**B 2**

**NAME: .............................................................. SCORE: ............**

**Choose the best option:** (En uygun seçeneği işaretleyin.)

**1.** The Italian astronomer Galileo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the founder of modern experimental science.

* 1. is considered
  2. considering
  3. to consider
  4. considers

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ merchant ships that carried cannons for protection.
   1. The first galleons being
   2. Were galleons first
   3. The first galleons were
   4. When galleons first were
2. Galena, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of lead, is a heavy, brittle mineral found in limestone or sediment.
   1. which the main ore is
   2. the main ore
   3. the ore in the main
   4. is the main ore
3. Parasols became fashionable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the woman of the U.S. and Europe in the 19th century.
   1. beside
   2. whereby
   3. along with
   4. among
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of an insurance company determines the risks of covering loss of property.
   1. The underwriting department
   2. Underwriting the department
   3. The department underwritten
   4. The underwrote department
5. Domestic and wild cats share many characteristics, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ only the former are kept as pets.
   1. because
   2. in spite of
   3. sometimes
   4. even though
6. Lake Victoria in Africa is the world’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ freshwater lake.
   1. largest second
   2. two larger
   3. second largest
   4. second and large
7. During the growth of a peptic ulcer, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
   1. disintegration of portions of the stomach tissue
   2. disintegrating portions of the stomach tissue
   3. the stomach tissue portions of the disintegration
   4. portions of the stomach tissue disintegrate
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the 1500’s, the Spanish readily conquered Indian tribes of the Americans.
   1. Since
   2. During
   3. When in
   4. As soon as
9. Ultra-high frequency waves travel in straight lines, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , in distance by the earth’s curvature.
   1. so are limited
   2. limiting
   3. so are waves limited
   4. where there is limitation
10. Ecologists work in the branch of biology \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the relationship of living things to each other.
    1. involved
    2. with the involvement of
    3. involving
    4. that is involved
11. Organic material \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ decayed plant or animal matter is added to soil to make it more fertile.
    1. is a form of
    2. in the form of
    3. the formation of which
    4. has formed
12. In general, the faster a country’s economic growth, the faster \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in living standard.
    1. the rise
    2. rising
    3. having risen
    4. a rise is there
13. For centuries, scientific observers tried to explain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a solar eclipse took place.
    1. that
    2. how
    3. if
    4. whenever
14. Not until food is moist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    1. can it be tasted
    2. the taste can exist
    3. there can be taste
    4. it can be tasted

**Directions:** Questions 16—40 contain sentences that are correct in some way. You choose the one underlined part that is wrong.

1. A German peasant dance and an Austrian dance influencing

A B

the development of the waltz, a dance form in operas of the 1800’s.

C D

1. The inner wood of ebony is so a hard substance that it can be used to make

A B C

the wooden heads of golf clubs.

D

1. Dylan Thomas has been a great Welsh poet of Celtic mythology of the 1900’s.

A B C D

1. Most wars have started from a desire for land, power, and to be secure.

A B C D

1. A business becomes profitable when it makes more money than the sum of their expenses.

A B C D

1. The Shoshoni Indian leader Washakie was one of the few Indian leaders whose aided whites in their

A B C

westward migration.

D

1. Andy Warhol, a member prominent of the pop movement of the 1960’s, used a silk-screen process to

A B C

produce images of everyday objects.

D

1. Barbara Ward was a British economy who argued for more equitable distribution of resources between

A B C

rich and poor nations.

D

1. The first English child born in the American colonies were named Virginia Dare.

A B C D

1. A few species of wasps are capable to living in very cold environments.

A B C D

1. Ground Coulee Dam, located on the Columbia River in the northwestern part of the U.S., is a marvel

A B C

of engineer.

D

1. A damask has a flat and level design on both sides of a firm, lustrous fabric.

A B C D

1. The double bull’s eye in center of a dart board is worthy fifty points.

A B C D

1. Dadaism, formed in 1916 like a protest movement by artists and poets, involved an experimental and

A B C

shocking art form.

D

1. The only state to be a name after a president is the state of Washington.

A B C D

1. Damascus, the largest city in Syria and its capital, is the country’s economically and cultural center.

A B C D

1. Writer James Michener is famous for his novels about life on island of the South Pacific Ocean.

A B C D

1. The actual causes for international disputes may differ substantial from the reason given in public

A B C D

statements.

1. Dales are deep, scenic gorges by which rivers flow over large slabs of rock.

A B C D

1. Aaron Montgomery Ward pioneered the mail-order business by pay cash for merchandise directly from

A B C D

manufacturers.

1. Lava and other volcanic materials make out the Cascade Mountains of the Pacific Coast.

A B C D

1. The lost-wax process is used to do dental plates and other objects requiring precise measurements.

A B C D

1. The Wankel engine, sometimes referred as a rotary engine, delivers more power for its size than

A B C

a conventional piston engine.

