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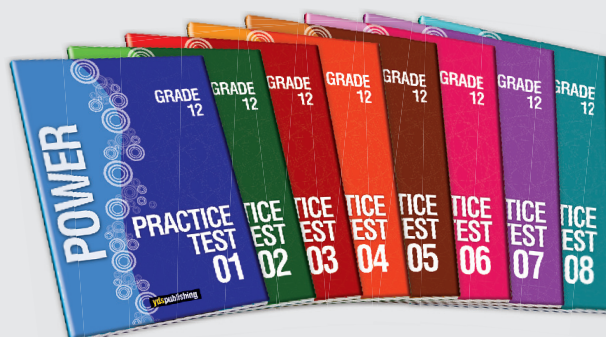
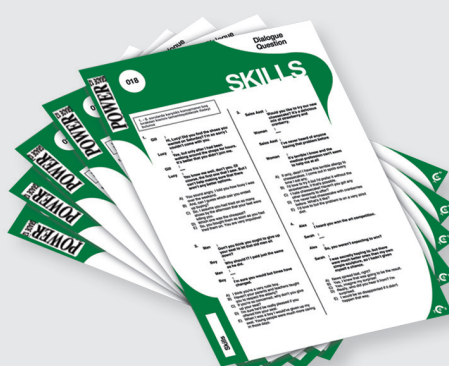
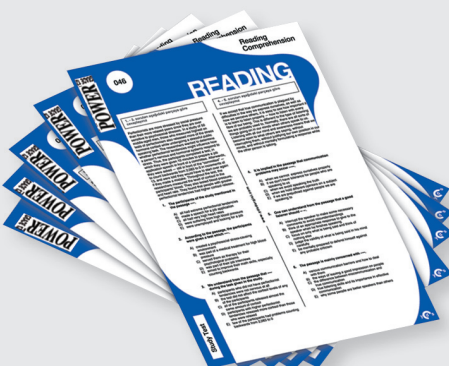
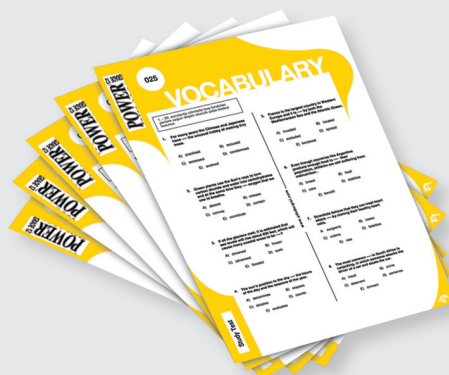
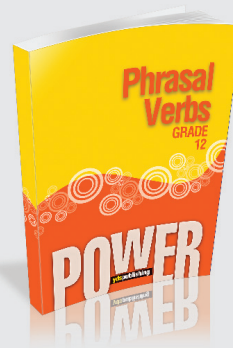
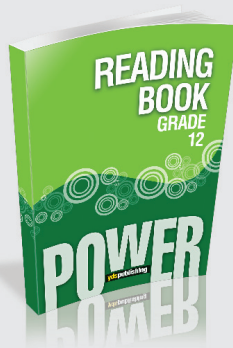
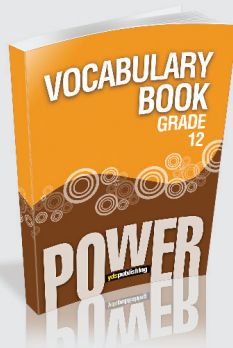
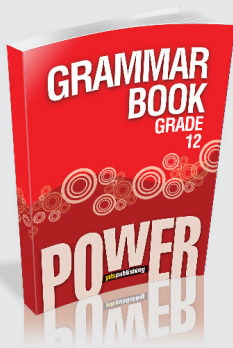


Power Grade 12 setimiz, 12. sınıf öğrencilerinin ve mezunların YKS-DİL'e yönelik yayın gereksinimlerini tümüyle karşılayacak şekilde hazırlanmıştır.

- Toplamda 5.062 özgün soru
- 4 adet kitap
- 92 adet yaprak test
- 8 adet deneme sınavı kitapçığı

bulunmaktadır.

**FREE
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SET
GRADE 12**



GRAMMAR BOOK GRADE 12



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PRONOUNS

1

İsimlerin yerine kullanılan sözcüklere “**pronoun**” (zamir) denir. Zamirler cümle içinde kullanıldıkları yere ve işlevlerine göre değişik adlar alırlar.

Personal Pronouns		Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
Subject	Object			
I you he she it we you they	me you him her it us you them	my your his her its our your their	mine yours his hers -- ours yours theirs	myself yourself himself herself itself ourselves yourselves themselves

PERSONAL PRONOUNS - I, me ... etc.

“Personal pronouns” (şahıs zamirleri) cümlede özne ya da nesnenin yerine kullanılır. Öznenin yerine kullanılan şahıs zamirlerine “subject pronouns” (özne zamiri), nesnenin yerine kullanılan şahıs zamirlerine ise “object pronouns” (nesne zamiri) denir.

Subject Pronouns – I, you ... etc.

- “Subject Pronouns” cümlede özne görevinde olan isimlerin ya da isim gruplarının yerine kullanılır.

Laura hasn't called me for a long time. I wonder what **she** is doing.
Most of the students are nervous about the exam. **They** think it will be difficult.

- Ülkelerden ve gemi isimlerinden söz ederken “she” özne zamiri kullanılabilir ancak modern İngilizce’de genellikle “it” tercih edilmektedir.

Titanic sank when **she** / **it** hit an iceberg on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York on 15 April, 1912.

- “It” zamininin farklı kullanımları vardır.

- a. Genellikle hayvanlardan söz ederken “it” özne zamiri kullanılır. Ancak sözü geçen hayvan insan özelliklerini taşıyorsa, ev hayvanı ya da bir hikaye kahramanı ise, “he / she” zamirlerinin kullanımına da rastlamak mümkündür.

*Don't get too close to that dog. **It** may hurt you.*

*My cat's name is Boncuk. **She** is a very friendly cat.
Karabaş is a very intelligent dog. **He** can go and get the ball even if I throw it far away.*

- b. “It” zamiri bir nesne ya da durum için kullanılır.

*Whose coat is this? **It**'s very nice.
He suggested going by plane, but **it** is very costly.*

c. Kimliğini bilmediğimiz zaman insanlar için de “it” kullanılır.

*Who is calling? **It's** Peter.*
*Is that Liz over there? No, **it** isn't Liz. **It's** Sue.*

d. Zaman, hava, mesafeden söz ederken “it” kullanılır.

***It's** 10 pm. You have to go to bed.*
***It** was very hot and sunny yesterday.*
*How long does **it** take you to get to school? **It** takes about half an hour.*
***It's** about 350 kilometers from Ankara to Istanbul.*

e. “to + infinitive” ve “that clause” yapılarıyla kullanılır.

***It** is nice to be here.*
***It** is easy to criticize people.*
***It's** a pity that you can't come to the concert with us tonight.*

f. “It is me / I” + relative clause

It is + object pronoun + that (very informal)

***It's** me that needs your help, not Jane.*

It is + subject pronoun + who (very formal)

***It** is I who need your help, not Jane.*

Eğer çok “formal” veya “informal” olmaktan kaçınmak istiyorsak aynı ifadeyi aşağıdaki kalıpla da verebiliriz.

*Jack was **the person / the one** who told the girls our secret .*

g. Çoğul isimlerle de “it” kullanımı vardır.

***It** is engineers that this company needs, not architects.*

h. “It” zamirinin arkasından genellikle “be” fiili kullanılmasına rağmen surprise, “frighten” gibi reaksiyon ifade eden fiiller ya da “seem, appear” gibi gözlem, sonuç ifade eden fiiller kullanılabilir.

***It** surprised everyone that Ahmet got the highest grade in class.*
***It** really frightened the little boy to see the big dog running towards him.*
***It** seems there is nothing we can do about this problem.*

Object Pronouns - me, him ... etc.

- Object Pronouns cümlede nesne görevinde olan isimlerin ya da isim gruplarının yerine kullanılır.

***The football player** protested when the referee showed **him** a red card.*
***The girls** are playing in the garden. Please tell **them** to come inside.*
*If you have filled out **the form**, you can take **it** to the human resources manager.*

- Edatların (prepositions) arkasından genellikle “object pronoun” kullanılır.

*Look! Ann has bought a present **for us**.
Don't go shopping **without me**.*

- “As” ve “than” sözcükleriyle yapılan karşılaştırma (comparative) yapılarında genellikle object pronoun kullanılır.

*Jill is not as tall as **me**.
Both of my sisters are older than **him**.*

DİKKAT! Bu yapılarda subject pronoun kullanıldığında, genellikle subject pronoun'dan sonra yardımcı fiil gelir.

*Jill is not as tall as **I am**.
Tom is more worried about his pronunciation than **she is**.*

- Eğer bir personal pronoun kendi başına kullanılıyorsa genellikle object pronoun kullanılır.

*A: I feel hungry.
B: **Me** too.*

*A: Who broke this vase?
B: **Them**, not **us**.*

*A: Who left all these books on the floor?
B: **Him**, not **me**.*

DİKKAT! Bu yapılarda cevap subject pronoun ile verilirse, zamirden sonra yardımcı fiil kullanılmalıdır.

*A: Who left all these books on the floor?
B: **I didn't. He did**.*

- Object pronoun olarak “it”, “love, hate” gibi beğeni belirten fiillerin arkasından gelebilir.

*My parents love **it** that we have moved to a house close to them.
I hate **it** when they ask me personal questions.*

- find / make / think etc. + it + adjective

*I find **it** strange that you want to move to the countryside although you have a good job here.
The loud music made **it** difficult for me to concentrate on my work.*

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES and POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Subject Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronouns
I You He She It We You They	my your his her its our your their	mine yours his hers -- ours yours theirs

Possessive adjectives – my, your ... etc.

- Possessive adjectives (iyelik sıfatları) sözü geçen nesnenin kime ait olduğunu gösterir ve ismin ya da isim gruplarının önüne gelir. İyelik belirten “s” ekinin verdiği anlamı verirler.

*It is John's book. = It is **his** book.*
*They are my friends' bikes. = They are **their** bikes.*

***Dave** declared **his** love for Jane at a crowded football match.*
*When filming an action movie, **many actors** insist on doing **their** own stunts.*

DİKKAT! Possessive Adjectives, “the, a/an, this” gibi diğer belirleyicilerle (determiners) kullanılmaz.

*Where did you park **the** car? / Where did you park **your** car?*
*Where did you park **the your** car? kullanımı **YANLIŞTIR.***

- Bir şeyin sözü geçen kişiye ait olduğunu vurgulamak için possessive adjective’lerden sonra “own” kelimesi kullanılır.

*Sam has **his own** computer, so he doesn't need to use this one.*
*I'm fed up with paying rent. One day I hope to have **my own** house.*

Possessive pronouns – mine, yours ... etc.

- Possessive pronouns da possessive adjectives gibi sözü geçen nesnenin kime ait olduğunu gösterir. Ancak arkalarından isim gelmez.

***Our house** is in the city centre, but **theirs** is in the countryside.*
*This is **Mr Brown's office**. **Mine** is on the upper floor.*

- “A, some, many” gibi belirleyicilerden sonra gelen “of ” edatından sonra possessive pronoun kullanılır.

*Cem is a friend of **theirs**. (one of their friends)
Last Sunday, I went hiking with some friends of **mine**.
They played the entire new album, but also introduced me to some songs of **theirs** that I hadn't heard before.*

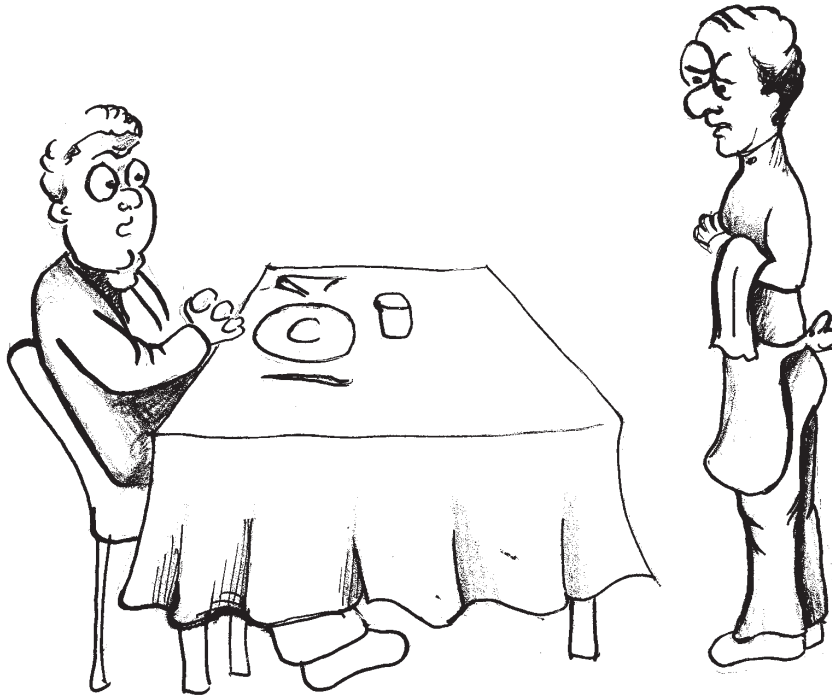
DİKKAT! Yukarıdaki cümlelerde possessive pronoun yerine possessive adjective ya da object pronoun kullanılmaz.

*Cem is a friend of their / them. kullanımı **YANLIŞTIR**.*

- Bazı durumlarda possessive pronoun yerine object pronoun kullanılabilir. Ancak bu durumda anlam değişir.

*These are some photographs **of me** when I was 3 years old.
(Bunlar benim 3 yaşındaki bazı fotoğraflarım.)*

*These are some photographs **of mine** which I took when I was in Paris.
(Bunlar Paris'teyken çektiğim bazı fotoğraflar.)*



*Customer: This restaurant must have a very clean kitchen
Waiter: Thank you, sir. How do you know?
Customer: Everything tastes like soap.*

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Subject Pronoun	Reflexive Pronouns
I you he she it we you they	myself yourself himself herself itself ourselves yourselves themselves

- Reflexive pronouns (dönüşümlü zamirler), “kendim, kendisi” gibi anlamlar verirler ve cümlelerin öznesi ile nesnesinin aynı olduğu durumlarda kullanılırlar.

*I fell off my bicycle and hurt **myself**.
She bought **herself** a nice pair of jeans.*

- Özne ile nesnenin farklı olduğu durumlarda object pronoun kullanılır.

*When the policeman came in, the gunman shot **him**. (him = the policeman)
(Polis içeri girdiğinde tetikçi **onu** vurdu.)
When the policeman came in, the gunman shot **himself**. (himself = the gunman)
(Polis içeri girdiğinde tetikçi **kendini** vurdu.)*

- Reflexive pronouns, vurgulama ve anlamı kuvvetlendirme amacıyla da kullanılır.

*You don't need my help with your homework. You can do it **yourself**.
They **themselves** built this house.*

- “by + -self (-selves)” “tek başına”, “kendi başına” “yardımsız” anlamına gelir.

*He went on holiday **by himself**. (alone)
Children can not stay home **by themselves**. (on their own)*

- Reflexive pronouns, edatlardan sonra kullanılır, ancak yer belirten edatlardan sonra object pronoun kullanmak gerekir.

*The children looked at **themselves** in the mirror and laughed.
Mary is not old enough to look after **herself**.
Nancy put the bag beside **her**. (beside herself kullanımı **YANLIŞTIR**.)*

- Reflexive pronoun'larla genellikle kullanılan deyimler:

*We **enjoyed ourselves** at the concert last night.
Please **help yourself** to the cookies.
He told me to sit down and **make myself at home** while he made us some coffee.
Those kids should learn how to **behave themselves**.*

DİKKAT! Türkçe'deki kullanımdan farklı olarak, “feel” fiili reflexive pronoun ile kullanılmaz.

*When I found out that I passed the exam, **I felt** great. (I felt myself great. kullanımı **YANLIŞTIR**.)*

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

	Singular	Plural
Near	this	these
Far	that	those

- Demonstrative Pronouns, işaret zamirleridir. Yakınıımızdaki nesneleri işaret ederken “this” ve “these”, uzağıımızdaki nesneleri işaret ederken “that” ve “those” işaret zamirlerini kullanırız.
- “This” ve “that” tekil isimlerle, “these” ve “those” çoğul isimlerle kullanılır.

This is my house.
That is our car over there.
These are my colleagues in.
Those are beautiful flowers in the next field.

- İşaret zamirleri cümlede özne ya da nesne durumunda bulunabilirler.

These are too expensive. I want to have a look at **those**.

- Aşağıdaki durumlarda “this / these / that / those” kişiler için de kullanılabilir.

a. Kişileri birbirleriyle tanıştıırken:

A: **This** is Ann Wilson, and **these** are her daughters.
B: Nice to meet you.

b. Kişilerin kim olduğunu anlatırken.

Who are those people over there? **That**'s Mr Brown, and **those** are his grandchildren.
Who are these people in the photograph? **This** is Mr. Brown, and **these** are his grandchildren.

- Demonstrative pronouns zaman içinde yakınlık ve uzaklık belirtmek için de kullanılırlar.

The next question is **this**: who is going to buy the tickets?
These are the best days of your life. Try to enjoy them.
“John got a scholarship.” “Really, when did **that** happen?”
Those were the worst days of my life. I don't want to even remember them.

- “Those”, “the people” ya da “the ones” anlamında da kullanılır.

Those who are going to take the test should be at school at 9 o'clock.

- “That of / Those of”, cümlede daha önce bahsedilmiş bir ismi ya da isimleri yeniden tekrarlamamak için kullanılabilir. Tekil bir isim yerine “that of”, çoğul bir isim yerine “those of” yapısı kullanılır.

A chimpanzee's intelligence is much greater than **that of** a cat.
(than the intelligence of a cat)

Many laws in Turkey differ from **those of** the United States.
(the laws of the United States)

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Person	Thing	Place
everyone / everybody anyone / anybody someone / somebody no one / nobody	everything anything something nothing	everywhere anywhere somewhere nowhere

- Indefinite Pronouns (Belgisiz zamirler) tekil fiille kullanılır.

*It is a beautiful day, and **everybody** is going to the beach.
Something was wrong with the network, so we couldn't get connected to the Internet.*

- Şahıs gösteren belgisiz zamirler (Everyone, Someone ... etc.) özne olarak kullanıldıklarında, bunlara gönderme yapan zamirler tekil ya da çoğul olabilir.

***Everyone** is having **his/her** lunch.
Everyone is having **their** lunch.
Someone has left **his/her** umbrella here.
Someone has left **their** umbrella here.*

Everyone, Everybody, Everything, Everywhere

- “Herkes, her şey, her yer” anlamına gelen bu zamirler, olumlu, olumsuz ve soru cümlelerinde kullanılabilir.

*I am very happy. **Everybody** I invited is coming to my birthday party.
I looked **everywhere** but couldn't find my car keys.
Have you finished **everything** you need to do for today?*

Someone, Somebody, Something, Somewhere

- “Birisi, bir şey, bir yer” anlamlarına gelen bu zamirler, genellikle olumlu cümlelerde kullanılır.

*I am looking for **someone** who speaks French.
This bag is too small. I need **something** bigger than this one.*

- “Something”, rica (request) ve teklif (offer) anlamları taşıyan soru cümlelerinde de kullanılabilir.

*Would you like **something** to drink?
Can I ask you **something**?*

Anyone, Anybody, Anything, Anywhere

- “Any” ile başlayan belgisiz zamirler olumsuz cümlelerde kullanıldıkları zaman “hiç” anlamını verirler ve bu kullanımda cümle başında özne olarak bulunamazlar. Olumlu cümlelerde “any” ifadesi “herhangi bir” anlamına gelir ve cümle başında özne olarak kullanılabilir.

*I don't understand **anything** from this reading passage.
Anyone can do this puzzle since it is very easy.
I haven't seen your book **anywhere**.
Anywhere is better than this crowded and noisy café.*

No one, Nobody, Nothing, Nowhere

- “Hiç kimse, hiçbir şey, hiçbir yer” anlamlarına gelen bu zamirler olumlu cümlelerde kullanılırlar, ancak olumsuz anlam verirler.

*I haven't seen **anybody** in the room. = I have seen **nobody** in the room.
Nobody has told me about your illness.*

DİKKAT ! “Nowhere” cümle başında kullanılırsa, cümle devrik yapıda olur (inversion).

