

2010 ARALIK KPDS SINAVI

1. – 15. sorularda cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Skin has a rich blood supply that delivers oxygen to all its ----.

- A) symptoms
B) shifts
C) nutrients
D) layers
E) supplements

2. Through the ages, drugs have been enormously ---- in relieving suffering and in preventing and treating diseases.

- A) current
B) persistent
C) beneficial
D) excessive
E) profound

3. The average life expectancy has increased - --- in most developed countries, especially in the United States.

- A) severely
B) appropriately
C) defectively
D) accurately
E) dramatically

4. To achieve and ---- fitness, a person needs to exercise only 30 minutes three times a week.

- A) maintain
B) determine
C) include
D) demonstrate
E) train

5. Often thought of as the smallest unit of living organisms, a cell is ---- of many even smaller parts, each with its own function.

- A) broken down
B) made up
C) run out
D) taken after
E) turned up

6. To the astronomers of the Middle Ages, the most important classical authorities on natural philosophy ---- Aristotle and Ptolemy, since both ---- frameworks that explained the whole universe.

- A) had been / created
B) are / have created
C) were / had created
D) have been / create
E) may have been / were creating

7. Though warfare ---- a characteristic feature of international relations in the Late Bronze Age, the most powerful states of the time in the Mediterranean basin ---- a balance of power that stabilized trade and diplomacy.

- A) had remained / were creating
B) remained / created
C) has remained / would have created
D) remains / had created
E) must have remained / have created

8. Although their responses ---- as obvious as those of animals, plants ---- the capacity to respond to light, gravity, water, touch, and other stimuli.

- A) may not be / have
B) have not been / had
C) were not / have had
D) had not been / are having
E) would not be / would have had

9. Homer ---- the Byzantines was simultaneously a literary model, an instructional textbook, and a guide ---- personal morality and wisdom.

- A) into / within
B) through / around
C) down / before
D) after / above
E) for / to

10. From the mid-fifteenth century ----, Lisbon began to emerge as a significant market ---- slavery.

- A) up / about
B) away / in
C) out / round
D) on / of
E) over / at

11. ---- the causes of alcoholism are various, alcohol use is a major factor.

- A) When
B) Although
C) Just as
D) If
E) Whether

12. Much of the immune system's machinery is geared towards killing or eliminating invading microbes ---- they have been recognized.

- A) once
B) although
C) even if
D) in case
E) whereby

13. The structures around the eye protect it ---- allowing it to move freely in all directions.

- A) since
B) while
C) even though
D) because
E) whereas

14. The age at which puberty begins seems to be influenced by a child's general health and nutrition ---- by socioeconomic and hereditary factors.

- A) also
C) as well as
E) either
- B) so long as
D) both

15. The solar calendar the Egyptians developed was ---- accurate and sophisticated than the Mesopotamian lunar calendar.

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

16. – 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

We must not (16) ---- the element of pleasure and enjoyment which comes from the reading of literature. This is surely itself one of the great benefits which (17) ---- from being an educated person. But, over and above that, let us recognize (18) ---- certain other fundamental skills and capacities are developed (19) ---- the reading of literature, which are important to us all as educated people, (20) ---- in our private pleasures or our personal philosophies, but also in the day-to-day exercise of our responsibilities.

16.

- A) subside
C) interpret
E) underestimate
- B) assert
D) witness

17.

- A) had come
C) would have come
E) was coming
- B) comes
D) came

18.

- A) so that
C) just as
E) although
- B) in case
D) that

19.

- A) at
C) through
E) to
- B) in
D) over

20.

- A) not only
C) both
E) as well as
- B) either
D) more

21. – 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

(21) ---- all the political ideologies of the early nineteenth century, nationalism is the most difficult to grasp. Its (22) ---- are elusive. What, exactly, counted as a nation? Who demanded a nation, and what did their demand mean? In the early nineteenth century, nationalism was usually aligned with liberalism. (23) ---- the century progressed, (24) ----, it became increasingly clear that nationalism (25) ---- to fit any doctrine.

21.

- A) By
C) From
E) Of
- B) About
D) For

22.

- A) credentials
C) premises
E) amendments
- B) comments
D) subsidies

23.

- A) As
C) Even if
E) Whether
- B) Because
D) If

24.

- A) furthermore
C) moreover
E) so
- B) however
D) therefore

25.

- A) defined
C) is defined
E) defines
- B) has been defined
D) could be defined

26. – 35. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

26. During the early decades of the Industrial Revolution, ----, while in France it was checked not only by government interference but also by the bounty of its sources.

- A) it took nearly a fortnight to travel from London to Edinburgh
B) textiles made up over 50 per cent of Britain's exports
C) the steam engine, invented by James Watt, supplied continuous and reliable power
D) technology in Britain was developed by new industrial requirements
E) Britain had a transport network without parallel in Europe

27. According to Marx's theory of history, when the French Revolution overthrew the old order, ushering in bourgeois political power and industrial capitalism, ----.

- A) the stage of feudal or aristocratic property relations ended
B) world history had passed through three major stages, each characterized by conflict between social groups
C) the revolutionary character of capitalism would undermine the bourgeois economic order
D) recurring economic crises would bring capitalism to collapse
E) each individual best understood his or her own interests and was therefore left free

28. ---- that space and motion are relative to each other instead of being absolute.

- A) As early as 1905 Einstein became convinced of the equivalence of mass and energy
B) Einstein's most famous theory, the principle of relativity, states
C) By 1915 Einstein had proposed entirely new ways of thinking about matter, time, and gravity
D) Einstein's theories paved the way for revolutionary developments in physics
E) Einstein devoted much of his life to promoting peace and social justice

29. --- whether it is a work of high quality or just a worthless piece of writing.

- A) Today in Europe and America, there is a tremendous outpouring of printed books from the publishers
- B) The appreciation of literature is surely concerned with judgement of complete works
- C) The majority of works of literature are lengthy novels, plays, and poems
- D) Experienced literary critics can tell with some certainty from just the first paragraph of a novel
- E) The English language has resources which enable us to express thoughts in different ways

30. ---, but the two forms of writing are so unlike each other that they probably developed independently.