D

1. Much metals are cast in green sand, a mixture of sand, clay, water, and a binding substance.

A B C D

1. The design of the catamaran taken from the design of outrigger boats used by tribal navigators for

A B C D

thousands of years.

Directions: In questions 41—70, each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence are four choices, and you must select the one that MOST CLOSELY MEANS THE SAME AS the underlined word.

1. The Scottish kilt is a checkered skirt worn by men for both formal and informal occasions.
   1. purposes
   2. events
   3. probabilities
   4. clothing
2. Tattooing involves putting permanent designs on the body by pricking holes and filling them with ink.
   1. lasting
   2. colorful
   3. visible
   4. short-lived
3. The bulbs of the daffodil are poisonous if consumed.
   1. touched
   2. smelled
   3. eaten
   4. conformed
4. The Portuguese naval explorer Vasco da Gama was the first to reach India from Europe.
   1. investigation
   2. officer
   3. merchant
   4. discoverer
5. Ballet originated in the courts of Italian royal families in ht 1400’s.
   1. developed into
   2. began in
   3. were supported by
   4. coexisted with
6. Gottlieb Daimler founded the Daimler company, which merged with the Benz company in 1926.
   1. competed
   2. branched out
   3. disintegrated
   4. combined
7. Clarence Darrow earned the reputation of a brilliant lawyer during two famous law cases.
   1. remarkable
   2. shining
   3. studious
   4. mediocre
8. The gall bladder is a pouch that retains bile, a juice from the liver.
   1. cleanses
   2. holds
   3. regulates
   4. conveys
9. The popular conception that there are four kinds of taste is not supported by research.
   1. notion
   2. imagery
   3. reaction
   4. misinterpretation
10. The Law of Falling Bodies states that gravity works equally on all objects.
    1. objectively
    2. energetically
    3. identically
    4. cleanly
11. The dachshund, the national dog of Germany, has a keen sense of smell.
    1. sharp
    2. limited
    3. aggressive
    4. intelligent
12. Psychologists believe that the attraction of gambling stems from the thrill and tension of taking a chance.
    1. action
    2. manner
    3. repulsion
    4. appeal
13. Digital watches that display time electronically are swiftly replacing analog watches.
    1. gradually
    2. eventually
    3. previously
    4. rapidly
14. Communities use incinerators to dispose of waste products.
    1. deter
    2. get rid of
    3. regulate
    4. disarm
15. The distinctive sound of castanets comes from the clapping of hard wood.
    1. measurable
    2. characteristic
    3. sonorous
    4. grating
16. One of the most important resources of the northwestern U.S. is water from melted snow.
    1. origins
    2. goods
    3. assets
    4. exports
17. The carrot is along, orange-colored vegetable that grows in the ground as a root.
    1. in the form of
    2. in contact with
    3. in reach of
    4. in conjunction with
18. The Caspian Sea has been shrinking over the years due to a number of negative factors.
    1. receding
    2. migrating
    3. expanding
    4. revitalizing
19. All living things, including the human body, consist mostly of water.
    1. entirely
    2. principally
    3. partly
    4. grossly
20. The most difficult aspect of working with science toys often is the setup.
    1. servicing
    2. assistance
    3. assembly
    4. design
21. The wool of a cashmere goat is valued for its fine, silky texture.
    1. charged
    2. raised
    3. exploited
    4. prized
22. Cauliflower grows best in the cool, moist air of the Pacific Coast.
    1. flowing
    2. damp
    3. drenched
    4. tender
23. Artificial insemination accounts for the birth of over half of all dairy cows in the U.S. today.
    1. leads to
    2. is responsible for
    3. discourages
    4. in the result of
24. Plastic-based amalgams are applied to joint that are likely to expand or contract.
    1. prescriptions
    2. blenders
    3. substances
    4. composts
25. In the U.S., the term *cattle* ordinarily refers to all forms of cow, bull, steer, heifer, and calf.
    1. infrequently
    2. sporadically
    3. superficially
    4. customarily
26. Most spelunkers know better than to jeopardize the condition of caves they explore.
    1. put in danger
    2. make contact with
    3. take care of
    4. leaves objects in
27. Bruce Catton won the Pulitzer Prize for his narrative on the Civil War.
    1. lecture
    2. research
    3. novel
    4. report
28. The Catskill Mountains border on the western shoreline of the Hudson River.
    1. reach
    2. parallel
    3. spring from
    4. constitute
29. Catherine and Great made a negligible effort to extend the freedoms of most Russians.
    1. accidental
    2. erroneous
    3. ignorant
    4. marginal
30. Some musicians have a special gift for melodious interpretation.
    1. regressive
    2. symbolic
    3. methodic
    4. tuneful

QUESTIONS 71-76

In an effort to attract more passengers, airlines are now providing frequent travelers with services that rival those of first-rate restaurants and hotels. The routine privileges most companies offer first-class and business clientele include express check-in, free drinks and headsets, and more refined menus. In addition, a growing number of airlines have amenities such as fully reclining sleeper seats and furnish eye shades and slipper socks. At some international airports, companies have established membership lounges that allow business travelers the use of facsimile machines, personal computers and private conference rooms. A few have even gone so far as to install video systems on the arm rests of seats and to serve meals upon request rather than on a fixed schedule. All of these services come at a price, however, that is reflected in ticket prices substantially above those for regular coach class.