***Nowhere** have I seen such a beautiful beach.*

- Bir cümle içerisinde “no” ile verilen olumsuzluk yapısı “any” ile başlayan bir yapıyla devam edebilir.

***Nobody** told me **anything** about the exam. (Nobody told me nothing. **YANLIŞTIR.**)*

Indefinite Pronouns + Else

“Bir diğeri, bir başkası, farklı bir tanesi” anlamlarını vermek için indefinite pronoun’ların arkasından “else” ifadesi kullanılır.

***Everybody else** has agreed to go on a picnic except you.
If it doesn't work, try **something else** to open the case.*

Indefinite Pronouns + Adjective

- Belgisiz zamirlerle bir sıfat kullanılıyorsa, sıfat belgisiz zamirin arkasına gelir.

*I learned **nothing new** from that book.
Let's go **somewhere quieter**. It's too noisy here.*

OTHER INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

- “Quantifier” adı verilen “all, some, both, each” gibi bazı sözcükler de cümlede zamir olarak kullanılabilir.

one / each / either / neither / enough

- Bu zamirler her zaman tekil fiil ile kullanılır.

*I bought two new dresses. **One** is red and the other is blue.
I have five students in my international summer course. **Each** is from a different country.
You can make rice or spaghetti. **Either** is fine with me.
Two suggestions were made, but **neither** was good enough.
I have some money with me, but I don't have **enough** to eat at that restaurant.*

both / few / several / many

- Bu zamirler her zaman çoğul fiil ile kullanılır.

*The match between England and Germany will definitely be exciting. **Both** have equal chance.
10 people were killed, and **many** were injured when the bomb exploded.
At least 22 people have been killed, and **several** are missing after landslides triggered by heavy rains.
Lots of people participate in the Eurasia Marathon, but **few** can make it to the finish line.*

all / most / some / any / none

- Bu zamirler uncountable (sayılamayan) isimlerle tekil fiil ile, countable (sayılabilir) isimlerle çoğul fiil ile kullanılır.

*There are ten applicants waiting to be interviewed and **all look** very nervous.
Most of what she told me **has turned** out to be false.
On Sundays, few shops are open. **Most are** closed.
Some say global warming is not a serious problem.
I wish I could offer you some cake, but there **is none** left.*

GENERIC PRONOUNS

One / You

- Bu zamirler insanlardan genel anlamda söz edilmek istendiğinde kullanılır. “One” kullanımı resmi dilde, “you” ise konuşma dilinde daha yaygındır.

*If **one** wants to be a good parent, **one** should be patient with children.
You can't learn a language in just four weeks. (Buradaki “**you**” özellikle “sen” anlamında değil, “herhangi biri” anlamındadır.)*

DİKKAT! Genel anlamda insanlar için geçerli kurallardan değil, spesifik durumlardan söz ederken “one / you” kullanılmaz.

***One / You** should knock before going into somebody's room. (Genel kural)
Somebody is knocking at the door. (**One** is knocking – **YANLIŞTIR.**)*

- “One / you” cümlede özne ya da nesne görevi görür. “One’s / your” (possessive) ve “oneself / yourself” (reflexive) halleri vardır.

***One / You** should never lose **one's / your** temper while speaking with a young child.
Before choosing a career, **one / you** should ask **oneself / yourself** what interests **one / you** most.*

- “Informal” dilde cümlelerin başında kullanılan “one” a atıf yapmak için “he, him, his, himself” kullanımı daha yaygındır.

*One cannot succeed unless **he** tries hard. (informal)
One cannot succeed unless **one** tries hard. (formal)*

They

- “One / You” kadar geniş bir genelleme ifade etmez. Çoğunlukla, belirgin ancak pek çok üyeleri olan bir gruba atıf yapar (komşular, otoriteler, vb.) Bizim dışımızdaki diğer insanlardan bahsederken kullanılır.

***They** are going to build a shopping mall in place of these old houses.
They have recently increased the taxes on tobacco.*

DİKKAT: “They say”, “people say” anlamında kullanılır.

***They say** Bob's son has been involved in a crime.*

We

- Bir fikri kişisellikten çıkarmak ve daha genel olarak ifade etmek için “I” yerine “we” kullanılabilir.

*When **we** think of addiction, **we** usually think about issues such as alcoholic drinks or drugs.*

SUBSTITUTION

One / Ones

- “One” sayılabilir tekil ismin yerine, “ones” sayılabilir çoğul ismin yerine kullanılır.

*Which book is yours? The **one** with a blue cover. (one = book)
I like green apples better than red **ones**. (ones = apples)*

- “A/an, my/your ... etc., some, any, both” ve sayıların hemen arkasından “one / ones” kullanılmaz. Ancak araya sıfat girerse “one / ones” kullanımı mümkündür.

*I'm looking for a coat, but I can't find **a nice one**. (NOT a one)
Most of the books were quite expensive, but I managed to pick **two cheap ones**.
(NOT two ones)
This is your course book, and the one on the desk is **mine**. (NOT my one)*

- “The, this, that, these, those, each, another, which” ya da superlative adjective'den sonra “one / ones” kullanılabilir ancak zorunlu değildir.

*If these exercises are too difficult for you, try **this (one)**.
I tried all three coats and **each (one)** was too big for me.
I have already watched this DVD. Can we rent **another (one)**?
Two of these shirts are for you. **Which (ones)** do you like?
The last paragraph was the most **difficult (one)**.*

one or it

- “One” bir nesneden genel olarak söz ederken “it” ise daha önceden tanımlanmış belirli bir nesneye gönderme yapmak için kullanılır.

*I haven't got a passport, and I need **one** to travel abroad.*

*A: Have you seen my passport anywhere?
B: Yes, I saw **it** in your drawer.*

one of

- “One of” yapısından sonra çoğul bir isim gelir. Bu çoğul ismin başına “the, my, those” gibi bir belirleyici gelmesi zorunludur. “One of” yapısından sonraki özne-fiil uyumuna dikkat etmek gerekir. Bu yapıdan sonraki fiil tekil olmalıdır.

***One of my friends is** going abroad for his college education.
Clare **is one of the tallest girls** in our class.*

FORMS OF 'OTHER'

another

- “Another” sıfat ya da zamir olarak tekil isimler için kullanılır ve “bir diğeri, bir başkası” anlamına gelir.

*This skirt is too small for me. Can I try **another** size? (sıfat olarak kullanımı)*
*One of the students was writing on the board; **another** was looking out of the window when the teacher came in. (zamir olarak kullanımı)*

other / others

- Belirtisiz nesne durumundaki çoğul isimlerle “other” sıfat, “others” zamir olarak kullanılır.

*Kathy is a very selfish girl. She never thinks of **other people**. (diğer insanları – sıfat)*
*Kathy is a very selfish girl. She never thinks of **others**. (Diğerlerini – zamir)*
*Some people relax by listening to music, **others** relax by spending time with friends. (diğerleri – zamir)*

- “Some, any, no, many” gibi miktar bildiren belirleyicilerle birlikte “other(s)” kullanılabilir.

*These bananas are too ripe. Do you have **any others**?*
*I can't come tomorrow night. I'll see you **some other** time.*

the other / the others

- Belirli sayıdaki kişi veya şeylerden söz ederken, sonuncuyu ya da geri kalanı ifade etmek için, “diğer”, “diğeri” ya da “diğerleri” anlamında kullanılır. “The other” tekil isimlerin yerine hem sıfat hem de zamir olarak kullanılır. “The others” her zaman zamirdir.

*There are three cars in the parking lot. Two of them are blue and **the other** is black. (diğeri: zamir)*
*The man was waiting on **the other** side of the street. (diğer taraf: sıfat)*
*In the staff meeting only a few members supported the manager's new project; all **the other members** rejected it. (diğer üyeler: sıfat)*
*Five students took the test. Three of them passed and **the others** failed. (diğerleri: zamir)*

every other

- Bir eylemin belirli bir süreç içerisinde bir defa atlanarak gerçekleştiğini anlatır. “Gün aşırı”, “iki günde bir” gibi anlamlar taşır. “Every other” dan sonra tekil isim gelir.

*I go jogging **every other day**. (Gün aşırı koşmaya giderim.)*

one after another / one after the other

- Bu ifadeler “sırayla, teker teker” anlamlarını verirler.

*Small businesses have been collapsing **one after another**.*
*She ate **one** chocolate **after the other** until the box was empty.*

each other / one another

- Çoğunlukla anlamca aynıdırlar ve aynı şekilde kullanılırlar. Ancak “each other” genellikle iki kişiden, “one another” ise daha büyük bir gruptan söz ederken kullanılır.

*On their wedding day Mary and John gave **each other** gold rings.
The students in this classroom cooperate with **one another**.*

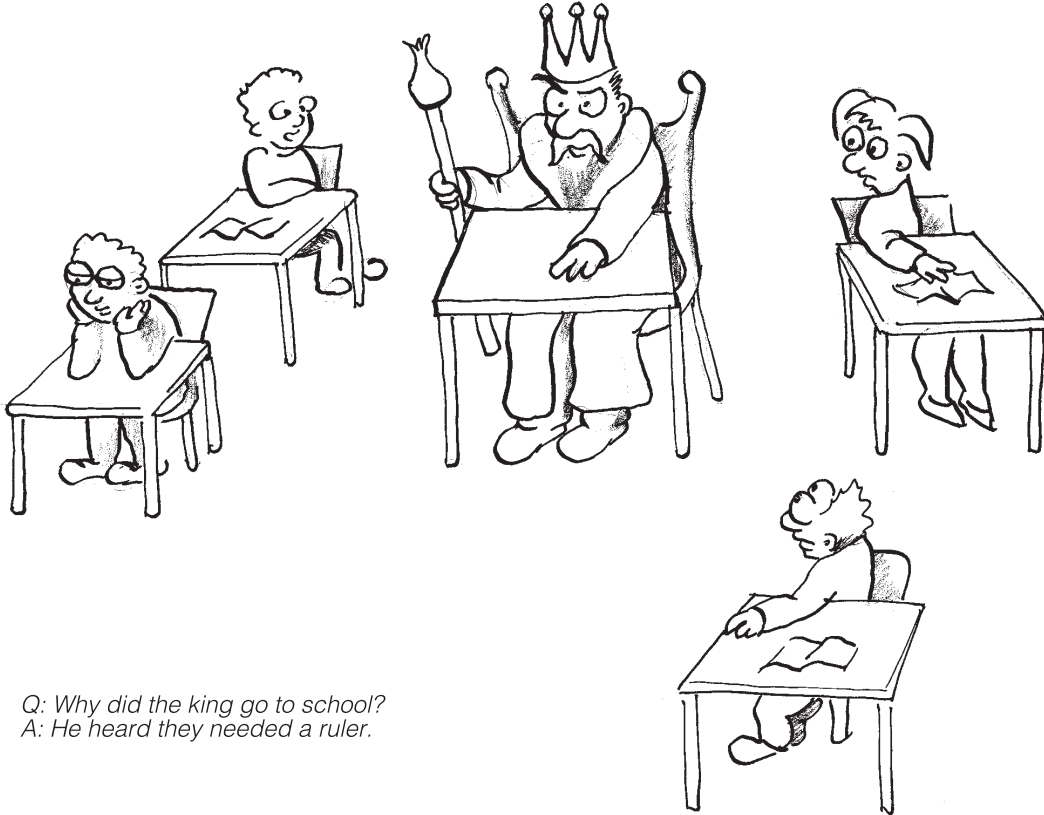
- Her iki ifadenin de “possessive” (iyelik) formları vardır; “each other’s ve one another’s”.

*Tom and Bill wrote down **each other’s** / **one another’s** numbers.*

each other / themselves

- “Each other”, “birbirlerini, birbirlerine”, “themselves” ise “kendilerini, kendilerine” anlamlarına gelir.

*The students introduced **themselves**. (Öğrenciler kendilerini tanıttı.)
The students introduced **each other**. (Öğrenciler birbirlerini tanıttı.)*



PRONOUNS

TEST 1

1. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. If I had known ---- was Jim calling to apologize to ----, I would never have answered the phone.
A) she / us
B) he / we
C) this / my
D) that / him
E) it / me
2. ---- who believes ---- have been infected with the deadly virus must seek urgent medical examination.
A) Someone / he
B) One / these
C) Anyone / they
D) Everybody / one
E) Those / they
3. In spite of having been told not to go to work for a few days, ---- did exactly ----.
A) he / that
B) they / another
C) one / one another
D) she / those
E) I / its
4. During ---- collapse, the company was closing one branch after ----.
A) - / other
B) that / it
C) their / other
D) its / the other
E) it's / others
5. As we don't have a summer house ----, we rent ---- for our summer holiday every year.
A) of our own / one
B) by ourselves / it
C) ours / them
D) of us / it
E) on our own / us
6. '---- will one day belong to you,' said his father during ---- drive through the farm.
A) All of this / one's
B) Everything / theirs
C) This all / their
D) Those all / its
E) The whole / both of them
7. I knew ---- of the people at the reception, but by the end of it, I had been introduced to ---- of them.
A) all / nearly all
B) only the one / the whole
C) a little / most
D) most / none
E) none / almost all
8. Melinda was shocked to see that there was close to ---- in ---- fridge.
A) any / its
B) nothing / her
C) anything / their
D) none / hers
E) all / the

9. If ---- fails to do the job too, I can't think of ---- that we could try.

- A) this / anything else
- B) it / nothing more
- C) that / none
- D) he / anybody's
- E) she / other's

13. Thanks to improvements in ---- agricultural equipment, this year's crop yield is much higher than ---- of the past.

- A) this / the one's
- B) our / that
- C) the / of all
- D) - / this
- E) those / this

10. Left on ---- own, the kids started fighting as they became envious of ---- toys.

- A) his / the other's
- B) his or her / one another's
- C) their / each other's
- D) them / themselves
- E) one's / ones

14. Though petroleum has been known for centuries, ---- been only about a hundred years since ---- first use as a source of energy.

- A) it's / its
- B) it has / it's
- C) its / their
- D) its / his
- E) it's / they

11. I don't see how you can confuse ---- with ---- when the wallpapers on your mobiles are completely different.

- A) this / the one's
- B) her / yours
- C) theirs / our
- D) yours / hers
- E) mine / its

15. As the nearest grocery store was closed, I had to walk ---- hundred metres to the next ----.

- A) almost all / -
- B) the whole / one's
- C) some / it
- D) another / one
- E) half of / the one

12. Should ---- of the engines on the wings fail, ---- will be enough to land the plane.

- A) some / the other
- B) any / the one
- C) those / some
- D) one / other
- E) either / the other one

16. Olivia hadn't taken any money with ----, so she borrowed --- from Martha.

- A) it / a little
- B) her / some
- C) hers / it
- D) them / hers
- E) - / little

PRONOUNS

TEST 2

1. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Having a home of your own means that ---- won't have to move ---- unless you want to.

A) one / somewhere
B) we / nowhere
C) you / nowhere
D) one / anywhere
E) you / anywhere

2. The audience was really irritated by a group of teenagers sitting among ---- who didn't know how to behave ----.

A) it / itself
B) there / himself
C) them / themselves
D) themselves / them
E) ones / it

3. You can borrow ---- of the CDs that belong to ----; they are all on that top shelf.

A) any / me
B) one / mine
C) some / I
D) the one / me
E) those / mine

4. ---- intelligence is admittedly higher than ---- of any other species.

A) Your / whole
B) Everybody's / the all
C) Anyone's / it
D) Our / that
E) His / the one's

5. Once you try ---- with the special formula, I don't think you will ever want to use ----.

A) this new one / another
B) a new one / one another
C) the new one / the other's
D) another new one / other
E) new ones / one's other

6. Having spent ---- her money on new clothes, she has just ---- left to spare for books.

A) some / a few
B) more than / anything
C) most of / a little
D) a lot / any
E) much of / a bit of

7. The house can never be considered ---- until ---- have paid off all our repayments.

A) ourselves / they
B) of us / we
C) our / all of them
D) of our own / ourselves
E) ours / we

8. Not having time to wait for ----, Sam got on the departing bus although there were no vacant seats on ----.

A) other / it
B) it / that
C) the next one / it
D) another / them
E) one another / its

9. As they were both busy studying for ---- final exams, they decided not to call or see ---- for some time.

- A) the / other
- B) one's / the one
- C) them / those
- D) - / anyone's
- E) their / each other

13. ---- had to spend the night at a friend of ---- when the weather suddenly worsened.

- A) I / me
- B) We / ours
- C) She / own
- D) They / themselves
- E) He / him

10. ---- had better fill the tank at this station as there won't be ---- for the next hundred miles.

- A) We / nothing else
- B) You / another
- C) One / the other
- D) It / any others
- E) They / the others

14. ---- can't really become successful in doing ---- without enjoying it.

- A) You / its
- B) Anybody / them
- C) No one / it
- D) It / something
- E) One / anything

11. Even a decade ago, ---- was known about the types of cancer and ---- causes.

- A) little / their
- B) some / the ones
- C) no one / those
- D) hardly any / theirs
- E) not much / it's

15. I need to have ---- in its proper place so that I can easily find something whenever I need ----.

- A) something / them
- B) everything / there
- C) everything / it
- D) it / itself
- E) them / that

12. Ali says he has learned the correct pronunciation of many English words just by listening to ---- speak and imitating ----.

- A) another / them
- B) others / itself
- C) another one / themselves
- D) others / them
- E) the others / their

16. GPS makes it possible for civilians to determine ---- current location ---- in the world.

- A) their / anywhere
- B) itself / nowhere
- C) themselves / everywhere
- D) herself / somewhere
- E) himself / anywhere

PRONOUNS

TEST 3

1. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. He is the laziest person I've ever met; he does ---- but sit at home and watch TV all day long.

A) anything B) nothing
C) whatever D) something
E) everything

2. Both ---- children have a talent for music but the younger ---- is more enthusiastic about playing an instrument.

A) her / ones B) ours / one
C) my / one D) their / ones
E) mine / one

3. ---- occupying managerial positions usually fail to view things the way ---- staff do.

A) One / the other
B) Everyone / its
C) Others / their
D) The ones / another
E) Those / their

4. The *Freedom of the Seas* is currently the biggest ocean liner with ---- length being 70 metres more than ---- of the *Titanic*.

A) her / that B) their / its
C) it's / theirs D) its / those
E) his / this

5. All the furniture in the trailer of the truck took up much less space than ---- feared ---- would.

A) they / they B) one / they
C) you / one D) we / it
E) I / one

6. The great majority of immigration is caused by economic reasons of one sort or ----.

A) another B) each other
C) other D) others
E) one another

7. For the sake of turning ---- children's dreams into reality, parents willingly give up ----.

A) his / them
B) our / it
C) their / theirs
D) those / another
E) other / his

8. There are three issues to be discussed this evening: the first is the decline in ---- sales, another is the latest recruits, and ---- is the unexpected offer of a rival company.

A) its / another
B) our / other
C) your / others
D) our / the other
E) their / the others

9. Human geography examines how humans adapt ---- to the land they are living in and to ---- people.

- A) himself / others
- B) them / the other
- C) themselves / other
- D) by themselves / other
- E) of their own / another

13. Alfred Hitchcock, the famous film director, admitted that he was less interested in the story ---- than in the telling of ----.

- A) themselves / them
- B) itself / it
- C) itself / them
- D) themselves / it
- E) himself / its

10. ---- is said that when you walk past a cemetery, you shouldn't whistle as ---- would disturb the deceased.

- A) What / We
- B) This / you
- C) She / I
- D) One / they
- E) It / it

14. ---- was interesting to watch ---- jump into the pool from a height of fifty meters.

- A) It / we
- B) That / he
- C) It / him
- D) He / her
- E) She / his

11. Even though ---- accuse him of stealing the purse, I don't believe it was ----.

- A) most / her
- B) nobody / him
- C) all / him
- D) neither / them
- E) everybody / him

15. It was ---- responsibility but ---- to let the General Director know about the situation.

- A) everybody's / your
- B) nobody's / mine
- C) anybody's / me
- D) somebody's / theirs
- E) mine / hers

12. Natural gas consumption of European countries is more than ---- of Turkey and many ---- developing countries.

- A) that / other
- B) its / the other
- C) what / other
- D) theirs / others
- E) that / another

16. Many shops have a special offer at the moment where if you buy 3 t-shirts you get a fourth ---- free.

- A) each
- B) another
- C) other
- D) one
- E) ones

PRONOUNS

TEST 4

1. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The manager apologized to the workers on behalf of the company owner, but they wanted to hear it from the owner ----.