- A) Some historical linguists have postulated that early Egyptian might represent the survival of a root language
- B) Among the many facets of Egyptian culture that have fascinated archaeologists is the Egyptian system of pictographic writing
- C) The photographic nature of Egyptian hieroglyphics may indicate an early influence from the Sumerian cuneiform script
- D) Contrary to the Sumerian cuneiform script, Egyptian hieroglyphics never evolved very far towards a system of phonograms
- E) As in Sumer, writing technology quickly became an important tool for Egyptian government and administration

31. Medieval scholars knew as Roman authors only Virgil, Ovid, and Cicero, ---.

- A) but during the Renaissance the works of others such as Livy, Tacitus, and Lucretius were rediscovered and made familiar
- B) whether Greek scientific and philosophical writings became available to Westerners in Latin translations through Islam
- C) because Renaissance thinkers not only knew many more classical texts but they also used them in new ways
- D) whereby Renaissance writers were more aware of the conceptual and chronological gap that separated their world from that of their classical sources
- E) since Renaissance humanism was a programme of studies that aimed to replace medieval scholastic emphasis on logic and metaphysics

32. Mozart, who was one of the leading representatives of the "Classical" style in music, was only thirty-five ---.

- A) because the Church continued to provide support for music
- B) as opera flourished in the eighteenth century
- C) when he died of rheumatic fever
- D) even though Bach was certainly the greatest composer of Baroque music
- E) just as Rousseau composed music and wrote an opera

33. ---, infectious disease continued to kill half of all Europeans before they reached the age of twenty.

- A) Although famines became less common and less widespread in Europe in the eighteenth century
- B) Unless the total number of urban dwellers across Europe as a whole did not change markedly between 1600 and 1800
- C) Because improved sanitation, together with a better diet, may have played some role in the rise of Europe's population in the 1820s
- D) Since Naples went from a population of 300.000 in 1600 to nearly half a million by the late eighteenth century
- E) Just as many of the million or so men and women employed in the textile trade in northern France in the seventeenth century lived in cities

34. In his famous work *Novum Organum*, Francis Bacon emphasized that natural science could not advance ---.

- A) so that this could mean gaining knowledge of nature through the senses
- B) whether the knowledge of ancient authorities was the best guide to truth
- C) if knowledge was best gained through cooperation among researchers
- D) unless it cast off the inherited errors of the past
- E) whereby he left a deep mark on the development of modern science

35. In the mid-1930s, ---, unemployment dropped from over 6 million to under two hundred thousand.

- A) if Hitler was to maintain power and enjoy a sizeable amount of popular support
- B) so long as Hitler promised to lead Germany back to national greatness
- C) as the Nazis built the entire German military infrastructure
- D) unless Hitler's plans for national recovery called for full-scale rearmament
- E) since Hitler, like Mussolini, moved to abolish class conflict in Germany

36. – 40. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

36. The Romantic movement in the arts, inspired in part by the American and French revolutions, emerged towards the end of the eighteenth century.

- A) Onsekizinci yüzyılın sonuna doğru ortaya çıkan Romantik akım, esas itibarıyla Amerikan ve Fransız devrimlerinden kaynaklanarak sanatta gelişmiştir.
- B) Sanatta oluşan Romantik akım, kısmen Amerikan ve Fransız devrimlerinden esinlenmiş olup, onsekizinci yüzyılın sonuna doğru ortaya çıkmıştır.
- C) Romantik akımın sanatta ortaya çıkışı, Amerikan ve Fransız devrimlerinden güç alarak, onsekizinci yüzyılın sonuna doğru olmuştur.
- D) Sanatta oluşan Romantik akım, onsekizinci yüzyılın sonuna doğru ortaya çıkarak, tamamen Amerikan ve Fransız devrimlerine dayanmıştır.
- E) Bir bakıma Amerikan ve Fransız devrimlerine dayanan Romantik akım, onsekizinci yüzyılın sonuna doğru öncelikle sanatta görülmüştür.

37. Many of the concepts, terms, and issues related to social classes are also used in Marxist criticism, which stems from the works of the nineteenth-century German philosopher Karl Marx.

- A) Marxist eleştiri, ondokuzuncu yüzyıl Alman filozofu Karl Marx'ın eserlerine dayanmakta olup, toplumsal sınıflara ilişkin bir çok kavram, terim ve konuyu içerir.
- B) Toplumsal sınıflara ilişkin olarak kullanılan çeşitli kavramlar, terimler ve konular, ondokuzuncu yüzyıl Alman filozofu Karl Marx'ın eserlerine dayanan Marxist eleştiri ile örtüşmektedir.
- C) Ondokuzuncu yüzyıl Alman filozofu Karl Marx'ın eserlerinden ortaya çıkan Marxist eleştiri, toplumsal sınıflara ilişkin kullanılan çoğu kavram, terim ve konunun temelini oluşturur.
- D) Toplumsal sınıflara ilişkin pek çok kavram, terim ve konu, ondokuzuncu yüzyıl Alman filozofu Karl Marx'ın eserlerinden kaynaklanan Marxist eleştiride de kullanılmaktadır.
- E) Toplumsal sınıfları tanımlamada kullanılan değişik kavram, terim ve konular, ondokuzuncu yüzyıl Alman filozofu Karl Marx'ın çalışmalarından esinlenen Marxist eleştirinin kapsamını belirler.

38. Although Plato loves Homer and regularly cites from his epics, he insists on the censorship of those passages that represent morally controversial behaviour.

- A) Platon, Homeros'u sevmesine ve onun destanlarından düzenli olarak alıntılar yapmasına rağmen, ahlâkî bakımdan tartışmalı davranışları yansıtan bölümlerin sansür edilmesinde ısrar eder.
- B) Homeros'u seven Platon, onun destanlarına sürekli atıfta bulunsa da ahlâkî anlamda zararlı davranışları tasvir eden bölümlerin sansür edilmesi için çok çaba göstermiştir.
- C) Platon, bir yandan Homeros'u sevmiş, bir yandan da onun destanlarındaki ahlâka aykırı davranışları içeren bölümlere işaret ederek, bunların sansür edilmesi için sürekli talepte bulunmuştur.
- D) Homeros'u sevmiş olmasına rağmen, Platon, onun destanlarındaki ahlâkî bakımdan kabul edilemez bölümleri eleştirerek, bunların sansür edilmesi gerektiğini vurgular.
- E) Platon, Homeros'u sevmiş olsa bile, onun destanlarını sürekli eleştirerek, ahlâka aykırı davranışları öne çıkaran bölümlerin tamamen sansür edilmesinin şart olduğunu ileri sürer.

39. Politics and economics were primary concerns of writers and intellectuals in America during the 1930s, because the stock market crash in October 1929 had precipitated a total collapse in the economy.

- A) Ekim 1929'da borsa yere çakılınca, ekonomide tam bir çöküş yaşandı ve bu nedenle, siyaset ve iktisat, 1930'larda Amerika'da yazar ve aydınların en başta gelen ilgi alanları idi.
- B) Ekim 1929'da borsanın yere çakılması sonucu, ekonomi tam bir çöküş yaşadığı için, 1930'lar boyunca Amerika'da yazar ve aydınların en çok üzerinde durduğu konular, siyaset ve iktisattı.
- C) Siyaset ve iktisat, 1930'larda Amerika'da yazarların ve aydınların öncelikli konuları idi, çünkü borsanın Ekim 1929'da yere çakılması, ekonomide tam bir çöküşe yol açmıştı.
- D) 1930'lu yıllarda Amerika'da yazar ve aydınların en çok ilgilendiği konular siyaset ve iktisat oldu, çünkü borsa Ekim 1929'da yere çakılmış ve dolayısıyla ekonomi tamamen çökmüştü.
- E) Ekim 1929'da borsa tamamen yere çakılınca, ekonomide görülmemiş bir çöküş olmuş ve bu nedenle siyaset ve iktisat, 1930'lu yıllarda Amerika'da yazar ve aydınlarca en çok ele alınan konular arasında olmuştur.

