

1997 KASIM KPDS SORULARI

1-24 sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düğün kelime veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The ____ was not a happy one at the time, but looking back on it I suppose I'm glad it occurred.

- A) improvement
- B) regression
- C) encounter
- D) intention
- E) compromise

2. Locke, Hobbes and Rousseau were concerned in their writings with the question of a proper ____ between the public good and the right of individuals to exercise free will.

- A) balance
- B) demonstration
- C) responsibility
- D) interest
- E) solidarity

3. Questions of race, ethnicity, and religion have been a ____ source of conflict in American education.

- A) previous
- B) perennial
- C) vulnerable
- D) naughty
- E) casual

4. The United States has long prided itself on being a melting pot of culturally ____ peoples.

- A) diverse
- B) redundant
- C) incoherent
- D) entire
- E) substantial

5. The contemporary world economy differs ____ from what the traditional economic theorists of the 1930s envisaged.

- A) primarily
- B) likely
- C) conversely
- D) profoundly
- E) intimately

6. In recent years ____ complex and persistent problems in economic and social fields have led people to wonder why once comfortable answers no longer seem adequate to today's questions.

- A) generously
- B) inadvertently
- C) increasingly
- D) ingeniously
- E) leisurely

7. Since the 1950s modern dance in Europe and America has ____ a vigorous process of creativity.

- A) cast
- B) explored
- C) constituted
- D) relaxed
- E) followed

8. The assassination by terrorists of Signor Aldo Moro, five times Prime Minister of Italy, in May 1978 was ____ by everyone as an act of barbarism.

- A) applauded
- B) appealed
- C) reiterated
- D) condemned
- E) restrained

9. There ____ many efforts to eradicate racism, but very little success ____.

- A) were / had been achieved
- B) had been / would have been achieved
- C) have been / has been achieved
- D) are / was achieved
- E) may be / will have been achieved

10. He ____ his paper by saying that the entire history of human race ____ by transfers of cultural and technological advance from one civilisation to another.

- A) concluded / had been marked
- B) concludes / would have been marked
- C) has concluded / was marked
- D) had concluded / is marked
- E) will conclude / was being marked

11. Evaporation ____ the process by which a solid or liquid ____ into vapour by heat.

- A) had been / resolved
- B) was / had resolved
- C) has been / was resolved
- D) may be / has resolved
- E) is / is resolved

12. The Etruscans, who ____ a great part of Italy about 900 BC, ____ from Asia Minor.

- A) had colonised / originally came
- B) colonised / had originally come
- C) were colonised / have originally come
- D) have colonised / originally come
- E) were colonising / might originally come

13. The orders were that we ____ the area within hours to prevent further loss of life.

- A) had evacuated
- B) have to evacuate
- C) will have evacuated
- D) had to evacuate
- E) shall have to evacuate

14. Economic recession and rising unemployment, coupled ____ continued increases ____ retail food prices, have curtailed consumption.

- A) with / in
- B) through / through
- C) by / for
- D) at / about
- E) within / over

15. In Ethiopia, primitive farming practices and uncontrolled clearing of natural vegetation have transformed much of the country's highlands ____ bare landscapes, but all destroyed ____ erosion.

- A) above / of
- B) for / with
- C) into / by
- D) in / under
- E) to / at

16. The advance in the steel industry has been marked ____ a progressive increase ____ size, complexity and capital outlay.

- A) at / of
- B) with / to
- C) over / from
- D) by / in
- E) under / through

17. The answer to the question ____ great art can exist independently of religion will, ____, depend on society's moral and aesthetic values.

- A) what / in the same way
- B) even if / in due course
- C) whether / to a large extent
- D) so that / in short
- E) since / now and again

18. Thailand has lost half of its forests ____ its population has ____ doubled in recent decades.

- A) as / more than
- B) just as / mostly
- C) so as / soon
- D) in case / quite
- E) because of / much

19. Clifford Goertz, probably ____ famous anthropologist in the world today, has revolutionised the way anthropology is taught on campuses.

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

20. Holding a yellow umbrella in his hand he said he didn't know ____ it was, and added that it was not ____ .

- A) which / him
- B) whose / his
- C) who / her
- D) whom / us
- E) that / theirs

21. The Deputy Prime Minister announced that it was ____ early to propose amendments in the legislation concerning industrial relations.

- A) as well as
- B) just so
- C) just as
- D) as soon as
- E) as yet too

22. Activists are those in a political movement who insist on taking active steps towards their objectives ____ merely putting forward an action program.

- A) in order to
- B) rather than
- C) as far as
- D) in that
- E) so long as

23. He is diplomatically qualified ____ to negotiate for a mutual reduction of the armed forces in the region.

- A) enough
- B) though
- C) as well as
- D) not only
- E) also

24. As he was not satisfied with the contents of the document, he declined to sign it, and none of the members attempted to persuade him to, ____ .

- A) also
- B) too
- C) as well
- D) either
- E) yet

25-34 sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçe dengini bulunuz.

25. In our age many major bridges have been constructed around the world, but the biggest problems bridge engineers have been facing today are those of maintenance and repair.

- A) Ça ımızda dünyada pek çok köprü in a edilmi tir, ancak bugün köprü mühendislerinin kar ıla tı ı en büyük sorunlar bakım ve onarım sorunlarıdır.
- B) Bugün dünyada pek çok köprü in a edilmektedir, fakat bakım ve onarım sorunları, köprü mühendislerinin kar ıla tı ı en büyük sorunlar arasındadır.
- C) Her ne kadar ça ımızda pek çok büyük köprü in a edilmi se de köprü mühendislerinin kar ıla tı ı en önemli sorunlar arasında bakım ve onarım sorunları bulunmaktadır.
- D) Ça ımız dünyasında pek çok köprünün in ası mümkün olmu tur, ancak bakım ve onarım ile ilgili sorunlar, köprü mühendislerini en çok me gul eden sorunlardır.
- E) Ça ımızda pek çok büyük köprüler in a edilebilmektedir, fakat köprü mühendislerini en çok u ra tiran sorunlar, bakım ve onarım ile ilgili sorunlardır.