A) itself B) ourselves
C) himself D) themselves
E) by herself

2. After the two massive skyscrapers in Manhattan collapsed ----, rescue people spent days crawling through the rubble to look for survivors.

A) each other
B) one another
C) one after the other
D) themselves
E) the others

3. It was such a fierce storm that the locals said they had never seen ---- quite like that before.

A) anything
B) everything
C) nothing
D) it
E) them

4. You can wear ---- to work ---- than swimming trunks or shorts.

A) something / another
B) anything / other
C) nothing / the other
D) something / ones
E) anything / the other

5. In order to be able to get married, ---- must present a medical report along with ---- identification.

A) another / his B) ones / theirs
C) the one / hers D) the ones / their
E) one / his

6. I forgot to call my mother to tell ---- I was going to stay at a friend's house, ---- made her really very angry.

A) themselves / it
B) her / which
C) them / those
D) herself / that
E) her / who

7. In English, it is virtually impossible to address ---- with ---- other than 'Excuse me' unless you know their name.

A) everybody / someone
B) anybody / nothing
C) everyone / anybody
D) nobody / everything
E) someone / anything

8. I tried to write down ---- word he was saying in the conference as I knew ---- was a very important speech.

A) every / it B) each / all
C) any / another D) no / this
E) every other / the other

9. Cholesterol has gained ---- a bad name in recent years because of the harmful effects high levels of ---- can have on the heart.

- A) itself / it
- B) it / them
- C) them / theirs
- D) its / that
- E) of its own / each

13. There is ---- safe level of smoke, so there can not be ---- exceptions for a ban on smoking in public places.

- A) no / any
- B) none / other
- C) one / some
- D) some / no
- E) another / any

10. Generally, families from industrialized countries have fewer children than ---- from developing countries.

- A) that
- B) other's
- C) these
- D) those
- E) all of

14. Sunfish, ---- of the most voracious freshwater species, is hungry all the time and will attack just about ---- that comes close to it.

- A) that / everything
- B) one / anything
- C) some / no one
- D) those / something
- E) all / everyone

11. He gets such a lot of mails every day that ---- is impossible for ---- to read and reply all of them.

- A) which / him
- B) what / him
- C) this / others
- D) it / us
- E) it / him

15. It was really difficult for us to choose between the two applicants as ---- were equally good.

- A) both
- B) none
- C) all
- D) the others
- E) either

12. ---- who study people's handwriting believe that it illustrates a person's character, and samples can even be used in court cases to help a jury reach ---- verdict.

- A) They / her
- B) Others / his
- C) Those / its
- D) The other / their
- E) The ones / theirs

16. Unfortunately, one of the major companies in this field is deceiving the public, making ---- believe that ---- products are healthy.

- A) themselves / his
- B) you / theirs
- C) ours / their
- D) me / our
- E) us / its

VOCABULARY BOOK GRADE 12



POWER

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VOCABULARY TEST 1

1. - 30. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Many people in our society strongly believe that criminals - - - - with little or no punishment.

A) take after B) write down
C) get away D) put up
E) cut down

2. Children who come from broken homes are more - - - - to be addicted to drugs and commit crime.

A) responsible B) ironic
C) prone D) reliable
E) irrelevant

3. We can't - - - - that crime will go down when movies and TV shows are full of guns and violence.

A) invent B) install
C) charm D) anticipate
E) revolve

4. The thief who stole my car was caught before he - - - - the car - - - - and sold it for parts.

A) took / apart B) gave / away
C) got / across D) put / down
E) held / off

5. A sixteen-year-old boy who used - - - - identification to buy alcohol has been released into the custody of his parents.

A) smart B) valid
C) current D) voluntary
E) fake

6. Up to 75 per cent of major Antarctic penguin colonies may - - - - if climate change continues to heat up the continent.

A) misuse B) disappear
C) settle D) inactivate
E) perform

7. Antarctica - - - - has about 200 penguin colonies, each of which contains thousands of birds.

A) accordingly B) randomly
C) currently D) variously
E) respectively

8. A rare amber necklace believed to be about 4,000 years old has been - - - - in Manchester.

A) uncovered B) restored
C) diverted D) polluted
E) concerned

9. A new study says that diets and creams claiming their antioxidant properties could slow ageing are not as - - - - as we believe.

A) profitable B) deterring
C) affluent D) beneficial
E) responsible

10. A group of isolated Antarctic islands have proved to be - - - - rich in species of sea and land animals.

A) roughly B) enormously
C) brutally D) carefully
E) functionally

VOCABULARY TEST 1

11. According to the experts, the primary school curriculum needs to be revised and it should have a more flexible timetable to - - - children to lead a healthy and happy life.

- A) purchase B) enable
C) predict D) seek
E) scan

12. A recent research suggests that summer-born children do - - - worse in exams than those born earlier in the school year.

- A) possibly B) softly
C) tenderly D) disgracefully
E) significantly

13. Due to the recent cholera - - -, nearly 600 people who are unable to find clean water or medication have died in Zimbabwe.

- A) damage B) raid
C) outbreak D) report
E) solution

14. At least four ships and two observation planes will - - - aid and merchant ships off the Somali coast against the pirates.

- A) discourage B) accomplish
C) analyse D) escort
E) donate

15. Bull fighting is a hundred-year-old - - - in western Kenya, and events are held every month in various towns.

- A) disturbance B) practice
C) gesture D) climax
E) memory

16. Agriculture officials say that the future of the Isle of Man's dairy industry is in - - - as production costs continue to increase.

- A) jeopardy B) consensus
C) invasion D) miracle
E) slaughter

17. The new president has promised he will not allow the country's car industry to - - -, which has pleased the country's struggling car manufacturers.

- A) resent B) improve
C) collapse D) suspect
E) subscribe

18. The security arrangements for the prime minister, who visited the area last week, were - - - heavy.

- A) strictly B) approximately
C) unusually D) voluntarily
E) deeply

19. Every year, hundreds of couples - - - on the streets of Buenos Aires to dance and celebrate the birthday of two famous tango musicians.

- A) gather B) insist
C) congratulate D) avoid
E) found

20. A Czech performance artist who brushes past people in the street is one of the main tourist - - - in Florida.

- A) exhibitions B) attractions
C) resorts D) destinations
E) souvenirs

VOCABULARY TEST 1

21. Madonna and Ritchie, who divorced in 2008, were reported not to have - - - a financial benefit from each other.

- A) manufactured B) boosted
C) smashed D) scratched
E) demanded

22. Following their divorce, the famous couple, agreed to share - - - of their two boys.

- A) sense B) anticipation
C) sorrow D) custody
E) pulse

23. A severe riot - - - between police and protesters after the fatal shooting of a 15 year-old by police last Saturday.

- A) took after B) figured out
C) broke out D) sorted out
E) passed down

24. The French President is meeting the British President in London for talks on how to - - - the global economy for the better.

- A) establish B) accompany
C) abduct D) stimulate
E) uncover

25. In 2008, Actor Morgan Freeman and Singer Barbara Streisand received an award for their - - - to US culture.

- A) conflict B) contribution
C) property D) conduction
E) preface

26. Underneath its swirling cloud layers, Jupiter may harbour a solid core which is - - - equal in mass to 16 Earths.

- A) hardly B) lately
C) overly D) abruptly
E) roughly

27. Though the Buddhist kingdom of Bhutan is an increasingly popular tourist destination, access to the country is - - - controlled.

- A) considerably B) strictly
C) brutally D) indifferently
E) possibly

28. During the 18th and 19th centuries, - - - slaves were shipped to the New World from Benin, a west African State.

- A) worthless B) productive
C) progressive D) countless
E) priceless

29. In 1867 the Secretary of State, William H. Seward paid Russia 7.2 million dollars for a(n) - - - and extremely cold region called Alaska today.

- A) invisible B) respectful
C) huge D) portable
E) fragile

30. The 1986 nuclear disaster at Chernobyl - - - one third of Belarus — 70 per cent of the radiation fell on its territory.

- A) contaminated B) praised
C) needed D) considered
E) posed

READING BOOK GRADE 12



POWER

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1. – 240. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Small talk is meaningless conversation in terms of content, but is often seen as socially important in certain situations, or context. In many countries, it can be viewed as rude or unfriendly not to make small talk. Non-personal comments about non-controversial subjects are usually considered as appropriate small talk. Discussing the weather with strangers is an example of small talk. We may chat about the weather with the cashier at the supermarket or with the attendant at the gas station. Small talk may also be related to the situation, such as waiting in line. People in the line may comment to others about how slow it is in the post office or bank that day, for instance. We also engage in small talk with people we may see every day but don't really know, such as those we share the elevator with in our office building.

1. According to the passage, small talk - - - .

- A) is considered rude and unacceptable around strangers
- B) often includes controversial issues
- C) is empty conversation which is necessary in certain situation
- D) is inappropriate and impolite in most situations
- E) is usually subjective or personal

2. It is suggested in the passage that small talk would not be appropriate when we are - - - .

- A) in the elevator with people we see every day
- B) in a queue at the bank or post office
- C) at the cash register in a supermarket
- D) in the middle of a business meeting
- E) paying the attendant at a petrol station

3. The purpose of the passage is to - - - .

- A) present the difficulty of making small talk in some places
- B) explain what small talk is
- C) introduce the advantages of small talk
- D) discuss the role of small talk in making friends
- E) illustrate how to start a conversation with strangers

The ethical questions raised by performing experiments on animals are subject to much debate, and viewpoints have shifted significantly over the 20th century. The dominant ethical position, world-wide, is that achievement of scientific and medical goals using animal testing is desirable, provided that animal suffering and use is minimized. Supporters of the practice, such as the British Royal Society, argue that virtually every medical achievement in the 20th century relied on the use of animals in some way. The U.S. National Academy of Sciences argue that even sophisticated computers are unable to model interactions between molecules, cells, tissues, and organs and making animal research is necessary in certain areas. A wide range of minority viewpoints exists as well. The view that animals have moral rights is a philosophical position proposed by Tom Regan, who argues that animals are beings with beliefs, desires and self-consciousness. Such beings are seen as having inherent value and thus possessing rights.

4. The point the author has tried to make in this passage is that - - - .

- A) using animals in experiments is not ethical
- B) the costs of animal testing outweigh the benefits
- C) advancement of medical and scientific research should not be dependent on animals
- D) performing experiments on animals exposes them to pain and suffering
- E) animal testing is a controversial issue

5. According to the passage, - - - .

- A) most animals are killed after being used in laboratory tests
- B) the inadequacy of computers makes animal testing essential for medical and scientific goals
- C) there is no convincing reason for using animals in laboratories
- D) animal testing is mostly conducted by pharmaceutical companies
- E) there are efforts in many countries to find alternatives to using animals in laboratories

6. All of the following ideas are asserted in the passage except that - - - .

- A) there is one view that claims animals have inherent value and moral rights, too
- B) supporters of animal testing think that as long as pain and suffering is reduced, there is no harm in using animals for research
- C) the prevailing view on animal testing takes its role in medical and scientific advancement into consideration
- D) besides laboratory experiments, animals are also used for educational and training purposes
- E) Tom Regan is an opponent of animal testing

The Eurovision Song Contest is an annual competition held among active member countries of the European Broadcasting Union (EBU). Each member country submits a song to be performed on live television and then casts votes for the other countries' songs to determine the most popular song in the competition. The Contest has been broadcast every year since its inauguration in 1956 and is one of the longest-running television programmes in the world. It is also one of the most-watched non-sporting events in the world. Eurovision has also been broadcast outside Europe to such places as Australia, Canada, Mexico, Egypt, Hong Kong, India, Jordan, New Zealand, South Africa, South Korea, Vietnam, and the United States, despite the fact that these countries do not compete. Since 2000, the Contest has also been broadcast over the Internet, with more than 74,000 people in almost 140 countries having watched the 2006 edition online. The Contest is considered a unique showcase for promoting the host country as a tourist destination.

8. Which of the following ideas is not indicated in the passage?

- A) Eligible participants include active members of the European Broadcasting Union.
- B) The broadcasting of the Contest started in 1956, when it was launched for the first time.
- C) Some countries' national finals are as big as or bigger than the international Eurovision Song Contest itself.
- D) The Contest has a positive influence on the host country's tourism sector.
- E) The Contest is also broadcast over the Internet now.

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7. It is indicated in the passage that Eurovision Song Contest - - - -.

- A) is unfamiliar to many countries outside Europe, such as Mexico, Egypt, Hong Kong, India, and Jordan
- B) is not broadcast live to countries which do not compete in it
- C) is by far one of the most high-profile television programmes
- D) has gained a popularity that has surpassed the live sporting competitions on TV
- E) is also open to contestants from countries that are not active members of the EBU

9. The passage suggests that - - - -.

- A) the format of the Contest has changed considerably over the years
- B) not every member of the EBU is willing to participate in the Contest
- C) the Contest has been criticized regarding its musical content and political voting
- D) the steady increase in the participating countries has made the Contest a commonplace event
- E) the popularity of the Contest worldwide has increased over the years, with the rise in its viewers

Mount Ararat (Ağrı Dağı) is the tallest peak in Turkey. This snow-capped mountain is located in the Iğdır Province, near the northeast corner of Turkey, 16 km west of the Iranian and 32 km south of the Armenian border. Ağrı Dağı is a stratovolcano, which means that it is essentially an isolated cone built by the eruption of lava, ashes, and pyroclastic flows. The most recent eruption was probably in the last 10,000 years. In the summer, the weather in the area and on Mount Ararat is sunny, warm and dry. However, in the winter and spring, cold and harsh conditions prevail, and mountain climbers occasionally face blizzards and turbulent weather. July, August, and September are the months when most world mountain climbers come to this area. Climbing up Mt Ararat is most enjoyable during this period. The southern side of the mountain offers the easiest and safest climb to the summit. The climb is fairly long and therefore, there are two campsites on the mountain.

10. According to the passage, - - - -.

- A) it is quite easy and safe to climb Mount Ararat at any time of the year
- B) Mount Ararat has been very active in recent years
- C) it is not recommended to climb Mount Ararat alone and without a guide
- D) "Little Ararat", rises from the southeast of the main peak
- E) it would be a better idea to start climbing Mount Ararat from its southern side

11. In the passage, we can find all of the following information about Mount Ararat except for - - - -.

- A) its location
- B) its formation
- C) the weather conditions around it
- D) its exact height
- E) some recommendations for climbers

12. According to the passage, - - - -.

- A) spring is not the best season to climb Mount Ararat
- B) Ararat was shaken by a large earthquake in the course of history
- C) Mount Ararat was never known as an active volcano
- D) Ararat is one of the highest peaks in eastern Turkey
- E) there were frequent minor eruptions on Mount Ararat until 1,000 years ago

Hittites are an ancient people who spoke an Indo-European language and established a kingdom centered in Hattusa in north-central Anatolia from the 18th century BCE. The Hittite kingdom was commonly called the *Land of Hatti* by the Hittites themselves. The fullest expression is, "The Land of the City of Hattusa". In the 14th century BCE, the Hittite Empire was at its height, encompassing central Anatolia, north-western Syria as far as Ugarit, and upper Mesopotamia. A notable characteristic of the Hittite state is the prominent part played by women, especially the queen, Pudupepa, wife of Hattusilis III. She was associated with her husband in treaties and documents of the state and she even carried on correspondence with foreign kings and queens. The Hittites also made huge advances in legislation and justice. They produced the Hittite laws, which rarely used death as a punishment. The Hittites were also famous for their skill in building and using chariots.

13. It is clear in the passage that - - - .

- A) Hittites had a minor kingdom compared to other civilizations in Anatolia
- B) archaeologists identified the Anatolian Hittites with the Hattians
- C) the Hittite Empire was at its peak during the 14th century BCE.
- D) the first archaeological evidence for the Hittites was found in Mesopotamia
- E) the Hittite population largely consisted of peasants

14. It is suggested in the passage that - - - .

- A) many modern city names in Turkey are first recorded under their Hittite names
- B) the Hittites were forerunners of the Iron Age
- C) the Hittite Kingdom faced many social problems until the 14th century
- D) Queen Pudupepa worked side by side with the King in the empire's political affairs
- E) Hittite women were considered inferior to men and were made to work like slaves for them

15. The passage states all of the following about the Hittites except that - - - .

- A) capital punishment originated in their Empire
- B) they gave importance to the role of women in society
- C) they spoke an Indo-European language
- D) they made great contributions to civilization, especially in the areas of construction and legislation
- E) they are known for their skill in using chariots

Nuri Bilge Ceylan (born 1959 in Istanbul) is a Turkish photographer and film director. His film, *Three Monkeys* (*Üç Maymun*) premiered in competition at the 2008 Cannes Film Festival, and he won the Award for First Director. Ceylan usually deals with the separation of the individual, natural existentialism, monotonous real human lives and fundamental details of life. Having started his career as a photographer, Ceylan makes minimalist movies with an extremely low budget. His cast generally consists of amateur actors, most of whom are his family members, including his mother and father. Most critiques link the strikingly natural atmosphere in his movies with this selection of actors. More specifically, the characters in Ceylan's movies appear to be people from our everyday life and the audience can form a warm and friendly relationship with the actors, which appears to be a much more difficult task for professional actors.

16. According to the passage, Ceylan's films are - - - -.

- A) hard to relate to real life
- B) full of comic features
- C) based on political issues
- D) full of superficial, arrogant characters
- E) about alienation and boredom of life

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

- A) Ceylan has a distinctive technique based on modesty and simplicity
- B) the movies made by Ceylan are extravagant and exclusive
- C) Ceylan's films mostly depict arrogance
- D) Many outstanding Turkish actors today owe their fame to their roles in Ceylan's movies
- E) Ceylan's films are quite costly productions

18. Which of the following ideas is not conveyed in the passage?

- A) Ceylan likes to work with amateur actors rather than professional actors.
- B) Ceylan's mastery is in creating a natural atmosphere.
- C) Ceylan is inspired by the monotony of life.
- D) Surprisingly, Ceylan's family members can act in his films.
- E) Ceylan has not gained any international recognition yet.

Surrealism is a cultural movement and artistic style that was founded in 1924 by André Breton. Surrealism style uses visual imagery from the subconscious mind to create art without the intention of logical comprehensibility. The movement was begun primarily in Europe, centred in Paris, and attracted many of the members of the Dada community. Influenced by the psychoanalytical work of Freud and Jung, there are similarities between the Surrealist movement and the Symbolist movement of the late 19th century. Some of the greatest artists of the 20th century became involved in the Surrealist movement, and the group included Giorgio de Chirico, Man Ray, René Magritte, and many others. The Surrealist movement eventually spread across the globe, and has influenced artistic endeavours from painting and sculpture to pop music and film directing. The greatest known Surrealist artist is the world famous Salvador Dali.

19. It is stated in the passage that Surrealism
-----.

- A) was totally based on the ideas of Jung and Freud
- B) was characterized by meetings in the cafes of Paris
- C) is another name given to the Symbolist movement of the 19th century
- D) reflects the subconscious mind rather than logic
- E) barely found publicity outside of France

20. The writer claims that - - - -.

- A) Symbolism and Surrealism had some common characteristics
- B) Surrealism first started as Dada movement
- C) the use of humour is central in Surrealism
- D) Surrealism is basically an anti-art movement
- E) Surrealism is an informal international and cultural movement

21. It is stated in the passage that - - - -.

- A) Surrealism involved great artists of the 20th century
- B) Surrealism protested against the contemporary academic and cultured values of art
- C) the Surrealists aimed to destroy traditional culture and aesthetics
- D) in the 20th century, Surrealism was prevalent only in the art of painting
- E) Surrealist art was merely political and social

Jane Goodall is best known for her study of chimpanzee family and social life. In 1977, Goodall established the Jane Goodall Institute (JGI), for research on chimpanzees, and she is a global leader in the protection of chimpanzees and their habitats. One of Goodall's major breakthroughs in the field of primatology was the discovery of tool-making among chimpanzees. Though many animals had been clearly observed using 'tools' previously, only humans were thought to make tools, which was considered the defining difference between humans and other animals. This discovery convinced several scientists to reconsider their definition of being human. Goodall also set herself apart from the traditional conventions of the time by naming the animals in her studies, instead of assigning each a number, which was a nearly universal practice at the time. Numbering was thought to be important in the removal of one's self from the potential for emotional attachment to the subject being studied.

22. According to the passage, Goodall's discovery of chimpanzees' tool-making ability was a break-through in primatology because - - - .