1. What is the best title for the passage?
2. Frequent Travelers
3. Special Airline Services
4. First-Class Accommodations
5. The Airline Business
6. According to the passage, added airline privileges serve to

compensate for a reduction in routes

1. improve coach-class service
2. bolster employee morale
3. attract new clientele
4. In line 5, the word “amenities” most closely means
5. comforts
6. accommodations
7. refreshments
8. incentives
9. Which of the following services is NOT mentioned in the passage?
10. means when requested
11. free headsets
12. video systems
13. public restrooms
14. According to the passage, business lounges are available
15. at most airports
16. to members only
17. during limited hours
18. at a nominal charge
19. It can be inferred from the passage that special privileges
20. are the same at every airline
21. have increased all fares greatly
22. do not apply to coach class
23. are offered only on request

QUESTIONS 77-81

With the onset of the winter season, man’s natural enemies, the common cold and the flu, arrive with full force. It seems that fluctuations in temperature and weather are guarantees that coughs and sneezes will spread infecting germs among family and friends.

More than 100 different types of bacteria can cause a cold, and doctor sometimes use antibiotics to treat bacterial colds. However, there are an equal number of viruses that can cause influenza, and modern science offers no drug capable of curing viral infections. In most cases, the best advice is the usual prescription: get plenty of rest, drink a lot of fluids, and be prepared to suffer for three to ten days.

Some home cures help to relieve the symptoms of colds and flues. Mother’s chicken soup, rich in fats and oils, helps to revitalize a tired body and to soothe a sore throat. Garlic, containing the active ingredient illicit, has long been used to fight off the effects of bacteria and viruses. Hot toddies consisting of small amounts of liquor mixed with honey, sugar, and lemon juice can relieve soreness and draw out cold germs. Finally, recent evidence suggests that large doses of vitamin C not only boost the immune system before a cold arrives, but also relieve sold symptoms after they have set in.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
2. man’s natural enemies
3. the nature of colds and flu
4. fluctuations in temperature
5. the onset of winter
6. It can be inferred from the passage that germs are spread
7. through the air
8. only in winter weather
9. when the temperature is high
10. with great force
11. In line four, the word “infecting” can best be replaced by
12. escaping
13. unavoidable
14. contaminating
15. debilitating
16. It can be inferred from the passage that antibiotics
17. have been on the market for a short time
18. are not yet effective on bacterial colds
19. may kill beneficial organisms
20. cannot be used to treat influenza
21. According to the passage, most cases of the flu
22. are intensified by drinking too many fluids
23. last several days
24. are not caused by a lack of rest
25. result in excessive suffering
26. It can be inferred from the passage that chicken soup is good for a sore throat because
27. it can eliminate symptoms
28. mothers depend on it
29. it does not cause flu symptoms
30. the fats and oils have soothing qualities
31. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT an ingredient of a hot toddy?
32. liquor
33. lemon juice
34. garlic
35. honey
36. In line17, the author uses the phrase “boost the immune system” to suggest that vitamin C
37. is recently discovered remedy
38. helps to fight off colds
39. contains the active ingredient
40. helps only in a few cases

QUESTIONS 45-49

Another architectural movement of recent times, post-modernism, is probably the best-known and most controversial one today. Having begun in the United States in the 1950’s, proponents of the movement share no style or architectural theories. The only common thread is their firm rejection of the international Style that dominated architecture through the first half of this century.

Many post-modernists have revived older styles ignored by earlier modern architects. One of the foremost American post-modern designers, Robert Venturi, has often borrowed styles from the Italian Renaissance, chiefly by incorporating ornamentation to the exteriors of buildings. Other post-modernists have added arches, columns, and domes in their designs.

This interest in historical styles coincides with a general concern for preserving old buildings. Post-modern architects approve of government efforts to grant landmark status to buildings having lasting architectural value. This action assures that these buildings will not be destroyed or radically altered, which probably is what post-modernists hope for their own creations.

