

GAZİANTEP UNIVERSITY  
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES  
EXEMPTION TEST  
(SINAV ÖRNEĞİ)

NOT: 2008- 2009 muafiyet sınavına aşağıdaki bölümlere ek olarak LISTENING bölümünde eklenecektir.

NAME & SURNAME: .....

NUMBER:.....

I. VOCABULARY (25 PTS. TOTAL)

A) Choose the best option. ( 0.75 pts. each= 15 pts. total)

1. I know she was not lying when she apologized because she seemed \_\_\_\_\_  
sorry for what she had done.

- a. genuinely                      b. reluctantly                      c. constantly                      d. gorgeously                      e.  
insanely

2. Some of the members of the national judo team were \_\_\_\_\_ from international  
tournaments and championships due to doping during the competitions.

- a. reminded                      b. invaded                      c. banned                      d.  
occured                      e. demolished

3. People who \_\_\_\_\_ their wealth and never have to work for a living do not truly  
understand the value of money.

- a. inherit                      b. acquire                      c. produce                      d. earn                      e.  
merit

4. In order for a country to advance economically, it must have a/an \_\_\_\_\_ transport  
system that can get goods from the factories to the markets or ports.

- a. outrageous                      b. unwinding                      c. vulnerable                      d.  
abundant                      e. efficient

5. Most people feel that if possible, it is a better idea to \_\_\_\_\_ a house rather than rent  
one, because money paid for rent is lost and never comes back to you.

- a. purchase                      b. shift                      c. move                      d. hire                      e. rob

6. The loudspeaker was broken and we were sitting in the back, so we could \_\_\_\_\_  
hear the lecturer.

- a. briefly                      b. quietly                      c. hastily                      d.  
delicately                      e. barely

7. There have been \_\_\_\_\_ changes to the Turkish constitution over the past several  
years, as Turkey has seriously attempted to bring its laws in line with those of EU  
countries.

- a. superfluous                      b. significant                      c. eternal                      d. transparent                      e.  
stagnant

8. Because of the large number of applicants, it is taking longer than expected to  
\_\_\_\_\_ who the final candidates for the position will be.

- a. diagnose                      b. digest                      c. dissolve                      d. determine                      e. devalue

9. Our previous manager was highly \_\_\_\_\_ but the new one doesn't even seem

9. Our previous manager was highly \_\_\_\_\_ but the new one doesn't even seem to know how to use a computer.
- a. sensitive      b. idle      c. competent      d. talkative  
e. punctual
10. The two archeologists have tried hard to read the inscription in old Latin, but I do not think they have \_\_\_\_\_ what it really means.
- a. got over      b. written off      c. taken after      d. made out  
e. brought up
11. Towards the end of World War II, the Japanese military was so \_\_\_\_\_ that it began using suicide air attacks, known as *kamikaze*, on American ships.
- a. depressive      b. aerial      c. various      d. desperate      e. ultimate
12. The party decided to replace their leader because his performance in the recent elections had not been \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. essential      b. satisfactory      c. accurate      d. substandard      e. partial
13. Although the bill had been passed by Congress, the president still refused to sign it unless some \_\_\_\_\_ were made.
- a. alterations      b. preservations      c. starvations      d. temptations      e. reputations
14. In some parts of western Europe, \_\_\_\_\_ in France, Denmark and Sweden, cohabitation has become almost as common as marriage.
- a. completely      b. deceptively      c. notably      d. voluntarily      e. relatively
15. In England, the general public's \_\_\_\_\_ of medical advice from the government stems from the fact that, in the past, such information has often proved vastly inaccurate.
- a. approval      b. inadequacy      c. mistrust      d. distraction      e. preference
16. A mystery virus has \_\_\_\_\_ more than 90 per cent of some bird species in India.
- a. found out      b. broken through      c. turned up      d. wiped out      e. put off
17. The problem of how to \_\_\_\_\_ the vast quantities of waste we produce requires our urgent attention.
- a. bring up      b. set up      c. find out      d. put out      e. deal with
18. New born animals \_\_\_\_\_ do the things they need to do to survive, without ever being taught.
- a. instinctively      b. reluctantly      c. persuasively      d. compulsively      e. virtually
19. Anemia is caused by a/an \_\_\_\_\_ of iron in the blood and can sometimes be cured by taking tablets, thus ensuring that enough of the mineral is consumed by the patient.
- a. surplus      b. disapproval      c.      d. deficiency  
abundance      e. supply
20. Those who are opposed to nuclear energy support the \_\_\_\_\_ of energy resources, in addition to encouraging the use of other, cleaner alternatives.
- a. admiration      b. desertion      c. relation      d. conservation      e. participation

