

# GLORY

## DENEME SINAVLARI

MODERN ENGLISH

*anytime anyWhere*

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# İÇİNDEKİLER

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Deneme Sınavı 1 .....	5
Deneme Sınavı 2 .....	23
Deneme Sınavı 3 .....	41
Deneme Sınavı 4 .....	59
Deneme Sınavı 5 .....	79
Deneme Sınavı 6 .....	97
Deneme Sınavı 7 .....	117
Deneme Sınavı 8 .....	137
Deneme Sınavı 9 .....	157
Deneme Sınavı 10 .....	177
Cevap Anahtarı .....	197

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

1. - 8. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The term Middle Ages refers mainly to the history of Europe between the ---- of Rome and the Renaissance.

A) benefit B) magnitude  
C) rejection D) intrusion  
E) fall

2. People who work around hazardous powdered chemicals or are exposed to acidic fumes are ---- to deadly illnesses.

A) vulnerable B) principal  
C) proportional D) disastrous  
E) compulsory

3. Audio books can be used by ---- impaired people, but are most popular with travellers and busy individuals.

A) punctually B) visually  
C) randomly D) decidedly  
E) obscurely

4. Antibiotics help the body fight diseases, but doctors are cautious about ---- them since certain bacteria are starting to show resistance to them.

A) expiring B) nominating  
C) devoting D) detaching  
E) prescribing

5. Life was nearly completely ---- approximately 250 million years ago by massive volcanic eruptions and devastating global warming.

A) wiped out B) broken out  
C) set off D) looked for  
E) given in

6. I wonder why Susan seemed so sad yesterday. I'm not sure but she ---- some bad news about his brother in the army.

A) used to receive  
B) might have received  
C) would receive  
D) didn't need to receive  
E) ought to have been received

7. West Asian astronomers ---- world leaders in astronomy for thousands of years before the Islamic conquests in the 600s AD ----.

A) would be / had been starting  
B) are / had started  
C) have been / were starting  
D) were / have started  
E) had been / started

8. Without the immune system, we ---- to live in sterile environments, never touching each other.

A) would be forced  
B) will force  
C) may have forced  
D) should have been forced  
E) would have forced

**16. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Charles Baudelaire was a notable French poet, also (16) ---- as an essayist, and a critic. (17) ----, he had to write extensively about various personalities of French culture. He was famous for his candid and frank nature (18) ---- his friends and enemies. He seldom took the diplomatic approach, (19) ---- sometimes landed him in problems with friends. He was a friend of (20) ---- renowned persons including Gustave Courbet and Victor Hugo. Baudelaire is considered as one of the major innovators of French literature and was influenced by the earlier romantic poets of the nineteenth century.

16.

- A) be known                      B) having known  
C) to know                      D) knowing  
E) known

17.

- A) Just as                      B) Therefore  
C) On condition that                      D) As well as  
E) As a result of

18.

- A) off                      B) among  
C) next to                      D) from  
E) onto

19.

- A) which                      B) that  
C) of which                      D) by whom  
E) whose

20.

- A) prone                      B) therapeutic  
C) durable                      D) judicious  
E) numerous

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

**21. The south coast of Turkey, because of its climate and historical sites, ----.**

- A) the perfect place for some fine coastal and inland walking  
B) is becoming one of the most popular holiday destinations for tourists from Europe  
C) and one can find approximately 600 old Greek and Roman ruins, mostly well-preserved  
D) was numerous reminders of the strategic importance of this coast  
E) that it is the best in Europe with crystal-clear water and beautiful bays to explore

**22. The Titanic broke into two separate parts and sank to the bottom of the North Atlantic Ocean, ----.**

- A) in addition, it had a hull with 16 watertight compartments  
B) by being dubbed by press and advertisers as unsinkable  
C) but its construction began on 31 March 1909  
D) that was well known as the largest and most luxurious passenger liner in the world  
E) where it has remained until today

**29. - 31. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Ancient Greek philosophy is dominated by three very famous men: Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. All of them lived in Athens for most of their lives. Socrates came first, and Plato was his student around 400 BC. Socrates was killed in 399 BC, and Plato began his work by writing down what Socrates had taught, and then continued by writing down his own ideas and opening a school. Aristotle, who was younger, came to study at Plato's school, and ended up starting his own school as well. In the years after Plato and Aristotle died, in the 200s BC, three famous kinds of philosophy started up in the schools that Plato and Aristotle had opened. These are the Stoics, the Skeptics, and the Epicureans. Each of these continued to be important ways of thinking about the world all the way through the Roman Empire until people converted to Christianity in the 300s AD, and even after that.