40. The amount and severity of global warming depend on how much greenhouse gas we add to the atmosphere.

- A) Atmosfere ne kadar sera gazı ilâve edersek, buna bağlı olarak, küresel ısınmanın miktarı ve yoğunluğu değişir.
 B) Küresel ısınmanın miktarı ve şiddeti, atmosfere ne kadar sera gazı ilâve ettiğimize bağlıdır.
 C) Küresel ısınmanın miktarına ve şiddetine bağlı olarak, atmosfere ne kadar sera gazı ilâve ettiğimiz anlaşılabilir.
 D) Atmosfere ilâve ettiğimiz sera gazının ne miktarda olduğu, küresel ısınmanın miktar ve yoğunluğuna bağlıdır.
 E) Atmosfere ne ölçüde sera gazı ilâve ettiğimize bağlı olarak, küresel ısınmanın miktarı ve şiddeti anlaşılır.

41. – 45. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

41. Su ve binaları ısıtmak ve elektrik üretmek için kullanılabilen güneş enerjisi, tükenmez bir kaynaktır ve fosil yakıtlarından daha az çevre sorunlarına neden olur.

- A) Compared with fossil fuels, solar energy causes a few environmental problems, but it is an inexhaustible source that can be used for the heating of water and buildings and also to generate electricity.
 B) As an inexhaustible source, solar energy, which can be used for the generation of electricity and also for the heating of water as well as buildings, has fewer environmental problems than do fossil fuels.
 C) Solar energy, which can be used to heat water and buildings and generate electricity, is an inexhaustible source and causes fewer environmental problems than do fossil fuels.
 D) Although solar energy has much fewer environmental problems than do fossil fuels, it is indeed an inexhaustible source that can be used to heat water and buildings and generate electricity.
 E) Solar energy is so inexhaustible a source that, since it causes fewer environmental problems than do fossil fuels, it can be used to heat water and buildings and generate plenty of electricity.

42. Atmosferde karbon dioksit ve diğer sera gazlarının artışı, önümüzdeki yıllarda olabilecek çok daha ciddi bir küresel ısınma hakkında kaygılara neden olmaktadır.

- A) As carbon dioxide and various other greenhouse gases increase in the atmosphere, there are serious concerns that a major global warming will happen in the near future.
 B) The increase of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are causing concerns about a much more serious global warming that may occur in the years ahead.
 C) Because of the increase of carbon dioxide and various other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, a great deal of serious concern is expressed about a major global warming that may happen in a few years.
 D) There are many concerns that a very serious global warming will occur in the years ahead owing to the increased carbon dioxide and various other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
 E) Since carbon dioxide and many other greenhouse gases have increased in the atmosphere, there is a great deal of serious concern about the possibility of a major global warming in the near future.

43. Sel ve yüksek dalgalara yol açmış olan tropical fırtınalardan dolayı, 1970'den bu yana, Bangladeş'te en az 300.000 insan ölmüştür.

- A) Tropical storms, causing flooding and high waves, have killed up to 300.000 people in Bangladesh since 1970.
 B) Up to 300.000 people have died in Bangladesh since 1970, as tropical storms have caused much flooding and high waves.
 C) In Bangladesh after 1970, more or less 300.000 people have been killed because of the flooding and high waves caused by tropical storms.
 D) The death of about 300.000 people in Bangladesh after 1970 has been caused by tropical storms that have led to flooding and high waves.
 E) Since 1970, at least 300.000 people have died in Bangladesh due to tropical storms that have caused flooding and high waves.

44. Dünyadaki yağmur ormanları, özellikle Amazon ve Kongo Irmağı havzalarında olanlar, insanlık tarihinde görülmemiş bir hızla yok edilmekte ve yakılmaktadır.

- A) In the world today, especially the rain forests of the Amazon and Congo River basins have been destroyed and burned to the extent that there is no precedence in human history.
 B) Rain forests in the world, particularly those in the Amazon and Congo River basins, are being destroyed and burned at a rate unprecedented in human history.
 C) In human history, there has never been so much destruction and burning of rain forests as can be seen in the Amazon and Congo River basins.
 D) The world's rain forests, including those in the Amazon and Congo River basins, have been destroyed and burned so extensively that there is no other example of it in human history.
 E) Human history does not record the kind of destruction and burning that the world's rain forests, especially those in the Amazon and Congo River basins, have undergone so far.

45. Gezegimizdeki yaşam tarihi hakkında bildiklerimizin çoğunu, bize, jeolojik kanıtlar, özellikle fosil kayıtları sağlamaktadır.

- A) Fossil records as well as other geological evidence provide us with all the knowledge we have of the history of life on the planet.
 B) It is through geological evidence, mostly by fossil records, that we have come to know the history of life on our planet.
 C) Our knowledge of the history of life on this planet is completely based on geological evidence, especially on fossil records.
 D) Much of what we know about the history of life on our planet is provided to us by geological evidence, in particular fossil records.
 E) The history of life on our planet can best be understood through our study of fossil records and other kinds of geological evidence.

46. – 51. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

46. The cell theory, one of the fundamental unifying concepts of biology, states that all living organisms are composed of basic units called "cells" and of substances produced by cells. Although they vary greatly in size and appearance, all organisms are composed of those small building blocks. Some of the simplest life forms, such as bacteria, are unicellular: they consist of a single cell. ----. In these complex multi-cellular organisms, life processes depend on the coordinated functions of the component cells.

- A) Although plants do not move about in the way we associate with animals, they do move.
 B) One of the remarkable aspects of the growth process is that each part of the organism continues to function as it grows.
 C) Humans and many other organisms begin life as a fertilized egg, which then grows and develops specialized structures and body form.
 D) In contrast, the body of a human or an animal or a tree is made of billions of cells.
 E) Energy is required to maintain the precise order that characterizes living systems.

47. Gregor Mendel was not the first plant breeder. At the time he began his work, hybrid plants and animals had been known for a long time. Mendel's genius lay in his ability to recognize a pattern in the way the parental traits reappear in the offspring of hybrids. ----.

- A) It is true that Mendel was a clergyman who bred pea plants in his monastery garden at Brno, Czech Republic.
 B) Therefore, at that time biology was largely a descriptive science, and biologists had little interest in experimental studies.
 C) So it is clear that Mendel's "hereditary factors" are essentially what we call "genes" today, which is one of the major subjects of modern biology.
 D) In fact, geneticists study not only the transmission of genes, but also the expression of genetic information.
 E) No one before him had categorized and counted the offspring and analyzed these regular patterns over several generations.