B) Choose the synonym ( similar meaning) of each underlined word. ( 1pt. each =10 pts total)

21. Power steering, power brakes, and wraparound windshields are among the **innovations** that have been developed since World War II for use with automobiles.
- a. incentives      b. inventions      c. attractions      d. fascinations      e. debuts

22. In spite of education to the contrary, it is still **broadly**, yet wrongly, believed in many parts of the world that AIDS can be contracted through simple bodily contact, like shaking hands.

22. In spite of education to the contrary, it is still **broadly**, yet wrongly, believed in many parts of the world that AIDS can be contracted through simple bodily contact, like shaking hands.

- a. particularly      b. narrowly      c. widely      d. perfectly      e. conditionally

23. The **collapse** of the stock market last year signalled the beginning of the economic crisis.

- a. rise      b. failure      c. rebirth      d. debt      e. revival

24. It was the English physicist Henry Cavendish who first **confirmed** that water is a combination of hydrogen and oxygen.

- a. doubted      b. proposed      c. researched      d. arranged      e. verified

25. The Department of Security notified the town council that the water supply was **contaminated** due to nuclear leakage.

- a. polluted      b. tinted      c. diluted      d. diverted      e. purified

26. The government took some **drastic** measures against reckless drivers to be able to decrease the number of accidents.

- a. moderate      b. compromising      c. radical      d. sensible      e. wild

27. He started the race quite slowly but finally he **reached** the other runners.

- a. put up with      b. caught up with      c. got on with      d. went out off      e. looked for

28. Large balloons used for sport flying are **primarily** air-filled, while those used for a scientific research are filled with gas.

- a. periodically      b. always      c. preferably      d. exceptionally  
e. mainly

29. After his tire blew while driving down the country road, Jeff had to **abandon** his car and walk to the nearest town since he didn't have a spare.

- a. surrender      b. occur      c. terminate      d. eliminate  
e. desert

30. Unfortunately, we couldn't find a **replacement** for you today, so your class will have to be cancelled if you can't come in.

- a. clone      b. substitute      c. reproduction      d. associate      e. double

## II. USE OF ENGLISH (35 pts. Total)

A) Choose the best option.(0,5 pts each= 12,5 pts.)

31. Marianne Moore saw herself as simply “ an observer \_\_\_\_\_ wrote down what she saw, but the world saw her as \_\_\_\_\_ she was : an original, inspired poet.

- a. what/when      b. that/where      c. which/that      d. when/-      e. who/what

32. George \_\_\_\_\_ his children, but when his son started to grow up and learn karate, he realized that he \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a. ought to beat/ could stop      c. used to beat/ had better stop  
b. would have beaten/ stopped      d. must have beaten/will stop  
e. should beat / could have stopped

33. Rob Lowe, \_\_\_\_\_ later got into quite a few legal troubles, was part of a group of young actors \_\_\_\_\_ the “ brat pack”.

- a. who/ nicknamed      b. that / to nickname      c. which / nicknaming  
d. whom / being nicknamed      e. when / to be nicknamed

34. \_\_\_\_\_ up in a rural environment, he was not sure initially how \_\_\_\_\_ around the big city.

34. \_\_\_\_\_ up in a rural environment, he was not sure initially how \_\_\_\_\_ around the big city.