- A) it made a number of scientists study the differences between humans and animals again
- B) scientists had already seen some animals using tools before
- C) a group of scientists began experimenting on the physical abilities of some animals
- D) it was an ability that was thought to be unique to humans
- E) it caused some scientists to reconsider the definition of tools

23. As stated in the passage, it was a common practice among scientists to assign numbers to the animals they studied - - - .

- A) so that it would be easier to observe them
- B) because it was more convenient than giving them names
- C) so that they wouldn't get emotionally attached to any of them
- D) as it was hard to find a different name for each one of them
- E) so that they could set themselves apart from the traditional methods

24. We understand from the passage that the discovery of tool-making among chimpanzees accounts for - - - .

- A) Goodall's contribution to primatology through her studies on chimpanzees
- B) the claim that Jane Goodall is a prominent primatologist
- C) the way how Jane Goodall differed from other primatologists
- D) the establishment of the Jane Goodall Institute
- E) Goodall's rejection of the conventional methods in studying chimpanzees

The volume of serious crime in an urban area increases in proportion to the rise in its population. Hence, when the French government discovered in 1977 that serious crimes actually increase by 400% in populations of between 150,000 and 500,000, they adopted a policy to stop towns growing once they reached 200,000 inhabitants. However, it is not enough to try to deter crime and punish criminals. That alone will not eliminate the factors in our society that produce criminal behaviour. Much of today's urban crime is committed by youth that belong to the urban underclass. These people live in ghettos where the customs and survival skills differ drastically from those of society in general. They are unemployed because they are not employable. This produces the frustration, anger, and idleness that lead to crime, as a kind of self-defence mechanism. More importantly, the penalties that normally serve as deterrents are regularly ignored by these people.

26. Which of the following ideas is not suggested in the passage?

- A) Unemployment and poor living conditions seem to be the factors that cause crime in cities.
- B) The young people living in ghettos are more inclined to commit crime.
- C) Ghettos must be evacuated because of the rise in crime.
- D) Serious crime is a bigger problem in urban areas.
- E) Crime might be a defence mechanism for the poor and unemployed.

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25. The passage indicates that - - - .

- A) the existing criminal justice systems can efficiently fight off crime as potential criminals are scared of the penalties given
- B) both the efforts to prevent crime and the punishments fail to reduce the increasing crime rates in big cities
- C) the increase of crime is not related with the impact of insecurity on the poor
- D) social educators are not prepared to face crime-related issues
- E) citizens have lost confidence in security forces

27. The writer states that - - - .

- A) fear of crime can diminish the quality of life in big cities
- B) insecurity affects the poor more intensely because they do not have the means to defend themselves
- C) the youth living in the ghettos are driven to crime due to their feelings of frustration, anger, and their idleness
- D) underclass people usually commit minor street crimes in big cities
- E) parents in big cities do not keep a close watch on their young children

In 1919, the economy in Germany was collapsing after the war. Architect Walter Gropius was appointed to head a new architectural institution that would help rebuild the country and form a new social order. Thus, *Staatliches Bauhaus* (the “House of Building” or “Building School”) was formed as a school that combined crafts and the fine arts. Bauhaus was famous for its approach to design, which it publicized and taught until 1933. The Institution called for a new “rational” social housing for the workers. Bauhaus architects rejected “bourgeois” details such as cornices, attics and other decorative features or details. Bauhaus type buildings currently have flat roofs, smooth façades and cubic shapes. Colours are white, gray, beige or black. Floor plans are open and furniture is functional.

28. According to the passage, the *Bauhaus* style - - - .

- A) is similar to bourgeois architecture
- B) is highly decorative
- C) favours complexity and design
- D) is plain and functional
- E) is full of details and vivid colours

29. We can infer from the passage that the *Bauhaus* style in architecture - - - .

- A) cannot be mastered without decorative details
- B) is more concerned with the social aspects of design
- C) aims to bring construction costs down
- D) is a perfect combination of luxury and simplicity.
- E) targets a fast mass production in housing

30. Which of the following ideas is not suggested in the passage?

- A) Industrialization led to vast changes in building methods in 1919 in Germany.
- B) Bauhaus architects aimed to design mainly for the working class.
- C) What Bauhaus architects designed was unique for the period.
- D) Bauhaus architects helped form a new social order.
- E) Bauhaus architects used dim colours.

Phrasal Verbs

GRADE
12



POWER

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Don't give up, look it up!

The English phrasal verb has always been a headache to the foreign learner. Phrasal verbs, which are combinations of verbs and prepositions, form the basis of many expressions in everyday communication. This book is designed for you to learn some of the most frequently used phrasal verbs. However, there are many more phrasal verbs in the English language, so you should try to develop your own written “bank” of phrasal verbs. At the end of the book, a blank chart is provided for you to make a note of the new phrasal verbs you learn. Also, remember that many phrasal verbs can have more than one meaning. This book gives you as many different meanings as possible. You should also keep in mind that learning how to use phrasal verbs correctly involves extensive listening and reading of the everyday English language that you are exposed to. If you practise phrasal verbs regularly, they will become part of your active vocabulary.

BEFORE YOU START, HAVE A LOOK AT THE EXPLANATIONS BELOW!

A phrasal verb consists of a verb and a preposition or adverb that modifies or changes the meaning of the verb. For example, 'give up' is a phrasal verb that means 'stop doing something', which is very different from the meaning of 'give'. The word or words that modify a verb in this manner can also go under the name 'particle'.

Phrasal verbs can be divided into two groups:

- TRANSITIVE PHRASAL VERBS

These are the phrasal verbs which take an object. They can be separable or inseparable.

- Separable Phrasal Verbs

These phrasal verbs take an object and this object can come before or after the particle. When the object comes after the particle, it cannot be a pronoun.

Example: Turn sth. off

Please turn off the TV.

Please turn the TV off.

Please turn it off.

Please ~~turn off~~ it. (incorrect)

*In your book, the phrasal verbs which are **separable** are listed with the abbreviations "sb." (somebody) or "sth." (something) between the verb and the particle, e.g. turn sth. off, give sb. away. This means that the object may come before or after the particle as in the example above.*

However, in some of these phrasal verbs the object must always be placed between the verb and the particle.

Example: ask sb. out *

Joe finally *asked* Jane out.

Joe finally ~~*asked out*~~ Jane. (incorrect)

*In your books these phrasal verbs are listed with an asterisk, e.g. ask sb. out *; answer sb. back **

- Inseparable Phrasal Verbs

These phrasal verbs take an object but this object must always come after the particle. In these phrasal verbs, the particle can be followed by a pronoun.

Example: look after sb. or sth.

They are *looking after* their grandchildren.

They are *looking after* them.

*In your book, the phrasal verbs which are **inseparable** are listed with an abbreviation “sb.” (somebody) or “sth.” (something) following the particle, e.g. look after sb., go through sth. This means that the object cannot come before the particle.*

- INTRANSITIVE PHRASAL VERBS

These phrasal verbs don't take an object.

Example: take off

The plane *took off* an hour late.

In your book, the phrasal verbs which are intransitive are listed without the abbreviation “sb.” or “sth.”

UNIT 1

account for sth.	to explain	açıklamak; açıklama getirmek; hesap vermek
act sth. out	to perform something with actions and gestures	davranışlarla göstermek; hareketlerle anlatmak
add sth. up	to find the total	matematiksel olarak toplamak
add up to sth.	to total	yekün tutmak
aim at sb. / sth.	to target	hedeflemek
allow for sth.	include something in a plan or calculation	plan yaparken göz önünde bulundurmak
answer sb. back *	to reply rudely to somebody in authority	kaba bir şekilde, küstahça karşılık vermek
ask sb. out *	to ask for a date	çıkma teklif etmek
ask for sth.	to request to have or be given	istemek; talep etmek
ask for sth.	to provoke a negative reaction	aranmak (negatif bir tepki yaratmak)
back sb. up	to confirm or support a story, facts, or information	desteklemek; doğrulamak
back sth. up	to make a "protection" copy	önlem için bir şeyin kopyasını çıkarmak
be off	(of food) to have gone bad	(yiyecekler için) bozulmak
be over	to be finished	bitmek
be taken aback	to be surprised and confused	şaşırmak

UNIT 1

be taken in	to be deceived; to be cheated	kandırılmak, yanlış izlenime kapılmak
beat sb. up	to hurt somebody badly by hitting and punching	dövmek
blow sth. up	(of a balloon, a tyre, a football, etc.) to fill with air	(balon, lastik, top için) şişirmek
blow sth. up	to explode; destroy by exploding	patlamak; patlatarak zarar vermek
blow sth. out	(of candles, matches, etc.) to extinguish	(mum, kibrit, vb. için) söndürmek
break down	(of machinery) to stop working	(makineler için) bozulmak
break down	to lose control emotionally or mentally.	duygusal veya ruhsal olarak çökmek
break into sth.	(of buildings) to enter illegally, especially by force.	(binalar için) zor kullanarak girmek
break sth. off	(of talks, agreement, etc.) to end	(anlaşma, pazarlık, ilişki, vb. için) sona ermek; bitmek
break out	(of wars, epidemics etc.) to start, usually suddenly	(savaş, salgın vb. için) patlak vermek; başlamak
break / split up	(of a relationship, etc.) to end; to separate	(evlilik, aile, ilişkiler vb. için) bitmek; sona ermek; ayrılmak
bring sth. back	to return something	bir şeyi geri getirmek
bring sth. about	to cause to happen	bir olayın gelişmesine neden olmak
bring/throw sth. up	to vomit	kusmak
bring sth. up	to mention as a topic of discussion	söz etmek

UNIT 1 PRACTICE TEST

1. What is the total of all our phone bills? Could you - - - - them - - - - and tell me?

A) add / up

B) answer / back

C) act / out

D) back / up

E) be / over

2. Although he has been in love with her for a long time, he doesn't have the courage to - - - -.

A) ask for her

B) bring her back

C) ask her out

D) bring her up

E) beat her up

3. My mother - - - - when she came home and discovered that I was going to rent another flat to live on my own.

A) brought me back

B) asked me out

C) was over

D) was taken aback

E) broke off

4. Sally - - - - and cried when she heard that her favourite pet had died.

A) was off

B) broke down

C) was taken in

D) was beaten up

E) brought about

5. The Second World War - - - - on 3 September, 1939 and lasted for six years, ending in 1945.

A) broke down

B) brought about

C) broke out

D) brought up

E) blew up

UNIT 1 PRACTICE TEST

6. When the police asked Jenny where she was that night, she said she was at home with John, and John - - - by saying they were together.
- A) backed her up B) asked her out
C) beat her up D) was taken in
E) broke up
7. The boy was punished by his teacher because he - - - rudely when she had told him to stop talking.
- A) allowed for B) answered back
C) accounted for D) backed up
E) brought up
8. Ned decided to have a fried egg for breakfast, but there was a terrible smell when he cracked the egg. The egg - - - .
- A) was over B) broke up
C) blew out D) was off
E) broke down
9. The old building came down quickly because the construction company used dynamite to - - - .
- A) aim at it B) break it down
C) blow it up D) beat it up
E) split it up
10. Two men left my friend lying unconscious on the pavement after they had - - - .
- A) beaten him up B) broken into
C) answered back D) blown him up
E) broken off

UNIT 1 PRACTICE TEST

11. The sudden resignation of the general manager - - - - crisis in the company.

- A) was taken aback
- B) broke out
- C) brought back
- D) brought about
- E) was taken in

12. In a fable by Aesop, the crow with a piece of cheese in its beak is - - - - by the clever fox's compliments about how beautiful its voice is.

- A) asked out
- B) taken in
- C) asked for
- D) split up
- E) brought about

13. Babies sometimes - - - - the milk they are fed by their mother, so they should be held upright for a few minutes after feeding is over.

- A) bring up
- B) take in
- C) bring back
- D) add up
- E) blow out

14. We organized a birthday party for my 80-year-old grandmother; it was difficult for her to - - - - the candles on her birthday cake.

- A) bring up
- B) bring back
- C) back up
- D) blow out
- E) break in to

15. Jim's car - - - - on the way to the airport, and he had to get a taxi to catch his plane.

- A) broke out
- B) broke down
- C) blew up
- D) broke into
- E) beat up

UNIT 1 PRACTICE TEST

16. When my computer crashed, I lost many of my files. Fortunately, I had - - - - so I'm going to copy the files from the disk onto my computer.

- A) blown them up
- B) brought them up
- C) backed them up
- D) been taken aback
- E) broken them off

17 Due to many troubles they had in life, their marriage - - - - although they had been happily married for years.

- A) broke up
- B) blew up
- C) broke down
- D) was off
- E) broke out

18. I was not surprised at all when my teenage daughter's telephone bill - - - - such an amount because she keeps on talking on her mobile all day long.

- A) blew up
- B) brought about
- C) accounted for
- D) added up to
- E) broke down

19. Bullies at school always - - - - trouble by going around teasing their friends or threatening them.

- A) ask out
- B) ask for
- C) act out
- D) add up
- E) account for

20. Peace talks between the two countries have - - - - after three days of serious disagreement.

- A) broken down
- B) been off
- C) broken off
- D) blown out
- E) been backed up

UNIT 1 PRACTICE TEST

21. Some countries are debating once again whether to - - - death penalty or not although it was abolished years ago.

- A) bring back
- B) blow up
- C) break down
- D) add up to
- E) beat up

22. You should - - - delays when planning a journey so that you are not disappointed later on.

- A) ask for
- B) be taken aback
- C) be taken in
- D) allow for
- E) bring up

23. We had planned to discuss overtime pay in the meeting, but no one - - - the topic because of the negative approach of the manager.

- A) asked out
- B) brought up
- C) broke up
- D) brought back
- E) was off

24. When the storm - - -, we went out to see if there was any damage to the roof and the trees in the garden.

- A) was brought about
- B) was taken in
- C) was over
- D) was broken off
- E) was blown out

25. There were so many balloons to - - - that I had to ask my neighbour to help me because I have difficulty breathing.

- A) back up
- B) blow up
- C) break down
- D) account for
- E) ask out

UNIT 1 PRACTICE TEST

26. When I arrived home, I thought somebody had - - - my house, but later I realized that it was my cat who had made the mess.

- A) blown up
- B) thrown up
- C) backed up
- D) broken into
- E) broken down

27. Today mothers can find a variety of books - - - children; nevertheless, they must check to see if they are suitable for their children before buying them.

- A) aimed at
- B) accounted for
- C) added up to
- D) brought back
- E) brought up

28. When you don't know the translation of a word, you can - - - using mimics or gestures so that others get the meaning.

- A) back it up
- B) act it out
- C) bring it up
- D) ask for
- E) ask out

29. The suspect couldn't - - - his time when the woman was murdered so the police had to arrest him.

- A) account for
- B) bring about
- C) bring up
- D) ask for
- E) add up

30. The students - - - a vocabulary list from their teacher since they were too lazy to make one themselves.

- A) asked for
- B) asked out
- C) backed up
- D) brought about
- E) aimed at



GRAMMAR

VOCABULARY

READING

SKILLS

WORKSHEETS

GRAMMAR

1. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. To make pupils assess ---- skills is of vital importance in education.

A) theirs
B) his
C) them
D) its
E) their

2. ---- must have taken away my calculator as I can't find it where I left.

A) Anybody
B) Everyone's
C) Nobody
D) Somebody
E) Anyone else

3. Sharing means giving ---- a portion of your time, talents and possessions to help ----.

A) everyone / yourself
B) yourself / other
C) someone / them
D) himself / us
E) anyone / ones

4. Red Cross is ---- of the international organizations that provide relief in disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and fires.

A) whole
B) one
C) all
D) none
E) each

5. Sally hates ---- when people say ---- mother looks much younger than ----.

A) us / herself / him
B) those / her / that
C) them / hers / herself
D) him / her / hers
E) it / her / her

6. ---- with a little knowledge of electricity can change bulbs and mend fuses on ---- own.

A) Those / himself
B) Somebody / him
C) Anybody / their
D) Everybody / themselves
E) Nobody / his

7. I tried two skirts and ---- was my size.

A) both
B) some
C) neither
D) either of
E) all of

8. Since my brother is not as tall as ----, I can't borrow ---- pants.

A) me / his
B) I / his
C) her / her
D) him / my
E) myself / hers

9. Every student is given a password to access ---- exam results posted on the school's website.

- A) their
- B) my
- C) them
- D) theirs
- E) the others

10. The audience expected the principal to mention the names of the students who had won the competition, but he mentioned ----.

- A) no
- B) none
- C) any
- D) every
- E) neither

11. Unemployment is a big problem in mega cities, especially for citizens who need to feed ---- and ---- families.

- A) they / theirs
- B) them / their
- C) themselves / them
- D) themselves / their
- E) their / them

12. The only voice that ---- could hear in the empty hall was ----.

- A) somebody / my
- B) they / myself
- C) you / oneself
- D) one / one's
- E) anyone / mine

13. If ---- were in ---- shoes, I wouldn't attempt to leave the work before the end of the shift.

- A) they / theirs
- B) he / his
- C) I / your
- D) we / ours
- E) mine / me

14. People react differently to criticism; for example, ---- display anger and aggression while ---- show calm and controlled behaviour.

- A) none / anybody
- B) everyone / nobody
- C) some / others
- D) nobody / the others
- E) someone / everybody

15. Once you initiate it, this programme does the entire job ----.

- A) on itself
- B) by themselves
- C) themselves
- D) by itself
- E) by its own

16. He's one of ---- unfortunate people who always seems to pick the losing card in arguments.

- A) ones
- B) those
- C) all
- D) every
- E) other

GRAMMAR

1 – 20. sorularda, parçalarda numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

A German man weighing more than 200 kg discovered that being overweight could sometimes be good for (1) ---- health, especially if you happen to get run over by a car. The German police said the extra body mass saved the man from potentially fatal injuries when he was run over after falling off (2) ---- bicycle in front of a car at a crossroads. "(3) ---- certainly helped him in this case," said a spokesman for the police. "(4) ---- smaller would probably have received more injuries to (5) ---- body than he did, which was only a dislocated hip," the police said.

1.

- A) his
- B) ones
- C) your
- D) him
- E) their

2.

- A) its
- B) one's
- C) your
- D) own
- E) his

3.

- A) Himself
- B) It
- C) They
- D) The one
- E) He

4.

- A) One
- B) Someone
- C) Ones
- D) The one
- E) Each

5.

- A) their
- B) its
- C) ones'
- D) one
- E) your

Though Freud is commonly credited with the idea of a conscious and unconscious mind, it wasn't (6) ---- who invented it. Rather, he was responsible for making it popular using it in his psychoanalysis methods. The conscious mind is what (7) ---- are aware of at any particular moment; (8) ---- present perceptions, memories, thoughts, fantasies, and feelings. The unconscious, on the other hand, is the source of our motivations, whether (9) ---- are simple desires and or neurotic compulsions. We are often driven to deny or resist becoming conscious of these motives, and they are often available to (10) ---- only in disguised form - dreams. Dreams can manifest remembered content into the unconscious mind.

6.

- A) he's
- B) his
- C) the other
- D) one
- E) he

7.

- A) they
- B) we
- C) the ones
- D) everyone
- E) the others

8.

- A) your
- B) yours
- C) our
- D) their
- E) ones'

9.

- A) they
- B) other
- C) none
- D) the ones
- E) we

10.

- A) no one
- B) them
- C) our
- D) us
- E) ours

The reason why whales sing (11) ---- scientists and casual observers for decades. Many explanations have been offered for the vocalizations of whales, but despite many comprehensive studies, no explanation (12) ---- conclusive yet. Whether a mating call, an advanced echolocation technique, or a means of communication, whale song still (13) ---- a mystery of the giant marine mammals and inspires debate among scientists worldwide. Although toothed whales (14) ---- vocalizations, whale song is generally used to refer to the sounds of the blue whales. Whales do not possess vocal cords, and their exact mechanism for singing is unknown. It is known that they do not need to exhale to produce sound, but they can somehow recycle air in their bodies. It seems scientists (15) ---- on how whales sing for a few years more.

11.

- A) was puzzling
- B) had been puzzling
- C) has puzzled
- D) will have been puzzling
- E) will have puzzled

12.

- A) would prove
- B) is proving
- C) has proved
- D) had proved
- E) was proving

13.

- A) is remaining
- B) remains
- C) was remaining
- D) has been remaining
- E) had remained

14.

- A) had been producing
- B) will be producing
- C) produced
- D) produce
- E) were producing

15.

