

Air pollution is the addition of harmful substances to the atmosphere resulting in damage to the environment, human health, and quality of life. One of the many forms of pollution, air pollution occurs inside homes, schools, and offices; in cities; across continents; and even globally. Air pollution causes breathing problems and promotes cancer; it harms plants, animals, and the ecosystems in which they live. Some air pollutants return to Earth in the form of acid rain and snow, which decay statues and buildings, damage crops and forests, and make lakes and streams unsuitable for fish and other plant and animal life. Air pollution results from a variety of causes, not all of which are within human control. Dust storms in desert areas and smoke from forest and grass fires contribute to chemical and particulate pollution of the air.

1. It is understood from the passage that human beings ----.

- A) don't do anything to control air pollution
- B) aren't able to control air pollution completely
- C) are the only ones to blame for air pollution
- D) can easily protect themselves from the effects of air pollution
- E) aren't affected by acid rain and snow at all

2. From the passage it is clear that air pollution ----.

- A) is something that can be prevented by human beings
- B) is the main reason for cancer
- C) harms not only people, but also other living things
- D) causes certain breathing problems which are impossible to treat
- E) never occurs in areas where the quality of life is very high

3. One can understand from the passage that acid rain and snow ----.

- A) only harm statues and buildings
- B) make soil barren so it can't be cultivated
- C) contribute a lot to forest fires
- D) pose a threat to plant and animal life
- E) lead to dust storms in desert areas

The art of reading is alive and well as far as I'm concerned. I think that the focus has to be on kids - not just encouraging them to read but ensuring that that reading is stimulating, if not exciting. My 9-year-old daughter resisted all my attempts to get her interested in books until I read a simplified version of the Odyssey to her. She was surprised that it was Odysseus and not Hercules - as the Disney film claims - who blinded the giant. She was so fascinated by what has to be one of the classic adventure stories of all time that she now wants to read the full-length version. It's too bad there we have to try hard to make them read when there are cartoons on TV for 24 hours.

4. We learn from the passage that the daughter of the writer ----.

- A) is a real bookworm
- B) refused to be read any book other than a classic
- C) wasn't expecting the hero to be Odysseus but Hercules in the story
- D) had already read the full length version of Odyssey before his father read her
- E) was still reluctant to read after her father read Odyssey to her

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

- A) her daughter will soon give up watching TV and start writing stories
- B) reading improves the imagination of children while TV restricts it
- C) that her daughter wouldn't have liked the story if it wasn't a classic
- D) television can get in the way of encouraging children to read
- E) Disney films are educational because they use classic tales

6. According to the writer of the passage reading ----.

- A) should be taught to children although it is boring
- B) is an activity which has never been exciting
- C) is something that is still part of society
- D) shouldn't be forced if the child is reluctant
- E) can never go beyond the alternatives TV offers

1. Bird strike is an aviation term for a collision between a bird and an aircraft. ----. For example, in 1988 an Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 737 sucked pigeons into both engines during take-off and then crashed in an attempt to return to the airport; of the 104 people aboard, 35 died and 21 were injured.

- A) Also, air traffic controllers monitor flights from the ground and at airports
- B) Human factors including pilot error are another potential danger
- C) Damage may be in the form of simple scratches in the paint or small dents in the skin
- D) It is a common threat to aircraft safety and has caused a number of fatal accidents
- E) Airport design and location can have a big impact on air safety

2. The popularity of cosmetics in the 20<sup>th</sup> century has increased rapidly. ----. As a result, many companies have entered to this expanding market by introducing more flavoured lipsticks, cosmetics packaged in shiny, bright packaging and marketing and advertising using girls.

- A) Cosmetic use was frowned upon at some points in history
- B) Parents shouldn't let their daughters to use cosmetics at a very young age
- C) The cosmetics industry is a multinational, multi-billion-dollar industry
- D) These include creams and lotions to moisturize the face and body
- E) Especially in the US, cosmetics are being used by teens at a younger and younger age

3. ----. Therefore, they often produce books which do not have ISBNs. In certain industrialized countries large classes of commercial books, such as novels, and textbooks are nearly always given ISBNs by publishers, thus giving the illusion to many customers that the ISBN is an international and complete system, with no exceptions.

- A) Codes or other marks have to be added to the books to speed the process of relating them to the catalogue
- B) The first part of the ISBN is the country code, the second the publisher code, and the third the title code
- C) Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, libraries have faced an ever-increasing rate of publishing
- D) Each book is specified by an International Standard Book Number, or ISBN
- E) Many government publishers, in developing countries, do not participate fully in the ISBN system

4. Many items are manufactured to serve as toys. ----. For example, a child may pick up a household item and 'fly' it around pretending that it is an airplane, or an animal might play with a pinecone by hitting at it, chasing it, and throwing it up in the air.