- a. Bringing / get  
/ got  
b. To bring / to have got  
c. To be brought  
d. Brought / getting  
e. Having been brought/ to get

35. \_\_\_\_\_ the students are naturally a bit worried about the upcoming exam, but it seems that only \_\_\_\_\_ are actually convinced that they will fail.

- a. All / a few  
b. Many of / the whole  
c. Each of / some  
d. Some / little  
e. Every / some

36. Pack an extra set of clothes \_\_\_\_\_ we have to stay another night in New York, since it is possible that the meeting may last longer than expected.

- a. otherwise  
b. unless  
c. in case  
d. provided  
e. even though

37. The company now has such a bad reputation that their financial advisor has decided to stop \_\_\_\_\_ for them, and he no longer wishes \_\_\_\_\_ with them.

- a. to work / weren't associated  
b. to have worked / associated  
c. having worked / being associated  
d. to be working / to have associated  
e. working / to be associated

38. If only you \_\_\_\_\_ such a long time putting your make-up last night, I'm sure we \_\_\_\_\_ to catch the last ferry across the Bosphorus.

- a. didn't take / would be managing  
b. hadn't been taking / should manage managed  
c. hadn't taken / could have managed  
d. weren't taking / might manage  
e. wouldn't take / ought to have managed

39. James Joyce was a writer completely dedicated \_\_\_\_\_ his craft, and who would let nothing deter him \_\_\_\_\_ pursuing it.

- a. by / through  
b. with / on  
c. to / from  
d. at / in  
e. for / about

40. With the ever increasing gap \_\_\_\_\_ the rich and the poor worldwide, there has been a dramatic rise \_\_\_\_\_ the number of immigrants seeking a better life in richer countries.

- a. for / with  
b. with / as  
c. among / at  
d. from / from  
e. between / in

41. The petrol pump attendant warned us \_\_\_\_\_ while he was filling up the tank, or we \_\_\_\_\_ off an explosion.

- a. not to smoke / could set  
b. not smoke / may set  
c. didn't smoke / might set  
d. not smoking / would set  
e. don't smoke / can set

42. The lecturer wasn't able to show up for class because of the heavy snow, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. so did the students  
b. the students were too  
c. neither were the students  
d. even the students were  
e. nor had the students

43. The company where my father works \_\_\_\_\_ over by a multinational, and he is worried that he \_\_\_\_\_ his job.

- a. is being taken / might lose  
b. has taken / will be losing  
c. had taken / has lost  
d. took / will have lost  
e. will be taken / lost

44. Jacob \_\_\_\_\_ the person who stole the money from the cashbox, but we really \_\_\_\_\_ that he is guilty without carrying out a proper investigation first.

- a. must have been / do not assume  
b. could have been / mustn't assume



54. \_\_\_\_\_ little respect the British people may feel for the monarchy, they are still not likely to change to a republic.

- a. As far as      b. Whatever      c. Such a      d. Just as      e. However

55. \_\_\_\_\_ number of people using public transport is steadily declining, and this, in turn, will almost certainly lead to \_\_\_\_\_ rise in fares.

- a. A/the      b. A great /another      c. More/some      d. The /a      e. A small/ much

B. Read the texts below and choose the correct word(s) for each space. (0,75 pts. each = 7,5 pts.)

I)

The European Parliament is comprised of 626 members. It (56) \_\_\_\_\_ significantly stronger since its inception. (57) \_\_\_\_\_, the Parliament was simply an advisory body, but its responsibilities were widened (58) \_\_\_\_\_ the Single European Act and Treaty of the European Union of 1993. Three major responsibilities of the Parliament are legislative power, control over the budget and supervision of executive (59) \_\_\_\_\_. The European Commission (60) \_\_\_\_\_ community legislation to the Parliament. The Parliament must approve the legislation before submitting it to the Council for adoption.