26. The site of Troy was first discovered in 1870 by the German archeologist Heinrich Schliemann and later excavations have distinguished nine strata of settlements.

- A) Alman arkeolog Heinrich Schliemann tarafından ilk kez 1870'te ke fedilen Truva'nın yerinde dokuz ayrı yerle im katmanı oldu u çe itli kazılarla ortaya çıkarılmı tir.
- B) Bir Alman arkeolog olarak Heinrich Schliemann, 1870'te Truva'nın yerini ilk bulan ki idir ve daha sonra yapılan kazılarda burada dokuz ayrı yerle im seviyesini ortaya çıkarmı tir.
- C) Truva'nın yerini 1870'te ilk bulan ki i, bir Alman arkeolog olan Heinrich Schliemann'dır ve burada yapılan kazılar dokuz yerle im katmanını ortaya çıkarmı tir.

- D) Çe itli kazılarda dokuz ayrı yerle im katmanına sahip oldu u anla ılan Truva'nın yerini, Alman arkeolog Heinrich Schliemann 1870'te ke fetmi tir.
- E) Truva'nın yeri, ilk kez 1870'te bir Alman arkeolog olan Heinrich Schliemann tarafından bulunmu ve daha sonraki kazılar dokuz yerle im katmanını belirlemi tir.

27. When General Franco died late in 1975 after a prolonged illness, his dictatorship, which had lasted for years, finally came to an end.

- A) General Franco'nun, a ır bir hastalıktan sonra, 1975 sonunda ölmesi üzerine, uzun yıllar devam etmi olan diktatörlü ü de son buldu.
- B) General Franco, uzun süren bir hastalıktan sonra 1975 sonlarında ölünce, yıllarca sürmü olan diktatörlü ü nihayet sona erdi.
- C) General Franco'nun uzun yıllar devam etmi olan diktatörlü ü, onun 1975 yılı sonunda amansız bir hastalıktan ölümü üzerine sona erdi.
- D) General Franco'nun yıllarca sürmü olan diktatörlü ünün sona ermesi, onun 1975 sonunda nedeni bilinmeyen bir hastalıktan ölümü ile olmu tur.
- E) General Franco 1975 yılı sonunda tedavisi mümkün olmayan bir hastalıktan ölünce, onun yıllar süren diktatörlü ü de son bulmu oldu.

28. In April 1983 in Italy the Fanfani administration faced a serious crisis when Craxi, the socialist leader, withdrew from the four-party coalition

- A) Nisan 1983'te talya'da sosyalistlerin lideri Craxi'nin dört partili koalisyondan vazgeçmesi üzerine, Fanfani yönetiminde çok a ır bir bunalım ba gösterdi.
- B) 1983 Nisanı'nda talya'da, sosyalist lider Craxi'nin dört partili koalisyonu terketmesi, Fanfani yönetimini a ır bir bunalımla kar ı kar ıya bıraktı.
- C) talya'da sosyalist lider Craxi, 1983 Nisanı'nda dört partinin olu turdu u koalisyondan vazgeçince, Fanfani yönetimi ciddi bir bunalımın içine girdi.
- D) Nisan 1983'te talya'da, sosyalist lider Craxi dört partili koalisyondan çekilince, Fanfani yönetimi ciddi bir bunalımla kar ıla tı.
- E) 1983 Nisanı'nda talya'da Fanfani yönetiminin ciddi bir bunalıma girmesi, sosyalist lider Craxi'nin dörtlü koalisyondan ayrılması yol açtı.

29. Recently, one of the research areas that geophysicists have been seriously concerned with has been the conditions of collision between oceanic and continental plates.

- A) Okyanus ve kıta plakaları arasında çarpı malara yol açan ko ullar, son zamanlarda jeofizikçilerin ciddi olarak üzerinde durdukları bir ara tırma alanıdır.
- B) Okyanus ve kıta plakaları arasındaki çarpı maların ko ulları son zamanlarda jeofizikçilerin yakından ilgilendi i bir ara tırma alanı olmu tur.
- C) Son zamanlarda, jeofizikçilerin ciddi olarak ilgilendikleri ara tırma alanlarından biri, okyanus ve kıta plakaları arasındaki çarpı manın ko ulları olmu tur.
- D) Jeofizikçilerin son zamanlarda önemle üzerinde durdukları ara tırma konularından biri, okyanus ve kıta plakalarının çarpı masına neden olan ko ullardır.
- E) Okyanus ve kıta plakalarının çarpı masına neden olan ko ullar, jeofizikçilerin son zamanlarda ciddi olarak ele aldıkları ara tırma konularından biri olmu tur.

30. Sri Lanka, which was originally called Ceylon, became an independent state by the Ceylon Independence Act of 1947, which came into force on 4 February 1948.

- A) 4 ubat 1948'de yürürlü e giren 1947 Ba ımsızlık Yasası Uyarınca, ba langıçtan beri Seylan olarak bilinen Sri Lanka ba ımsız bir ülke haline gelmi tir.
- B) 1947 Seylan Ba ımsızlık Yasası, 4 ubat 1948'de yürürlü e girmi ve böylece daha önce Seylan adını ta ıyan Sri Lanka ba ımsız bir devlet olmu tur.
- C) Daha önce Seylan olarak bilinen Sri Lanka, 4 ubat 1948'de yürürlü e giren 1947 Ba ımsızlık Yasası ile ba ımsızlı na kavu mu tur.
- D) Ba langıçta Seylan adını ta ıyan Sri Lanka, 4 ubat 1948'de yürürlü e giren 1947 Seylan Ba ımsızlık Yasası ile ba ımsız bir devlet olmu tur.
- E) Önceleri Seylan olarak bilinen Sri Lanka'nın ba ımsızlı na kavu ması, 4 ubat 1948'de yürürlü e konan 1947 Seylan Ba ımsızlık Yasası ile mümkün olmu tur.