48. From about 1300 until about the middle of the fifteenth century, disasters struck throughout western Europe with appalling severity and dismaying persistence. ---- Then came the most terrible natural disaster of all: the dreadful plague known as “the Black Death.” It reduced the total population of western Europe by at least one half and caused great hardships for most of the survivors.

- A) Europe emerged in the later fifteenth century with a healthier economy.
- B) Of these disasters, famine was the most widespread and persistent.
- C) There was a limit to the amount of land that could be cleared for farming.
- D) Overcrowding made Europe’s cities particularly vulnerable to the plague.
- E) Large-scale banking had already emerged during the thirteenth century.

49. In 1915 the German scientist Alfred Wegener, who had noted a similarity between the geographical shapes of South America and Africa, proposed that all the land masses had at one time been joined into one huge supercontinent. He called this supercontinent “Pangea.” ----. Wegener did not know of any mechanism that could have caused continental drift. So his idea, although debated initially, was largely ignored.

- A) He further suggested that Pangea had subsequently broken apart and that various land masses had separated in a process known as “continental drift.”
- B) Earth’s crust is composed of seven large plates, plus a few smaller ones, that float on the mantle which is the solid layer of Earth lying beneath the crust and above the core.
- C) As the plates move, the continents change their relative positions, and this movement of the crustal plates is termed “plate tectonics.”
- D) When two plates grind together, one of them is sometimes buried under the other in a process known as “subduction.”
- E) As the continents began to drift apart, populations became geographically isolated in different environmental conditions and began to diverge along separate evolutionary pathways.

50. The economic depression of the 1930s forced many writers to re-examine the style and purpose of their work. Among threats of economic devastation, totalitarianism, and war, literature became increasingly politicized. Authors were largely interested in the depiction of injustice and cruelty and felt obliged to point the way to a better society. ----.

- A) In his great poem *The Waste Land* the Anglo-American poet T.S. Eliot presented a philosophy that was close to despair.
- B) In his novel *The Sun Also Rises*, Hemingway gave the public a powerful description of the so-called “lost generation”.
- C) Moreover, they no longer directed their work to fellow intellectuals alone, but to ordinary men and women as well.
- D) Furthermore, Virginia Woolf’s essays and novels offered an eloquent and severe critique of Britain’s institutions and universities.
- E) As for Bertolt Brecht, he rebelled against high culture and bourgeois values, but he also protested against the pretentious elitism of his contemporaries.

51. The development of genetic engineering has stemmed from the discovery of DNA in the 1950s. By the 1990s, several laboratories in the West were engaged in the most ambitious medical research ever attempted: the mapping of the human genome, that is, the entire architecture of chromosomes and genes contained in basic human DNA. ----. For instance, infertile couples could now conceive through out-of-body medical procedures.

- A) As a new form of knowledge in an age of global interconnection, genetic engineering has forced many nations to make changes in their laws and regulations concerning medical practices.
- B) In Africa, Latin America, and elsewhere, political chaos, imbalances of trade, and the practices of some pharmaceutical companies have often resulted in shortages of medicine.
- C) As AIDS became a global health crisis in the 1980s, international organizations recognized the need for an early, swift, and comprehensive response to future outbreaks of disease.
- D) Through this process and alongside it, genetic engineers developed methods to alter the biology of living things, including humans.
- E) Moreover, genetically engineered human growth hormone is required by some children to overcome growth deficiencies.

52. – 57. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

52. An old friend of yours, whom you haven't seen for years, wishes to see you as soon as possible and, on the telephone, asks for an appointment. Since you will be away for a few days for a conference, you wonder whether an appointment sometime next week will be alright for him. As you will also be very pleased to see him after such a long time, you say to him politely:

- A) Unfortunately, I won't be here for a week as I will be attending a conference abroad. Besides, I can't remember you well. Anyway, come next week to see me.
- B) Actually I am extremely busy. Besides, there is a conference I have to attend. I suggest we meet sometime later next week. Sorry, not earlier.
- C) I am going away for a conference. How nice of you to call me! Will it be convenient for you if we meet sometime next week? After so many years, I will indeed be most delighted to see you again.
- D) After so many years, I hardly remember you. If you feel that you have to see me, you have to wait until next weekend because I am going away for a conference.
- E) You should have called me earlier as I am going away for a conference. Can you come next week? It has been a long time since I saw you last.

53. Your nephew, who is yet at high school, is very interested in history. You feel that you ought to encourage him to study history when he goes up to the university. So you say to him:

- A) Although you seem to like history, you are not qualified enough to specialize in it.
- B) Since history appeals to you so much, I strongly recommend it for you to choose as your field of study when you enter the university.
- C) History is a very broad field, and I am afraid you will soon be fed up with it.
- D) Since you're determined to study history at the university, there is nothing I can do for you.
- E) As far as I am concerned, your interest in history is hardly genuine and will soon disappear.

54. As an eminent scholar in political science, you have been asked by the organizing committee of an international conference to be one of their plenary speakers. You are pleased with the invitation and wish to express your thanks to the committee for honouring you. You say:

- A) You have been very kind indeed to consider me as a plenary speaker. Unless something unexpected comes up, I will attend the conference.
- B) In view of my publications and senior position, I think I deserve such an invitation. I will get to work right away.
- C) Your invitation has come at the right time as I have been doing research on a subject that best suits your conference.
- D) Actually I was expecting to receive an invitation from your committee. It will be a wonderful opportunity for me to address your distinguished audience.
- E) Let me say how glad I am for the invitation you have extended to me. I really feel privileged to speak at the plenary session. I am grateful to you all.

55. One of your colleagues has been promoted to associate professor. As you have always been very impressed by the academic quality of his work, you think that he fully deserves the promotion. So you say to him:

- A) My congratulations on your promotion, which I knew you would get as I have always thought that your work is academically perfect.
- B) Given the academic quality of your work, I would refrain from making any comment on your promotion, but I simply express my congratulations.
- C) Even though I would like to congratulate you on your promotion, I must draw your attention to the fact that you must upgrade the academic quality of your work.
- D) I congratulate you on your promotion as associate professor, but I would advise you to work harder to improve the quality of your research.
- E) I am very pleased with your promotion. Yet, as far as I am concerned, you ought to be more concerned about the academic quality of your work.

56. Your friend's son is getting married. You have been invited to the wedding, which will take place on the very day you are going abroad on urgent business that cannot be postponed. So, to apologize, you call your friend and say:

- A) I am sure there will be many people at the wedding. As for me, on the day of the wedding I will be travelling abroad on urgent business. I know you will understand.
 B) I received your invitation. Yet, due to my forthcoming trip abroad on urgent business, I will not be able to attend your son's wedding. Clear?
 C) This forthcoming business trip abroad that I have to make cannot be cancelled. So it will be impossible for me to attend the wedding.
 D) Thank you so much for your invitation. On the very day the wedding takes place, I will be abroad for urgent business.
 E) Thanks for the invitation. How unfortunate it is that the wedding coincides with my urgent business trip abroad, which I cannot put off! Therefore, I am indeed very sorry I can't attend the wedding.