56. a. became      b. had become      c. has become      d. would become  
e. becomes
57. a. Further      b. Consequently      c. Occasionally      d. Initially      e. Accordingly
58. a. on      b. at      c. over      d. in      e. through
59. a. decisions      b. reasons      c. obstacles      d. results  
e. commodities
60. a. determines      b. requires      c. presents      d. recognizes      e. approves

II)

The term "emotional intelligence" was probably first used in an unpublished dissertation in 1986. In 1990 it (61) \_\_\_\_\_ into the field of scientific psychology, defined as "the ability to monitor (62) \_\_\_\_\_ and others' feelings, to (63) \_\_\_\_\_ among them and to use this information to guide one's thinking and action." The concept developed (64) \_\_\_\_\_ a growing emphasis on research into the (65) \_\_\_\_\_ of emotion and thought.

61. a. was being introduced      b. had been introduced      c. would be introduced  
d. has been introduced      e. was introduced
62. a. one's own      b. one another's      c. oneself      d. the self  
e. each other's
63. a. identify      b. distribute      c. justify      d. discredit  
e. discriminate
64. a. off      b. against      c. without      d. out of      e. under
65. a. alternation      b. participation      c. interaction  
d. obstruction      e. complication

C. Read the following paragraphs and circle the irrelevant sentences in each one. (0,75 pts. each = 3,75 pts.)

66. (I) Science is systematic because of the attention it gives to organizing knowledge and making it readily accessible to all who wish to build on its foundation. (II) If the results support the hypothesis, the scientist may use them to generate related hypotheses. (III) In this way science is both a personal and a social endeavour. (IV) In other words, it is beneficial both to the individual and to society at large. (V) Moreover, science contributes a great deal to the improvement and the quality of human life.

- a. I      b. II      c. III      d. IV      e. V

67. (I) Modern Bergama is a sleepy agricultural market town in the midst of a well-watered plain. (II) There has been a town here since Trojan times. (III) Of Bergama's four main tourist attractions, only the museum is in the centre of the town. (IV) However, it was during the



into a rich training place for future jazz stars  
C D

74. Algebra is the branch of mathematics concerned with operations on sets of numbers or other  
A B

elements that are often represented at symbols.  
C D

75. Gothic Revival architecture has several basis characteristics that distinguish it from other  
A B C D  
nineteenth- century architectural styles.

76. Although the destruction that it causes is often terrible, cyclones benefit a much wider belt than  
A B C  
they devastate.  
D

77. During the 1960s the Berkeley campus of the University of California came to national  
A B  
attention as a result its radical political activity.  
C D

78. An understanding of engineering theories and problems are impossible until basic arithmetic is  
A B C  
fully mastered.  
D

79. After last week's meeting, the advertising department quickly realized that the product will  
A B C  
need a new slogan.  
D

80. A baby learns the meanings of words as they are spoken by others and later uses him in sentences.  
A B C D

E. Choose a suitable statement to fill in the blanks in the following dialogues. (0,75 pts. each= 3,75 pts.)

81. Andrew : This book is about the early history of the computer and the Internet.

Mark :

Andrew : \_\_\_\_\_  
Actually it is. It places them firmly into the social background of the period.

- Weren't early computers more or less typewriters?
- Obviously, much research has gone into it.
- All I know about early computers is that they were incredibly large.
- That doesn't sound very interesting to me!
- It's hard to imagine life without either of them, isn't it?

82. Alan : From music sets to cell phones they're making everything smaller and smaller. But how?

Joe : It's partly due to miniaturized electronics, but they're making the motors smaller, too.

Alan :

and smaller. But how?

Joe : It's partly due to miniaturized electronics, but they're making the motors smaller, too.

Alan : \_\_\_\_\_.

Joe : No; the physics principles remain the same. The key is design and manufacturing ingenuity.

- a. Are the new, smaller motors very different from earlier ones?
- b. Is it true that MP3 players usually have two motors?
- c. Do they still turn on small ball or cylinder bearings?
- d. Well, what's happening to the prices?
- e. Everything is becoming so small that we shall soon be unable to find anything!

83. Paul: Do you think Clive will agree to have this operation?

Edith: He already has agreed. We're both convinced it is the best course to take.

Paul: \_\_\_\_\_.

Edith: Reasonably good. After all, he is basically a very healthy person.