31. The Nigerian civil war broke out in July 1967, following the secession of the Eastern Region, generally known as Biafra.

- A) Nijerya iç sava ı, genelde Biafra olarak bilinen Do u Bölgesinin ayrılması üzerine, Temmuz 1967'de patlamı tir.
- B) Herkes tarafından Biafra olarak bilinen Do u Bölgesinin ayrılması, Temmuz 1967'de Nijerya'da bir iç sava ın patlamasına yol açmı tir.
- C) Temmuz 1967'de Nijerya iç sava ının patlaması, Biafra olarak adlandırılan Do u Bölgesinin ayrılması sonucu olmu tur.
- D) Nijerya'da Biafra denilen Do u Bölgesinin ayrılması üzerine, Temmuz 1967'de bir iç sava çıkmı tı.
- E) Nijerya iç sava ı, genellikle Biafra olarak tanımlanan Do u Bölgesinin ayrı bir devlet olması sonucu çıkmı tı.

32. During the 1960s in Namibia, nationalist sentiment began to grow among the native tribes, and a number of political parties were formed including the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

- A) 1960'lı yıllarda Namibya'daki yerli kabileler arasında milliyetçilik akımı geli meye ba layınca, Güney Batı Afrika Halk Te kilatı (SWAPO) da dahil bir çok siyasi parti ortaya çıkmı tir.
- B) 1960'lı yıllarda Namibya'da yerli kabileler arasında milliyetçilik duygusu artmaya ba ladı ve Güney Batı Afrika Halk Te kilatı (SWAPO) dahil birçok siyasi parti kuruldu.
- C) 1960'lı yıllardan bu yana Namibya'da milliyetçilik duygusunun yerli kabileler arasında giderek artması sonucu, Güney Batı Afrika Halk Te kilatı (SWAPO) dahil pek çok siyasi partinin kuruldu u görülmü tür.
- D) 1960'lardan itibaren Namibya'da Güney Batı Afrika Halk Te kilatı (SWAPO) dahil birçok partinin ortaya çıkması, yerli kabileler arasında milliyetçilik duygusunun güçlenmesi sonucu olmu tur.
- E) Namibya'da Güney Batı Afrika Halk Te kilatı (SWAPO) dahil çok sayıda siyasi partinin kurulması, 1960'lı yıllarda yerli kabileler arasında milliyetçili in oldukça yaygın olmasına ba lıdır.

33. From the report it is understood that, as total incomes in the economy expand, there is a general increase in the demand for goods and services including imports.

- A) Rapordan, ekonomideki toplam gelirlerin büyümesine paralel olarak, hem ithalata hem de mal ve hizmetlere olan talepte genel bir artı meydana gelece i açıkça anla ılmaktadır.
- B) Rapordan, ekonomide toplam gelirlerin büyümesi sonucu, ithalat dahil mal ve hizmetlere olan talepte büyük bir patlama olaca ı açıkça anla ılmaktadır.
- C) thalatla beraber mal ve hizmetlere olan talepteki büyük artı nın, ekonomideki toplam gelirlerde görülen büyümenin sonucu oldu u rapordan anla ılmaktadır.
- D) Ekonomide toplam gelirler ne kadar büyürse, ithalat da dahil mal ve hizmetlere olan talebin o kadar artaca ı hususu, rapordan en iyi ekilde anla ılmaktadır.
- E) Rapordan, ekonomide toplam gelirler büyüdükçe, ithalat dahil mal ve hizmetlere ili kin talepte de genel bir artı oldu u anla ılmaktadır.

34. In Britain, after 1945, the maintenance of full employment was accepted by all political parties as the primary objective of economic policy.

- A) 1945'ten sonra ngiltere'de tam istihdamın sa lanması, tüm siyasi partilerce ekonomik politikanın birinci hedefi olarak kabul edilmi tir.
- B) 1945'ten sonra ngiltere'de tüm siyasi partilerin izledi i ekonomik politikanın temel hedefi, istihdamı sa lamak olarak belirlenmi tir.
- C) ngiltere'de istihdamın tam olarak sa lanması, 1945'ten sonra tüm siyasi partilerin kabul etti i ekonomik politikaların en önemli hedefi olmu tur.
- D) 1945'ten sonra ngiltere'de tüm siyasi partilerin kabul etti i ekonomik politikanın öncelikli hedefi, istihdamın tam olarak sa lanması olmu tur.
- E) stihdamın tam olarak sa lanması, ngiltere'de tüm siyasi partilerin 1945'ten sonra uyguladıkları ekonomik politikaların ba lıca hedefi olarak görülmü tür.

35-44 sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlenin ngilizce dengini bulunuz.

35. ngiltere ile skoçya arasında imzalanan ve 1 Mayıs 1707'den itibaren yürürlü e giren "Birlik Andlaşması" nı müteakip, skoç ticaret yasalarının tümü ngiltere'nin ticaret yasalarına uygun hale getirildi.

- A) Once "the Treaty of Union" between England and Scotland went into effect on 1 May 1707, all the Scottish trade laws had to be brought into line with those of England.
- B) "The Treaty of Union" between England and Scotland went into effect on 1 May 1707 and from then on the same trade laws held good for England and for Scotland.
- C) Following "the Treaty of Union" made between England and Scotland and brought into effect on 1 May 1707, the Scottish trade laws were revised together with those of England.
- D) Following "the Treaty of Union", which was signed between England and Scotland and went into effect as of 1 May 1707, all of the Scottish trade laws were brought into conformity with those of England.
- E) After 1 May 1707, when "the Treaty of Union" between England and Scotland went into effect, all the trade laws of Scotland and England had to be reviewed.

36. Gökbilimciler, evrenin, sadece güne ve gezegenleri içine alan yıldız sisteminden olu madı nı belirtirler.

- A) The astronomers suggest that the universe may not merely consist of the star system including the sun and the planets.
- B) Astronomers point out that the universe does not consist solely of the star system which includes the sun and the planets.
- C) As the astronomers have pointed out, the sun and the planets are a part of the star system that makes up the universe.
- D) The star system, including the sun and the planets, is not, in the opinion of the astronomers, the sole component of the universe.
- E) Astronomers are undecided as to whether the universe is simply compounded of the star system which includes the sun and the planets.

