

# A

## SECTION A USE OF LANGUAGE

**1. These buildings ..... just after the new statute law ..... by the assembly.**

- A. has been destroyed / will be accepted                      B. will destroy / has accepted  
C. is destroying / is accepted                                      D. will be destroyed / has been accepted

**2. I think it is better not to go anywhere at the weekend. The weather reports say it is not going to be sunny; ....., we have a project to complete then.**

- A. therefore                      B. nonetheless                      C. yet                      D. moreover

**3. Jack finished his homework before the rest of..... could even did half of .....**

- A. them/them                      B. yours/you                      C. us/ours                      D. ourselves/his

**4. The teacher was about ..... the exam due to attempts of cheating but neither of the students seemed willing .....**

- A. to cancel / to apologize                      B. to cancel/ apologizing  
C. have cancelled/ to have apologize                      D. being cancelled/ to apologize

**5. Nihal overslept yesterday and wasn't ..... to avoid her boss in the office.**

- A. punctual enough    B. as much punctual    C. too punctual as    D. more punctual that

**6. Seda's car wasn't ..... Arda's, so we were ..... tired by the time we reached home.**

- A. so comfortable that/a little                      B. as comfortable as/too  
C. most comfortably than/too                      D. such comfortable/very

**7. ....you study, .....it will be to pass the exam.**

- A. The more/ the more easier                      B. The harder/the most easiest  
C. The harder/the less difficult                      D. The more/ the more difficult

**8. After the sudden and strange behaviour of Can, I could do ..... and stood there without uttering .....**

- A. something/anything    B. nothing/something    C. something/something    D. nothing/anything

**9. I wish you ..... and .... on time for the meeting. You can't imagine how the boss got angry.**

- A. didn't oversleep/were arriving                      B. hadn't overslept/could have arrived  
C. hadn't overslept/would join                      D. wouldn't oversleep/had to join

**10. People ..... accidents if they ..... the traffic rules.**

- A. cause / will obey                      B. will not cause / obey  
C. wouldn't have caused / had obeyed                      D. can cause / are to obey

**11. The parents whose child ..... wanted him ..... as soon as possible.**

- A. was kidnapped / to be found                      B. kidnapped / to be find  
C. kidnapped / to find                      D. was kidnapped / to find

**12. Can you lend me ..... piece of paper? I've forgotten mine at home and I would like to write ..... notes.**

- A. a / some                      B. some / any                      C. - / some                      D. a / any

**13. This article ..... that the new bridge ..... in five years.**

- A. claims / has been built      B. is claimed / is being built  
C. is claiming / built              D. claims / will be built

**14. It surprised us that you ..... very calm when you ..... your project.**

- A. were / are presenting      B. had been / have presented  
C. are / gave                      D. were / were presenting

**15. .... the father ..... the mother is supposed to come to the meeting because we will talk about their son.**

- A. Both / and                      B. Either / and                      C. Neither / or                      D. Either / or

**16. She was ..... tired when you wanted her to help you ..... she couldn't even eat anything.**

- A. more / than                      B. so / that                      C. too / to                      D. as / as

**17. Nobody but my father rings the phone six times. Because this is the sixth time the phone has rung, it ..... my father.**

- A. could have been      B. must be                      C. must have been      D. could be

**18. Our new manager ..... about forty but she ..... actually over fifty.**

- A. looks/is      B. looked/is      C. is looking/has been      D. has looked/had looked

**19. Nermin ..... have very long hair when she ..... a child.**

- A. got used to / was      B. used to / was      C. gets used to / is      D. used to / is

**20. I am having a birthday cake ..... for the party. I think it is better than trying to make one myself.**

- A. made                      B. make                      C. to be made                      D. to have made

**21. When I noticed a ..... man on the corner, I called the police immediately.**

- A. suspiciously                      B. suspecting                      C. suspicious                      D. suspicion

**22. If I ..... ill now, I ..... to Jack's party.**

- A. am not / would go                      B. hadn't been / would have gone  
C. weren't / would go                      D. won't / can go