- a. Has the surgeon discussed the risks with him?
- b. What are the chances of its being successful?
- c. Does he realize how risky it is?
- d. Have you thought about this seriously?
- e. What about getting a second opinion?

84. Mary: We ought to go and see this exhibition of rugs from a village in southern Turkey.

Helen: Yes; the reviews about them are astonishingly positive.

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_.

Helen: In a way, that's true. Certainly all the rugs have been made in the same village.

- a. I don't really think the exhibition will be as good as they say.
- b. It's the colours that seem to impress most people, and they all come from natural dyes.
- c. One even says it's as if there is a whole village of artists.
- d. Many of the designs are traditional, but there are quite a lot of new designs.
- e. They should hold more exhibitions of this kind.

85. Fred: Who translated this poem?

James: I don't know. It just appeared on my desk. Why do you ask?

Fred: \_\_\_\_\_.

James: Then in that case, forget about it. We certainly won't publish it.

- a. We include a poem most weeks so a lot of people send them to me.
- b. Because whoever's done it has missed the point of the poem completely.
- c. It's not so much a translation as an adaptation. I really like it.
- d. It's not your translation then?
- e. I don't really know. I was interested, that's all.

### III. READING (40 pts. Total)

A. You are going to read part of an article about Gregor Johann Mendel. Five sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-E the one which fits each gap (86-90). There is an example at the beginning (O). (2 pts. each = 10 pts.)

A- These are called genes.

B- Therefore, if this couple had many children, most of them would be black-haired

C- Today, experiments with DNA have resulted in cloning.

D- It was to there that he returned in 1854.

E- Despite this added work, he continued his experiments.

*F- However, it was in this second area that he made his greater contribution*

## Gregor Johann Mendel

Of all the scientists whose work has helped shape our modern world, perhaps none has been as overlooked as Gregor Johann Mendel, a priest who conducted his research in an Augustinian monastery. Born in Austria in the early nineteenth century, Mendel was attracted at once both to religion and to science. **(80)** \_\_\_\_\_ **F** \_\_\_\_\_. Without exaggeration, it is to Mendel more than anyone that we owe our knowledge of genetics.

Mendel was the son of a peasant farmer, and early in his life he found that studying the plants that his father grew was more interesting to him than simply planting and harvesting them. After entering the priesthood in 1847, Mendel was able to convince his superiors to allow him to travel to Vienna, where he studied science. Before going to university, Mendel had been living in a monastery in Brunn. **(86)** \_\_\_\_\_. As part of his duties, he tended the garden there, but he also made it into his own laboratory.

His most significant experiments were with garden peas, which the monastery grew to feed the monks that resided there. Mendel observed that the peas that were produced by the reproduction of two very different pea plants would result in peas that were similar to one of the two plants involved. Over time, he worked out a law of heredity. This stated what parent plants and animals could pass on to the next generation. It also gave a name to the individual pieces of living information inside each parent that had this ability. **(87)** \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ Mendel was eventually given the responsibility of running the monastery. **(88)** \_\_\_\_\_. Eventually he proved beyond a shadow of a doubt that each generation of living things takes its traits and characteristics from previous generations.

This does not mean, however, that we are all the images of our parents. Mendel also discovered that certain characteristics may not appear for generations until the right combination of parents join together. This is why two parents with black hair might have a child with red hair, provided that red hair exists in both the mother's and father's families. The gene for red hair, however, is not as strong as the gene for black hair. **(89)** \_\_\_\_\_.

The science of genetics, which Mendel gave such help to, is still full of mysteries. Still, with each year, we learn more about what really makes us who we are. One of the things that Mendel did not know is that all of these genes are joined in a series of information cells within our bodies called the DNA sequence, and that every single DNA sequence on the planet is different. Every person, and indeed every living thing, is unique.

**(90)** \_\_\_\_\_. We have created, in a laboratory, one creature whose gene information is exactly the same as another's. It is amazing that we can do this, and we owe much of this ability to Gregor Johann Mendel. However, although the priest of Brunn, were he here today, might well ask how we did this, he would certainly also ask the more important question of why we did it.

