

1. özne-zamir, ref.kelime
2. zaman
3. bağlac kalip
4. konu-odak

58. - 63. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

58. (I) Towards the end of the eighteenth century, a vast cultural movement began to sweep across Europe. (II) Within the Romantic movement, a group of composers were inspired by new ideas about national identity. (III) The movement, known as Romanticism, called into question many of the principles of the eighteenth-century Enlightenment. (IV) In other words, the Romantics began to question human reason and the uniformity of human nature. (V) Moreover, they emphasized the diversity of humanity, and the importance of spontaneity, creativity, emotion and passion.

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

59. (I) By the fall of 1933, Germany had become a one-party state. (II) Soon afterward, the socialist and communist left were crushed by the Nazi regime. (III) Almost all non-Nazi organizations were either abolished or forced to become part of the Nazi system. (IV) At the same time, party propaganda sought to impress citizens with the regime's ideology. (V) In fact, the 1928 election in Germany was a turning point for the Nazis.

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

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60. (I) The social unrest of the Sixties was international. (II) Its roots lay in the political struggles and social transformations of the postwar period. (III) Mass culture made its most powerful impact in the visual world, especially through film. (IV) Of these, the most important were the anticolonial and civil rights movements. (V) Especially, anticolonial movements reflected a growing racial consciousness and also helped to encourage that consciousness.

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

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61. (I) Columbus was not the first European to set foot on the American continents. (II) Viking sailors had reached and briefly settled present-day Newfoundland and perhaps New England around the year 1000. (III) But knowledge of these Viking landings had been forgotten throughout Europe for hundreds of years. (IV) It would not be right, therefore, to deny Columbus credit for his accomplishments. (V) In fact, Columbus brought back no Asian spices from his voyages.

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

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62. (I) In 1960, the leading Middle Eastern, African, and Latin American oil producers banded together in a cartel, forming the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). (II) By the late 1970s, in the aftermath of two Arab-Israeli wars, it appeared that a generation of fighting might come to an end. (III) The aim of this body was primarily to regulate the production and pricing of crude oil. (IV) So, in the following decades, it has played a leading role in the global economy. (V) Its policies have essentially reflected the desire to derive maximum profit from oil production.

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

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46. - 51. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

46. Most foreign tourists visiting London come to see the Houses of Parliament. This monumental Gothic building on the River Thames is probably Britain's best-known landmark. Indeed, the people who come to visit it may know very little and care even less about what happens inside, but they appreciate the place as one of the greatest achievements of nineteenth - century art. ----. Indeed, the Parliament is a magnificent building.

A) Before the Norman Conquest in 1066, King Edward the Confessor established his palace on the site

B) Also, most of those who work daily in the building remain awed by its artistic power

C) The disaster of the great fire of 1834 destroyed much of the medieval palace

D) For security reasons, the Houses of Parliament can no longer be viewed by the general public

E) The word "parliament" derives from the French word "parler", which means "to speak" or "to talk"

47. At the start of the twentieth century, Britain was still the greatest world power. By the middle of the century, although still one of the "Big Three", Britain was clearly weaker than both the United States and the Soviet Union. ----. Its power had ended as quickly as Spain's had done in the seventeenth century. **One reason** for this sudden **decline of** Britain was the cost and effort of two world wars. D

- A) Indeed, by the end of the 1970s, Britain was no longer even among the richest European powers
- B) In electronics and technology, Britain is still a world competitor
- C) No one doubts that Britain is living in an age of uncertainty
- D) But the most important reason was the basic weaknesses in Britain's industrial power
- E) The discovery of oil in the North Sea has given Britain a great deal of economic advantage

48. **During** World War II, the Allies **had started** to think of ways in which a new world order could replace the failed League of Nations. **Even before** it joined the war against Germany and its allies, **the US had agreed on** an “Atlantic Charter” with Britain. The basis of this new charter was US President Roosevelt’s “Four Freedoms”: freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from fear, and freedom from want. At the end of the war, the victorious Allies created the **United Nations**, which expressed the ideas of the Atlantic Charter. ----.

- A) In the early 1960s, Britain was increasingly interested in joining the newly-formed European Community
- B) In 1948, the Soviet Union tried to capture West Berlin by stopping all road and rail traffic to it
- ✓ C) **Thus, they** hoped that the success of the wartime alliance could be carried **into peacetime**
- D) All these military and scientific developments drew Britain more **closely to** the US
- E) During the post-war period, Britain was seriously concerned about the danger from the Soviet Union



49. Little is known about the life of women in the Middle Ages, but without doubt it was hard. ----. It also spread two very different ideas about women. So, on the one hand, women were regarded as pure and holy, while, on the other, they could not be trusted and were a moral danger to men. Such religious teaching led men both to worship and also to look down on women.

- A) It is unlikely that love played much of a part in most marriages
- B) Marriage was always the single most important event in the lives of medieval men and women
- C) This was because by marriage a family could improve its wealth and social position
- D) The Church taught that women were always to obey their husbands
- E) Once married, a woman had to accept her husband as her master

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50. Around 1550, the Renaissance in Italy began to decline. **The causes of this decline were varied**. ----. The French King Charles VIII viewed Italy as an attractive target for his expansive dynastic ambitions. In 1494, he led an army of thirty thousand well-trained troops across the Alps to press his claims to the Duchy of Milan and the Kingdom of Naples.