**23. Mary, who is usually calm, behaved aggressively at the meeting last night, .....?**

- A. is she                      B. isn't she                      C. did she                      D. didn't she

**24. If we cannot get there ..... time, we will have to wait ..... another appointment, that means ..... next week.**

- A. at/for/for                      B. on/for/for                      C. on/for/till                      D. at/for/till

**25. The man who is now standing..... there was sitting ..... us ..... the cinema.**

- A. in/above/at      B. at/behind/in      C. on/beside/in      D. over/next to/at

**26. .... lending me your bike for a few hours?**

- A. Would you like    B. Would you rather    C. Would you mind    D. Do you mind if

**27. According to the article, ..... was published in the paper last week, the world will be a drier place in near future.**

- A. that                      B. on which                      C. where                      D. which

**28. They adopted the little girl ..... parents died in a plane crash.**

- A. whose                      B. that                      C. whom                      D. ----

**29. Nobody can guess .... the bank last night.**

- A. who has robbed    B. who robbed                      C. who did rob                      D. that who was robbed

**30. Some laws forbid hunting certain kinds of animals such as deer .... prevent them becoming extinct.**

- A. for to                      B. in order to                      C. so that                      D. owing to

## **SECTION B VOCABULARY**

**PART I- Choose the best alternative to complete each sentence below.**

**31. Adaptation to a new environment may be a long ..... for some people.**

- A. image                      B. convince                      C. process                      D. conduct

**32. The thieves who ..... Jason's house last week were arrested yesterday.**

- A. broke into                      B. picked out                      C. brought about                      D. held onto

**33. Vegetables are ..... parts of a healthy diet for vegetarians.**

- A. worth                      B. essential                      C. average                      D. priority

**34. Sally answered all the questions ..... and won \$150,000 in the quiz show.**

- A. presumably                      B. ironically                      C. accurately                      D. inappropriately

**35. Brian will ..... in a scuba diving course. He will first complete an application form and then join.**

- A. support                      B. pretend                      C. set up                      D. enrol

**PART II- Choose the alternative which best explains the meaning of the underlined word within the given context.**

**36. The mother will probably punish her child for lying to her.**

- A. reluctantly                      B. willingly                      C. gradually                      D. presumably

**37. Diamond is a valuable and an important stone and should not be wasted or used without care.**

- A. cheap                      B. precious                      C. essential                      D. low-priced

**38. Vivaldi, famous for his excellent masterpieces, is one of the most skillful composers in history.**

- A. wealthy                      B. casual                      C. religious                      D. talented

**39. There has been an important improvement in the economy of Turkey.**

- A. significant                      B. available                      C. heavy                      D. ordinary

**40. Passing the driving tests in the first try was a great achievement for me as it was really difficult.**

- A. emphasize                      B. success                      C. value                      D. evidence

## SECTION C LANGUAGE FUNCTION

### PART I –CLOZE TEST

Choose the best alternative which completes each blank to make a meaningful text.

Lipitor is a ..... (41) drug used with diet to lower cholesterol. It is not for everyone, including ..... (42) with liver disease or possible liver problems, women who are nursing, pregnant, or may become pregnant. The drug has not been shown to prevent heart diseases. If you take it, tell your doctor about an unusual muscle pain or weakness. This ..... (43) a sign of serious side effects. It is important to tell your doctor about any medications you are ..... (44) taking to avoid possible serious drug interactions. Your doctor may do simple blood tests to monitor liver function before and during drug ..... (45).

41. A. captivating                      B. prescription                      C. inspiration                      D. cultivation  
42. A. these                      B. they                      C. those                      D. them  
43. A. could be                      B. will be                      C. has to be                      D. must be  
44. A. chiefly                      B. endlessly                      C. currently                      D. mainly  
45. A. application                      B. researching                      C. floating                      D. treatment

### PART II- DIALOGUES

Choose the best alternative to complete the dialogues given below.

**46. John: You look worried. What is wrong?**

**Sawyer: One of my employees has taken ill.**

**John: .....**

**Sawyer: Yes, but I don't know how to find a new one.**

- A. Do you have to pay his medical expenses?                      B. Will he be able to work tomorrow?  
C. That's a shame. How can I help him?                      D. So you need someone else for his place.