**B. Read the following text and choose the best answer. (2 pts. each = 16 pts. total)**

There are many theories about the beginning of drama in ancient Greece. The one most widely accepted today is based on the assumption that drama evolved from ritual. The argument for this view goes as follows. In the beginning, human beings viewed the natural forces of the world, even the seasonal changes as unpredictable, and **they** sought, through various means, to control these unknown and feared powers. Those measures which appeared to bring the desired results were then retained and repeated until they hardened into fixed rituals. Eventually stories arose which explained or veiled the mysteries of the rites. As time passed some rituals were abandoned, but the stories, later called myths, persisted and provided material for art and drama.

Those who believe that drama evolved out of ritual also argue that those rites contained the seed of theater because music, dance, masks, and costumes were almost always used. Furthermore, a suitable site had to be provided for performances, and when the entire community did not participate, a clear division was usually made between the "acting area" and the "auditorium." In addition, there were performers, and since **considerable** importance was attached to avoiding mistakes in the **enactment** of rites, religious leaders usually assumed that task. Wearing masks and costumes, **they** often impersonated other people, animals, or supernatural beings, and mimed the desired effect - success in hunt or battle, the coming rain, the revival of the Sun - as an actor might. Eventually such dramatic representations were separated from religious activities.

Another theory traces the theater's origin from the human interest in storytelling. According to this view, tales (about the hunt, war, or other feats) are gradually elaborated, at first through the use of impersonation, action, and dialogue by a narrator and then through the assumption of each of the roles by a different person. A closely related theory traces theater to those dances that are

to this view, tales (about the hunt, war, or other feats) are gradually elaborated, at first through the use of impersonation, action, and dialogue by a narrator and then through the assumption of each of the roles by a different person. A closely related theory traces theater to those dances that are primarily rhythmical and gymnastic or that are imitations of animal movements and sounds.

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- a. The origins of theater
- b. The role of ritual in modern dance
- c. The importance of storytelling
- d. The variety of early religious activities

2. The word "they" in line 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. seasonal changes
- b. natural forces
- c. theories
- d. human beings

93. What aspect of drama does the author discuss in the first paragraph?

- a. The reason drama is often unpredictable
- b. The seasons in which dramas were performed
- c. The connection between myths and dramatic plots**
- d. The importance of costumes in early drama

94. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a common element of theater and ritual?

- a. Dance
- b. Costumes
- c. Music
- d. Magic

95. The word "**considerable**" in line 13 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. thoughtful
- b. substantial
- c. relational
- d. ceremonial

96. The word "**enactment**" in line 13 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. establishment
- b. performance
- c. authorization
- d. season

97. The word "they" in line 15 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. mistakes
- b. costume
- c. animals
- d. performers

98. According to the passage, what is the main difference between ritual and drama?

- a. Ritual uses music whereas drama does not
- b. Ritual is shorter than drama.
- c. Ritual has a religious purpose and drama does not.
- d. Ritual requires fewer performers than drama.**

C. Read the following text and choose the best answer. (2 pts. each = 14 pts. total)

Fertilizer is any substance that can be added to the soil to provide chemical elements **essential** for plant nutrition so that the yield can be increased. Natural substances such as animal droppings, ashes from wood fires, and straw have been used as fertilizers in fields for thousands of years, and lime has been used since the Romans introduced it during the Empire. It was not until the nineteenth century, however, that chemical fertilizers became widely accepted as normal agricultural practice. Today, both natural and synthetic fertilizers are available in a variety of forms.

A complete fertilizer is usually marked with a formula consisting of three numbers, such as 4-8-2 or 6-6-4, which **designate** the percentage of content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in the order stated. Synthetic fertilizers, produced by factories, are available in either solid

A complete fertilizer is usually marked with a formula consisting of three numbers, such as 4-8-2 or 6-6-4, which **designate** the percentage of content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in the order stated. Synthetic fertilizers, produced by factories, are available in either solid or liquid form. Solids in the shape of chemical granules, are in demand because they are not only easy to store but also easy to apply. Recently, liquids have shown an increase in popularity, accounting for about 20 percent of the nitrogen fertilizer used throughout the world. Formerly, powders were also used, but **they** were found to be less **convenient** than either solids or liquids.