57. At a panel, you are discussing with another colleague the uses and abuses of nuclear power. You notice that your colleague focuses completely on the benefits of nuclear power, without referring to a major problem, which is the safe disposal of nuclear waste. So you wish to draw attention to this problem and say:

- A) You seem to be approaching the subject only from one angle and ignore the serious question of how to dispose of nuclear waste safely.
 B) I fully share your views about the uses of nuclear power, and I think we should also look at the financial problems.
 C) Certainly, nuclear power is cheap, clean and environmentally harmless. However, there are a number of problems about it and we have to consider them in detail.
 D) I completely agree with you that the most serious question concerning nuclear power is how to get rid of nuclear waste.
 E) As you have just indicated, the safe disposal of nuclear waste is a problem that needs to be discussed extensively.

58. – 63. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

58. (I) One of the major strategies to manage global warming is prevention. **(II)** Prevention of global warming involves developing ways to prevent the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. **(III)** It is the ultimate and best solution because it is permanent. **(IV)** However, it requires new technologies that have not yet been developed. **(V)** Most of all, environmental problems are connected to overpopulation.

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

59. (I) The global ocean is a huge body of salt water that surrounds the continents and covers almost three-fourths of Earth's surface. **(II)** It is a single, continuous body of water. **(III)** Not surprisingly, aquatic life zones are different in almost all respects from terrestrial ecosystems. **(IV)** Yet, geographers have divided it into four sections (the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, and Arctic oceans), separated by the continents. **(V)** The Pacific Ocean is the largest by far: it covers one-third of Earth's surface and contains more than half of Earth's water.

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

60. (I) On average, 30% of the solar radiation that falls on Earth is immediately reflected away by clouds and surfaces, especially snow, ice, and ocean. **(II)** Trees of tropical rain forests are usually evergreen flowering plants. **(III)** The remaining 70% is absorbed by Earth and runs the water cycle, drives winds and ocean currents, powers photosynthesis, and warms the planet. **(IV)** Ultimately, however, all of this energy is lost by the continual radiation of long-wave infrared energy into space. **(V)** In fact, if heat gains from solar radiation were not balanced by losses, the Earth would heat up or cool down.

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

61. (I) Among the fundamental themes of Greek tragedy were justice, law, and the conflicting demands of piety and obligation that drove a heroic man or woman to destruction. **(II)** They were mostly derived from Homer. **(III)** Most tragedies were the dramatization of well-known myths and legends from the past. **(IV)** But decidedly contemporary issues and events were also represented in some tragedies. **(V)** Epic and lyric poetry were already well-established Greek literary forms when the fifth century B.C. began.

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

62. (I) Life in Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was largely shaped by the combined effects of war, trade, and a steadily growing population. **(II)** Especially the practice of free trade led to the establishment of overseas colonies and opened up new markets for European industry. **(III)** Additionally, agricultural productivity increased, making it possible for Europe to feed a population that had now reached unprecedented levels. **(IV)** The dominant artistic school of southern Europe from about 1600 until the early 1700s was that of the Baroque, a school not only of painting but of sculpture and architecture. **(V)** Moreover, population growth in turn enabled European governments to wage more frequent wars and employ larger and larger armies.

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

63. (I) Modern historians of science consider Newton's law of universal gravitation to be the greatest contribution to physics ever made by a single person. **(II)** The praise for his discovery was just as great in Newton's own time. **(III)** In the eyes of his contemporaries he was a national hero. **(IV)** During the seventeenth century, the most innovative scientific work came out of the universities. **(V)** He was also celebrated across Europe, particularly in France.

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

64. – 69. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

64. In his famous work *The Wealth of Nations*, the eighteenth-century Scottish economist Adam Smith spelled out, in more technical and historical detail, the different stages of economic development in the past.

A) Adam Smith, an economist of the Scottish origin in the eighteenth century, gave, in his well-known work *The Wealth of Nations*, a technically and historically detailed account of the various phases through which the economy had developed before his time.
 B) In *The Wealth of Nations*, a controversial work written by Adam Smith, who was a Scottish economist in the eighteenth century, a full description was given of how the economic progress had taken place in the past.
 C) The Scottish economist Adam Smith's great work *The Wealth of Nations*, written in the eighteenth century, is essentially a technical and historical description of the economic development and its changing phases in the past.

D) Adam Smith, who was an eighteenth-century economist born in Scotland, wrote his celebrated work *The Wealth of Nations* in order to explain, in technical terms, the historical stages of the economic progress.
 E) In his controversial work *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith, who was an economist born in Scotland in the eighteenth century, described both technical and historical phases that made up the economic progress in the past.

65. In the 1960s, the emergence of new black nations in Africa and the Caribbean was paralleled by the civil rights movement of the blacks in America.

A) So many new black nations emerged in the 1960s in Africa and the Caribbean that the American blacks were influenced by them and soon began to fight for their civil rights.
 B) When new black nations came into being in the 1960s in Africa and the Caribbean, also the blacks in America started the civil rights movement.
 C) In the 1960s, the American blacks were so encouraged by the rise of various black nations in Africa and the Caribbean that they all joined in the civil rights movement.
 D) The civil rights movement, started by the blacks in America in the 1960s, was largely inspired by the rise of new African and Caribbean nations.
 E) The civil rights movement of the American blacks in the 1960s was extremely influenced by the new nations that had emerged in Africa and the Caribbean.

66. Despite their declaration of intellectual independence from the past, Enlightenment thinkers owed a great debt to their predecessors.

A) Enlightenment intellectuals asserted that they were totally indifferent to the past, but they owed a great deal to the thinkers of the past.
 B) Contrary to what they thought about the past, Enlightenment thinkers were much influenced by those who had come before them.
 C) Even though Enlightenment thinkers openly claimed that intellectually they were free from the past, they were greatly indebted to those thinkers who had preceded them.
 D) The past never aroused any interest in Enlightenment intellectuals, although they were essentially inspired by the thinkers of the past.
 E) Although Enlightenment intellectuals took no interest in the past, they were much involved in the study of their predecessors' ideas.

67. The finest example of Byzantine architecture is the church of Saint Sophia in Istanbul, constructed at enormous cost by the emperor Justinian in the sixth century.

- A) The church of Saint Sophia was constructed by emperor Justinian in the sixth century and cost him a lot of money even though Byzantine architecture has come to be represented by it.
B) The construction of the church of Saint Sophia in the sixth century cost the emperor Justinian a huge amount of money, and it is a significant example of Byzantine architecture.
C) In the sixth century, emperor Justinian spent so much money on the construction of the church of Saint Sophia that he wanted it to be the most excellent work of Byzantine architects.
D) Byzantine architecture is best represented by the church of Saint Sophia in Istanbul, for the construction of which, in the sixth century, emperor Justinian spent a lot of money.
E) A huge amount of money was spent by the emperor Justinian for the construction of the church of Saint Sophia in the sixth century, which in fact became a major work of Byzantine architecture.