- A) Toys are more than simple amusement
- B) However, items produced for other purposes can also be used as toys
- C) It simply makes sense then that toys have a history as old as human civilization itself
- D) They provide entertainment while fulfilling an educational role
- E) Likewise, not all these items are appropriate for all ages of children

1. (I) The appearance of technology has changed the tools available to storytellers. (II) The earliest forms of storytelling are thought to have been primarily oral combined with gestures and expressions. (III) People in all times and places have told stories. (IV) With the invention of writing, however, stories were recorded, transcribed and shared over wide regions of the world. (V) As technology has developed, stories have been recorded on film and stored electronically in digital form.

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

2. (I) Some people with allergies can have negative reactions to animal fur or feathers. (II) Some animal rights campaigners object to the idea of having a companion animal. (III) They believe that holding an animal against his or her will is violating the individual's right to exist as an individual being. (IV) Although many companion animals are well-fed, and may not be obviously suffering, many of their natural instincts are repressed when they live with humans. (V) For example, they cannot hunt or perform normal social behaviour.

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

3. (I) Research in food technology has created new ways of preserving and flavouring what we eat. (II) For a large part of recorded history, science had little bearing on people's everyday lives. (III) Scientific knowledge was gathered for its own sake, and it had few practical applications. (IV) However, with the dawn of the Industrial Revolution in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, this rapidly changed. (V) Today, science has a great effect on the way we live, largely through technology.

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

4. (I) The desire for power and advantage puts groups in opposition. (II) During the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, many national political parties organized themselves into international organizations. (III) This opposition naturally escalates as one side, and then the other, tries to gain advantages, sometimes end with violence and war. (IV) This effect is also seen in religious and ethnic groups. (V) These groups see themselves as being oppressed and violence and war have often been rationalized as justified in defence of a culture or religion.

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

5. (I) People experience shyness to different degrees. (II) For example, an actor may be loud and bold on stage, but shy in an interview. (III) In addition, people may feel shy around certain people and not others. (IV) Some research has indicated that shyness and anger are related. (V) For instance, one may be outgoing with friends, but experience love-shyness toward potential partners.

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

6. (I) In the 1960s and 1970s, theories about dealing with anger were based upon expressing the feelings in some way. (II) As one becomes angry the body's muscles tense up. (III) This ranged from pillow hitting strategies to radical and extreme therapies such as scream therapy. (IV) Scream therapy is a therapy where patients stand in a room and simply scream for hours on end. (V) However, these techniques actually do nothing to prevent anger from taking hold.

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

Vocabulary in General

KONU KAVRAMA TESTİ - 4

1. Despite the ---- nature of the rugby tournament, most people managed to be friendly at night and save their aggression for the daytime.

- A) jovial
- B) cruel
- C) competitive
- D) brotherly
- E) exciting

2. When George Bush went to Washington to talk to President Ford about the future, the President---- offered him just about any job he wanted.

- A) vaguely
- B) kindly
- C) beautifully
- D) scarcely
- E) entirely

3. In this day and age, it is ---- for the police to not use techniques in the past.

- A) possible
- B) pessimistic
- C) advisable
- D) provable
- E) penitent

4. Apologise if you feel you might have ---- someone, and ask them how you can behave more appropriately in the future.

- A) called
- B) pacified
- C) seated
- D) offended
- E) overtook

5. There are too many schools not showing enough ---- to push their students, says the report from ministry of education

- A) sentence
- B) ambition
- C) handcuffs
- D) arrest
- E) trial

6. The information was too complicated to ---- in one sitting, so the head detective decided to return to it later.

- A) follow
- B) soak
- C) complete
- D) absorb
- E) catch

7. The computer age has made it possible for many workers to ---- from the home without the need to travel to work.

- A) function
- B) improve
- C) threaten
- D) accept
- E) affected

8. Among the many tourist sights which people around the world often ---- to visit in the USA, the Disney Parks hold a rather special place.

- A) formulate
- B) revolt
- C) sketch
- D) wish
- E) gratify

9. The Republic of Singapore has ---- marketed itself as one of the most liberal countries in the Southeast Asia.

- A) almost
- B) hardly
- C) successfully
- D) luckily
- E) gratuitously

10. Turkey has a ---- trade surplus with Iraq, selling fridges, air conditioners, food, cosmetics, chemicals, construction materials.

- A) huge
- B) lengthy
- C) shallow
- D) fractured
- E) tiny

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## Phrasal Verbs

KONU KAVRAMA TESTİ - 21

1. Criminals in this city often go unpunished because they ---- the police, who then overlook their crimes.

- A) put on  
B) bring off  
C) hold off  
D) buy off  
E) carry out

2. The two men were about to get into a fight when Patrick ---- and let the other man have the parking space.

- A) caught on  
B) dropped in  
C) got away  
D) fell off  
E) backed down

3. Because the police had been ---- about the robbery at the jewellery store, they were to meet the thieves when they arrived.