**29. One can understand from the passage that among the three famous philosophers, ----.**

- A) Aristotle was the only one who was murdered
- B) Plato is known and respected more than the others today
- C) only Plato opened a school to spread his ideas
- D) Socrates was the oldest one
- E) it is Plato who came from a different region of Ancient Greece

**30. It is stated in the passage that the impact of the Ancient Greek philosophy ----.**

- A) on Christian thinkers is negligible
- B) changed the way people saw Christianity
- C) was of no importance when compared with that of other dominant ideas in the Roman Empire
- D) increased to a great extent in the Roman Empire in the 300s AD
- E) was felt in the Roman Empire even after people converted to Christianity

**31. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?**

- A) Practically everything we know about Socrates comes from what Aristotle wrote down.
- B) Plato was a student of Aristotle, who was a student of Socrates.
- C) It is likely that Plato was influenced partially by Socrates' ideas when he opened his school.
- D) Stoicism was the most popular philosophy among the Romans.
- E) Unlike Socrates and Plato, Aristotle was not originally from Athens.

48. Susan :  
 - **Where would you like to eat tonight?**  
 Barbara :  
 - ----  
 Susan :  
 - **No. I don't want pasta tonight.**  
 Barbara :  
 - **Have you ever tried the Pequod? It's a new place. You will like it as they serve a lot of fresh salads and fusion dishes.**
- A) I want to go to a fish restaurant with you if you're available.  
 B) I would rather stay at home and prepare something light as I've put on a lot of weight recently.  
 C) Thank you very much. I've just eaten something at home.  
 D) I don't want to try anything new. Why don't we go to Café Bohème? Their spaghetti Bolognese is phenomenal.  
 E) I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't for some reasons.

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

49. **I didn't understand the meaning of this sentence due to the fact that I didn't read it carefully.**
- A) I could have comprehended the meaning of this sentence had I read it carefully.  
 B) I wouldn't understand what this sentence is about even if I read it with great concentration.  
 C) This sentence has a weird meaning, which makes it hard to understand for me.  
 D) Although I read it a couple of times, I failed to understand the meaning of this sentence.  
 E) No matter how carefully I read it, I couldn't understand the meaning of this sentence.

50. **The civilization of Ancient Egypt, with its iconic pyramids, pharaohs, and hieroglyphics, has captivated historians and archeologists for centuries.**
- A) With its age-old monuments, leaders, and symbolic writing, the culture of Ancient Egypt has kept history buffs and archaeologists interested for ages.  
 B) The realm of Pharaohs, pyramids, and cryptic script from Ancient Egypt has long held the fascination of historians and excavators.  
 C) The society of bygone Egypt, with its remarkable structures, despots, and cryptographs, has intrigued scholars of history and archeology for eras.  
 D) Historians and archaeologists have been enchanted by the classic pyramids, monarchs, and hieroglyphics of Ancient Egypt's society for countless years.  
 E) Ancient Egypt's civilization, noted for its emblematic pyramids, rulers, and coded inscriptions, has long fascinated those studying history and archeology.

51. **In spite of the major successes in medicine, there are many diseases for which doctors have developed no effective treatment.**
- A) Thanks to the important achievements in the field of medicine, a number of diseases can be treated successfully by doctors.  
 B) Although there are important achievements in the field of medicine, a lot of diseases can't be treated by doctors at all.  
 C) There are important achievements in the field of medicine; even so, several diseases are still very hard to treat.  
 D) Because of the introduction of successful treatments in medicine, a number of diseases are treated by doctors easily.  
 E) The number of diseases for which there is a cure has increased on account of the major successes in medicine.

68. A successful reader not only thinks ahead about what he wants to find out, but he also relates what he is reading to what he already knows or has just read.

- A) Başarılı bir okuyucu öğrenmek istediği şey hakkında hem önceden düşünür hem de o anda okuduğu şeyi daha önceki bilgileriyle bağdaştırmaya çalışır.
- B) Başarılı bir okuyucu öğrenmek istediği şey hakkında önceden düşünmekle kalmaz, aynı zamanda okuduğunu da önceden bildiği veya henüz okuduğu şeyle ilişkilendirir.
- C) Başarılı bir okuyucu öğrenmek istediği şeyi önceden tahmin etmeye çalışmaz, sadece okuduğunu kendisinde zaten var olan bilgilerle ilişkilendirir.
- D) Başarılı bir okuyucunun öğrenmek istediği şey okuduğunu daha önceden bildiği veya az önce okuduğu şeylerle nasıl bağdaştıracağıdır.
- E) Öğrenmek istediklerini önceden düşünmekle kalmayıp okuduğunu eski ve yeni öğrendikleriyle bağdaştırabilen okuyucu başarılıdır.