68. At the peak of their prosperity, between about 6500 and 5500 B.C., the residents of Çatal Hüyük produced a wide range of agricultural food stuffs, including peas, lentils, fruits, and cereal crops.

- A) A large variety of agricultural foodstuffs, such as peas, lentils, fruits and cereal crops, were produced by the Çatal Hüyük inhabitants, whose prosperity reached its climax during the period between roughly 6500 and 5500 B.C.
B) Peas, lentils, fruits, and cereal crops were the only agricultural foodstuffs that the people of Çatal Hüyük, already very prosperous, produced during the period from 6500 to 5500 B.C.
C) The people at Çatal Hüyük were so prosperous that, during the period from 6500 to 5500 B.C., they produced various kinds of agricultural foodstuffs, especially peas, lentils, fruits and cereal crops.
D) Among the agricultural foodstuffs produced by the extremely prosperous peasants of Çatal Hüyük during the period from 6500 to 5500 B.C. were peas, lentils, fruits, and cereal crops.
E) At Çatal Hüyük, where there was much prosperity between 6500 and 5500 B.C., only those agricultural foodstuffs, which consisted of peas, lentils, fruits and cereal crops, were produced by the people.

69. Unlike his contemporaries, who favoured quiet urban scenes, the sixteenth-century Dutch painter Bruegel exulted in depicting the ordinary life of the peasantry.

- A) Although it was Bruegel alone among the Dutch painters in the sixteenth century that was primarily interested in the representation of rural scenes, his contemporaries continued to deal in their works with various aspects of urban life.
B) The Dutch painter Bruegel in the sixteenth century mainly focused on the representation of ordinary scenes from rural life, just as his contemporaries were much interested in depicting urban life.
C) The representation of rural scenes from the life of the peasants was the Dutch painter Bruegel's primary interest, but his contemporaries in the sixteenth century took urban life as their main subject.
D) Urban life with its happy scenes was one of the major interests of the Dutch painters in the sixteenth century, but Bruegel differed from them to some extent by his depiction of peasants' hard life.
E) Contrary to the painters of his time, who preferred in the first place to represent peaceful scenes from urban life, the Dutch painter Bruegel, who lived in the sixteenth century, took much joy in the depiction of scenes from the simple life of the peasants.

70. – 75. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

70. John :

- **The economic rather than political aspect of European colonialism has always interested me.**

Francis :

- **I know. It is clear from most of the papers you have presented so far. So you think that colonial exploitation in the past was the major source of Europe's economic prosperity.**

John :

- ----

Francis :

- **Agreed. Indeed, it is impossible to imagine this prosperity without them.**

A) Actually, Britain's American colonies had no significant mineral wealth and, therefore, they turned to agriculture.

B) Moreover, as far as I am concerned, the Spanish colonial economy was dominated by mining.

C) On the other hand, the Portuguese government allowed only Portuguese merchants to trade with their own colonies.

D) Absolutely. For instance, Europe's growing wealth in the eighteenth century was simply the result of its colonial possessions.

E) To compete with the British, the French government encouraged the development of sugar-producing colonies in the West Indies.

71. Mary :

- **Recently I have been reading Jean-Jacques Rousseau's political treatise The Social Contract, published in 1762. In his political views, he was certainly more radical than most of his contemporaries.**

Susan :

- **Yes, he was, indeed. For instance, he was probably the first person in his time to talk about popular sovereignty and democracy.**

Mary :

- ----

Susan :

- **Because of his radical views as such, he caused a great deal of controversy in eighteenth-century France.**

A) His famous novel Emile tells the story of how a young man learns virtue and freedom.

B) I didn't know that he was better known for his writing on education and moral virtue.

C) We know that Enlightenment thinkers considered education key to human progress.

D) The Social Contract was the least understood of his works, wasn't it?

E) Obviously, he believed that legitimate authority arose from the people alone.

72. Robert :

- **Did you know that the first recorded Olympic Games took place in the Valley of Olympia in Greece in 776 B.C.?**

Ted :

- **No, I didn't. But I know that in antiquity they were held at four-year intervals.**

Robert :

- ----

Ted :

- **Then, boxing, wrestling, and many other sports must have been added over time.**

A) I wonder to what extent the modern Olympic Games were driven by economics and politics.

B) Do you think the goals of modern olympism as stated by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) are still valid?

C) The ancient Greeks believed that human life was completely controlled by the gods.

D) True. Unfortunately, they were abolished by the Roman emperor Theodosius I in 394 A.D.. Interestingly, the first Olympics contained only one event: the foot race.

E) As you know, many cities in the world compete with each other for the honour and prestige of hosting the Olympic Games.

73. Jack :

- **In the British empire, India was the first colony to win its independence soon after World War II, wasn't it?**

Robin :

- **Yes, it was. Actually, the extraordinary Indian nationalist Mahatma Gandhi had been at work in India since the 1920s and had pioneered anti-colonial ideas.**

Jack :

- ----

Robin :

- **Principally, his strategy was nonviolent non-cooperation. So he urged the Indian people to withdraw from the imperial economy and develop their own means of resistance such as going on strike, refusing to pay taxes, or boycotting British goods.**

A) In the face of colonial domination, how did he set about the anti-colonial movement for the independence of India?

B) Gandhi's strategy for independence provided a model for many liberation struggles in other colonies.

C) Hadn't he already led a nonviolent campaign for the political rights of the Indian community in South Africa between 1894 and 1914?

D) By 1947 Gandhi had gained such widespread support that the British found it impossible to continue in power in India.

E) Yet, in June 1947, British India was partitioned into the nations of India and Pakistan, and the process of partition brought brutal religious and ethnic warfare.

74. Stephen :

- **By the way, what does the term “hydrologic cycle” mean? Can you explain it?**

Martin :

- **Basically it means that water cycles from the oceans and land to the atmosphere, and then back to the oceans, and land. It is a complex cycle, which provides us with a renewable supply of purified water on land.**

Stephen :

- ----

Martin :

- **Certainly, and also an important one. As you might expect, forests release substantial amounts of moisture into the atmosphere by transpiration, which then falls as precipitation.**

- A) When a forest is burned or cut down, how is the climate of the region affected?
- B) Do you think forests influence an area's climate?
- C) Do forests play a role in this cycle?
- D) How does transpiration by trees influence the local temperature of forests?
- E) What are the factors that determine climate?