- A) had been researching
- B) have researched
- C) researched
- D) will be researching
- E) research

Joseph Pilates was a weak and sickly child. Determined to strengthen his body and make it well, he (16) ---- exercises to help improve his health. When he was interned in England during World War I, Pilates (17) ---- his exercises to other German nationals also interned in the camp. The workout Pilates taught to Germans in the internment camp became the basis of today's popular Pilates movement, which (18) ---- a series of exercises that are designed to improve flexibility and strength through a variety of stretching and balancing movements. Today's Pilates especially (19) ---- to dancers because the workout aids in flexibility without causing muscles to bulk. In addition to increasing flexibility, Pilates also strengthens and shapes the body from the inside out. Therefore, there is no doubt that soon a lot of pregnant women (20) ---- Pilates after labour if the doctors start recommending.

16.

- A) developed
- B) is developing
- C) has developed
- D) will develop
- E) had developed

17.

- A) has introduced
- B) introduced
- C) would be introducing
- D) was introducing
- E) introduces

18.

- A) was
- B) had been
- C) is
- D) will be
- E) would have been

19.

- A) appealed
- B) had appealed
- C) used to appeal
- D) appeals
- E) will have appealed

20.

- A) are doing
- B) have done
- C) did
- D) do
- E) will be doing

GRAMMAR

1 – 12. sorularda cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. ----, but the left one is a bit worse than the other.
- A) Mike has problems in both of his eyes
B) Everyone tends to like the one on the right more than the one on the left
C) Both answers were correct except for one issue
D) Very few people are left-handed in every society
E) None of the members of the committee wanted to admit that their decision was wrong
2. ---- because everyone was always in such a big hurry there.
- A) Nowhere in Turkey is as crowded as Istanbul is
B) Anyone can get really bored in the office
C) It is easy for anyone to get lost in a big city
D) Jeremy didn't find it easy to live in Tokyo
E) Anyone desiring to live in a metropolitan like Tokyo or Istanbul
3. ----, but no one else was there.
- A) We hadn't expected so many people to show up for the party
B) I arrived at the park at the agreed time
C) Anyone can attend our literary gatherings at the weekends
D) Only Jeremy and Thomas were absent from school this week
E) Everybody has promised to be in front of the cinema at 7:00

4. ----, but he isn't satisfied with any of them.
- A) Our CEO has exactly three assistants
B) Nothing can ever please the new manager
C) Jack hasn't been anywhere other than his hometown
D) Marian has interviewed only two applicants so far
E) Currently, no one is under the guidance of Jack
5. It is obvious that ---- I have ever read in my whole life.
- A) there are such complicated themes in this poem
B) none of the stories in this book are even a bit interesting
C) poetry is a very creative form of literature
D) this book is the most sensational love story
E) this short story is much more exciting
6. Mark prefers being alone all the time, ----.
- A) the reason why his friends are so fond of him
B) but he was always silent in such situations
C) although he never spends any time with his friends
D) since he had been transferred there from another school
E) so nobody knows anything about him

7. It was possible to make the payment in dollars, ----.

- A) but you could find all of it
- B) so both of them were valid as a currency
- C) none of which is available at the moment
- D) but I didn't have any at the time
- E) both were unsure which one to use for the transaction

8. ---- is probably a keen TV watcher.

- A) The person who had first come up with the idea of live broadcasting
- B) When one has to make a decision between watching TV
- C) Anyone who says that television doesn't have an influence on people's attitudes
- D) No one expected people to become so dependent on technology
- E) Spending most of their spare time in front of their TV sets

9. ---- by the time I managed to pick up the receiver.

- A) I wasn't fast enough to run downstairs to answer it
- B) The phone had stopped ringing
- C) The voice on the other end obviously belonged to a woman who was very polite
- D) The woman, whose voice I couldn't make out, asked me if Frank was in
- E) It's quite often that I miss a phone call or two

10. Sam has finally been promoted to chief accountant at the company ----.

- A) where he has been working for the last fifteen years
- B) because he wasn't able to find a well-paid job when he finished college
- C) when he first started to work there
- D) since he graduated from university last June
- E) although there seems to be nothing better for him to do at the moment

11. No sooner had the manager started his speech ----.

- A) while he was making an introduction to his topic
- B) when he was invited to the conference to express his opinions about the matter
- C) than somebody in the audience started to protest him
- D) before everybody in the hall agreed with him
- E) that it took him almost two hours to explain his theory

12. ---- as I have been keeping watch here for the whole time.

- A) There is no way you could have seen me here an hour ago
- B) I was shocked to hear that they had already arrived
- C) I am sure nobody has gone through that door in the last two hours
- D) I thought someone else would come and take over my duty
- E) The camping site needs to be guarded against wild animals

GRAMMAR

1. – 12. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

1. One can find bargains everywhere within the Grand Bazaar.

- A) Nobody can get discounted goods from anywhere inside the Grand Bazaar.
- B) It is possible that somebody could locate bargains in any part of the Grand Bazaar.
- C) It is unlikely to find somewhere within the Grand Bazaar where discounts can be gained.
- D) Nothing in the Grand Bazaar is sold for a large amount of money.
- E) There is nowhere inside the Grand Bazaar where good-value items are unable to be obtained.

2. I was feeling depressed yesterday, so I talked to almost no one.

- A) No one spoke to me yesterday as I was feeling depressed.
- B) I spoke to hardly anyone yesterday because I was feeling depressed.
- C) Everybody I talked to yesterday said that I looked depressed.
- D) There was nobody I could talk to yesterday, so I felt depressed.
- E) I wouldn't have felt so depressed yesterday if I had had someone I could talk to.

3. You should believe what I say as I heard it from the boss himself.

- A) The boss himself told me that you believed whatever I said.
- B) You should have confidence in yourself no matter what the boss and I say.
- C) It was the boss who told me this so you ought to believe me.
- D) I am telling you the truth so you should trust me, not the boss.
- E) What I am saying is that you should always believe what the boss says, nobody else.

4. It is undeniable that one cannot learn a foreign language in only two months.

- A) Everybody must admit that it is very difficult to learn a foreign language in two months.
- B) When a person has to learn a foreign language in only two months, they often fail.
- C) Nobody can deny that it is impossible for a person to learn a foreign language in just two months.
- D) No one can deny the fact that two months is quite long to learn a foreign language.
- E) It is hard to believe that a person can learn a foreign language in just two months.

5. If it's only functionality you are looking for in a watch, any one will do.

- A) You had better buy this one if you are looking for a watch just to know what time it is.
- B) Whatever watch you buy, you will mostly need it to know the time, so the functionality is what counts.
- C) If you want a watch with functionality, none of these will be suitable for you.
- D) If you want a watch with some basic functions, you can get it from anywhere.
- E) If you are only interested in its functionality, any watch will be suitable for you.

6. No one, except the graduate assistant, understood the results of the experiments.

- A) The experiments were not understood by anybody including the graduate assistant.
- B) All of the graduate assistants who were present realized the effects of the experiments.
- C) All but one of the graduate assistants dealt with the consequences of the experiments.
- D) It was no one else but the graduate assistant who understood the outcome of the experiments.
- E) It was expected that other than the graduate assistant nobody would be able to make the experiment.

7. **Having been damaged by a virus, none of the files that contain the financial reports of the firm can be restored.**

- A) The files containing the financial reports of the company are most likely to get lost if damaged by a virus.
- B) Although the files of the firm's financial reports have been impaired by a virus, some of them can be restored.
- C) None of the firm's financial report files can be used due to the fact that they might have been damaged by a harmful virus.
- D) All of the files of the financial reports in the firm were deleted and therefore, they are not reachable.
- E) None of the files containing important reports of the company are restorable due to the virus which damaged them.

8. **Anybody applying for this position should send their resumes and additionally attach a few sample articles.**

- A) The people who apply for this job are expected to send both their CVs and some sample articles.
- B) The candidates for this position should either send their CVs or a few articles they have written.
- C) It will be enough for the committee to look through the resumes and articles belonging to those who applied for this job.
- D) All the applicants for this position have their own articles; that's why it is not necessary for them to send their CVs.
- E) It is necessary for everybody to send a detailed resume and write some articles.

9. **As soon as the exhibition had opened, many people crowded into the hall.**

- A) Before the people crowded in front of the exhibition hall, they had opened the doors.
- B) Once the exhibition was opened, a lot of people piled in the hall.
- C) It wasn't until the opening of the exhibition that a few people came into the hall.
- D) After the people had come into the hall, the exhibition started.
- E) The moment people filled in the hall, the exhibition was opened.

10. **The last train to the city centre had left by the time we arrived at the station.**

- A) When we arrived at the station, the last train to the city centre was leaving.
- B) We almost missed the last train to the city centre when we arrived at the station.
- C) When we arrived at the station, there was no more train to the city centre.
- D) There was only one train left to the city centre when we arrived at the station.
- E) While we were going to the station, the last train to the city centre was leaving.

11. **When asked where he had been when the murder took place, he made up a story.**

- A) When they asked him about the place of the murder, he avoided telling the truth.
- B) When he was asked to talk about the story of the murder, he told a lie.
- C) When they asked him, he did not give a correct account of his whereabouts at the time of the murder.
- D) Because he knew well where the murder had been committed, they asked him to write the story of it.
- E) He lied about the place of the murder when they questioned him.

12. **It was not until Newton saw an apple falling onto the ground and formulated the law of gravity that people knew anything about it.**

- A) Newton could have produced the idea of gravity again even if he had not seen that apple falling to the ground.
- B) We would not be aware of something like gravity now if Newton had not seen that apple falling to the ground.
- C) People were unaware of the fact that there was gravity on earth before Newton thought of a formula while he was eating an apple under a tree.
- D) People did not know anything about gravity until Newton formulated it when he witnessed an apple falling down.
- E) Newton's formula of gravity has been modified several times up to present since he saw that apple falling from the tree.

VOCABULARY

1. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The Persian Emperor Darius the Great ---- over lands in three different continents.

A) presented B) treated
C) rescued D) acquired
E) ruled

2. 11 years of ---- education increased literacy in Turkey.

A) complicated B) compulsory
C) convicted D) contemporary
E) conscious

3. This building used to be beautiful, but years of ---- has turned it into little more than a ruin.

A) prevention B) neglect
C) enhancement D) lack
E) discount

4. People often act ---- when they are subject to extreme fear or emotional stress.

A) fairly B) accurately
C) seriously D) traditionally
E) irrationally

5. If you are ---- enough to take risks, you can achieve the things which you dream about.

A) shy B) naughty
C) modest D) courageous
E) scary

6. Public transportation not only decreases traffic ----, but it also saves fuel and money.

A) congestion B) fine
C) notion D) profit
E) regulation

7. Thousands of people have had to ---- their homes in Colombia because of forest fires.

A) permit B) furnish
C) abandon D) complete
E) assemble

8. Judy decided to wait until after she had taken her exams before having her wisdom teeth ----.

A) taken away B) figured out
C) got around D) come down
E) pulled out

9. The public transport system of Istanbul ---- of buses, metro lines, trams, ferries and suburban trains.

- A) consists B) presents
- C) occupies D) boards
- E) gathers

10. Donovan tied the knot very ---- as he knew his life would depend on it, if he slipped on the cliff face later on.

- A) barely B) hardly
- C) slightly D) tightly
- E) nearly

11. It would be ---- to bring Susan with us because she knows the area better than us.

- A) logical B) colloquial
- C) impulsive D) substantial
- E) subjective

12. If you can effectively manage your time, you can ---- with school work, household chores and sports activities all together.

- A) grow apart B) turn down
- C) get along D) get away
- E) keep up

13. Some people enjoy preparing their own meals while others would rather eat out ----.

- A) impulsively B) regularly
- C) expectantly D) gradually
- E) dismissively

14. Scientists in Indonesia announced the ---- of a rare frog that has no lungs and breathes through its skin.

- A) discovery B) promotion
- C) exploration D) alternative
- E) expedition

15. A new report says that children often ---- their pets for relief whenever they feel unhappy.

- A) turn to B) suffer from
- C) make up D) sell out
- E) figure out

16. Increased ---- for gold has pushed the price of the precious metal even higher.

- A) captivity B) existence
- C) update D) demand
- E) skill

READING

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

Poetry is an imaginative literary form, particularly suitable for describing emotions and thoughts. Poetry is highly 'compressed' writing, often using figures of speech to talk about one thing in terms of another, such as metaphor and simile, which allows the reader to 'unpack' the poem's meaning for himself. This leads to people interpreting poems differently in different times and places, which is part of the fascination of the medium. Poetry does not have to follow the strict grammatical rules of prose although the writer may choose to do so. The poet uses richer language to appeal to the reader's senses and intellect.

1. It is clearly emphasized in the passage that the reader of a poem ----.

- A) can make his own interpretation of what it means
- B) is expected to have no prejudice against any part of the poem
- C) must be highly imaginative to be able to understand the inner meaning of a poem
- D) must be able to interpret the poem in the same way as most other readers would
- E) should know that he can easily be deceived by the figures of speech it contains

2. It can be concluded from the passage, the imaginative characteristic of poetry ----.

- A) requires the strict use of grammatical rules
- B) often causes the poet to be misunderstood by its readers
- C) is what makes it appropriate for the description of abstract things such as feelings and thoughts
- D) enables all readers to derive similar conclusions
- E) forces the poet to use a plain language so as to appeal to the reader's senses

3. The writer of the passage compares poetry with prose in order to show that ----.

- A) emotions and thoughts are best described in prose
- B) the types and styles of the language used in both forms are different from each other
- C) grammar rules are a fundamental component of poetry
- D) prose tends to use a more colourful language than poetry
- E) prose does not aim to appeal to the reader's senses and intellect

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

There is a place where Christmas lives all year long in the US. It is called Bronner's Christmas Wonderland in Frankenmuth, Michigan. This family-owned business calls itself the world's largest Christmas store. It is visited annually by over two million people; with the weekend after Thanksgiving being the busiest of the year with over 50,000 visitors. The late Wally Bronner started the business in 1945. Wayne Bronner, Wally's son, is president and chief executive of what is now a multi-million dollar corporation. He learned the business at an early age. Some of his best memories are travelling to other countries with his father to find new products for the store.

4. It is stated in the passage that Bronner's Christmas Wonderland ----.

- A) has several branches located in other countries
- B) is the first and only of its kind
- C) is a place where Christmas is not restricted to a certain time of the year
- D) is open only from December to January
- E) is certainly the world's largest store

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

- A) Wayne Bronner has complaints about so many people visiting his store
- B) it is usually the kids who most enjoy being at Bronner's Christmas Wonderland
- C) Wayne Bronner is reluctant to follow his father's footsteps
- D) people in Michigan do all of their New Year shopping in Bronner's Christmas Wonderland
- E) Bronner's Christmas Wonderland has been doing business for over half a century

6. It can be understood from the passage that Wally Bronner ----.

- A) tried to increase the variety of the products he sold by going abroad
- B) is still taking his son to other countries to broaden his mind
- C) had doubts about the future of his company under the control of his son
- D) didn't want his son to run the business, as he didn't trust him
- E) and Wayne Bronner have been to almost every country abroad to open up new stores

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

When I visited the small town where I spent my whole childhood, I could not know what to think or what to say. I was wondering what could have happened to those clean streets where we rode our bikes, that park where we played balls happily, and that pool in which we cooled ourselves so cheerfully in summer. Yet I couldn't find a single trace of my old town. But suddenly I realized that I shouldn't expect anything to remain the same forever. It would be against the natural course of time. If I were able to stop the time and the changes it brought, I would prevent myself from getting old with this grey hair on the top of my head.

7. We can understand from the passage that the narrator ----.

- A) believes that the town of his childhood was not a pleasant place to live in
- B) thinks that he could have had a better childhood
- C) describes the town of his childhood as if it is a place he is trying to forget
- D) has nice memories of the town where he spent his childhood
- E) has some memories about his childhood which still upset him now

8. As one understands from the passage, when the narrator visited his town, ----.

- A) he realized why he had been told not to go there before
- B) he was already aware of the completely shocking changes there
- C) he felt totally bewildered by the drastic changes he saw there
- D) he was greatly surprised to see the old streets so clean
- E) he wanted to leave the place as soon as possible

9. As can be inferred from the passage, the narrator admits that ----.

- A) he is exaggerating the things he sees in the town where he spent his childhood
- B) his physical appearance makes him look much younger than he really is
- C) he would rather spend the rest of his adult life in the town of his childhood
- D) he would not remember his friends if he saw them now
- E) everything is inevitably subject to change in the course of time

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

Dinosaurs were the dominant animals on land for around 135 million years. While it is widely accepted that an asteroid or comet caused the dinosaurs to be extinct, there is less agreement on what led to their rise and dominance on Earth. But new research has looked at volcanic eruptions that changed the climate at that time. There was so much volcanic activity then that much of the Earth ended up being covered in lava. The CO₂ released from these eruptions caused extreme global warming. The researchers believe that this global warming led to a mass extinction of the crurotarsans, which were the early dinosaurs' main competitors at the end of the Triassic Period. The crurotarsans were in fact crocodile-like creatures that had dominated the earth during the Triassic Period, before the dinosaurs appeared.

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

- A) dinosaurs were the most powerful animals on earth for a great length of time
- B) the Earth has been free of crurotarsans for almost 135 million years
- C) our planet was mostly covered in lava at one point in the past, which caused the extinction of dinosaurs
- D) the Earth has been more affected by asteroid or meteor strikes than by volcanic activity
- E) there were no animals on Earth until after the Triassic Period

11. The main focus of the passage is on ----.

- A) the reasons the dinosaurs came to be wiped out from the planet
- B) how a dramatic change in the world's temperature may have helped the dinosaurs thrive
- C) a prehistoric animal species that was a rival of the dinosaurs in the early Triassic Period
- D) how CO₂ causes climate change
- E) the period in global history with the least amount of volcanic activity

12. It is suggested in the passage that dinosaurs ----.

- A) are thought to have never been dominant animals at any time
- B) played a role in changing the Earth's climate
- C) were never threatened by the crurotarsans
- D) became extinct due to the impact of an object from space
- E) were wiped out 135 million years ago

READING

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

1. Walt Disney began his career as an advertising cartoonist in Kansas City in 1920. ----. Disney wanted to improve this situation by learning new methods, so he read books to see how leading New York animators worked. Shortly afterwards, he quit his job, formed a company called Laugh-O-gram and started making his own animated cartoons.
- A) Back then, cartoon making was in its infancy and films were in black and white
B) In 1923, Walt Disney arrived in Hollywood with \$40 in his pocket and a sketchbook
C) He knew he had to come up with a new character and created a mouse
D) Mickey Mouse had short round ears instead of long bunny ears
E) Mickey Mouse is now a symbol of laughter and joy throughout the world
2. Blue whales are the largest animals ever known to have lived on Earth. These magnificent marine mammals rule the oceans at up to 100 feet long and upwards of 200 tons. ----. They reach these mind-boggling dimensions on a diet composed almost exclusively of tiny shrimp-like animals called krill. During certain times of the year, a single adult blue whale consumes about 4 tons of krill a day.
- A) Blue whales look true blue underwater, but on the surface they have a blue-gray colour
B) They live in all the world's oceans, occasionally swimming in small groups
C) Their tongues alone can weigh as much as an elephant, and their hearts, as much as an automobile
D) These graceful swimmers cruise the ocean at more than five miles an hour but accelerate to more than 20 miles an hour
E) Despite being the largest animals on Earth, blue whales are known to fall victim to attacks by sharks and killer whales

3. Many of the remnants of Paleolithic societies have been found in caves. ----. In fact, the environment of a cave simply preserves the remnants from erosion, corrosion and decay, allowing them to last for tens of thousands of years.
- A) Caves that have water sources inside them make it difficult to determine what life was like in the past
B) They may have been part of religious rituals or simple representations of life
C) That doesn't mean that people spent a lot of time living in caves, though
D) Stone Age paintings of animals have been found on rocks and cliffs throughout the world
E) The most common caves in the world are made of limestone, which is eroded by acidic water
4. Onions are nowadays available in fresh, frozen, canned, pickled, powdered, chopped, and dehydrated forms. They can be used, usually chopped or sliced, in almost every type of food including cooked foods and fresh salads and as a spicy garnish. ----. Moreover, when pickled in vinegar, they are eaten as a snack and often served as a side serving in fish and chips.
- A) As you can see, there are not many different uses of the onion
B) Onions are rarely eaten on their own, but usually act as accompaniment to the main course
C) Due to their large cells, onions are frequently used to demonstrate microscope usage in science education classes
D) Most people, especially children, don't like onions
E) In ancient Greece, athletes ate large quantities of onion because it was believed that it would ease the circulation of blood

5. In just seconds, a spark or even the sun's heat alone can set off a fire. The wildfire quickly spreads, consuming the thick, dried-out vegetation and almost everything else in its path. ----. In a seemingly instant burst, the wildfire overtakes thousands of acres of surrounding land, threatening the homes and lives of many in the vicinity.