- A) carried over  
B) tipped off  
C) let out  
D) pointed out  
E) drawn up

4. The witness ---- in tears as she described the scene of the crime.

- A) ruled out  
B) burned down  
C) broke down  
D) run off  
E) tore down

5. After the scandal, the prime minister decided that it was best for him to ----.

- A) clean out  
B) burn up  
C) break down  
D) run off  
E) step down

6. Tripping over his cousin's shoes might have been a very embarrassing moment, but Dean managed to ---- it ---- by telling a funny joke.

- A) laugh / off  
B) get / across  
C) turn / out  
D) keep / up  
E) call / off

7. Having never finished school, Michael was unable to find work and ---- his parents, who gave him some money every month.

- A) worked out  
B) grew up  
C) acted up  
D) lived off  
E) showed up

8. Terrified of being late for his important meeting, Emre ---- of the house this morning without finishing his breakfast.

- A) worked out  
B) pulled in  
C) touched up  
D) turned up  
E) rushed out

9. The record store has been incredibly busy ever since the new album came out and my friend who works there hopes the excitement will ---- soon so he won't have to work so many extra hours.

- A) fill in  
B) get along  
C) get up  
D) die down  
E) pull through

10. Elvis may have died in 1978, but his memory ---- through his records and films.

- A) goes for  
B) lives on  
C) takes in  
D) rings up  
E) hangs up

Dialogue

KONU KAVRAMA TESTİ - 1

1. Mrs. Parks :

- Will you guys be having another drink?

**Partick Clancy:**

- No, I have to get home to my wife. I promised her I'd be home and I can't call her because my cell phone's dead.

**Mrs. Parks :**

- ----

**Patrick Clancy:**

- No I won't, but there's always tomorrow and it's a half day so we can meet here at 1:30.

- A) What time are you going to be here tomorrow?
- B) Are you going home to your wife?
- C) Here, call her on my cell phone and tell her to join us.
- D) Call her on your cell phone and tell her to come and join us.
- E) What time is your wife expecting you?

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3. Customer:

- Excuse me, do you do tomato soup here?

**Waiter :**

- Yes we do. We do it with cream or with just basil.

**Customer :**

- ----

**Waiter :**

- Okay, one tomato soup with no cream coming up.

- A) Oh, that's good. I'm on a diet, so I'll have it without cream.
- B) Is the basil fresh or dried and what about the cream?
- C) Do you have any other types of soup? I don't like both tomato soup.
- D) I think that I'd better stick with a salad. That's healthy.
- E) Where do the tomatoes come from? Is it homemade?

2. Pete :

- How come you can't come out this weekend?

**Steve:**

- I really can't afford another weekend like last weekend.

**Pete :**

- ----

**Steve :**

- I am, but I need to get my car fixed up before the holiday.

- A) Do you think that you'll be able to come out though?
- B) Yes, it was a rather expensive one, wasn't it?
- C) Well, come out, but just don't spend as much money.
- D) I think that I probably spent too much money, too.
- E) I thought you were earning good money at the moment.

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4. Sonny :

-- This is called the 'Enter-trainer.' It's meant to force people to exercise.

**Oliver :**

- Ah, so if you don't exercise, your TV turns off; doesn't it?

**Sonny :**

- ----

**Oliver :**

- I see, so if you don't eventually pick up the pace, then the TV is shut off automatically.

- A) I haven't exercised in several years myself, actually.
- B) Well, not exactly; it actually lowers the volume of the TV first.
- C) No, this device has nothing to do with television.
- D) I think it costs around 100 dollars, at most.
- E) No, it doesn't; you can hook it up to a Nintendo game boy.

1. Your boss is often late to the office in the mornings. Sometimes she calls to say when she will show up, and sometimes she doesn't. You enjoy taking it easy and doing little work in the mornings. To find out how much time you have to finish some work you were meant to finish yesterday, you locate her secretary and ask:

- A) Is Miss Jones coming in today, or is she sick again?
- B) How many crossword puzzles do you think I can complete before Miss Jones arrives?
- C) I challenge you to an inter-office okey tournament.
- D) Do you know when Miss Jones will be in today? I have some questions for her.
- E) Could you please give me a call when Miss Jones comes in so I know to change my screen content?

2. This is your first day of your new job. You turned on your computer, but as soon as you started working on it, it crashed. You're sure that you didn't do anything wrong to it, but you don't want to say anything to your boss, because you think that she might get angry. You decide the best thing to do is to ask one of your new colleagues to help you. So you say to him:

- A) What have you done to my computer? It's not working
- B) I'm sorry to disturb you, but the boss wants to speak to you.
- C) Does anybody know where I can buy a new computer?
- D) I think there's going to be trouble for you when the boss finds out.
- E) Do you think that you could help me here; my computer doesn't seem to work?