75. Harry :

- **It is true that, in the nineteenth century, Britain and France were Europe's two great overseas empires.**

Charles :

- **Why do you think so? Besides them, there were other colonial powers in Europe that also owned territories overseas.**

Harry :

- ----

Charles :

- **I see what you mean. In other words, the Germans were reluctant to engage in a colonial enterprise. Right?**

- A) The new political and economic relationships between colonies and dependent states on the one hand and the colonizing power on the other ran both ways, bringing changes to both sides.
- B) The convergence of technology, money, and politics involved in the construction of the Suez Canal represents the interplay of economics and empire in late nineteenth-century Europe.
- C) The years from 1870 to 1914 brought both rapid industrialization throughout the West and the stunningly rapid expansion of Western power abroad.
- D) In terms of colonial power politics, they counted little. As for Germany, which was the strongest emerging power inside Europe, its governments did not believe that colonization overseas would yield economic and political advantages. So, Germany was not a colonial empire.

E) The nineteenth-century empires developed against the backdrop of economic and political changes such as industrialization, liberal revolutions, and the rise of nation-states, which transformed Europe and European imperialism.

76. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In antiquity, prior to the third century B.C., physics had been a branch of philosophy. It was made a separate, experimental science by Archimedes of Syracuse, who lived between 287 and 212 B.C. He not only discovered the law of floating objects, or specific gravity, but also formulated with scientific exactness the principles of the lever, the pulley, and the screw. Among his memorable inventions were the compound pulley and the screw propeller for ships. Although he has been considered the greatest technical genius of antiquity, in fact he preferred to devote himself to pure scientific research. Tradition relates that he discovered "Archimedes' principle," that is, specific gravity, while pondering possible theories in his bath; when he reached his stunning insight, he dashed out naked into the street crying "Eureka!" ("I have found it!").

76. As one understands from the passage, Archimedes was so thrilled by his unexpected discovery of specific gravity that ----.

- A) he immediately announced it to the public in an unusual fashion
- B) he described every detail of it to the people with scientific exactness
- C) the people in the street joined him in the celebration of his discovery
- D) most of his contemporaries regarded it as a perfect example of pure scientific research
- E) his theory of specific gravity was soon applied in shipbuilding

77. According to the passage, until Archimedes, ----.

- A) there had been some scientific research on the law of floating objects
- B) physics had not been considered to be a science separate from philosophy
- C) the use in ships of the screw propeller had already been known
- D) various theories had been proposed about floating objects
- E) the study of philosophy had been confined only to physics

78. As it is clear from the passage, Archimedes ----.

- A) was so seriously concerned with technical issues that he often neglected his scientific research
- B) can be described as a man who openly opposed the study of philosophy
- C) was more interested in the theoretical aspect of science than in its practical uses
- D) was particularly indifferent to questions of navigation and shipbuilding
- E) taught the people of Syracuse how to use the compound pulley most efficiently

79. It is pointed out in the passage that Archimedes' inventions ----.

- A) were not related to the theories that he had already formulated
- B) have qualified him to be regarded as "the greatest genius of antiquity"
- C) were put into use when, following several scientific tests, they proved to be very efficient
- D) were all based on his theory of specific gravity, which he had been pondering for a long time
- E) were described in detail in his writings

80. As clearly pointed out in the passage, like the principles of the pulley and the screw, the principle of the lever ----.

- A) has been traditionally attributed to Archimedes, but it had been known to other physicists in antiquity
- B) can also be considered to be one of Archimedes' least scientific formulations
- C) aroused so much interest in the public that he was rightly proud of his scientific discovery
- D) was also defined by Archimedes in absolutely scientific terms
- E) was formulated by Archimedes only after he carried out a series of complicated experiments

81. – 85. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Romans were descended from a cluster of peoples who had crossed the Alps into Italy during the second millenium B.C. and spoke a variety of Indo-European dialects. Recent archaeological research has pushed the origins of the city of Rome back to at least the tenth century B.C., several centuries earlier than the traditional date 753 B.C., which the Romans themselves considered their city's foundation year. Rome's strategic location along the Tiber River brought it many different advantages. Trading ships could navigate the Tiber as far as Rome, but no farther; the city could thus serve as a port without being threatened by attack from the sea. Rome's famous hills increased the defensibility of the site. In other words, as a city, Rome was situated at a junction across the Tiber, making it a major land and river crossroads.

81. According to the passage, Rome was founded at a site along the Tiber, which ----.

- A) was vulnerable to attacks from the hills around
- B) provided a perfect crossing across the river
- C) had been a major trading centre even before the tenth century B.C.
- D) enabled merchant ships to sail far into the country
- E) was most exposed to the dangers from the sea

82. It is pointed out in the passage that the ancestors of the Romans ----.

- A) believed that the Alps would provide perfect defence against invasions from the North
- B) came from the North and settled in Italy around the tenth century B.C.
- C) first looked for a strategic location where they could safely settle
- D) were a sea-going people who were particularly interested in overseas trade
- E) were the peoples who spoke various dialects of the same language

83. It is stated in the passage that archaeological evidence obtained so far ----.

- A) indicates the tenth century B.C. as the date of the foundation of Rome
- B) clearly proves how and when various Indo-European peoples crossed the Alps into Italy
- C) shows why the earlier Romans decided to found their city at a site up the Tiber River
- D) proves conclusively how Rome came to be a major port for trading ships
- E) answers the question of why the original natives of Italy collaborated with the Indo-European invaders

84. It is indicated in the passage that the Romans ----.

- A) built strong defences on the hills surrounding Rome
- B) attributed the foundation of their city to one specific year
- C) maintained their Indo-European identity for centuries
- D) were not a strategically-minded people and never took security into account
- E) benefited from the Tiber only in terms of its economic advantages.

85. One understands from the passage that the Tiber in antiquity ----.

- A) had been used as a waterway for trade even before Rome was founded on it
- B) was the only river in Italy, on which trading ships of any size could sail safely
- C) played an important role in the defence of Rome whenever the city was attacked from the sea
- D) provided a number of crossings whereby the Romans were able to transport their forces across it
- E) was partially navigable and provided Rome with an economic advantage

86. – 90. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When air pollution, including acid rain, is combined with other environmental stresses, such as low winter temperatures, prolonged droughts, insects, and bacterial, fungal, and viral diseases, it can cause plants to decline and die. More than half of the red spruce trees in the mountains of the northern United States have died since the mid-1970s. Other tree species, such as sugar maples, for example, are also dying. Many still-living trees are exhibiting symptoms of forest decline, characterized by a gradual deterioration and often eventual death. The general symptoms of forest decline are reduced vigour and growth, but some plants exhibit specific symptoms, such as yellowing of needles in conifers. Air pollutants may or may not be the primary stress that results in forest decline, but the presence of air pollution lowers plant resistance to other stress factors. When one or more stresses weaken a tree, then an additional stress may be enough to cause death.