37. Mısır'da Rozetta denilen bir yerde 1799'da Fransızlar tarafından bulunmuş olan "Rozetta Taşı", hem hiyerogliflerle hem de Yunanca yazılmış bir kitabeyi içeriyordu.

- A) "The Rosetta Stone", which was discovered in 1799 by the French at a place called Rosetta in Egypt, bore an inscription written both in hieroglyphics and in Greek.
- B) The French found "the Rosetta Stone" in 1799 at a place called Rosetta in Egypt and there is an inscription on it written both in hieroglyphics and in Greek.
- C) "The Rosetta Stone", which was called after the place, Rosetta, where the French found it in 1799 in Egypt, has an inscription on it both in hieroglyphics and in Greek.
- D) The inscription on "the Rosetta Stone", found by French in 1799 at a place called Rosetta in Egypt, makes this an important discovery as it is written both in hieroglyphics and in Greek.
- E) "The Rosetta Stone", with its inscription in hieroglyphics and Greek, is still to be found where the French discovered it in 1799, at Rosetta in Egypt.

38. Profesör Green, makalesinde, 1950'lerin ortasından itibaren İngiltere'de, kömür madenciliği dışında grevlerin sayısının artması ilimi gösterdiğini vurgulamaktadır.

- A) As Professor Green points out in his article, from the mid-1950s onwards, strikes have been on the increase in Britain, except among coal miners.
- B) It is emphasised in Professor Green's article that, coal mining apart, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of strikes in Britain since the mid-1950s.
- C) In his article Professor Green has emphasised that, from the mid-1950s onwards, the number of strikes in Britain has tended to increase in all areas of mining other than coal.
- D) What is stressed in Professor Green's article is that in the mid-1950s the number of strikes in Britain tended to increase in all areas of mining other than coal.
- E) In his article Professor Green makes the point that the tendency to increased striking activity from the mid-1950s onwards in Britain is limited to coal mining.

39. Anadolu'nun çeşitli yerlerinde yapılan kazılar, Hititlerin M.Ö. 1350 dolaylarında yüksek bir uygarlık düzeyine ulaştıklarını ortaya koymuştur.

- A) Hittite settlements in Anatolia have been excavated in order to show that there was a high level of civilisation before 1350 B.C.
- B) Excavations carried out in various parts of Anatolia suggest that the Hittite civilisation came to its highest point around 1350 B.C.
- C) Various parts of Anatolia are being excavated so as to confirm that there was a high level of Hittite civilisation there around 1350 B.C.
- D) Excavations suggest that the Hittites of Anatolia only reached a high level of civilisation after 1350 B.C.
- E) Excavations carried out in various parts of Anatolia have revealed that the Hittites attained a high level of civilisation around about 1350 B.C.

40. "Kara Ölüm", 1348-50 yıllarında Avrupa'yı baştan başta saran ve hemen hemen nüfusun yarısını silip süpüren vebaya verilen addır.

- A) "The Black Death" is the name generally given to the plague that swept across Europe in 1348 and 1350 and caused the death of a half of the population.
- B) The plague known as "The Black Death" swept across Europe during the years 1348-50 and killed at least half of the population.
- C) Between 1348 and 1350 half of the population of Europe was killed by the plague generally called "The Black Death".
- D) "The Black Death" is the name given to the plague which swept across Europe in the years 1348-50 and wiped out almost a half of the population.
- E) Almost half the population of Europe died when the plague known as "The Black Death" devastated Europe during the years 1348 to 1350.

41. Viyana Kongresi, Eylül 1814'ten Haziran 1815'e kadar sürmü ve Napolyon'un yenilgisinden sonra çe itli Avrupa devletlerinin topraklarının sınırlarını belirlemi tir.

- A) The Vienna Congress lasted from September 1814 to June 1815 and defined the borders of the territories of various European states after the defeat of Napoleon.
- B) The Vienna Congress which was held between September 1814 and 1815, defined the borders between various European states after Napoleon's defeat.
- C) The Vienna Congress was held between September 1814 and June 1815, following Napoleon's defeat, in order to settle the frontiers of various European countries.
- D) The Vienna Congress which was held from September 1814 to June 1815, after Napoleon's defeat, aimed to restore the frontiers of European countries.
- E) After the defeat of Napoleon, the frontiers of various European countries were redefined at the Vienna Congress, which lasted from September 1814 to June 1815.

42. Ortaça Avrupasında önemli bir mimari tarz olan "romanesk" mimari, önce talya'da geli mi ve daha sonra, Fransa ve Almanya ba ta olmak üzere, tüm Avrupa'ya yayılmış tır.

- A) Romanesque architecture, which was the prevailing style in medieval European architecture, first flourished in Italy and only later spread to France and Germany and the rest of Europe.
- B) Romanesque architecture, which was a major architectural style in medieval Europe, first flourished in Italy and then spread to the rest of Europe, with France and Germany in the lead.
- C) Romanesque architecture, which had originated in Italy, soon became the prevailing style of architecture throughout medieval Europe but particularly in France and Germany.
- D) The major architectural style of medieval Europe was the Romanesque one that originated in Italy and spread mainly to France and Germany.
- E) The leading countries of Medieval Europe, France and Germany, together with others, adopted the Romanesque style of architecture that had flourished in Italy.

43. Bugünkü nükleer enerji üretiminin ana maddesini olu turan uranyum, geçmi te, çe itli bile ikler halinde, seramik ve dokuma sanayiinde kullanılıyordu.