- A) What was once a forest then becomes a virtual powder barrel of available fuel
- B) Fire fighters often talk about the fire triangle when they are trying to put out a blaze
- C) An average of 5 million acres burns every year in the United States
- D) Everything has a temperature at which it will burst into flames
- E) When wood is heated to this temperature, it releases hydrocarbon gases mixing with oxygen in the air, creating fire

6. ----. The majority of them are scattered around two large lake lands known as the Masurian and Pomeranian Lake Districts, occupying a vast expanse of the country. Their diversified rolling landscape, with plenty of picturesque elevations, was shaped long time ago by the retreating glacier. Clusters of scenic lakes are also found in eastern Poland.

- A) The biggest river in Poland, the Vistula, is the last non-regulated European waterway
- B) Tourism in Poland has improved a great deal in recent years and it contributes remarkably to the country's economy
- C) There are some ten thousand lakes on Poland's territory
- D) Poland seems to be an ideal destination for those who wish to experience their life's adventure
- E) Poland's climate ensures favourable conditions for all kinds of tourists

7. A diorama is a three-dimensional miniature or life-size scene in which figures or other objects are arranged in a naturalistic setting against a painted background. It can be used for a variety of purposes. ----. A diorama can also be used as an architectural model to convey the shape and form of a proposed building or structure.

- A) Consequently, the size of a diorama can vary widely
- B) Classically, a diorama is assembled inside a box
- C) That's why one of the most famous dioramas is found in the American Museum
- D) In many museums and educational institutions, dioramas serve to convey information in an interesting and dynamic way as educational tools
- E) A museum diorama, on the other hand, is much larger, often including life-sized objects and artefacts so that viewers feel more connected to the scene

8. There is no "best" way to learn a language, because everyone learns slightly differently. ----. And placing a heavier weight on them in an educational program may help a student to succeed. The desire to learn a language is quite admirable, and fortunately many support systems to teach languages to new learners exist around the world.

- A) Some students are able to learn a language through self-teaching
- B) Immersion is an excellent way to learn a language, according to many teachers
- C) The best way to learn a language is to involve oneself in that language environment
- D) The more time you spend with the language, the faster you will learn
- E) However, some methods appear to be more effective than others

READING

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

1. (I) Fundamentally, copyright is a law that gives you ownership over the things you create. (II) Copyright was invented after the advent of the printing press and with wider public literacy. (III) These can be a painting, a photograph, a poem or a novel and you own it and it's the copyright law itself that assures that ownership. (IV) The ownership that copyright law grants comes with several rights that you, as the owner, have exclusively. (V) Unless you willingly give them up, no one can violate them legally.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
2. (I) Diets must include adequate nutrition and are most effective when combined with exercise. (II) One of the main causes of weight gain is dieting. (III) Surprising as this may sound, dieting can really make you fat because as you reduce your food intake to lose weight, your body puts itself on 'famine alert'. (IV) It gets the impression that food is scarce. (V) Therefore, it slows down your metabolism to get the best use of the small amount of food it is receiving.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
3. (I) We were a party of six, on the trail of a pride of 16 lions in the heart of Hwange National Park. (II) Suddenly Gavin dropped to one knee to examine the ground. (III) Walking in single file, we followed our leader, Gavin Ford, one of Zimbabwe's famous trackers. (IV) We first heard the lions as they were moving like lightning through the bush. (V) They knew we were behind them.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
4. (I) Passive communication involves putting your needs last. (II) You don't express your thoughts or feelings, or ask for what you want. (III) When you use passive communication, it feels like others are walking all over you because you don't assert your own needs. (IV) However, their tone of voice and facial expressions are unfriendly. (V) The assumption behind this kind of communication is 'My needs don't matter'.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

5. (I) Volcanoes vary a great deal in their destructive power. (II) Some volcanoes explode violently, destroying everything in a mile radius within minutes. (III) When faced with a spewing volcano, people today share the same feelings of excitement and horror. (IV) Other volcanoes seep out lava so slowly that you can safely walk all around them. (V) The severity of the eruption depends mostly on the composition of the magma.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
6. (I) Cubism was one of the most influential visual art styles of the early twentieth century. (II) They wanted instead to emphasize the two-dimensionality of the canvas. (III) It was created by Pablo Picasso and Georges Braque in Paris between 1907 and 1914. (IV) The French art critic Louis Vauxcelles coined the term Cubism after seeing the landscapes Braque had painted in 1908. (V) He called the geometric forms in the highly abstracted works "cubes."
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
7. (I) Folklorama is a festival that runs for two weeks each August in Winnipeg, Canada. (II) The cultures celebrated at it are wide and varied. (III) This is because people from dozens of countries have made the city their home. (IV) Nonetheless, Toronto is the city which has the highest population within Canada. (V) Each homeland is given its own space at the event, and there they put their cuisine, dance and traditions on display.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
8. Venice's waterways may be a beautiful sight. (I) However, a new report issued by an environmentalist group show that they are also dangerous. (II) Water samples taken from the city's picturesque Grand Canal are contaminated with a high concentration of toxic chemicals. (III) The waterways surrounding a nearby industrial area were also found to be polluted. (IV) The many bridges over the canal is always crammed with tourists who capture this view by their cameras. (V) Officials in Venice say that protection of the environment is of great importance and promise to find a solution to the problem of pollution.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

9. (I) Cinderella is one of the most popular and well-known stories around the world. (II) The themes from the story appear in the folklore of many cultures. (III) Fairy tales have been around for hundreds of years. (IV) The earliest recorded version of the tale comes from China. (V) It was written down by Tuan Ch'eng-shih in the middle of the ninth century BCE.

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

10. (I) The New Zealander Helen Thayer has been described by the National Geographic Society as "One of the Great Explorers of the 20th Century". (II) And, she definitely deserves this title. (III) For example, she has amazingly travelled solo to the magnetic North Pole, and walked across the vast Sahara Desert. (IV) Another desert she has crossed just on foot is the huge Gobi Desert. (V) Deforestation and poor water management are causing the Gobi Desert to become even larger in size.

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

11. (I) Around the world, myths were shared by groups of people and became part of their culture. (II) Storytellers have passed the stories on from generation to generation and through families. (III) Some myths are told in many cultures, but with variations in the events or characters. (IV) It was the ancient Romans who invented the myths. (V) For example, most cultures, tribes or groups of people have their version of how our world came to be.

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

12. (I) Have you ever noticed that you often plan what you're going to eat in a day, but don't give a second's thought to what you drink? (II) 14 to 18 per cent of your calorie intake is met by beverages. (III) Hot cocoa and orange juice are everyone's favourite winter drinks. (IV) What that means is beverages can really add up and play an important part in achieving and maintaining your healthy weight. (V) So it's a good idea to start thinking about the different beverages you drink during the day.

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

13. (I) Most of the farmland in Brazil is used for grazing. (II) Cattle are raised extensively in the south of the Amazon lowlands. (III) However, most farmers have gradually shifted to raising cattle from growing crops. (IV) These are the nation's chief sources of income and wealth. (V) Large numbers of sheep and goats are also raised in other parts of the country.

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

14. (I) Bubblegum is a type of chewing gum especially designed for blowing bubbles. (II) The ancient Greeks and many other old cultures were known to be fond of chewing gum as a hobby. (III) It is available in many different colours and flavours. (IV) The most common flavour is a combination of wintergreen, peppermint, vanilla and cinnamon. (V) Bubblegum with this flavour is traditionally coloured a light shade of pink.

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

15. (I) Albert Einstein always appeared to have a clear view of the problems of physics and the determination to solve them. (II) He had a strategy of his own and was able to visualize the main stages on the way to his goal. (III) Then, in 1916, he published his paper on the general theory of relativity. (IV) He always regarded his major achievements as mere stepping-stones for the next advance. (V) Moreover, he had the ability to create connections between his previous and next actions.

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

16. (I) Cinnamon is one of the oldest spices known in spice history. (II) It was mentioned in ancient Chinese writings of at least 2,700 years old and also features several times in the Bible. (III) It is a calming herb and can reduce anxiety, depression and stress. (IV) Moreover, many civilizations in history attached great importance to this ancient spice. (V) The Romans, for example, burned large supplies of cinnamon at funerals, believing that it was a sacred spice that would ease the dead.

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

READING

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

1. The historic Swinford Bridge located over the Thames River in London has been sold at auction for a record price.

- A) Açık artırmayla rekor fiyata satılan tarihi Swinford Köprüsü Londra'da Thames Nehri üzerinde bulunmaktadır.
- B) Londra'da Thames Nehri üzerinde bulunan Swinford Köprüsü tarihi olduğu için açık artırmayla rekor fiyata satılmıştır.
- C) Tarihi bir köprü olduğu için açık artırmayla rekor bir fiyata satışa çıkarılan Swinford Köprüsü Londra'da Thames Nehri üzerindedir.
- D) Londra'da Thames Nehri üzerinde bulunan tarihi Swinford Köprüsü açık artırmayla rekor fiyata satıldı.
- E) Açık artırmayla rekor bir fiyata satışa çıkarılan Swinford Köprüsü Londra'da Thames Nehri üzerinde bulunan tarihi bir köprüdür.

2. In the past there were many great fires in Istanbul, where a large number of wooden buildings stood.

- A) Eskiden İstanbul'da ahşap binaların sayısı fazla olduğu için çok büyük yangınlar olurdu.
- B) Çok sayıda ahşap binanın bulunduğu İstanbul'da geçmişte birçok büyük yangın olmuştur.
- C) Geçmişte İstanbul'da çıkan büyük yangınların nedeni ahşap yapıların sayısının fazla oluşuydu.
- D) İstanbul'da çok sayıda ahşap yapı bulunduğu için kent geçmişte birçok büyük yangına sahne olmuştur.
- E) Geçmişte birçok büyük yangının çıktığı İstanbul'da çok fazla sayıda ahşap bina vardı.

3. Auguste Rodin, who had produced many important works during his lifetime, was regarded as one of the most influential sculptors of the 19th century.

- A) Auguste Rodin on dokuzuncu yüzyılın en etkili heykeltıraşlarından biri olarak görüldü, çünkü yaşamı boyunca birçok önemli eser vermişti.
- B) On dokuzuncu yüzyılın en etkili heykeltıraşlarından biri olarak görülen Auguste Rodin, yaşamı boyunca birçok önemli eser vermişti.
- C) Auguste Rodin yaşamı boyunca verdiği önemli eserlerle on dokuzuncu yüzyılın en etkili heykeltıraşlarından biri haline gelmişti.
- D) Yaşamı boyunca birçok önemli eser veren Auguste Rodin, on dokuzuncu yüzyılın etkili heykeltıraşlarının başında gelirdi.
- E) Yaşamı boyunca birçok önemli eser vermiş olan Auguste Rodin, on dokuzuncu yüzyılın en etkili heykeltıraşlarından biri olarak görüldü.

4. Microscopes can be defined as scientific instruments which can show objects that are normally too small for the human eye to see.

- A) Mikroskopları normalde insan gözünün göremeyeceği kadar ufak nesneleri gösterebilen bilimsel aletler olarak tanımlamak mümkündür.
- B) Mikroskoplar normalde insan gözünün göremeyeceği kadar ufak nesneleri gösterebilen bilimsel aletlerdir.
- C) Mikroskoplar normalde insan gözünün göremeyeceği kadar ufak nesneleri gösterebilen bilimsel aletler olarak tanımlanabilir.
- D) Mikroskoplar normalde insan gözünün göremeyeceği küçüklükteki nesneleri görmemize yardımcı olan bilimsel aletler olarak tanımlanabilir.
- E) Mikroskopları normalde insan gözünün göremeyeceği kadar ufak nesneleri gösterebilen bilimsel aletler olarak tanımlayabiliriz.

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

5. Sürücü belgesi, kişinin motosiklet ve araba gibi motorlu bir taşıtı kullanabileceğini belirten resmi bir belgedir.

- A) The official document which states that a person may operate a motorized vehicle, such as a motorcycle and car is driving license.
- B) Driving license is an official document which states that a person may operate a vehicle such as a motorcycle and car.
- C) Driving license is officially given to a person who is capable of operating a motorized vehicle such as a motorcycle and car.
- D) A person must have an official document which states that he can operate a motorized vehicle such as a motorcycle and car.
- E) Driving license is an official document which states that a person may operate a motorized vehicle such as a motorcycle and car.

6. Eski Mısır, gizemleri ve sayısız sırlarıyla birçok efsane doğurmuş, sanatçılara ilham vermiş ve nesilleri hayran bırakmıştır.

- A) Ancient Egypt has generated many legends, inspired artists and charmed generations with its mysteries and untold secrets.
- B) Many legends have been produced, artists inspired and generations entranced by the mysteries and untold secrets of Ancient Egypt.
- C) It is the mysteries and untold secrets of Ancient Egypt that have produced many legends, inspired artists and entranced generations.
- D) Ancient Egypt has produced many legends, inspired artists and charmed generations, as it has numerous mysteries and untold secrets.
- E) With its mysteries and untold secrets, Ancient Egypt has not only generated many legends but also inspired artists and charmed generations.

7. Birleşik Devletler'de her yıl yarım milyondan fazla organ nakli yapıldığı tahmin edilmektedir.

- A) It is estimated that they perform over half a million transplants in the United States every year.
- B) It is estimated that over half a million transplants are performed in the United States each year.
- C) The estimated number of transplants that are performed in the United States each year is more than half a million.
- D) It has been estimated that there are over half a million transplants performed each year in the United States.
- E) The estimate for the number of transplants that are performed each year in the United States is over half a million.

8. Bütün bir yıl boyunca hiç para harcamadan yaşayan 30 yaşındaki İngiliz Mark Boyle, bunun yaşamının en mutlu dönemi olduğunu söyledi.

- A) The 30-year-old Englishman Mark Boyle, who lived for a whole year without spending any money, said that it was the happiest period of his life.
- B) The 30-year-old Englishman Mark Boyle said that he had lived for one year without spending any money and that it had been the happiest period of his life.
- C) Mark Boyle, a 30-year-old Englishman who has been living for a year without any money, says that this is the happiest time of his life.
- D) The 30-year-old Englishman Mark Boyle says that he didn't spend any money for a whole year, and that it was the happiest period of his life.
- E) The 30-year-old Englishman Mark Boyle said that the happiest time of his life was last year, when he lived without spending any money.

SKILLS

1.-10. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşün cümleyi bulunuz.

1. You got on a bus in a foreign city with your friend. You asked the bus driver to let you know when you get to the city museum. But as he has forgotten to do so, you are now at the city's bus terminal, which is a long way from the museum. Your friend is telling you that it was a stupid idea of yours to have taken the bus. You think this accusation is unfair, so you say to him:

- A) I don't care what you think, because I want to continue to look at these great exhibits.
- B) Since you are the driver, you ought to drive us back to the museum.
- C) It's not my fault that the bus driver failed to remember my request.
- D) Actually, it would have been better if we had taken a taxi.
- E) I don't feel like visiting the museum in this city any more.

2. You applied for a job at a company last week and now you learn that you are not going to be hired. Believing in your qualifications, you want to find out the reason for their decision. So you say:

- A) I was very hopeful, but anyway, they do not have to hire everybody they interview.
- B) That's the worst excuse I have ever been given by an employer. You should be more consistent with your answers.
- C) I am sure you can find a job that better suits your qualifications and meets your expectations.
- D) Your manager promised me that he would consider my good command of English and Chinese.
- E) My interview was very good, so I would be grateful if you could inform me of your reason for rejecting me.

3. Your neighbours in the flat next door are having another noisy party. You don't want to make them angry, but you are getting tired of their lack of consideration. You knock on their door and say:

- A) We never play loud music after 11 o'clock at night.
- B) Your taste in music is terrible. For heaven's sake, turn it off!
- C) We're going to have a party at my place next Sunday night; would you like to join us?
- D) It's getting rather late and I have to work in the morning. Do you think you could turn the music down a little?
- E) If you guys don't shut up, I'm going to call the police.

4. During a dinner party you are hosting at your house, one of your friends accidentally breaks a glass. She offers to pay for it, but you are not comfortable taking her money. Instead, you thank her and say:

- A) Thank you for offering to pay for the glass. I'll have my husband tell you how much it is.
- B) You shouldn't have paid us for the glass. It really isn't very important at all.
- C) That is very kind of you, but the glass is not special. Please don't worry about it.
- D) I am so sorry that I've broken one of your glasses. You must let me pay you for it.
- E) No, please don't pay us for the dinner, it really is our pleasure to host you tonight.

5. **You're standing on the street corner waiting for the bus when someone comes up to you and calls you by a name you've never heard of. As she stretches out her arms to give you a hug, you step back and say:**

- A) I'm so embarrassed. You look exactly like an old friend of mine and I thought you were her.
- B) Jenny? I'm sorry I didn't recognize you, but you look completely different from the last time I saw you.
- C) I'm sorry, but I think you've got me confused for someone else.
- D) Really, it's no problem. I often get mistaken for her.
- E) I ran into someone today I hadn't seen in ages, but he pretended he didn't even know who I was.

6. **You have brought your guests to a fancy restaurant for dinner but the service is terrible. Upset about the situation, you call the manager to complain and say:**

- A) I heard about your restaurant from friends at work and decided to bring my friends here.
- B) I'm sad to say that this evening has been a huge disappointment.
- C) This is the best food I have had in ages! I would personally like to thank you for your efforts.
- D) Please don't forget that the quality of food is the backbone of a restaurant's success.
- E) Although the restaurant is quite crowded, we have been served adequately.

7. **A dance show is temporarily being put on in your local theatre. You have been to see it and think it is excellent. You liked it so much that you want to see it again before it is over. You tell your cousin about it and ask him to come with you. But he says he's not interested. You think he's wrong to feel this way. To urge him to see it, you say:**

- A) It must be really good, so I should see it as soon as possible.
- B) They will put on many other shows, which may be even better.
- C) There is no reason why you should see it if you are not interested.
- D) You can go and see it some other time then. It will be on for a long time.
- E) You are missing out on something that's fantastic.

8. **You want to visit an old friend after school and get on the bus which goes to that district. However, you aren't sure which stop lets you off closest to his house. You tell the bus driver the name of the shopping mall which you know is close to your friend's house and ask him to warn you of the best stop, he says:**

- A) It's the last stop. You can't miss it. I'll tell you when we get there.
- B) I have never been to your friend's house before, so I don't know where he lives.
- C) If you get on the bus at the next corner, you'll get to his house sooner.
- D) If you let me know when you want me to stop, I'll let you off at the right place.
- E) Unfortunately, you've gotten off the bus at the wrong stop. You'll have to go back.

9. **It is quite late at night. You are in your flat. Your flatmate has been outside, and has just returned to your flat. From his face, you can understand that he is very scared. He is normally a very calm person. You want to know why he is very scared, so you say to him:**

- A) How long were you outside for?
- B) I don't feel comfortable sharing a flat with you either.
- C) Haven't you calmed down yet?
- D) You are obviously late for dinner.
- E) What is it that has frightened you so much?

10. **Your sister has gone off to university to study psychology. She has been there for half a year, and she tells you on the phone that she realizes she isn't interested in psychology. She has also done badly in her midterm exams. She says she is thinking of changing her major from psychology to something else, and asks what you think. You also think that it is the right thing to do, and support her by saying:**

- A) You ought to, as you'll work better if you are studying something you like.
- B) Would you consider doing such a thing if you had done better in your midterm exams?
- C) I think it's better if you stick to psychology, as your next year will probably be better than this one.
- D) It's of no concern to me what you do. You have to decide on your own.
- E) In my opinion, you should never have gone to university in the first place.

SKILLS

1. - 8. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

1.

Susan :
Do you prefer your new flat to your old one?
Brigit :
No, my old one was much better.
Susan :

Brigit :
I wanted to live much closer to my workplace.

- A) In that case, why did you move?
B) Where exactly is your new flat?
C) Was your old flat provided by the firm you worked for?
D) Is that because it's really far from your old neighbourhood?
E) So, what is stopping you from moving into your new one?

2.