3. Your sister wants you to help her. She wants to go on holiday with her friends, but your parents won't let her go because she is just ten years old and they worry about her. You know her friend's parents well, and think that they are very responsible. You talk to your parents for her and say:

- A) We are old enough to decide what to do, so just leave us alone.
- B) You never let me go on holiday; it won't be fair if you let her go.
- C) Why don't you meet her friend's parents, then you'll be able to feel safer about her going?
- D) How can you let her go; she is just ten years old?
- E) Do you know how long she is going to stay there?

4. You are trying to persuade your mother to let you go out with your friends for the evening. Your mother wants you to clean your room because you promised to clean it yesterday but it's still very messy. As she will let you go out if you clean your room your mother says:

- A) It's okay; you can clean your room in the evening.
- B) You always promise to do things but you never do them. You can go out if you keep your promise this time.
- C) You should clean the entire house otherwise; you will never go out again.
- D) Tell your friends to come here. You can't go out today.
- E) I will help you if it's too tiring for you.

1. **Only if the doctor can convince the patient that he will get better does it become possible for the patient to agree to be treated.**

- A) Hastanın tedavi olmayı kabul etmesi, ancak doktor tarafından iyileşeceğine inandırmasıyla mümkün olmaktadır.
- B) Doktor, hastasının iyileşeceğine dair garanti verebilirse; hasta tedavi olmaya yanaşacaktır.
- C) Doktor, ancak hastayı iyileşeceğine inandırabilirse; hastanın tedavi olmayı kabul etmesi mümkün olmaktadır.
- D) İyileşeceğine inandırabilen bir hastanın doktorun vereceği her türlü tedaviyi kabul etmesi daha kolay olmaktadır.
- E) Doktor, hastasını iyileşeceğine ikna edebildiği zaman, hasta tedavi olmayı reddetmez.

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3. **Technology has raised the standard of living, at least in the developed nations, to a point unimaginable a century ago.**

- A) Teknoloji, en azından gelişmiş ülkelerde, yaşam standardını yüzyıl önce hayal edilemeyecek bir noktaya çıkartmıştır.
- B) Teknoloji, gelişmiş ülkelerdeki yaşam standardını yüzyıl önce hayal edilemeyecek düzeylere getirmiştir.
- C) Teknoloji, en az gelişmiş ülkelerin yaşam standardını bir asır önce hayal edilemeyecek düzeylere getirmiştir.
- D) Az gelişmiş ülkelerin yaşam standardını inanılmaz bir noktaya yükselten şey, yüzyıl önce hayal edilemeyen teknoloji olmuştur.
- E) Teknolojinin hayal edilemeyecek bir noktaya yükseltilmiş olması, en azından yüzyıl öncesine dayanmaktadır.

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2. **Like any salesperson, an advertisement also tries to persuade, but the decision is ultimately the prospective customers.**

- A) Bir satış elemanı aynen reklam gibi ikna etmeye çalışır, fakat nihai karar tabii ki müşterinindir.
- B) Her ne kadar herhangi bir satış elemanı bir reklam gibi ikna etmeye çalışsa da, müşteri son kararı verir.
- C) Müşteri son karar veren kişidir ancak bir satış elemanının görevi, aynı reklamlarda olduğu gibi ikna etmektir.
- D) İkna etme çabası hem reklamlarda hem de herhangi bir satış elemanında gözlenir; yine de son karar müşterinindir.
- E) Herhangi bir satış elemanı gibi, reklam da ikna etmeye çalışır; ancak, eninde sonunda karar, potansiyel müşterilerindir.

4. **Even though there are good reasons for being pessimistic about the world's food resources, not all experts share this general despondency.**

- A) Dünyanın yiyecek kaynakları konusunda kötümser olmak için iyi nedenler olsa bile, uzmanların hepsi bu genel ümitsizliği paylaşmıyorlar.
- B) Birçok insan dünyanın yiyecek kaynakları konusunda kötümser olsa da, uzmanların hepsi bu ümitsizliği paylaşmıyor.
- C) Kimi uzmanlar dünyanın yiyecek kaynakları konusunda oldukça kötümser olsa da, bütün uzmanlar aynı ümitsizliği paylaşmıyor.
- D) Tüm dünyanın yiyecek kaynakları konusunda kötümser olmak için bazı nedenleri olsa da, uzmanlar bu görüşte hemfikir değil.
- E) Dünyanın yiyecek kaynaklarının tükenmesi kötümserliğe yol açsa da, uzmanların hepsi bu konuda ümitsiz değil.