1. What does the paragraph preceding this passage most likely discuss?
2. the roots of architecture
3. a little-known architectural movement
4. opponents of post-modernism
5. an architectural movement preceding post modernism
6. According to the passage, post-modernists are united in their
7. objection to the International Style of architecture
8. obsession with new styles of architecture
9. desire to avoid theoretical concerns
10. preference for arches and columns
11. It can be inferred from the passage that earlier modern architects
12. often borrowed from the Italian Renaissance period
13. had no common orientation
14. followed the lead of Robert Venturi
15. did not include ornamentation in their designs
16. In line 15, the word “radically” is closes in meaning to
17. unnecessarily
18. unusually
19. significantly
20. architecturally
21. According to the passage, buildings are granted landmark status by

a. a group of architects

b. the federal government

c. post-modernists

d. the general public

QUESTIONS 90-95

Dinosaurs were reptiles that lived during a period of earth’s history called the Mesozoic Era, which is also known as the Age of Reptiles. The first dinosaurs appeared more than 200 million years ago. For many millions of years, they dominated the land with their huge size and strength. Then about 65 million years ago, they died out rather suddenly, never to reemerge.

The word dinosaur comes from two Greek words meaning terrible lizard. Dinosaurs were not lizards, but their appearance could be truly terrifying. The biggest ones weighed more than ten times as much as a mature elephant and nearly equaled the size of most modern-day whales. The famous kinds of dinosaurs, including the brontosaur and tyrannosaurus rex, reached 80-90 feet in length. Not all dinosaurs were giants, however; some were actually no larger than a chicken.

Scientists still do not know what caused dinosaurs to disappear. One theory involves a change in the earth’s climate. It is believed that temperatures dropped significantly towards the end of the Cretaceous Period. Too large to hibernate and not having fur or feathers for protection, it is possible that the climate became too chilly for dinosaurs. In contrast, the other species having protection, such as the mammals and birds, were able to survive.

1. What is the best title for this passage?
2. the history of earth
3. earth’s largest reptiles
4. the metabolism of dinosaurs
5. the domination of the land
6. It can be inferred from the passage that the age of reptiles lasted about
7. 135 million years
8. 200 million years
9. 80 million years
10. 65 million years
11. In line 5, the author uses the phrase “never to reemerge” to indicate that the dinosaurs
12. went into hiding
13. became extinct
14. lost their way
15. never died out
16. According to the passage, what is true about the size of dinosaurs?
17. it was rather uniform
18. it guaranteed their survival
19. it made them the largest creatures ever on earth
20. it varied quite greatly.
21. The paragraph following the passage most likely discusses
22. the ability of mammals to survive
23. other changes in the climate
24. another theory about the disappearance of dinosaurs.
25. The protection of other species.
26. Which of the following can be inferred about mammals and birds
27. They preceded the dinosaurs
28. They could not survive the chilly temperatures.
29. Most have either fur or feathers over their bodies.
30. They were too large to hibernate.

QUESTIONS 96-100

Until now, scientists have made limited progress in uncovering the basic structure of matter. In an effort to get closer to the truth, scientists have designed what is called a super conducting super collider. When constructed the collider will consist of an underground circular tunnel teen feet wide filled with vacuum pipes, huge magnets, and detection devices. The entire tunnel will be fifty-three miles in circumference and will vary from fifteen and a half miles to seventeen miles in diameter.

The collider works by accelerating beams of protons in opposite directions at nearly the speed of light. The protons will be forced to smash into each other, producing new sub-atomic particles. These particles will be directed into steel detecting instruments, where data will be translated into electronic code. The signals will ultimately be analyzed by a computer to detect any new particles. In this way scientists hope to discover new clues to the origin of the universe.

The collider may never actually get off the ground because of the estimated tag of $4.4 billion, making it the costliest scientific instrument ever built. It would take up a large portion of the U.S. budget for scientific research and might well become obsolete before completion in a projected time frame of seven years. On the bright side, the collider would generate thousands of jobs in whichever community it was located.

1. What is the main idea of this passage?
   1. Design of the super collider
   2. The basic structure of matter
   3. Construction of a tunnel
   4. Determining the size of the universe
2. According to the passage, the diameter of the tunnel
   1. will approach fifty-three miles
   2. will be related to the number of pipes and magnets
   3. will provide a perfectly circular shape
   4. will not exceed seventeen miles
3. According to the passage, what is the ultimate purpose of the collider?
   1. To interpret data as electronic code
   2. To identify new atomic particles
   3. To achieve speeds near the speed of light
   4. To stabilize beams of protons
4. According to the passage, the collider might become obsolete
   1. due to its out-dated design
   2. because of budget cuts
   3. before it is ever built
   4. because of its high cost
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the collider
   1. is definitely worth its high cost
   2. has already served its intended function
   3. is not yet operating
   4. will cause some people to lose their jobs

## B2 TEST CEVAP ANAHTARI

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** |
| 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** |
| 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** |
| 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** |
| 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** |
| 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** |
| 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** | 1. **C** |
| 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** | 1. **D** |
| 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** | 1. **B** |
| 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** | 1. **A** |