69. William Wordsworth was a foremost poet who launched the Romantic Period in English Literature with the publication of Lyrical Ballads.

- A) William Wordsworth Lyrical Ballads'ın yayınlanması ile birlikte İngiliz Edebiyatında Romantik Dönemi başlatan önemli bir şairdi.
- B) İngiliz Edebiyatında Romantik Dönemi başlatan William Wordsworth Lyrical Ballads'ı yazan şairdir.
- C) Lyrical Ballads'ın yazarı olan William Wordsworth aynı zamanda İngiliz Edebiyatında Romantik Dönemi başlatan önemli bir şairdi.
- D) William Wordsworth'ün yazdığı Lyrical Ballads'ın yayınlanması ile birlikte İngiliz Edebiyatında Romantik Dönem başlamıştır.
- E) İngiliz Edebiyatında Romantik Dönemi başlatan şair olarak bilinen William Wordsworth Lyrical Ballads'ın da yazarıdır.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. İmara tamamen kapalı olan ve mercanlara zarar vermemeleri için teknelerin yasak olduğu Su Altı Milli Parkındaki sualtı hayatı görülmeye değerdir.

- A) Underwater life is worth seeing in the Underwater National Park, which is totally closed to construction and where boats are forbidden so as not to damage the coral reefs.
- B) Underwater life is worth seeing in the Underwater National Park because it is totally closed to construction and boats are forbidden in order not to damage coral reefs.
- C) As it is totally closed to construction and boats are forbidden so as not to damage coral reefs, you may enjoy seeing underwater life in the Underwater National Park.
- D) One may take pleasure from seeing underwater life in the Underwater National Park, which is totally closed to construction and where boats are forbidden so as not to damage coral reefs.
- E) So as not to damage coral reefs, boats are forbidden and construction is not allowed in the Underwater National Park, which is worth seeing.

71. Tarımsal faaliyetler doğal çevreleri değiştirir, ki bu da kirlilik gibi kimi çevresel problemlere sebep olabilir.

- A) Bringing about some environmental problems like pollution, agricultural activities affect natural environments.
- B) Natural environments are under threat due to agricultural activities that cause some environmental problems like pollution.
- C) Agricultural activities change natural environments and cause some environmental problems such as pollution.
- D) Many environmental problems like pollution are caused by agricultural activities.
- E) Agricultural activities change natural environments, which may bring about some environmental problems like pollution.

**76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.**

76. (I) On April 18, 1906, at 5:12 am, an earthquake of 8.3 magnitude hit San Francisco, devastating much of the city. (II) It lasted for approximately 40 to 60 seconds. (III) By this time, San Francisco was already a booming city with many closely spaced wooden homes and unreinforced brick buildings. (IV) Magnitude 3 or lower earthquakes are mostly imperceptible. (V) The moment the earthquake started, buildings collapsed, water mains broke, and a huge fire broke out that spread rapidly across the city.

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

77. (I) Perhaps the most common example of the effect of the ocean temperature on a land mass is the Gulf Stream. (II) It is a warm water ocean current which starts in the Gulf of Mexico and runs around the Florida Straits up through the Atlantic ending near the British Isles. (III) It is one of the most famous ocean currents. (IV) It not only allows England and Scotland to have much milder weather than its latitude would suggest, it also is responsible for the area's consistent rain. (V) The study of streams and waterways in general is known as surface hydrology.

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

78. (I) Eels are snakelike fish with elongated bodies and shallow fins. (II) They can be found in both fresh and saltwater. (III) Many species of freshwater eel are consumed by humans, and it is popular in European and Asian cuisines. (IV) Eel blood is toxic to humans and other mammals. (V) So, some species of eel harvested by humans are under threat.

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

79. (I) Many things in the ancient and medieval world were made out of leather. (II) People made belts and shoes out of leather as we do today. (III) Instead of being made of animal skins, these fabrics are made of other materials. (IV) They also made leather jackets and protective aprons. (V) People used leather mainly because they didn't have plastic and metal was very expensive.

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

80. (I) There are many great reasons to prevent ocean pollution. (II) The causes of them, therefore, are many and highly varied. (III) One of the biggest is the effect that pollution can have on the food chain. (IV) Many pollutants can kill off large populations of smaller marine animals and plankton, which are then no longer available for larger animals to eat. (V) This shortage soon begins to reduce the numbers of the larger animals, decreasing the amount of fish available for commercial markets.

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



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# CEVAP ANAHTARI

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