Martin :
Have you visited Salvador Dali's exhibition? It is fantastic.
Rooney:
Yeah, I was there last weekend, but I didn't like his paintings. They are so abstract and I don't understand many of them.
Martin :

Rooney:
He may be, but it doesn't mean I have to like him.

- A) I am not surprised because you have never understood real art.
B) Do you really mean you still haven't seen it?
C) What are you talking about? He is one of the greatest painters in the world.
D) It is quite normal actually. Even the critics cannot fully agree on what he was trying to express in his paintings.
E) You should have read about his style before going there.

3.

Henry :
What do you know about the new neighbours living next to you?
Alice :
Well, I talked to them a little bit when I saw them while I was going to work. They look like good people.
Henry :

Alice :
I am not sure, but it might be for their daughter. She might be going to college here.

- A) Why do you think they don't talk to anybody here?
B) Do you think they will be good neighbours?
C) Do they have any children or relatives living with them?
D) How long have they been living here?
E) Do you have any idea why they have moved here?

4.

Melissa :
Why don't you stay a little longer? You still have three hours before your flight takes off.
Phoebe :
I know that.
Melissa :

Phoebe :
I want to get there early enough to have some time to do some Duty-Free shopping.

- A) Then why do you insist upon leaving for the airport now?
B) How long is it exactly before your plane takes off?
C) Would you like me to give you a lift, or are you going to take a taxi?
D) You have bought enough gifts for the whole of your family, haven't you?
E) If I were you, I'd hurry up not to miss my plane.

5.

Tony :
I haven't seen you for a long time.
Where have you been?
Frank :
I went abroad almost a month ago
on a business trip and when I came
back, I started dealing with my
wedding arrangements.
Tony :

Frank :
We haven't fixed a date yet, but it is
going to be sometime this summer
definitely.

- A) I didn't even know you had a girlfriend. How long have you been together?
- B) What! Are you getting married? When is the wedding?
- C) That's great news! When are you planning to get engaged?
- D) So it's going to be a winter wedding.
- E) So soon? I'm afraid I won't be in town on that date.

6.

Tim :
What is it that you are reading so
carefully?
Cem :
It is a chronology of the earthquakes
that have happened in the Marmara
region up to now.
Tim :

Cem :
Both actually. I chose this subject as
my research topic because I'm
interested in earthquakes.

- A) Does it also say when we should expect the next one?
- B) Sounds interesting. Are you reading it just out of curiosity or for a research?
- C) Why on earth would you be interested in such a book?
- D) Does it give just the dates or some details on the damage as well?
- E) Why do you want to find out only about earthquakes that happened in the Marmara Region?

7.

Charlie :
Why are you so nervous today?
You have been here for fifteen
minutes, but you haven't said a
single word yet.
Bob :
Yeah, you are right. Sorry about
that. Well, I am going to meet my
girlfriend's father this evening.
That's why I am a bit worried, I
guess.
Charlie :

Bob :
It is easy for you to say this
because you don't know him. He is
a chief police officer and he saw us
at a restaurant last night.

- A) I understand you very well. I call this kind of situation advanced torture, you know.
- B) You didn't tell me that you had a girlfriend. You must have met her recently.
- C) If I were in your shoes, I wouldn't go to their house. He may get very angry when he sees you.
- D) So what? Just be natural. I am sure he will like you and treat you in a fatherly way.
- E) Are you really going to see him? Well, you are very brave, I'd say!

8.

Woman :
I want a refund for these towels.
Sales clerk :

Woman :
The quality is very poor and
they were really expensive. I
want my money back.
Sales clerk :
If you have got your receipt with
you, I'll help you.

- A) What's wrong with them, madam?
- B) I'm afraid we don't do refunds here.
- C) They were on sale, so we can't change them, madam.
- D) I don't understand. They are the best quality towels you can find in any shop.
- E) That's fine. Would you like us to give you something else instead?

The background is a deep blue with a subtle, light blue network pattern of interconnected lines. A vertical band of lighter blue runs down the left side, overlaid with a series of concentric circles in various shades of blue and white, creating a dynamic, wave-like effect.

POWER

**GRADE
12**

PRACTICE TEST

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YABANCI DİL DENEME SINAVI

İNGİLİZCE

1. Bu sınavda 80 soru vardır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen toplam cevaplama süresi 120 dakikadır.
3. Cevaplamaya, istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
4. Sayfalar üzerindeki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.

1. - 15. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Our university offers a business degree program that provides a very strong base in the --- of business while stressing the application of current technical solutions to business problems.
- A) cautions B) transitions
C) fundamentals D) suggestions
E) measurements

3. In the case of an emergency while overseas, we need to have a complete record of your health history so that you can be --- cared for by a physician.
- A) partially B) reluctantly
C) excessively D) adequately
E) extremely

2. Earthquake prediction from space is said to be more --- than ground-based earthquake prediction methods, as it has been correct for more than 90% of the registered quakes.
- A) gradual B) reliable
C) deliberate D) intense
E) respective

4. Nitric acid can be obtained from most jewellery supply houses and is commonly used to --- whether an item is gold or gold-plated on steel or copper.
- A) refer B) require
C) expire D) compel
E) determine

5. What would you do first if you --- a big fortune like hers?

- A) made for B) set off
- C) came into D) wore out
- E) passed out

6. Robin Hood, who --- an outlaw and champion of the poor against the rich in English legend, is said --- in Sherwood Forest, Nottinghamshire, during the reign of Richard I.

- A) is / having lived
- B) was / to be living
- C) has been / to live
- D) was / to have lived
- E) is / to living

7. Cubism was a gradually evolving phenomenon, but in essence it --- abandoning the single fixed viewpoint that --- the norm in European painting since the Renaissance.

- A) involves / is
- B) has involved / was
- C) involved / had been
- D) had involved / was
- E) had involved / has been

8. In Norway, where summers --- to last only a few weeks, many --- the idea of it getting a bit longer.

- A) can seem / would welcome
- B) should seem / will welcome
- C) may seem / has to welcome
- D) used to seem / should have welcomed
- E) would have seemed / can welcome

9. Many of the things we take --- granted in our daily lives, such as mathematics, democracy and even macaroni, date all the way back --- ancient times.

- A) in / into
- B) on / at
- C) for / to
- D) from / on
- E) upon / in

10. The greatest achievement of the followers of Hippocrates was their emphasis --- observation and their belief that all illness derives --- natural causes.

- A) of / from
- B) for / in
- C) with / in
- D) on / from
- E) on / through

11. The Byzantine Emperor Constantine's apparent reason for building a new capital was to create a centre for the Christian religion, --- he had been converted.

- A) which
- B) to which
- C) that
- D) where
- E) whom

12. You can't have talked to Mrs. Douglas in her office today, --- she has been abroad on business for the last two months.

- A) only if
- B) for
- C) though
- D) yet
- E) unless

13. The history of Europe is the story of various nations; some lagged behind, --- others surged far ahead in the development of social and political institutions.

- A) in spite of
- B) due to
- C) so that
- D) while
- E) in case

14. --- insects produce material similar to silk, but --- comes close to the spinning capabilities of spiders.

- A) A few / nothing
- B) Many / something
- C) Much / anything
- D) Some of / no one
- E) Plenty / everything

15. --- centuries of military success and great wealth, the Roman Empire started to decline, leaving its place to the Byzantine Empire in the 4th century CE.

- A) Until
- B) While
- C) Since
- D) After
- E) Before

16. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Though it is done on snow like skiing, snowboarding owes (16) --- to skateboarding and surfing than to its partner on the slopes, skiing. That's why it (17) --- as surfing on snow up to now. The earliest incarnation of the snowboard dates back to 1929, (18) --- a man named M.L. Burchett tied his feet to a plank of plywood with clothesline, held onto a horse's reigns for (19) --- and took a ride through the snow. A decade later, Chicago resident Vern Wicklund got the credit (20) --- the first snowboard when he patented what he described as an improved sled.

16.

- A) much
- B) a lot
- C) more
- D) very much
- E) so much

17.

- A) is described
- B) has been described
- C) is being described
- D) was described
- E) had been described

18.

- A) that
- B) where
- C) whom
- D) who
- E) when

19.

- A) immunity
- B) foundation
- C) attachment
- D) support
- E) hardship

20.

- A) for inventing
- B) so as to invent
- C) before inventing
- D) to invent
- E) with inventing

21. - 28. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

21. After Italy recovered from the ravages of World War II, ----.

- A) it evolved from Latin and a number of dialects
- B) it was the leader in church architecture and decoration in the Middle Ages
- C) the chemical and petrochemical industries have undergone rapid growth
- D) it soon regained its position as a major industrial nation
- E) its economic system is a mixture of private enterprise and government ownership

23. ----, and the number of heavy smokers in big cities has dramatically decreased since then.

- A) A new ban on smoking in restaurants, cafes and bars was introduced three years ago
- B) It doesn't seem that the problem of smoking in public places will be solved by simple bans
- C) There are fierce arguments between smokers and non-smokers about the new smoking ban
- D) The majority of the people living in big cities think smoking should be allowed in restaurants and bars
- E) None of the previous bans on smoking had been so effective

22. ----, when family members gather at each other's homes for visits and shared meals.

- A) Chinese months are determined by the lunar calendar
- B) Yinlinian used to be one of the most important events in many areas of China
- C) In China, the New Year is a time of family reunion
- D) Although during the spring festival in China, there is a warm and joyous atmosphere in the streets
- E) Chinese New Year initially had a great influence on its geographic neighbours as well

24. ---- that similarities in the skeletons of birds and some dinosaurs indicate their relation.

- A) Scientists have been wondering
- B) It wasn't until the discovery of a dinosaur bone
- C) Palaeontologists have long claimed
- D) People are still questioning whether or not
- E) Dinosaurs continue to keep their popularity in films and books

25. Since every culture has its distinct aspects, ---.

- A) communication between two different communities is almost the same
- B) intercultural communication can be the cause of conflict and disorder
- C) all countries were responsible for their own national security
- D) it was the ultimate symbol of national pride
- E) it may date back to ancient times

26. --- so that they could express their anger and dissatisfaction much more effectively.

- A) There has been a very little increase in the wages of the mineworkers
- B) Mineworkers were not pleased with their wages and working conditions
- C) The Prime Minister promised to increase the wages of the mineworkers very soon
- D) The current wage of the mineworkers is still below the poverty line
- E) Mineworkers decided to gather in front of the government building

27. By the time you arrive at the airport, ---.

- A) you have already missed all the flights to Istanbul
- B) we had been waiting for you at the arrivals gate for hours
- C) we will have taken the first flight to New York
- D) it was too late for you to catch up with us
- E) you will be flying comfortably with your drink

28. He asked his wife ---.

- A) whom he is going to interview in the afternoon
- B) where did she put his trainers
- C) why their daughter was crying in her room
- D) when her parents will come to live with him
- E) that they were going to accommodate so many people

29. – 31. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The word "athlete" translates from Greek as "one who competes for a prize". The ancient Greeks didn't bother classifying their athletes as amateurs or professionals. All athletes shared the same passion for victory for a pretty simple reason: They wanted to strike it rich. The prizes they sought varied from the material—ancient trophies like cauldrons or tripods—to the immaterial—lifelong respect and prestige. Some unusual prizes included women, olive oil, clothing and animals. Athletes typically were rewarded with cash prizes by their city-states when they returned home, and some even got pensions for their victories. Athenian Olympic champions were even guaranteed one free meal a day for life. Athletes who won more than three events were immortalized by statues commissioned in their honor. These were placed in the temple of Zeus at Olympia. A few talented equestrian champs even got their images imprinted on coins.

29. We can understand from the passage that the ancient Greek perception of athletes was different because ---.

- A) their athletes were not encouraged by any kind of reward whatsoever
- B) they considered all the athletes to be inferior class of people who were in need of money
- C) there were more amateurs than professionals
- D) all the athletes performed or competed for profit or prize
- E) they were all given monthly payments and retirement allowances

30. One point made in the passage is that the prizes given to the Ancient Greek athletes ---.

- A) ranged from the tangible to the abstract
- B) were sometimes taken back by city-states
- C) didn't satisfy most of them very much
- D) could cause the loss of their reputation
- E) were all accompanied by statues in their honour

31. It can be concluded from the passage that athletic achievements ---.

- A) were always attributed to the presence of Zeus at Olympia
- B) could make it possible for athletes to be immortalized
- C) were valued differently for professionals and amateurs
- D) were the primary condition for being blessed by Zeus
- E) would be meaningless without cash prizes

32. – 34. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

At first glance, science fiction and musical theatre seem dissimilar. In space, there is no wind to come sweeping down the plain, and hardly anyone bursts into song. The two genres have a few things in common, though. Both are elaborate and expensive. While a stage play or sitcom can get by with a few actors and a minimal or recycled set, musicals and sci-fi shows require sets, costumes and make-up that are intricate and unique. They also present something unusual as though it were ordinary. Neither tends to inspire ambivalence; people tend to either love them or hate them. Musicals and science fiction are both removed from reality, sometimes to the point of being silly. But rather than trying to avoid silliness, the most successful original productions dive right into it.

32. As is pointed out in the passage, science fiction and musical theatre ----.

- A) both try to avoid intricacy and the slightest silliness, even in the costumes and make-up used
- B) have both attracted little attention from the audience so far
- C) both distance themselves from the known world
- D) reflect the pure reality even to the extent of informing
- E) both make use of songs and other forms of music

33. We can infer from the passage that the success of musicals and science fiction ----.

- A) is directly related with the number of their actors and actresses
- B) somehow depends on the depth of their absurdity
- C) primarily relies on reflecting the real life as it is
- D) is directly related to whether or not people like them
- E) is determined by the depiction of the matter in simple acts and sets

34. In the passage, the author mentions stage plays and sitcoms in order to illustrate ----.

- A) how complex and costly musicals and science fiction shows are when compared to them
- B) what makes them more popular than musicals and science fiction shows
- C) how complicated and distinctive their materials are
- D) why science fiction shows are so absurd
- E) how important sets and costumes are

35. – 37. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Long before tanks and long-range missiles became available for combat, militaries relied on less technologically advanced mechanisms to protect themselves against invaders. The Great Wall of China was designed to perform the most basic defensive war principle: Keep the good guys in and the bad guys out. While China's was not the first wall built to serve this purpose, the Great Wall is arguably one of the world's most famous and impressive man-made structures. The name "Great Wall of China" is largely a term bestowed upon the structure by Westerners. So how great is the wall? Its reported length is widely disputed and hasn't been scientifically established yet.

35. It is pointed out in the passage that the Great Wall of China ----.

- A) was the first example of its own kind in the history of military architecture
- B) showed that it was not possible to defend a country against intruders just by building a wall around it
- C) was not the first architectural masterpiece of the Chinese
- D) still remains a mystery as far as its durability against intrusion is concerned
- E) was named so by the Westerners as a reference to its greatness rather than by the Chinese themselves

36. We can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) it is the Chinese that have the most attractive and the best known architectural structures
- B) long-range missiles still remain a threat to the walls built for defensive purposes
- C) China still does not have many of the technologically advanced mechanisms to protect themselves against invaders
- D) there had been other walls built for defence before the Great Wall of China
- E) Westerners don't believe the Great Wall of China is as strong as it is claimed to be

37. As the author points out in the passage, it is not exactly known yet ----.

- A) what the original purpose of the Great Wall of China was intended to be
- B) how the Chinese were able to defend their territory with fortified walls
- C) whether another wall will be able to surpass the enormity of the Great Wall
- D) how long the Great Wall of China is in reality
- E) what defence principle the Great Wall of China was built upon

38. – 40. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Popular culture and urban legends are often closely related. Old legends end up as plot points in movies, and fictional elements from movies are circulated as real-life things. In the latter case, somebody might start the legend because it's more exciting to say that an event really happened than that it happened in a movie. Or maybe the person simply forgot where he or she actually heard the story. Many people believe an urban legend must be true because it is reported by a newspaper, or other so-called authoritative source. The persistence of Halloween stories like razors in apples or needles in candy is an example of this. There are no documented cases of contamination of Halloween candy, but the media and police issue warnings year after year. Journalists, police officers and other authorities do get things wrong from time to time, and most of them openly admit this.

38. We can understand from the passage that the events claimed to have happened in legends ----.

- A) are always proved wrong officially by authoritative bodies like police officers
- B) prevent people from understanding the plot points in movies
- C) gradually spread around even though there are no documented or officially reported cases
- D) are in fact true reflections of real life things
- E) are hardly ever taken seriously by the public

39. One can conclude from the passage that the media and the police ----.

- A) have been trying to reveal the falsity of urban legends without much success
- B) blame each other for spreading certain urban legends deliberately
- C) believe people will always find new urban legends to feel scared
- D) unintentionally contribute to the quick spread of urban legends
- E) tend to hide their mistakes and their misunderstanding of events from the public

40. This passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) how urban legends may become a part of popular culture
- B) why Halloween stories are exaggerated in the media
- C) what exactly is meant by popular culture
- D) how urban legends are depicted in movies
- E) how old legends differ from popular urban legends

41. – 43. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It was the afternoon of the Christmas Eve, and I was in Mrs Prothero's garden, waiting for cats, with her son Jim. It was snowing. It was always snowing at Christmas. December, in my memory, is as white as Lapland, though there were no reindeers. But there were cats. Patient, cold and cruel, our hands wrapped in socks, we waited to snowball the cats. Sleek and long as jaguars and horrible-whiskered, spitting and snarling, they would slink and sidle over the white back-garden walls, and the lynx-eyed or sharp-sighted hunters, Jim and I, fur-capped, would hurl our deadly snowballs at the green of their eyes. So what happened? The wise cats never appeared again.

41. We can understand from the story that the narrator ----.

- A) didn't like Christmas Eve very much as a child
- B) associates Christmas time with snow and reindeers in Lapland
- C) seems to like cats more than the reindeers that he was used to seeing in Lapland
- D) thought of cats as patient but cold and cruel animals when he was a child
- E) remembers the snowy winter days when he would feed Mrs Prothero's cats with Jim

42. From the passage, one can understand that the narrator ----.

- A) was afraid of cats when he was a child for they looked like growling, sneaking jaguars to him
- B) portrays a cute, friendly and vulnerable image of cats
- C) mainly aims to describe the great snow land of his imagination, which he calls the Lapland
- D) has likened Jim and himself to cruel hunters waiting for their prey
- E) seems to scorn his childhood friend Jim for ill-treating the little cats in Mrs Prothero's garden

43. The irony in the story is that ----.

- A) reindeers would make better friends and pets for children than cats
- B) contrary to common belief, children may often get bored at Christmas time
- C) the cats turned out to be wiser than the boys
- D) children may not like snow as much as adults think they do
- E) it does not always snow at Christmas as most children would expect to

44. - 48. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

44.

Andy :
Why are you sitting over there saying nothing? Is there something wrong?

Charles :
Yeah. I broke up with my girlfriend today.

Andy :

Charles :
She said she was going abroad to study medicine for four years, and I wished her good luck. That's all.

- A) I told you this relationship wouldn't last long, didn't I?
- B) You looked quite happy together. What happened all of a sudden?
- C) I don't understand how people break up with their partners so easily.
- D) Did you try to apologize to her after that?
- E) Was she still angry with you for what happened the other day?

45.

Jessica :
What do you think about your new English teacher?

Mary :
Oh, she is so knowledgeable and friendly as well. I liked her a lot.

Jessica :

Mary :
I don't think it will be a problem if we attend classes regularly and study hard.

- A) But they say her exams are really tough.
- B) Pleased to hear that. I hope you don't have any problems later on as you did with the last one.
- C) I heard she doesn't care much about attendance either.
- D) I hope she will. She is not very generous with her grades.
- E) You couldn't have a better one. She is an expert in English.

46.

Andrew :
Where are you going on holiday this summer?

Can :
Not decided yet. My uncle has invited me to his villa in Erdek, but I'd much rather go somewhere with a lively nightlife.

Andrew :

Can :
I know it is, but I can't afford to stay there. The hotels are very expensive. Food is not cheap either.

- A) Yeah, I see. Well, if you change your mind, just let me know.
- B) Oh, those discos and clubs are so noisy. They are too expensive as well.
- C) If you mean nightclubs and discos, then Bodrum is the best place for you.
- D) I have never been to Erdek before. It must be for the elderly, I guess.
- E) Oh, don't even think about it. It is extremely crowded in summer and quite dangerous at night.

47.

Nancy :
Where did you buy this sweater? It is so nice and it feels really soft.

Miranda :
From the mall in the town centre. It was a bit expensive, but I just liked it.