Fertilizers have no harmful effects on the soil, the crop, or the consumer as long as they are used according to recommendations based on the results of local research. Occasionally, however, farmers may use more fertilizer than necessary, in which case the plants do not need, and therefore do not absorb, the total amount of fertilizer applied to the soil. The surplus of fertilizer thus can damage not only the crop but also the animals or human beings that eat the crop. Furthermore, fertilizer that is not used in the production of a healthy plant is leached into the water table. Accumulations of chemical fertilizer in the water supply accelerate the growth of algae and, consequently, may disturb the natural cycle of life, contributing to the death of fish. Too much fertilizer on grass can cause digestive disorders in cattle and in infants who drink cow's milk. Fertilizer must be used with great attention to responsible use or it can harm the environment.

99. With which of the following topics is the passage primarily concerned?

- a. Local research and harmful effects of fertilizer.
- b. Advantages and disadvantages of liquid fertilizer
- c. A formula for the production of fertilizer.
- d. Content, form, and effects of fertilizer.

100. The word “**essential**” in line 2 could best be replaced by which of the following?

- a. **required**
- b. preferred
- c. anticipated
- d. **limited**

101. Which of the following has the smallest percentage content in the formula 4-8-2?

- a. Nitrogen
- b. Phosphorus
- c. Acid
- d. Potash

102. The word “**designate**” in line 9 could be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. modify
- b. specify
- c. limit
- d. increase

103. Which of the following statements about fertilizer is true?

- a. Powders are more popular than ever.
- b. Solids are difficult to store.
- c. Liquids are increasing in popularity.
- d. Chemical granules are difficult to apply.

104. The word “**they**” in line 14 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. powders
- b. solids
- c. liquids
- d. fertilizer

105. The word “**convenient**” in line 14 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. effective
- b. plentiful
- c. easy to use
- d. cheap to produce

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SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES  
EXEMPTION TEST ANSWER KEY

1. A	46.D	91.A
2. <u>C</u>	<u>47.B</u>	<u>92.D</u>
3. <u>A</u>	<u>48.B</u>	<u>93.C</u>
4. <u>E</u>	<u>49.E</u>	<u>94.D</u>
5. <u>A</u>	<u>50.B</u>	<u>95.B</u>
6. <u>E</u>	<u>51.E</u>	<u>96.B</u>
7. B	52.A	<u>97.D</u>
8. <u>D</u>	<u>53.D</u>	<u>98.C</u>
9. C	<u>54.E</u>	<u>99.D</u>
10. <u>D</u>	<u>55.D</u>	<u>100.A</u>
11. <u>D</u>	<u>56.C</u>	<u>101.D</u>
12. <u>B</u>	<u>57.D</u>	<u>102.B</u>
13. <u>A</u>	<u>58.E</u>	<u>103.C</u>
14. C	59.A	<u>104.A</u>
15. <u>C</u>	<u>60.C</u>	<u>105.C</u>
16. <u>D</u>	<u>61.E</u>	
17. <u>E</u>	<u>62.A</u>	
18. <u>A</u>	<u>63.E</u>	
19. <u>C</u>	<u>64.D</u>	
20. <u>D</u>	<u>65.C</u>	
21. <u>B</u>	<u>66.B</u>	
22. C	67.C	
23. <u>B</u>	<u>68.B</u>	
24. <u>E</u>	<u>69.C</u>	
25. <u>A</u>	<u>70.D</u>	
26. <u>C</u>	<u>71.D</u>	
27. B	72.D	
28. E	73.A	
29. E	74.D	
30. B	75.B	
31. E	76.A	
32. C	77.C	
33. A	78.B	
34. E	79.C	
35. A	80.D	
36. C	81.D	
37. E	82.A	
38. E	83.B	
39. C	84.C	
40. E	85.B	
41. A	86.D	
42. C	87.A	
43. A	88.E	
44. C	89.B	
45. D	90.C	