**47. Tara: Are you pleased with your new car?**

**Sarah: .....**

**Tara: Why? How long have you had it?**

**Sarah: Only two days.**

- A. I don't like its colour, actually.                      B. It is much better than my husband's.  
C. Well, it's too early to say yet.                      D. Thanks for your advice.

**48. Robin: What about eating out tonight? Where would you like to eat?**

**Helen: .....**

**Robin: Sounds good. Which one?**

**Helen: The Chinese one.**

- A. Wherever you want. It doesn't matter.                      B. Let's try one of those new foreign restaurants.  
C. Shall we order Chinese food?                      D. Anywhere except for fast food restaurants.

**49. Mary: Why are you coughing so badly?**

**Sam: I caught a cold because the heater is not working at home.**

**Mary: .....**

**Sam: Not yet, because I've been very busy today. I have an appointment for tomorrow.**

- A. You should get it repaired or buy a new one.                      B. Why don't you have some medicine?  
C. Have you moved your house yet?                      D. Have you seen your doctor?

**50. Dr. Fry: Is there any change in your young patient?**

**Dr. Gomez: .....**

**Dr. Fry: So you're getting hopeful now?**

**Dr. Gomez: I wish I could be. But it is too early yet.**

- A. She is just beginning to respond to the treatment.                      B. Yes, she has already recovered.  
C. None so far.                      D. She is not my patient anymore.

### **PART III- BUILDING PARAGRAPHS**

**Choose the best topic sentence for the paragraphs below.**

**51. .... . For example, a person can have breakfast in Turkey, board an airplane, and have dinner in London. A businessman in Japan can instantly place an order with a factory in Germany by sending a fax. Furthermore, a schoolboy in New York can turn on a TV and watch a football game being played in Brazil.**

- A. Airplanes have changed our lives.  
B. Advances in technology have made the world seem smaller.  
C. The fax machine was an important invention.  
D. Technology has some negative effects on people.

**52. .... .One thing you should consider is the quality of the university's educational program. You also need to think about the school's size and location. Finally, you must be sure to consider the university's tuition to make sure you can afford to go to school there.**

- A. It is expensive to attend a university in the United States.  
B. There are several factors to consider when you choose a university to attend.  
C. You should consider getting a good education.  
D. To go to a good university is important for your future career.

Choose the best concluding sentence for the paragraphs below.

**53. Parents can help their children succeed in school by getting involved in their studies. They should get to know their children's teachers by attending school activities as often as possible. They should also talk about what their children are learning in school. Another good idea is to look over children's homework before they hand it in, and help them with any questions or problems. .... .**

- A. In short, parents ought not to be engaged in their child's studies in order to ensure success.
- B. These are just a few ways parents can be part of their child's education, and the child is sure to benefit.
- C. By doing these relatively simple things, parents can make a huge difference.
- D. Parents must get involved in their children's studies if they want them to succeed.

**54. Kids who grow up in a bicultural family have a lot of advantages. For one thing, they are able to learn a second language with almost no effort at all, and they will have a perfect accent when they speak. They will also have contact with two different countries and might travel internationally when they are very young. But, the most important advantage is that they become more open to other cultures and other ways of doing things. .... .**

- A. The many pluses of a bicultural upbringing can give children many useful skills for their adult lives.
- B. Children who grow up in a bicultural family are more prepared for the future.
- C. Raising kids proud of two roots is extremely fulfilling.
- D. Kids from a bicultural family have more advantages than those whose family reflects only one culture.

Find the irrelevant sentence in the paragraphs below.