- A) The use of uranium is now largely limited to the production of nuclear energy but formerly compounds containing it were used in the ceramics and textile industries.
- B) Uranium is now the chief substance used in the production of nuclear energy, but formerly the ceramics and the textile industries used it to produce various compounds.
- C) Uranium is nowadays used mainly in the production of nuclear energy though the ceramics and the textile industries in the past used its various compounds.
- D) Uranium, which today constitutes the main substance for the production of nuclear energy, was used in the past in the ceramics and textile industries in the form of various compounds.
- E) The uranium compounds, which were used in the ceramics and textile industries in the past, are today used mainly as the chief substance of nuclear energy.

44. Yaptı ımız çalı ma, büyük kentlerin banliyölerinde ya ayanların sayısının son on yılda üç katına çıktı nı göstermektedir.

- A) The study we have carried out demonstrates that the number of those living in the suburbs of big cities tripled during the last ten years.
- B) The research we have undertaken demonstrates that the number of people living in the suburbs of big cities tripled during the last decade.
- C) Our study shows that, during the last ten years, there was a three-fold increase in the number of those living in the suburbs of the larger cities.
- D) We have been informed that during the last ten years, there was a three-fold increase in the number of people living in suburbs around the larger towns.
- E) Our research suggests that the population of the larger cities tripled during the last decade with the growth of the suburbs.

45-52 sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun eklede tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

45. Construction workers will go on strike next Monday ____ .

- A) that they negotiated for over five hours and were unable to reach an agreement with the management
- B) so long as the only solution for a settlement is an independent enquiry into their working condition
- C) because the two sides have done their best to settle their dispute by bargaining
- D) in case the workers were asked to compromise and accept a pay rise of 20 %
- E) unless the management agrees to accept their claim for a 60 % pay increase

46. ____ some of America's most innovative architects set about rebuilding it in a bold style known as the "Chicago school".

- A) After a great fire destroyed much of Chicago in 1871
- B) While Chicago was soon to emerge as the literary capital of the United States
- C) Because Chicago has traditionally been regarded as "the great laboratory of American democracy
- D) As immigrants from many European countries had settled in ethnic enclaves in Chicago
- E) As long as Chicago remains the gateway to the rest of the nation for food products and industrial opportunities

47. The company will need fewer office workers ____ .

- A) since some were looking for jobs with other firms
- B) when the computer network has been installed
- C) as long as the sales continued to increase
- D) in order to discuss ways of combating unemployment
- E) even though the current economic recession is likely to continue for another six months

48. Earlier this century, Chicago acquired a reputation for colourful politicians, newspapermen and gangsters, ____ .

- A) simply because commerce has been the key to the city's development
- B) just as today Chicago remains a city of close-knit ethnic neighbourhoods
- C) even though the city has become a centre for meat products
- D) but its cultural life was less well known then

- E) as it is located at the conjunction of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River system and surrounded by the productive farmlands of the Midwest

49. Though the term "human rights" is of recent origin, ____ .

- A) there are certain actions that are never permissible and certain freedoms that should never be invaded
- B) after 1933 the Western world realised that it was living in an age of totalitarian dictatorship far worse than old monarchic absolutism
- C) natural rights can be seen in their origins as claims that everyone naturally makes
- D) some politicians claim that any doctrine of human rights must be in some sense a doctrine of natural rights
- E) the idea itself can be traced back through John Locke in the seventeenth century to the great philosophers of classical antiquity

50. As unemployment is currently a major social issue, ____ .

- A) the strikes have really crippled the industry and, consequently, the export of manufactured goods has come to a standstill
- B) the measures introduced had little effect on the improvement of the country's economic performance
- C) its worst economic effects have been partly softened by the government's introduction of unemployment compensation
- D) the economic prospect was far from encouraging
- E) people are not working as hard as their belief in the work ethic indicates that they should be

51. When a firm wants to fill a vacancy, ____ .

- A) there are always staff who want to leave for various reasons
- B) the candidates have all been required to write an essay on the current economic situation in Europe
- C) the applicants were invited for an interview before a committee of specialists
- D) it is essential that future managers must be trained as thoroughly as possible
- E) it usually puts an advertisement in a newspaper

52. _____ , he refuses to accept any of their suggestions.

- A) Even though the committee members had approved the plan in full
- B) While the speaker considers politics to be the art of persuasion
- C) Since he is so prejudiced in this matter
- D) Because the discussions at the conference would have included a wide range of issues
- E) if they told him that he had to make up his mind as soon as possible

53-58 sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

53. My father has agreed to pay this month's instalment but warned me that he wouldn't make a practice of doing so.

- A) This month the instalment will be met by my father, but he more or less said he wouldn't do it again.
- B) If my father doesn't pay the instalment this month, I don't know what I'm going to do.
- C) My father has agreed to pay the instalment this month, but I won't ask him to do so again.
- D) So long as my father pays this month's instalment I shall have no problem paying the others.
- E) It's only with this month's instalment that I need help from my father, I won't need it again.

54. They were fully within their rights when they dismissed him, but now they wish they hadn't done so.

- A) What they did may have been legal, but it was still unfair to dismiss him in that way.
- B) Their dismissal of him was perfectly legal but now they regret their action.
- C) If they hadn't dismissed him they would be in a better position now.
- D) Though their dismissal of him was barely legal the outcome has been fortunate.
- E) They had the right to dismiss him and don't deserve this unpleasant turn of events.

55. It is not for me to say whether or not the lecture was a good one as it was way outside my field and I hardly understood any of it.

- A) I can't understand why he felt the need to limit the scope of his lecture in such a way.
- B) I might have followed the lecture better if I had been familiar with the field.

- C) The subject of his lecture promised to be interesting, but his treatment of it seemed to me to lack of something.
- D) I don't feel qualified to comment on his treatment of the subject as his approach is so different from mine.
- E) Since I couldn't follow the lecture as I knew nothing about the subject matter, I really can't give an opinion on it.

56. Though he knows I'm determined to make Marsden the new manager, he's constantly seeking to bring him down in my estimation.

