mars had generally been regarded as the planet with life on it
- B) the search for life elsewhere in the solar system had been futile
- C) **it had been commonly believed that the centre of the universe was the Earth**
- D) there had been many attempts to understand the outer solar system
- E) the planets in the solar system had all been discovered and studied

(İlk satır) **The Copernican revolution began over 500 years ago with the realization that the Earth was not the centre of the universe,...**

Copernic devrimi dünyanın kainatın merkezi olmadığını anlaşılmasıyla 500 yıl önce başladı. **(Yani Copernic'ten önce dünyanın evrenin merkezi olduğuna inanılıyordu.)**

82. According to the passage, **the discovery of Earthlike settings in other parts of the universe** ----.

- A) is definitely out of question, since the universe is extremely vast
- B) **would no longer make the Earth seem like the only planet with life on it**
- C) seems possible, but it would be very costly and dangerous to attempt it
- D) has been an obsession for scientists ever since the time of Copernicus
- E) was what Galileo was primarily interested in in the early seventeenth century

(Üstten 3. satır) **The vast scale of the universe makes it virtually certain that there are other Earthlike settings.**

Evrenin uçsuz bucaksız çapı Dünyaya benzer yerlerin var olduğunu neredeyse kesin bir şekilde ortaya koyuyor.

83. It is pointed out in the passage that, **in recent years,** ----.

- A) some scientists have come to regard Copernicus's contribution to astronomy as negligible
- B) scientists have come to understand the reasons for Galileo's discovery of Europa
- C) astronomers have focused on an in-depth study of the outer solar system
- D) there has been much controversy about the geological features of Mars
- E) **it has been suggested that Jupiter's moon Europa may have liquid water on it**

(Üstten 4. satır) **As one of the four satellites of Jupiter, discovered by Galileo in 1610, Europa is now believed to have water in a liquid state,...**

Galileo tarafından 1670 yılında keşfedilen Jupiter'in dört uydusundan biri olan Europa'nın, sıvı bir halde suyunun olduğuna inanılıyor,...

84. It is stated in the passage that currently Mars ----.

- A) has been established as the only planet with a vast amount of water under its surface
- B) is being fully explored because, as a planet, it is so close to the Earth
- C) has been partially studied, and so it still maintains its mystery as a planet
- D) has been the main focus of the scientific search for extraterrestrial life
- E) and Europa provide a great deal of evidence for a better understanding of the solar system

(Üstten 4. satır) ...especially with increasing evidence for occasional liquid water, many are looking there for
the first signs of extraterrestrial life.

...özellikle gittikçe artan geçici sıvı durumdaki su kanıtlarıyla, birçok kişi (bilimadamlarından söz ediyor)
uzaydaki yaşamın kanıtları için ilk oraya bakıyor.

85. According to the passage, it is hoped that ----.

- A) the amount of liquid water on Mars will be sufficient for life on the planet
- B) in the future only Europa will become man's new home in the universe
- C) one day Earth-like life will be discovered outside our own planet
- D) living beings will be found on one of Jupiter's satellites
- E) the search for extraterrestrial life in the universe will never be disrupted

(Üstten 2. satır) ...the anticipated discovery of life elsewhere.

...başka yerlerde beklenen hayatın keşfi.

86. In this passage, the author points out that ----.

- A) most societies in the world today are still very primitive
- B) in primitive societies, words are often felt to embody the idea they express
- C) the unsophisticated are no less intelligent than the sophisticated
- D) Tibetan peasants should not be regarded as primitive
- E) the Tibetan peasant does not really believe that the prayer-wheel can do any good

(1. ve 2. satır) In many primitive communities...his name is believed to contain within it something of himself,

Birçok ilkel toplumda...isminin kendisinden bir şeyler içerdiğine inanılıyordu.

87. As we understand from the passage, an underlying belief behind the Tibetan prayer-wheel is that ----.

- A) for a prayer to be answered, it must be repeated many times
- B) man can achieve nothing without the help of stronger powers
- C) man is powerless against the forces of evil
- D) human effort can achieve almost anything
- E) the forces of nature must never be opposed

(Üstten 5. satır) If, thinks the Tibetan peasant, a prayer uttered once does some good, then the same prayer uttered many times will do more good.

Tibetli köylü, eğer dua eden kişinin adının bir kere söylenirse bunun iyi bir şeylere yol açacağına, daha sonra aynı duanın defalarca söylenmesinin daha çok iyi şeylere yol açacağına inanır.