Nancy :

Miranda :
I think so, because there were many of them.

- A) Can I find one for myself if I go right now?
- B) Are you trying to say that you paid a fortune for such a sweater?
- C) Can I borrow some money from you to buy one for myself?
- D) Do you think it is really worth so much money?
- E) Can you tell me where exactly this mall is?

48.

Clare :

I think you need to get professional help because you are sleep-deprived.

Andy :

Clare :

It is obvious that you can't. You haven't been sleeping for days.

Andy :

I know I haven't, but I don't want to go to a psychologist just because I can't sleep at night. I am not a child.

- A) No, I didn't mean that. I just want to say that you may need to see a doctor.
- B) What kind of help do you mean? I am not sick.
- C) Everybody may have trouble falling asleep at times.
- D) Yes, I am, but that doesn't mean I will go to a doctor for it.
- E) I don't need any help. I can deal with it on my own.

50. Not having enough time to answer very many questions, the lecturer limited the number of questions to five.

- A) The lecturer refused to answer our questions saying he didn't have enough time.
- B) The lecturer left in a hurry without answering any of the five questions we asked.
- C) Because the lecturer had a very limited time, we could not get answers to the last five questions.
- D) I'm sure the lecturer would have answered all our questions if he had had more time.
- E) The lecturer allowed us to ask only five questions as he didn't have time to answer more than that.

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

49. Although my father was not willing to buy me a car at first, I managed to persuade him to do so.

- A) I tried to change my father's mind about buying me a car but did not manage to do so.
- B) My father never wanted me to buy a car, but I didn't listen to him and bought one.
- C) Although my father said he would never buy me a car, I almost got him to agree to do so.
- D) My father was reluctant to buy a car for me, but in the end I was able to get him to agree to do so.
- E) No matter how hard I tried to persuade my father to buy me a car, he wouldn't agree to it.

51. Of all his albums, the last one is definitely the best.

- A) His last album is certainly as good as his previous albums.
- B) No other album of his is as good as his last one.
- C) He has many albums which are better than his last one.
- D) I was expecting his last album to be better than the old ones.
- E) His last album is not as good as the others.

52. When we had a house near Lake Michigan, we went fishing every weekend.

- A) We could have gone fishing every weekend as we lived near Lake Michigan.
- B) We can go fishing every weekend because our house is near Lake Michigan.
- C) We lived very near Lake Michigan, so we sometimes went fishing at weekends.
- D) We used to go fishing every weekend when we lived near Lake Michigan.
- E) We rarely went fishing at the weekend though we lived near Lake Michigan.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

54. You have been working really hard on a very important project at work for almost three months and you have almost come to the end. You are both happy and a bit nervous. One day, your boss calls you and says the project has been cancelled. You get shocked and you say:

- A) I would have considered your suggestion in greater detail if you had told me much earlier.
- B) That's nothing to get angry about. This is business life and such things often happen, you know.
- C) This just can't be true. I've given my months to complete it on time.
- D) Oh, no! Have you really? This is not possible because there are still hundreds of pages to prepare.
- E) Don't blame me for this. I tried to warn you about this possibility but you always turned a blind eye to it.

53. I regret not asking her out when I first met her at the summer party.

- A) If I ever encountered her at a party in the summer, I would definitely ask her out.
- B) I could have asked her out when I first encountered her at the summer party.
- C) I wish I had asked her out when I first encountered her at the summer party.
- D) I would have asked her out if I had met her at the summer party.
- E) I wish I had encountered her at the summer party, as I would have asked her out.

55. You are talking to your sister about the upcoming university entrance exam, which she will take, and it is obvious that she feels extremely nervous about it. You feel she needs a bit of encouragement, so you say:

- A) You don't have to take the test if it is bothering you so much.
- B) These exams have become a nightmare for students. It certainly is not humane.
- C) One morning you will wake up and see that you are going to school to take the test.
- D) You have been working really hard; I'm sure you will succeed.
- E) If you had worked much harder, I'm sure you would have passed it.

56. One of your friends injures his ankle while you are playing basketball in the schoolyard together. He tries to continue playing, but you think it would be dangerous. You stop him and suggest:

- A) You should have been more careful while defending your side.
- B) I'm all right. Let's play and win.
- C) We should take you to the infirmary right away. You could make it worse.
- D) You are watching him wriggling in pain over there, doing nothing. Get out of the way.
- E) You can't go home with this injury. You'll only make it worse and suffer.

58. You are studying with your friends in your room, and one of them asks you if he could smoke. But, you don't allow anybody to smoke in your room, as the smoke makes you sick. You politely say:

- A) You should have told me you smoked. Then, I wouldn't have let you in here.
- B) I'd rather you didn't. I can't stand it when the room is full of smoke.
- C) I wish you had asked for my permission before you lit that cigarette of yours!
- D) I don't smoke and I have never considered trying it.
- E) I didn't know that you are such a heavy smoker. I'm really surprised.

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

57. You are at the bank, waiting for your turn to pay your bills. You are watching the call numbers so that you can catch yours. When it is your number, you go to the counter. However, a man is trying to come closer to the counter for his own business. You turn to him and politely warn him, saying:

- A) If yours is something urgent, you can take my turn. I really wouldn't mind at all.
- B) You should have used your credit card to get a number.
- C) You don't have a number and you are still trying to get to the counter before anybody does. Very clever, huh?
- D) Can I see your number? I think you have taken my turn. I came here before you.
- E) This is my turn, I am afraid. Would you mind getting back a little bit, please?

59. All animals need to sleep just like human beings. But some animals sleep more than others. Basically, meat-eating creatures like big cats sleep more than herbivores, which dine solely on plants. ----. A lion that has just fed on an antelope, on the other hand, won't have to eat again for several days and thus can sleep for quite a long time.

- A) Every animal, whether it's a carnivore or a herbivore, has the need to sleep to save its energy
- B) All animals make time for sleeping, even under potentially dangerous circumstances
- C) They eat leaves, flowers, fruits or even wood
- D) Being a herbivore, a cow or a zebra needs a lot of time to search for and graze on food
- E) So a big cat might be better off sleeping after it eats, rather than hunting around

60. As studies on the impact of climate change on the polar regions continue, experts are urging us to reconsider the way we live. ----. If we can produce fewer of these gases, we can help save the polar ice. And saving the polar ice will help protect the oceans and us as well.

- A) Biking, walking, and taking public transportation, for example, are environmentally-friendly activities
- B) Disappearing ice could be totally devastating for wildlife in many ways
- C) The fossil fuels we burn are to blame for the greenhouse gases that cause excess heat in our atmosphere
- D) This causes the ocean to warm, which in turn hastens ice melting
- E) They are telling us to switch to compact fluorescent light bulbs, and turn the lights off in rooms when we are not using them

62. Astronomers have long been trying to find out whether life exists on other planets or on any other celestial bodies. If it does, it's most likely to be found on a planet that has liquid water. Water, after all, is essential to all forms of life. ----. This raises the possibility of extraterrestrial life.

- A) Astronomers have found other extra solar planets, but none seems habitable
- B) Now, they have discovered an extra solar planet that could have water
- C) The planet isn't in our solar system, so it's called an extra solar planet
- D) Other planets are so distant that water or any other liquid on them would freeze
- E) The new extra solar planet is too small for telescopes to take a picture of it

61. Everybody wants to be healthy, but today's world is full of barriers. You know you should eat broccoli, for example, but it's a lot easier to buy French fries, and they taste better. ----. For many people, this temptation to indulge is irresistible. But all of that indulging causes serious problems in our lives.

- A) You know you should exercise, but your friends are playing video games
- B) Eating healthy food alone without exercise is not a good solution to weight problem
- C) There are thousands of diet lists appearing every year with new names and labels
- D) Modern lifestyle doesn't allow you to eat healthy food prepared at home
- E) This will eventually lead to a world population in which the majority is obese

63. On a hot summer day, when drought conditions are at their peak, a small spark alone can set off a fire in just seconds. ----. However, the majority of wildfires in summer are the result of human carelessness.

- A) As a fire spreads over brush and trees, it may take on a life of its own, finding ways to keep itself alive
- B) In a seemingly instantaneous burst, the wildfire overtakes thousands of acres of surrounding land
- C) An average of 5 million acres burns every year in the United States, causing millions of dollars in damage
- D) Once a fire begins, it can spread at a rate of up to 14.29 miles per hour, consuming everything in its path
- E) Sometimes, summer wildfires occur naturally, ignited by heat from the sun

64. – 69. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

64. World wars and conflicts have shaped the course of history as countries struggle to maintain a balance of power.

- A) Dünya savaşları ve çatışmaları, ülkeler bir güç dengesi sağlamak için mücadele verdikçe tarihin akışına yön vermiştir.
- B) Dünya savaşları ve çatışmaları, ülkelerin güç dengesi sağlamak için verdikleri mücadelelerin sonucunda tarihin akışına yön vermiştir.
- C) Tarihin akışına yön veren dünya savaşları ve çatışmaları, ülkelerin bir güç dengesi sağlamak için verdikleri mücadelenin sonucunda ortaya çıkmıştır.
- D) Dünya savaşları ve çatışmaları, tarihin akışına daima yön vermiştir ve ülkeler bu doğrultuda bir güç dengesi sağlamak için mücadele etmişlerdir.
- E) Bir güç dengesi sağlamak amacıyla mücadele veren ülkeler nedeniyle ortaya çıkan dünya savaşları ve çatışmaları tarihin akışına yön vermiştir.

66. Comets are remarkable pieces of our universe's past and they tell us a great deal about how the universe was formed.

- A) Kuyruklu yıldızlar, evrenimizin geçmişinin olağanüstü parçaları olarak bize evrenin nasıl oluştuğuyla ilgili çok şey anlatırlar.
- B) Kuyruklu yıldızlar evrenimizin geçmişinin olağanüstü parçalarıdır ve bize evrenin nasıl oluştuğuyla ilgili çok şey anlatırlar.
- C) Bize evrenin nasıl oluştuğuyla ilgili çok şey söyleyen kuyruklu yıldızlar, evrenimizin geçmişinin olağanüstü parçalarıdır.
- D) Evrenimizin geçmişinin olağanüstü parçaları olan kuyruklu yıldızlar, bize evrenin nasıl oluştuğuyla ilgili çok şey söylerler.
- E) Kuyruklu yıldızlar sadece evrenimizin geçmişinin olağanüstü parçaları olmakla kalmayıp, aynı zamanda bize evrenin oluşumuyla ilgili çok şey anlatırlar.

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65. Because soccer is a very simple game at its core, many cultures have claimed to have invented it.

- A) Temelinde çok basit bir oyun olan futbolu kendilerinin icat ettiğini iddia eden birçok kültür olmuştur.
- B) Futbol temelinde çok basit bir oyun olduğu için onu icat ettiğini iddia eden birçok kültür bulunmaktadır.
- C) Futbol temelinde çok basit bir oyundur ve birçok kültür, futbolu kendilerinin icat ettiğini iddia eder.
- D) Birçok kültürün icat ettiklerini iddia ettiği futbol, temelinde çok basit bir oyundur.
- E) Futbol temelinde çok basit bir oyun olduğu için, birçok kültür onu kendilerinin icat ettiklerini iddia etmiştir.

67. How and why dinosaurs became extinct is a puzzle that scientists are trying to solve by studying fossils and rock formations.

- A) Bilimadamları dinozorların neslinin nasıl ve niçin tükendiğini, fosilleri ve kaya oluşumlarını inceleyerek bulmaca çözer gibi çözmeye çalışmaktadırlar.
- B) Dinozorların neslinin nasıl ve niçin tükendiği ile ilgili bulmacayı çözmek için bilimadamları, fosilleri ve kaya oluşumlarını incelemektedirler.
- C) Dinozorların neslinin nasıl ve niçin tükendiği, bilimadamlarının fosilleri ve kaya oluşumlarını inceleyerek çözmeye çalıştıkları bir bulmacadır.
- D) Bilimadamlarının fosilleri ve kaya oluşumlarını inceleyerek çözmeye çalıştıkları bulmaca, dinozor neslinin nasıl ve niçin tükendiğidir.
- E) Dinozorların neslinin nasıl ve niçin tükendiği bir bulmacadır ve bilimadamları bunu, fosilleri ve kaya oluşumlarını inceleyerek çözmeye çalışmaktadırlar.

68. Edgar Allan Poe's creative power, which knows no bounds, has enabled his stories to be read with a growing interest for about two centuries.

- A) Yaklaşık iki yüzyıldır öyküleri gitgide artan bir ilgiyle okunan Edgar Allan Poe, sınır tanımayan bir yaratıcı güce sahipti.
- B) Edgar Allan Poe'nun öykülerinin neredeyse iki yüzyıldır gitgide artan bir ilgiyle okunmasının nedeni onun sınır tanımayan yaratıcı gücüdür.
- C) Sınır tanımayan yaratıcı gücüyle öyküler yazan Edgar Allan Poe'nun eserleri yaklaşık iki yüzyıldır gitgide artan bir ilgiyle okunmaktadır.
- D) Edgar Allan Poe'nun öykülerinin neredeyse iki yüzyıldır gitgide artan bir ilgiyle okunmasının temelinde onun sınır tanımayan yaratıcı gücü yatmaktadır.
- E) Edgar Allan Poe'nun sınır tanımayan yaratıcı gücü, öykülerinin yaklaşık iki yüzyıldır gitgide artan bir ilgiyle okunmasını sağlamıştır.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. Oxford Üniversitesi tarafından yapılan araştırmada, B12 vitamini eksikliğinin ileri yaşlarda beynin küçülmesine yol açtığı görüldü.

- A) In a study conducted by Oxford University, it was found that deficiency of vitamin B 12 led to the shrinking of the brain in old age.
- B) The study conducted by Oxford University claims that deficiency of vitamin B 12 leads to the shrinking of the brain in old age.
- C) According to a study conducted by Oxford University, deficiency of vitamin B 12 leads to the shrinking of the brain in old age.
- D) Scientists at Oxford University conducted a study to find out if deficiency of vitamin B 12 led to the shrinking of the brain in old age.
- E) In a study conducted by Oxford University, it was found that deficiency of vitamin B 12 was the main reason for the shrinking of the brain in old age.

69. Malaria is caused by a parasite called Plasmodium, which is transmitted through the bites of infected mosquitoes.

- A) Plasmodium sıtma hastalığının yayılmasına sebep olan bir parazittir ve sivrisinekler aracılığıyla insanlara bulaşmaktadır.
- B) Sıtma hastalığı Plasmodium adı verilen bir parazitin sivrisinekler tarafından yayılmasıyla ortaya çıkmaktadır.
- C) Sivrisineklerin ısırmasıyla bulaşan sıtma hastalığının kaynağı Plasmodium adı verilen bir parazittir.
- D) Sıtma, hastalığı taşıyan sivrisineklerin ısırıkları ile bulaşan Plasmodium adlı bir parazitten kaynaklanmaktadır.
- E) Sıtmaya sebep olan bir parazit olan Plasmodium, hastalığı taşıyan sivrisineklerin ısırmasıyla bulaşmaktadır.

71. Bankalar müşteri güvenine ve güven de bütünlük algısına dayandığı için bankacılık sektörü, büyük ölçüde hükümet tarafından düzenlenir.

- A) As banks rely on consumer trust, and trust depends on the perception of integrity, to a great extent, it is the government's responsibility to regulate the banking industry.
- B) The banking industry is primarily regulated by the government due to the fact that banks rely on both consumer trust and the perception of integrity.
- C) Since banks rely on consumer trust, which is determined by the perception of integrity, the banking industry is highly regulated by the government.
- D) Banks rely on consumer trust and trust depends on integrity; therefore, the banking industry is highly regulated by the government.
- E) Because banks rely on consumer trust, and trust depends on the perception of integrity, the banking industry is highly regulated by the government.

72. 16. yüzyılda barutun ve ateşli silahların ortaya çıkışı ve artan kullanımıyla birlikte şövalyelerin becerileri savaş için gereksiz hale geldi.

- A) It was in the 16th century that the skills of knights became obsolete for warfare due to the introduction and increasing use of gunpowder and firearms.
- B) The skills of knights became outdated for warfare since gunpowder and firearms were introduced and increasingly used in the 16th century.
- C) With the introduction and increasing use of gunpowder and firearms in the 16th century, the skills of knights became obsolete for warfare.
- D) The introduction and increasing use of gunpowder and firearms in the 16th century caused the skills of knights to become outdated for warfare.
- E) Due to the introduction of gunpowder and increasing use of firearms in the 16th century, the skills of knights lost their popularity in warfare.

74. Sebzeler ya çok az suyla ya da susuz pişirilmelidirler, aksi takdirde, içerdikleri tüm gerekli vitamin ve mineralleri kaybederler.

- A) Either very little or no water should be used to cook vegetables; otherwise, all the essential vitamins and minerals they contain will be lost.
- B) We should either cook vegetables in very little water or we shouldn't use any water at all so that they won't lose the essential vitamins and minerals in them.
- C) Vegetables should be cooked in either very little or no water so that they won't lose the essential vitamins and minerals contained in them.
- D) Vegetables should be cooked in either very little or no water; otherwise, they lose all the essential vitamins and minerals they contain.
- E) Either very little or no water should be used when cooking vegetables; otherwise, all of the essential vitamins and minerals in them will be lost.

73. İlk yerleşim bölgelerinden biri olarak bilinen Çatalhöyük, bugünkü Konya şehrinin Çumra bölgesinde yer almaktadır.

- A) Çatalhöyük, which is located in Çumra district of the present-day city of Konya, is known as one of the earliest settlements.
- B) Çatalhöyük, which is known as one of the earliest settlements, is located in Çumra district of the present-day city of Konya.
- C) Çatalhöyük is located in Çumra district of the present-day city of Konya, which is known to be the earliest settlement.
- D) One of the earliest settlements, Çatalhöyük is known to be located in Çumra district of the present-day city of Konya.
- E) Çatalhöyük is located in Çumra, one of the districts of the present-day city of Konya, and it is known to be one of the earliest settlements.

75. Dünyada mimariye ve tasarıma adanan ilk küratoryal departman 1932'de Modern Sanatlar Müzesi'nde kurulmuştur.

- A) The first curatorial department of architecture and design was established in the Museum of Modern Art in 1932.
- B) In 1932, the Museum of Modern Art dedicated its first curatorial department to architecture and design.
- C) The world's first curatorial department devoted to architecture and design was established in 1932 at the Museum of Modern Art.
- D) There was not a curatorial department of architecture and design in the Museum of Modern Art till 1932.
- E) The Museum of Modern Art had a curatorial department of architecture and design in 1932.

76. – 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) Internet search engines are special sites on the Web. (II) They are designed to help people find information stored on other sites. (III) There are differences in the ways various search engines work. (IV) However, they all perform the same basic tasks. (V) Early search engines held an index of a few hundred thousand pages.

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

78. (I) People think that simply wearing armour and using a sword is enough to make someone into a warrior. (II) The samurai are the legendary armoured swordsmen of Japan. (III) They have been known to many westerners only as a warrior class, depicted in countless martial arts movies. (IV) While being a warrior was central to a samurai's life, they were also poets, politicians, fathers and farmers. (V) The samurai also played a crucial role in the last 1,500 years of Japanese history.

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

79. (I) Dreams have been of great importance to cultures throughout the ages. (II) For example, Native Americans viewed dreams as portals to the spirit world, paths to prophecy and quests. (III) Similarly, the Aborigines referred to the stories of the very beginning of the world as their dreaming. (IV) These examples show that man has always taken dreams seriously. (V) On the other hand, there are nightmares which are unpleasant and very frightening dreams.

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

77. (I) French Revolution was a revolution by the people of France that lasted from 1789 to 1799. (II) The original goals, to create a constitutional monarchy and reform the financial and political structure of the nation, soon developed into a move to overthrow the king and establish a republic. (III) During the revolution the immense land holdings of the Roman Catholic Church were taken over by the government and sold to the middle class and peasants. (IV) The revolutionary era in America began in 1763, when the French military threat to British North American colonies ended. (V) Finally, the monarchy was abolished and the First Republic was established.

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

80. (I) Donald Trump's name is synonymous with New York hustle and money at the turn of the 21st century. (II) In the last decade, New York has evolved from a great city into an even greater one. (III) He started young in his father's New York real estate business, and by the 1970s had made himself a Manhattan deal-maker. (IV) He built the grandiose Trump Tower on Fifth Avenue in 1982. (V) He soon moved into the casino business in New Jersey and became wealthier.

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