86. It is suggested in the passage that air pollutants ----.

- A) become very destructive for all kinds of trees when they turn into acid rain
- B) have been the primary cause of the deterioration of various tree species
- C) can cause forest decline when they act together with other environmental stresses
- D) show their adverse effect on trees most clearly when there are prolonged droughts
- E) are particularly effective on sugar maples and conifers but not other species

87. According to the passage, when the trees in a forest fail to grow properly, ----.

- A) this is directly related to low winter temperatures
- B) this is mostly the result of a fungal disease
- C) its immediate effect can be detected right away
- D) this can be a symptom of forest decline
- E) it is inevitable that bacterial diseases will emerge soon

88. It is implied in the passage that the death of the red spruce in the northeastern United States ----.

- A) is a clear indication of how forest decline can turn into a major disaster
- B) has been caused primarily by bacterial and viral diseases in the region
- C) was also noticed in the mid-1970s when the trees showed a great deal of reduced vigour
- D) was preceded first by reduced growth and then a long period of deterioration
- E) has resulted from the joint effects of air pollution and environmental factors

89. It is emphasized in the passage that air pollution ----.

- A) weakens the resistance of plants against environmental stresses
- B) in the northeastern United States has declined substantially over the years
- C) causes the spread of bacterial, fungal and viral diseases in the world
- D) plays a major role in the fall of winter temperatures
- E) prevents the detection of symptoms related to forest decline.

90. As it is clear from the passage, one of the symptoms that indicates forest decline is ----.

- A) the growing number of insects
- B) the reduced vigour of trees
- C) lower winter temperatures
- D) prolonged droughts
- E) the increase of acid rain

91. – 95. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Government planners and social scientists from many countries are developing a number of strategies to help us adapt to global warming. For example, what should people living in coastal areas do? They can move inland away from the dangers of storm surges, although this solution has high economic costs. An alternative plan, which is also extremely expensive, is to build dikes to protect coastal land. The Dutch, who have been doing this sort of thing for several hundred years, have offered their technical expertise to several developing nations threatened by a rise in sea level. We also have to adapt to shifting agricultural zones. Many temperate countries are in the process of evaluating semitropical crops to determine the best ones to substitute for traditional crops if or when the climate warms. Drought-resistant species of trees are being developed by large lumber companies now, because the trees planted today will be harvested many decades later when global warming may already get much worse.

91. It is pointed out in the passage that a large number of countries with a temperate climate ----.

- A) have already applied to the Dutch government to help them protect their coastal areas against a rise in sea level owing to global warming
- B) have urgently developed some costly strategies in order to protect themselves from the extreme effects of global warming
- C) are developing new agricultural zones for semitropical crops, since they are economically more profitable than traditional crops
- D) are experimenting with semitropical crops for the replacement of their traditional crops in case the climate gets warmer
- E) are exposed to the dangers of storm surges and have therefore taken radical measures to rescue their people in coastal areas

92. One understands from the passage that the development of tree species that can resist droughts ----.

- A) is being carefully studied by government planners and scientists as an alternative solution
- B) is a precaution that major lumber firms are taking against global warming
- C) has been so costly that governments of temperate countries have given it up
- D) is indispensable because, due to global warming, most forests will disappear in a few decades
- E) is important for countries where agricultural zones have been badly affected by global warming

93. As implied in the passage, the Dutch ----.

- A) have a long history of experience in the construction of dikes
- B) are very concerned about some coastal areas threatened by a rise in sea level
- C) have been reluctant to cooperate technically with some developing countries
- D) learned how to build dikes about a hundred years ago to protect their coastal areas
- E) think that it is extremely expensive for developing countries to build dikes

94. It is stated in the passage that, for our adaptation to global warming, ----.

- A) an alternative strategy is that all the coastal areas in the world have to be evacuated so that the inhabitants can be safe from the dangers of storm surges
- B) many scientists and planners are involved in a series of activities that are primarily suitable for temperate countries
- C) not only the Dutch but also governments of many countries have devoted a great deal of hard work to the development of urgent strategies
- D) new agricultural zones suitable for the growth of semitropical crops and also the development of drought-resistant trees are the only suitable strategies
- E) state planners and social scientists of different nationalities are working to develop various strategies

95. It is suggested in the passage that, in several decades, ----.

- A) government planners and social scientists will see their planning efforts rewarded
- B) most developing countries can experience a severe decline in their agricultural production
- C) most coastal areas may be flooded unless they are protected by dikes
- D) the effects of global warming may be much more adverse
- E) lumber companies may go out of business due to the heavy costs incurred by the planting of trees

96. – 100. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In England, transportation had improved a great deal during the years before 1830, but moving heavy materials, particularly coal, remained a problem. It is therefore significant that the first modern railway, built in 1825 for the transportation of coal, ran from the Durham coal field of Stockton to Darlington near the coast. Coal had traditionally been transported short distances via tramways, or tracks along which horses pulled coal carts. The Stockton-to-Darlington railway was a logical extension of a tramway, designed to answer the transportation needs arising from constantly expanding industrialization. The man primarily responsible for the design of the first steam railway was George Stephenson, a self-educated engineer who had not learned to read until he was seventeen. The locomotives on the Stockton-Darlington line travelled at fifteen miles an hour, the fastest rate at which machines had yet moved goods overland. Soon they would move people as well, transforming transportation in the process.

96. It is emphasized in the passage that George Stephenson, who designed the first steam railway, ----.

- A) developed new techniques in order to increase the speed of locomotives
- B) was one of the partners who owned the Durham coal field of Stockton
- C) had been previously involved in the solution of various other problems concerning transportation
- D) had already distinguished himself by his achievements as an engineer
- E) had not received formal education to become an engineer

97. It is pointed out in the passage that the primary aim in the construction of the Stockton-Darlington railway was to ----.

- A) give George Stephenson an opportunity to demonstrate his engineering skills
- B) enable people to travel more comfortably and cheaply
- C) transport more goods overland so that the costs could be much lower
- D) make the transportation of coal more efficient for the industry
- E) get rid of the use of horses in the transportation of heavy materials

98. According to the passage, much improvement ----.

- A) was needed for an efficient use of tramways in the transportation of all sorts of goods
- B) had been achieved in transportation by 1830 in England
- C) was not expected in the transportation of coal when the first railway was built in 1825
- D) was needed in the construction of railways for the development of England
- E) had been made before Stephenson in the design of locomotives

99. Attention is drawn in the passage to the fact that, in the early decades of the nineteenth century, ----.

- A) England made great advances in the design and manufacture of machines
- B) the production of coal in England was technically much improved
- C) Darlington developed into a major port for England's export of coal
- D) England was in a continuous process of industrial growth
- E) engineering was not yet a profession that was popular in England

100. It is clear from the passage that the steam railway ----.

- A) had been in use in England before Stephenson introduced new techniques
- B) remained a local facility and played no role in the industrialization of England
- C) was a solution to meet the transportation needs of England's industry
- D) was invented in the first place for travel between Stockton and Darlington
- E) had little impact on the transformation of transportation in nineteenth-century England

**TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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