- A) Since I'm fully determined to make Marsden manager I absolutely refuse to listen to all this criticism of him.
- B) Even if Marsden weren't likely to prove a good manager that man has no right to criticise him to me in such a manner.
- C) Though he is fully aware of the fact that I'm set on making Marsden the new manager, he still persists in trying to influence me against him.
- D) Once Mersden takes on the job of manager all this unfair criticism of him is sure to stop.
- E) His opinion of Marsden will surely change once he sees what a capable manager he really is.

57. They found only two survivors, but it was a week before they gave up their search for the others.

- A) At the end of the week the two survivors joined in the search for the others.
- B) They were only able to save two people though rescue work continued for a full week.
- C) By the end of the first week there was little hope of finding the missing two.
- D) Once those two were rescued at the end of the week, they abandoned the search for the others.
- E) Rescue-workers found two more victims after the search for them had lasted a week.

58. If I'd known that he wanted to discuss with me I would never have given him an appointment.

- A) I never did understand why he wanted us to meet and discuss the matter.
- B) He talked about us meeting but never explained why.
- C) Had I realised what he wanted to talk to me about I would not have agreed to a meeting.
- D) I agreed to meet in order to discuss the matter thoroughly.
- E) I realised there was something to be discussed but didn't know exactly what.

59-64 sorularda, parçada bo bırakılan yere uygun dü en ifadeyi bulunuz.

59. What is soul? From Plato onwards, many answers have been given to this question, but no one answer has ever been found to be adequate. ____ . Presumably we must mean something by it.

- A) His definition, quite understandably, soon returned to favour
- B) Even so, the word is still in constant use
- C) At a still later period soul and character were equated
- D) If there had been further developments in this line they may have proved significant
- E) The next step would then have been to differentiate between soul and body

60. The Japanese have a strong aesthetic sense; they beautify, adorn and decorate everything they touch. ____ . It is cut into an artistic shape and given a colour scheme with carefully placed pieces of tomato and herbs.

- A) Presumably they get a great deal of satisfaction out of such elegant displays
- B) The art of flower arrangement is particularly well developed in Japan.
- C) Many of these arrangements consist of merely two or three flowers and a spring of green.
- D) Naturally this is especially true of the women of that country
- E) A sandwich in Japan is not a sandwich. It is a work of art, designed to appeal not just to the palate but also to the eye.

61. ____ . Composers such as Schubert, Schumann, Listz, and Berlioz sought a new freedom in musical expression. Form became of less importance than content; and that content often had literary connections.

- A) Wordsworth is one of the best-known of all the English Romantic poets.
- B) Mendelssohn and Brahms are the two most typical representative composers of the Romantic era.
- C) The Romantic movement, which began around the year 1800 in literature, also had its counterpart in music.
- D) In fact, the Romantic movement itself did not last very long.
- E) Among the Romantic composers, Brahms has generally been the most popular.

62. Just how the Alzheimer disease ravages the brain isn't understood, but a protein molecule is thought to be involved. ____ . On the theory that the protein causes the disorder by travelling from other tissues to the brain, researchers may now seek to devise drugs that would block the protein and stop it getting there.

- A) If this is confirmed it may lead to a breakthrough in the treatment of the disease.
- B) In fact it hardly seems worthwhile to carry out further research into the Alzheimer disease.
- C) Much research has already been carried out to discover the causes of the disease.
- D) Once the molecule had been isolated it was possible to cure the condition.
- E) The Alzheimer disease is just one of the many incurable illnesses that inflict people in the developed countries.

63. Underdeveloped countries are those in which economic structure and development are held back. The causes of the condition of underdevelopment are complex, but two opposing sets of theories dominates discussion. ____ . On the other hand there are the theories that ascribe underdevelopment directly to the distortions of economic structure and the exploitation involved in the relations between the developed and the underdeveloped countries.

- A) In other words, development and underdevelopment are mutually interdependent.
- B) This view implies that the state and process of underdevelopment in certain countries is inevitable.
- C) On the one hand there are those theories that attribute underdevelopment to the internal characteristics of the underdeveloped countries themselves.
- D) Accordingly, such countries are responsible for their own underdevelopment.
- E) However, no country in the world is completely isolated from the current monetary policies.

64. The purpose of a novel varies with its type. Anthony Trollope's statement has a fundamental validity: "the object of a novel should be to instruct in morals while it amuses." At one extreme, some novels are expressly meant to teach, such as some children's novels and social novels. ____ . However, one can say that the aim of most novels is to reveal and stimulate thought about aspects of human behaviour both individually and in personal and social relationships.

- A) Hence, fantasy has become increasingly popular, especially in the form of science fiction.
- B) Therefore, a novel is a fictitious prose narrative, usually of more than fifty thousand words in length.
- C) On the whole, Daniel Defoe is regarded as the first notable English novelist.
- D) At the other, some novels are meant simply as entertainment, such as detective stories and much science fiction.
- E) At the same time, the reading public has increased in numbers, especially among the educated.

65-70 sorularda, anlam bakımından hangi cümlelerin parçaya uymadığını bulunuz.

65. (I) In 1965 when Mrs Indira Gandhi became the prime minister of India, she faced serious political problems in the country. (II) For instance, she followed a pro-Soviet foreign policy and, hence, did not react against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. (III) In the first place, she had to consolidate her authority in the Congress Party against the opposition from the Party's old guard. (IV) Also she had to deal with the terrorist activities in various parts of the country. (V) However, she took courageous steps in her rule and won a landslide election victory in 1971.

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

66. (I) To understand the British system of government it is essential to appreciate the importance of the party system. (II) Naturally, parties exist to form governments, and in Britain the path to this goal lies in the House of Commons, for the party which obtains a majority of seats has the right to form the government. (III) Since the 17th century, two parties have usually been predominant in British politics. (IV) Until the 1920s these were the Tories (the Conservatives) and the Whigs (the Liberals), and since the 1930s the Conservatives and the Labour. (V) So far many reforms have been introduced to improve the local election system.