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- A) The French **invasion** of 1494 and the incessant **warfare** that ensued was one of the major factors
- B) Renaissance humanists were primarily interested in the study of classical texts
- C) To the Italian political disasters was added a waning of Italian prosperity
- D) As Italian wealth diminished, there was less and less of a surplus to support artistic endeavors
- E) Italy's virtual monopoly of trade with Asia in the fifteenth century had been an economic support for the Italian Renaissance

51. Our knowledge of the Celts in Britain is slight. **As with** previous groups of settlers, we **do not even know for** **certain whether** the Celts **invaded Britain or came peacefully as a result of** the lively trade with Europe **from** about 750 B.C. **onwards**. At first, most of Celtic Britain **seems to have developed** in a generally similar way. ----. **Consequently, this fall led to** serious economic and political **differences** between the Celts of southeast Britain and those of the northwest.

- A) The Celts were joined by new arrivals from the European mainland
- B) The Celtic tribes continued the same kind of agriculture as the Bronze Age people before them
- C) The Celts knew how to work with iron and could make a variety of weapons
- D) **But from** about 500 B.C., trade contact with Europe **declined**
- E) During the Celtic period, women may have played an important role in political life

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46. One of the causes of World War II was the failure to create lasting, binding standards for peace and security in Europe in particular and in the world at large. **Diplomats** spent the 1920s, **trying** to restore such standards. **Some** put their faith in the legal and moral authority of the League of Nations. ---- Throughout the decade, a number of leading European statesmen tried to reach a set of agreements that would stabilize the peace and prevent rearmament.

- A) Despite the good faith of many statesmen involved, none of these agreements carried any real weight.
- B) Economic conditions in Europe were another important cause of renewed conflict.
- C) Others** saw disarmament as the most promising means of guaranteeing peace.
- D) Politicians feared international relations would be undermined by the growing imbalance of power in Europe.
- E) Moreover, the economic depression of the 1930s contributed in several ways to the coming of the war

48. ----- Like the French Revolution, they brought down not only a regime, but an empire. Like the French Revolution, they gave way to violence. And again like the French Revolution, they had sweeping international consequences. These revolutions and the fall of the Soviet Union marked the end of the Cold War, which had structured international politics and shaped the everyday lives of millions of people since the end of World War II.

- A) The Iron Curtain had established one of the most rigid borders in European history.
- B) The Eastern European revolutions of 1989 and the subsequent collapse of the Soviet Union were a revolutionary turning point.
- C) The collapse of the Soviet Union opened up both Russia and its former imperial dominions.
- D) In the 1970s and 1980s, the Eastern European nations faced serious financial difficulties.
- E) The Czechs staged demonstrations against Soviet domination towards the end of 1988.  
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49. Nineteenth-century liberals had confidence in science. Not only did science deliver technological and material progress, but it also confirmed liberals' faith in the power of human reason to uncover and command the laws of nature. --- Evolutionary theory, psychology and social sciences all introduced visions of humanity that were sharply at odds with conventional liberal wisdom. At the same time, artists and intellectuals mounted their own revolt against nineteenth-century conventions. Morals, manners, institutions, and traditions: all established values and assumptions were under question.

- A) Geologists have always challenged the Biblical account of creation.
- B) These upheavals in the world of ideas unsettled older conceptions of individuality.
- C) Towards the end of the century, however, scientific developments defied these expectations.

50. In ancient Egypt most people were poor, living in crowded conditions in simple mud-brick dwellings. During the period of prosperity, however, skilled artisans, such as jewellers, goldsmiths, and the like, could elevate themselves and enjoy nicer surroundings. The vast majority of Egyptians, however, were peasants who, as unskilled labourers, provided the brute force necessary for agriculture and construction. Beneath them were slaves, typically captives from foreign wars rather than native Egyptians.

- A) There can be little doubt that the massive investment of labour and wealth required to build the great pyramids put grave strains on Egyptian society.
- B) The pyramids were in fact <sup>erected</sup> raised by tens of thousands of peasant workers, who most probably participated willingly in the building projects.
- C) Potters, weavers, masons, bricklayers, brewers, merchants, and schoolteachers also enjoyed a higher standard of living.
- E) Gender divisions may have been less clearly defined among the peasantry than they were among the elites.

51. In antiquity, Miletus was a **centre for** speculative thinking and philosophy. Beginning in the sixth century B.C., a series of thinkers known as “the pre-Socratics” raised serious questions about the relationship **between** the natural world, the gods, **and men**. The most famous of the pre-Socratics were Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes, who **represented** the **so-called** Milesian School. **They** seem to have been remarkably familiar with Babylonian astronomy. ---- **In other words, through** their observations, they began to formulate rational theories to explain the physical universe. *Names*

- A) The Milesians were very active in Egypt, where they founded many colonies which became their main trading outposts.
- B) Stimulated by the cosmopolitanism of their city, they also began to rethink their place in the human world.
- C)  Calculating and observing the movements of the heavens, they sought physical explanations for what they saw.
- D) After the Persian conquest of Anatolia, many of the Milesian philosophers fled to Sicily and southern Italy.
- E) Miletus had long been a part of the Greek world, but Babylonian influences also shaped Milesian culture in important ways.