**55. The Japanese automobile industry uses robots in many stages of its production process (I). In fact, one large Japanese auto factory uses robots in all of its production stages (II). Some Japanese universities are developing medical robots to detect certain kinds of cancer (III). Another automobile factory in Japan uses them to paint cars as they come off the assembly line (IV).**

- A. I
- B. II
- C. III
- D. IV

**56. The packaging of many products is very wasteful (I). Often the packaging is twice as big as the product (II). Packaging is used to protect things that are breakable (III). Many food items, for example, have several layers of extra packaging (IV). Most of these extra layers could be eliminated.**

- A. I
- B. II
- C. III
- D. IV

## SECTION D READING COMPREHENSION

### TEXT I

#### VAMPIRE BATS

1           Bats are the only mammals that can fly, but vampire bats have an even more interesting  
2 distinction—they are the only mammals that feed entirely on blood. True vampire bats have upper  
3 incisor teeth shaped like canines. They have no tails and are about three inches (7.5 cm) long. They  
4 shelter in areas of almost complete darkness, such as eaves and hollow trees.

5           These notorious bats sleep during the day in total darkness, suspended upside down from the  
6 roofs of caves. They typically gather in colonies of about 100 animals, but sometimes live in groups  
7 of 1,000 or more. In one year, a 100-bat colony can drink the blood of 25 cows.

8           During the darkest part of the night, common vampire bats emerge to hunt. Sleeping cattle  
9 and horses are their usual victims, but **they** have been known to feed on people as well. The bats  
10 drink their victim's blood for about 30 minutes. They don't remove enough blood to harm their host,  
11 but sometimes, several vampire bats feed on the same animal at once. If the animal is small or sick,  
12 it can grow weak and even die from blood loss.

13           The greater danger, though, is that vampire bats often spread diseases to their victims. If a  
14 vampire bat drinks the blood of an animal that has a disease, the bat can then carry the germs of that  
15 disease and spread them to other animals it bites. Sometimes the bat itself can become sick, as well.

16           Vampire bats strike their victims from the ground. They land near their prey and approach it  
17 on all fours. The bats have few teeth because of their liquid diet, but **those** they have are razor  
18 sharp. Each bat has a heat sensor on its nose that points it toward a spot where warm blood is  
19 flowing just beneath its victim's skin. After putting the bite on an animal, the vampire bat laps up  
20 the flowing blood with its tongue. Its saliva prevents the blood from clotting.

21           Young vampire bats feed not on blood but on milk. They cling tightly to their mothers, even  
22 in flight, and consume nothing but her milk for about three months.

23           The vampire bat likes tropical and subtropical places of Central and South America. Their  
24 habitat changes from scrub to rainforests.

**Read the passage above and answer the following questions.**

**57.** What does 'they' refer to in **line 9**?

- A. horses                      B. people                      C. victims                      D. vampire bats

**58.** What does 'those' refer to in **line 17**?

- A. vampire bats              B. victims                      C. teeth                      D. diets

**59. Vampire bats..... .**

- A. are the only animals that can fly                      B. have nothing in common with the bats  
C. live in places without any light                      D. have three inches tails

**60. According to the passage, the difference between bats and vampire bats is.....**

- A. their diet                      B. their blood                      C. their length                      D. their flying styles

**61. According to the passage, vampire bats .....**

- A. mostly feed on people                      B. are victims of sleeping cattle and horses  
C. are known by people as well                      D. feed on animals while they are sleeping



**Read the passage above and answer the following questions.**

**66.** What does ‘they’ refer to in **line 4**? ...

- A. scientists                      B. people                      C. radiation                      D. mobile phones

**67.** What does ‘them’ refer to in **line 20**?

- A. sleep problems                      B. people                      C. electronic items                      D. bedrooms

**68. What is this passage mainly about?**

- A. The advanced technology and its benefits to human beings  
B. The increasing prices of mobile phones and computers  
C. The history of technological devices such as mobile phones and computers  
D. The possible negative influences of technological items on our health

**69. According to scientists,...**

- A. people should lessen the time they spend with and around technological devices.  
B. mobile phones are more dangerous than wireless(wi-fi).  
C. the phone companies will tell you the possible negative side-effects of the product that they promote.  
D. children can use mobile phones without any health risk.