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

67. (I) In October 1973 the Arab oil-producing states took the decision to restrict oil supplies to the West and raise oil prices. (II) The restriction of supplies was initiated as a short-run weapon in the Arab-Israeli conflict. (III) In fact, it revealed a potential for obtaining higher prices, which had not previously been exploited by the oil countries. (IV) Most economists argue that the exploitation of North Sea oil has been a mixed blessing for Britain. (V) Being aware of this potential, the international oil cartel OPEC raised the price for a barrel of crude oil from 1.75 US dollars in September 1973 to 7.00 US dollars in January 1974.

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

68. (I) In general, the term "abstract art" is used to describe new movements and techniques in plastic arts in the 20th century. (II) The underlying principle of this art is that it is not the subject at all but form and colour which really possess aesthetic value. (III) Obviously, we cannot disregard the fact that the vitality of art throughout history is closely bound up with some form of religion. (IV) Most art historians suggest that the Impressionists, especially Cezanne, can be considered to be the pioneers of this art. (V) Also, there are some who strongly argue that the origins of abstract art are to be sought in the designs of primitive people as well as folk art.

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

69. (I) Throughout the Middle Ages Christian Europe launched many allied expeditions against the Muslim rule in Spain to bring it to an end. (II) Historically the ancient palace of the Muslim rulers at Granada in Spain is called "Alhambra". (III) Originally, it was designed, built, and developed into an architectural masterpiece in the 13th and 14th centuries. (IV) Unfortunately, the stylistic uniformity of the palace was spoiled when in the 16th century Charles V turned part of it into a modern residence. (V) However, the most beautiful parts of the interior, including the Court of Alberca and the Court of Lions, have survived and preserve their original charm.

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

70. (I) It was Engels in 1844 who first referred to the Industrial Revolution in Britain. (II) For him, the transformation of Britain from a merely agricultural country into a predominantly industrial one was of a revolutionary nature. (III) In the 19th century Britain colonised most of Africa and South East Asia. (IV) Actually, the Industrial Revolution had begun in the late eighteenth century with the mechanisation of the textile industry. (V) This was soon followed by major technological and other industrial developments which made Britain the most prosperous country in the world.

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

71-76 sorularında, verilen durumda söylenebilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

71. Someone asks you where a certain school building is. You only know vaguely where it is and, wanting to be as helpful as possible, say:

- A) It's very near here. Do you see the Post Office there? It's just next to the Post Office.
B) I'm afraid I can't help you. I've never heard of the place.
C) I don't think it's anywhere near here. In fact it could be at the other side of the town.
D) Go along this road as far as the traffic lights. Then turn left and it's the second building on your left.
E) It's down this hill and to the right somewhere. They'll be able to help you better at the Tourist Office down there.

72. A colleague at work feels he has been unfairly treated by his manager and his first reaction is to hand in his resignation. You think he is over-reacting and that he would soon regret such a step. Accordingly, you say:

- A) Give yourself time to think this over. Tomorrow's another day. You may feel differently then.
B) That man must be made to realise that he can't treat people in this way.
C) By all means, hand in your resignation; with your qualifications you can soon get a better job.
D) If I were in your position I would most certainly hand in my resignation.
E) You are not behaving unreasonably. In fact you're taking the only right course.

73. On the news you learn that there has been a substantial drop in the price of a number of shares, including some you have. You feel alarmed and need reliable advice immediately. You call a close friend who is an expert in these matters. As he's not available you leave a message with his secretary for him:

- A) There is something I would like to discuss with you. Call me when it's convenient.
B) It's extremely urgent. Please call me as soon as possible. I desperately need your advice about some shares.
C) You've always given me reliable advice. I need some more today. I'll call again later.
D) I hear share prices are falling. When you're free tell what to do with mine.
E) I've called to get your advice about whether or not it could be profitable to buy more shares now.

74. You have accepted an invitation to give a lecture to a group of geologists. You have been looking forward to this but, on the morning of the day your talk has been scheduled for, your wife is suddenly taken seriously ill so you cannot leave her. You call the organisers immediately to cancel your lecture and express your apologies. You say:

- A) Unfortunately my wife has been ill for along time, and I feel I cannot commit myself to give a talk.
B) Unfortunately my wife has not recovered as fast as I expected, so I have to cancel my talk today.
C) Since my wife is suffering from a serious illness I suggest you postpone today's talk.
D) I'm sorry to have to let you know that I cannot possibly give my talk today owing to my wife's unexpected illness this morning.
E) Due to my wife's ill health, I am reluctantly giving up all my lecture engagements.

75. The position of Undersecretary in the Ministry had fallen vacant. From various quarters, both inside and outside the Ministry, you had been given the impression that you were likely to be appointed to the position. However, this did not happen, and someone else was appointed. Naturally you feel disappointed and admit this to a close friend, saying:

- A) Believe me I couldn't care less about what's happened.
- B) It was unfair of them to encourage me and then appoint someone else; it is very dishonest of them.
- C) It's quite a relief to know that a really qualified person has been appointed to this position at such a crucial time.
- D) Well, I have to admit that I might have found the additional responsibility rather trying.
- E) I really had every reason to believe the position was mine, so now I know it isn't. I do feel rather upset

76. You are leading a delegation for your country authorised to negotiate for the settlement of a border dispute with a neighbouring country. So far the negotiations with the opposite delegation have gone well, and an agreement has almost been reached. However, you need a final consultation with your authorities and therefore suggest a short break in the negotiations. So you say to the other delegation:

- A) I suggest we suspend the negotiations now and meet again some other time.
- B) I propose we adjourn for a short while, say for two hours, since I need to review the situation with my government.
- C) We consider the terms you have put forward reasonably acceptable, and will sign the document after the break.
- D) This border dispute has gone on far too long, it's time we settled it for good.
- E) The agreement we have already reached must be approved by our governments.

77-82 sorularda, kar ılıklı konu manın bo bırakılan kısmında söylenmi olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

77. Mrs Frazer: I was sorry to hear your mother had been taken ill. How is she doing now?

Mrs Seymour: She's much better, thank you. She leaves hospital tomorrow.

Mrs Frazer: _____

Mrs Seymour: Yes do. I'm sure she'll be very pleased to see you.

