

1. - 5. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 5

Amerigo Vespucci was a successful Florentine businessman and navigator (1)--- was knowledgeable in geography and cosmography. He was also the financial representative of the Medici, who were influential people in the fifteen century. It (2)--- mainly for these reasons that he got (3)--- in various expeditions at the time, made acquaintance of Columbus and was of great help to him. (4)--- he didn't actually join in any of the Columbus expeditions, he was responsible for their organization. He obtained the ships and the necessary supplies, (5)--- food.

- A) whom B) which
C) who D) whose
E) to which
- A) has been B) were
C) has D) have been
E) was
- A) increased B) initiated
C) included D) involved
E) investigated
- A) Thus B) Therefore
C) In spite of D) Since
E) Although
- A) such as B) except
C) similar to D) likewise
E) similarly

1. - 5. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 6

A man or woman makes direct contact (1)--- society in two ways: as a member of some familial, professional or religious group, or as a member of a crowd. Groups are (2)--- of being as moral and intelligent as the individuals who form them; a crowd is chaotic, has no purpose of its own and can do anything (3)--- intelligent action and realistic thinking. Assembled in a crowd, people lose their power of reasoning and their capacity for moral choice. Their suggestibility is increased to the point (4)--- they cease to have any judgement or will of their own. They become very excitable, they lose all sense of individual or collective responsibility, they are (5)--- to sudden excesses of rage, enthusiasm and panic.

- A) without B) into
C) with D) out
E) upon
- A) accuse B) blame
C) interested D) capable
E) keen
- A) except B) also
C) additionally D) including
E) in favour of
- A) that B) to which
C) when D) with which
E) where
- A) subject B) familiar
C) admitted D) likely
E) resort

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CLOZE TEST 7

Utah's linguistic richness has prompted several international companies to open divisions in the State. Atlanta-based Delta Air Lines, (1)---- recently expanded service to 35 cities in Europe and Asia, (2)---- up an international reservations center in Salt Lake City. Agents can take bookings (3)---- 13 foreign languages, including Hindi and Jwedish. Several years ago, American Express decided (4)---- its worldwide traveller's check service center in Salt Lake City. On the outside, the four-story glass and concrete structure looks like any other modern office building, (5)---- inside the atmosphere is more like the Disneyland ride. It's a small world. More than half the 1600 employees are bilingual; all told, they speak 118 languages.

1.

- A) that
B) who
C) how
D) where
E) which

2.

- A) set
B) have set
C) has set
D) setting
E) had set

3.

- A) into
B) out of
C) for
D) in
E) from

4.

- A) to situate
B) situating
C) to be situated
D) to have situated
E) having situated

5.

- A) and
B) despite
C) so
D) but
E) inasmuch as

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CLOZE TEST 8

Today, one of (1)---- serious problems facing the international community is the uncontrolled destruction of the unique Amazon environment. Deforestation of this region (2)---- by all nine states sharing the region, (3)---- Brazil, 59 percent of (4)---- territory is located in the Amazon basin, is the most active. Over the last ten years, the scale of destruction (5)---- unbearable.

1.

- A) most
B) the most
C) more
D) the more
E) mostly

2.

- A) was done
B) has done
C) having been done
D) had done
E) is being done

3.

- A) hence
B) since
C) because
D) though
E) thus

4.

- A) which
B) that
C) whose
D) where
E) how

5.

- A) has become
B) had become
C) was becoming
D) became
E) becomes

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1.

- A) that B) who
C) how D) where
E) which

2.

- A) set B) have set
C) has set D) setting
E) had set

3.

- A) into B) out of
C) for D) in
E) from

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- A) to situate B) situating
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CLOZE TEST 9

An alphabet attempts ideally to indicate each separate sound by a separate symbol. The Romans more or less achieved this ideal with a 21-letter alphabet, (1)---- they used for writing their Latin language. Later European languages that adopted the Roman alphabet approached this goal with varying success. Finnish and Turkish were highly successful, (2)---- English, French, and Gaelic have strayed quite far. English, for example, can represent the long o sound with a single o (as in go), the letters ow (as in glow), the letters oa (as in throat), and the letters (as in sew). The Korean alphabet, which (3)---- by scholars in the mid-1400s, most completely achieves the ideal of one symbol for one sound. Some writing systems represent a combination of sounds that form a syllable, rather than a single sound. The syllables usually consist of a consonant and a vowel, such as su, but they can also represent an entire word, (4)---- sun. Such systems, called syllabaries, can come close to the ideal of a symbol for each sound, but they (5)---- true alphabets because each syllable represents more than a single sound.

1.

A) that	B) which
C) who	D) why
E) when	
2.

A) thereby	B) because
C) also	D) and
E) whereas	
3.

A) have been invented
B) invented
C) was invented
D) is invented
E) had invented
4.

A) as	B) such as
C) except	D) also
E) as far	
5.

A) are not considered
B) haven't considered
C) not considered
D) were not considered
E) didn't consider

1. - 5. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

CLOZE TEST 10

Most scholars believe that the first known alphabet (1)---- along the eastern Mediterranean coast between 1700 and 1500 BC. Because this alphabet has not survived, scholars must draw conclusions about it from surviving alphabets that developed from it. The people who developed this alphabet, (2)---- was known as North Semitic, seem to have had some knowledge of cuneiform and hieroglyphic symbols. Some of the alphabet's symbols (3)---- from related writing systems, such as those used by the Minoans and Hittites. The sounds represented in the North Semitic alphabet consisted exclusively of consonants. The reader had to supply the vowel sounds of a word. (4)---- in nearly all alphabets, the letters had names and a fixed order. Nearly all the alphabets now used in Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa ultimately (5)---- from the original Semitic alphabet.

1.

A) has developed
B) has been developed
C) developed
D) had developed
E) had been developed
2.

A) that	B) to which
C) when	D) which
E) where	
3.

A) may take
B) may have been taken
C) may have taken
D) may be taken
E) may be taking
4.

A) Such as	B) For example
C) Like	D) To illustrate
E) As	
5.

A) derive	B) result
C) prevent	D) abstract
E) receive	

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A) are not considered
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