88. The author uses the example of the Tibetan prayer-wheel to ----.

- A) show that all religions are fundamentally alike
- B) demonstrate how unrealistic primitive peoples are
- C) illustrate just how powerful words are felt to be in primitive societies
- D) show how inventive primitive peoples are
- E) show how unique the natives of Tibet are

(Üstten 4. satır) A remarkably matter-of-fact practical application of it occurs even in the present day in the Tibetan prayer-wheel.

Bunun kayda değer önemli bir uygulaması, günümüzde bile Tibet dualarında ortaya çıkmaktadır.

89. It is clear from the passage that, **among primitive societies**, it is generally believed that **a man's name** ----.

- A) should be constantly repeated
- B) has a wholesome effect upon his life
- C) will bring calamity to those who use it
- D) should only be spoken under appropriate circumstances
- E) is of little importance as it is so rarely used

(ilk satır) **In many primitive communities there is a taboo on mentioning a man's name except in certain special circumstances, ...**

Birçok ilkel toplumda özel durumlar dışında bir insanın isminden bahsedilmesi ile ilgili bir tabu vardır,...

90. We can conclude from the passage that the Tibetan peasant ----.

- A) is not tolerant of the religious beliefs of others
- B) bears no resemblance to other primitive peasants
- C) never calls any member of his family by name
- D) is not deeply religious and does not treat his religion seriously
- E) **though primitive – has a very practical attitude towards life**

(Altın 3. satır) **..employs the water of a mountain stream to turn it all day long, instead of wastefully employing his own lungs and lips to say it again and again.**

..boşu boşuna kendi ciğerlerini ve dudaklarını tekrar tekrar kullanmak yerine, bütün gün onu döndürmek için dağdan gelen derenin suyunu kullanır. (pratiklik)

91. The author maintains that, **when dial clocks go out of use and only digitals are used,** ----.

- A) the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise" will cease to carry any meaning
- B) people will continue to use the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise" on a regular basis
- C) it will be quite confusing for everyone to tell the time right away
- D) most people will wonder about the meanings of the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise"
- E) it will certainly be a major technological change unprecedented in the past

(Altın 2. satır) **But if dial clocks disappear, so will the meaning of those words for anyone who has never stared at anything but digitals.**

Fakat eğer analog saatler yok olursa, dijital saatlerden başka bir şey görmemiş herhangi biri için bunların (analog saatlerin) sözcüklerinin anlamları da kaybolacak.

92. It is pointed out in the passage that **the use of the clock dial** ----.

- A) is no longer practical since one is often confused about the meaning of the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise"
- B) was most popular in the seventeenth century but has since lost its importance
- C) is still widely used despite the technological progress in the manufacture of digital clocks
- D) has improved enormously since the seventeenth century due to advances in technology
- E) has a very long history though at present it is becoming less and less popular

(İlk satır) **...the clock dial, which has existed in its present form since the seventeenth century and in earlier forms since ancient times, is on its way out.**

...şu anki şekliyle on yedinci yüzyıldan beri, eski şekliyle antik zamanlardan beri mevcut olan analog saatler yok olma yolundadır.

93. In the passage, the author admits that digital clocks, compared with dial clocks, ----.

- A) have a number of drawbacks which make their use rather restricted
- B) can, in the long run, be replaced by technologically new and more efficient clocks
- C) are technologically more advanced and tell time very precisely
- D) do not seem to have much efficiency and easily break down
- E) have ceased to be in widespread use due to some inexplicable technological shortcomings

(Üstten 4. satır) **You will no longer have to interpret the meaning of "the big hand on the eleven and the little hand on the five." Your digital clock will tell you at once that it is 4:55.**

Artık "yelkovan onbirde akrep beşte" nin anlamını yorumlamak zorunda kalmayacaksınız. Dijital saat anında 4:55 olduğunu gösterecektir.

94. The author asserts that **people** ----.

- A) are not aware of the fact that in antiquity time was completely disregarded
- B) do not seem to be concerned about "the loss" that the replacement of dial clocks by digitals will cause
- C) can also define their position accurately by using digital clocks
- D) today have a growing interest in dial clocks and value them very much
- E) have already stopped using the words "clockwise" and "counter-clockwise" to indicate directions

(Üstten 5. satır) **And yet there will be a loss in the conversion of dial to digital, and no one seems to be worrying about it.**

Ve fakat analogun dijitalle dönüşmesinden dolayı bir kayıp olacak ve hiç kimse bundan ötürü kaygılı görünmüyor.