**70. We can understand from the passage that...**

- A. technology is equally dangerous for each of us.  
B. mobile are not hazardous when compared to technological items.  
C. some people are likely to have headaches, nausea, tiredness and memory loss because of wi-fi.  
D. people should leave their televisions on even when they go to sleep.

**71. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage ?**

- A. People used to think smoking did not pose a hazard to their health, which turned out to be false.  
B. Mobile phones were considered to heal cancerous tumours.  
C. Sellers of technology never deceive people in terms of the risks of technological products they sell.  
D. Mobile phones are safer than landlines.

**72. According to the passage, the electrical devices in bedrooms...**

- A. enhance the quality of our sleep.  
B. should be left on for the best effect.  
C. are the items that should be chosen from the most expensive ones at the shop.  
D. may adversely influence our sleep routine.

### TEXT III

#### The Meaning of Colours in Food Packaging

1 When you walk through the aisles of supermarket you can see various products in different kinds of  
2 packages and in different colours. But why do manufacturers use certain colours and avoid others?  
3 Everybody knows that colours are connected with certain feelings. For example, why do some  
4 people paint the walls of their rooms yellow and others pink? The same is true in stores. Producers  
5 want us to feel something when we look at their products.  
6 Green, for example, tries to show the quality of a product, how good **it** is for us or for  
7 our environment. It also signalizes that the product is healthier, has less fat and maybe fewer  
8 calories. Red, on the other hand is an aggressive colour that is often used for packaging food. Red  
9 wants to us to become hungry or thirsty. Purple is colour that is very rare. It indicates that it is  
10 something special. Producers use purple to show that something is of good quality. Blue is not very  
11 often found in food packaging because there are not many foods that have a blue colour.  
12 Colours are often associated with flavours. An orange flavoured product uses an orange packaging;  
13 any other colour would be unnatural. Chocolate and other foods with cacao in **them** often use  
14 brown packaging.  
15 Colours can also have different meanings in different cultures and countries. Green for example is  
16 not widely used in Egypt, maybe because the country's national colour is green.  
17 Consumers are aware that certain foods or beverages must have certain colours. When Pepsi  
18 brought out a crystal clear cola in 1992 it thought that consumers would buy it because clear  
19 meant pure and healthy. After a few months Pepsi found out that a cola had to be dark coloured  
20 Crystal Pepsi failed and the company pulled it out of the market.  
21 Advertising professionals often need to look at a product through the consumer's eyes when  
22 choosing a colour. The right packaging colours can truly improve the sales of a product but  
23 choosing a wrong colour could end in failure.

**Read the passage above and answer the following questions.**

**73.** What does 'it' refer to in **line 7**?

- A. green                      B. quality                      C. a product                      D. environment

**74.** What does 'them' refer to in **line 16**?

- A. colours                      B. food packaging                      C. flavours                      D. chocolate and other foods

**75.** What's the passage mainly about?

- A. How food affects our feelings                      B. Our choice of colour in clothing  
C. Packaging technology in food market                      D. How colours of food packages influence our feelings

**76.** According to the passage,.....

- A. colours are expected to influence our feelings                      B. every colour induces the same feeling  
C. blue is the most suitable colour for food packaging                      D. green is the best colour

**77.** According to the passage, if the colour of food packaging is green, it implies...

- A. the product is healthy for us and good for our environment  
B. the food is rich in calories and makes us gain weight  
C. the food is salty and tasty  
D. the product is expensive because it is of high quality

**78. As we can understand from the passage, the colour that makes us think of hunger and thirst is**

.....

- A. green            B. red            C. yellow            D. purple

**79. According to the passage , colours ...**

- A. may have different meanings in different cultures  
B. do not affect our mood and feelings  
C. are not likely to be taken into account in food marketing  
D. cannot be said to influence the sales of any product

**80. Pepsi pulled its crystal-clear cola out of the market....**

- A. however consumers wanted to drink crystal Pepsi more  
B. as soon as Coca Cola produced dark-coloured cola  
C. because the shift in the colour caused a drop in the sales  
D. as crystal Pepsi was found to be hazardous.

**TEST IS OVER.**

**PLEASE CHECK YOUR ANSWERS**