95. As has been pointed out in the passage, **the word "clockwise"** ----.

- A) first came into use in the seventeenth century
- B) is used only in conjunction with the word "counter-clockwise"
- C) can also be used with reference to a digital clock
- D) signifies the direction in which the hands of a dial clock move
- E) has no meaning unless it is used with reference to a dial clock

(Altan 4. satır) **Clockwise is the normal turning direction of the hands of a clock, ...**

Saat yönü saat kollarının (yelkovan, akrep) normal dönüş yönüdür,...

96. It is clear from the passage that, **with the growing economic involvement of China and India in Africa,** ----.

- A) the British economic and political interests in the region can only be maintained through more investments by Britain
- B) the Western superpowers have apparently lost their political influence in the region
- C) **this continent has clearly been gaining in importance**
- E) the Euro-American collaboration in the region will inevitably come to an end
- D) regional governments have begun to introduce radical measures for the improvement of the economy

(Alttan 4. satır) ... , the emergence of the Asian superpowers, themselves once in the sphere of British imperialism, as investors and trading partners in Africa, seems to offer an opportunity of shaking the "marginalisation" into which most African countries have fallen...

...bir zamanlar kendileri de İngiliz empreyalizminin etki alanında olan Asya' nın süper güçlerinin Afrika' da ticaret ortağı olarak ortaya çıkmaları birçok Afrika ülkesinin içine düştüğü "marjinelleştirme" nin sarsılması için bir fırsat gibi görünüyor... (Bu da bölgede rakabetin geliştiğini gösteriyor.)

97. According to the passage, **it is China, more than India, that** ----.

- A) has historically resisted British imperialism in order to safeguard its own interests in Africa
- B) **is in the fore front in Africa as a leading investor and trading partner**
- C) was extremely pleased with the collapse of the Soviet bloc in 1989
- D) has attached much importance to the views of the Western media
- E) has been most influenced in its ideology by the French Revolution

(Üstten 5. satır) Besides China, India is also increasingly mentioned as a new source of large-scale investments in Africa.

Çin'in yanı sıra Hindistandan da Afrika' da gittikçe yüksek ölçekli yatırımların yeni bir kaynağı olarak bahsedilmeye başlandı. **(Buna göre Çin daha önemli bir aktördür sonucunu çıkarabiliriz, çünkü aktörlüğü daha eskiye dayanıyor.)**

98. The author points out that, **historically, Africa** ----.

- A) has always been on good terms with China, especially since the time of Chou-En Lai
- B) has always played a central role in world politics and economic rivalry
- C) was completely colonized by Britain but, later, came under the Soviet political influence
- D) **has always been subject to the European and American political hegemony**
- E) has suffered a great deal from British economic exploitation and political hegemony

(Üstten 4. satır) ...historical Euro-American ascendancy in African politics...

...Afrika politikasında tarihsel Avrupa-Amerika egemenliği...

99. One understands from the passage that the author ----.

- A) is not yet sure of the possible consequences of China's economic and political ascendancy in Africa
- B) is much impressed by the widespread political improvement in Africa that has been ushered in by China
- C) displays a hostile attitude towards the Euro-American ascendancy in Africa today
- D) is particularly interested in Chou-En Lai's ideas and policies with regard to Africa
- E) is very biased in his assessment of the Chinese and Indian policies concerning the future of Africa

(Üstten 4. satır) ...that it is "too soon to tell" what the outcome of the Chinese love affair in Africa will be.
...Çin' in Afrikada'ki aşk ilişkilerinin sonucunun ne olacağını "söylemek için çok erken".

100. It is indicated in the passage that, although China and India have become economically and politically most powerful in Asia, ----.

- A) they have failed to make an impact on African politics
- B) their influence throughout the world is confined to Africa
- C) they were themselves, in fact, colonized and exploited by Britain in the past
- D) they have still to upgrade themselves in order to be able to contribute to the improvement of life in most African countries
- E) their rivalry in Africa has undermined their struggle against the Euro-American alliance

(Alttan 4. satır) ...the Asian superpowers, themselves once in the sphere of British imperialism,...
...bir zamanlar kendileri de İngiliz empreyalizminin etki alanında olan Asya'nın süper güçleri...