- A) What has actually been the matter with her?

- B) What a relief that must be to you!
- C) Does she really? Wonderful. Then I'll go and visit her next day.
- D) Is there anything I can do to help you? You will let me know if I can, won't you?
- E) I suppose everyone is telling her to rest and take life easy.

78. Paul: I see you're reading Trevor's latest novel. What is it like?

Matthew: It is not one of his best.

Paul: _____

Matthew: And deservedly so.

- A) That seems to be the general opinion.
- B) I disagree. This is the only one I've really found stimulating.
- C) His characters are all types from the underworld.
- D) He seems to draw much on Agatha Christie.
- E) Usually his characterisation is good but the background is poor.

79. Telephone receptionist: Bengo Kitchen Equipment. Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, there's something wrong with the fridge I bought from you last year.

Telephone receptionist: _____

Customer: Thank you very much.

- A) How long is it since you had it serviced?
- B) Have you kept the guarantee?
- C) Please explain carefully just exactly what the problem is.
- D) Then, I'll put you through to the Servicing Department.
- E) That's strange, there's never been a complaint about them before.

80. Secretary: Oh! I'm sorry I didn't realise there was a meeting going on here.

Mr Howard: Well, actually, it's more or less over. What did you want?

Secretary: _____

Mr Howard: That's all right; you can do it right away.

- A) I was looking for Mr Stevens. I don't suppose you've seen him, have you?
- B) I was just going to check something in one of the files; but I'll come back later.
- C) Nothing really! I just felt like a break.
- D) I was wondering if you needed something to drink.
- E) Someone said the telephone is out of order. Is that so?

81. James: Let's eat out tonight. Where would you like to go?

Helen: _____

James: Good idea ! Which one?

Helen: The Japanese one.

- A) You choose. You eat out more than I do.
- B) Anywhere, so long as the food is good.
- C) Will there be time for a quick snack before the film starts?
- D) Well, certainly not that place you took me to last week!
- E) Shall we try one of those new foreign restaurants Giles was recommending?

82. Alison: What's the matter? You're looking annoyed?

Mavis: I'm feeling annoyed.

Alison: _____

Mavis: Well, who do you think? There's only one person who can get me this angry!

- A) There is no point in telling me! Just forget it!
- B) You get annoyed too easily these days. Try to keep calm.
- C) What's happened now? But perhaps you'd better forget it.
- D) Well, tell me about it. Who has been annoying you?
- E) Well, who doesn't find something to get annoyed about these days?

83-85 soruları, a a ıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1964 the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was held. For the first time the poorer nations of the world came together to act as a pressure group on trading matters. The Conference made the following recommendations. The Developing countries should be given free access to world markets for their manufactures and semi manufactures by the elimination of quotas and tariffs. International commodity agreements should be made for each major primary commodity in world trade to stabilise commodity prices. Moreover, compensation schemes, whereby the underdeveloped countries are compensated for the declining prices of their primary products, were recommended for consideration. The Conference also resolved that the developed countries should aim to provide at least 1 per cent of their national income as aid for the underdeveloped countries.

83. As can be understood from the passage, the 1964 United nations Conference on Trade and Development was remarkable because _____

- A) the developing countries now had the chance, for the first time, to have free access to the markets of the developed countries.
- B) it failed to formulate a policy that would ensure the stabilisation of world commodity prices.
- C) all the demands of the underdeveloped countries were accepted without reservation by the developed countries.
- D) a number of deadlines were set for the signing of international commodity agreements.
- E) the world's poorer countries participating in the Conference took joint action to influence the resolutions on trading matters.

84. With reference to this Conference, one development mentioned in the passage was that _____

- A) each country was to benefit from compensation schemes.
- B) the idea of compensation schemes came to the fore.
- C) developed countries should not benefit from compensation schemes.
- D) compensation schemes were to be put into effect as soon as possible.
- E) the poorer countries should be compensated for their general trade deficits.

85. From the passage we learn that one of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development _____

- A) was soon revoked due to strong pressure coming from underdeveloped member countries.
- B) considerably raised the world trade tariffs on a variety of commodities.
- C) concerned the amount of aid to be given by the developed countries to the underdeveloped.
- D) envisaged a step-by-step lifting of the world's trade barriers.
- E) made it imperative for the developed countries to open up their markets to the manufactured goods of the underdeveloped countries.

86-88 soruları, a a ıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In earlier centuries it was thought that a great continent must exist in the southern hemisphere, around the South Pole, to balance the known land masses in the north. Its real extent was better understood in the 18th century, particularly when Captain Cook sailed for the first time south of the Antarctic Circle and reached the edge of the icepack. A portion of the ice-covered continent was first sighted by Edward Bransfield in 1820. Explorers of several other nations also sighted portions of the coast-line in other quarters and wrote detailed accounts of their observations. However, in the light of these accounts, the first extensive exploration was made by Captain James Clarke Ross in 1841 when a great part of the Antarctic was discovered.

86. As we can understand from the passage, it was assumed many centuries ago that the large land mass around the North Pole _____

- A) seemed to be impenetrable and, hence, inexplorable.
- B) could not have a counterpart in the southern hemisphere.
- C) had a regular and unchanging coastline.
- D) must have been balanced by a similar extent of land mass around the South Pole.
- E) would be reduced in size once the edge of the ice-pack began to melt.

87. It is pointed out in the passage that it was only with Captain Cook's voyage in the 18th century that _____

- A) the first serious expedition into the interior of the Antarctic was launched
- B) a partially accurate assessment of the size of the Antarctic could be made.
- C) people began to realise just how small the land mass here was.
- D) multi-national projects for the exploration of the Antarctic were put into effect.
- E) the rich natural resources of the Antarctic became known to the outside world.

88. It is clear from the passage that, following various earlier reports concerning the Antarctic, _____

- A) Edward Bransfield joined the international project to study the ice-pack of the continent.
- B) many explorers were discouraged from undertaking any serious exploration there.
- C) explorers from various countries began to compete with each other for the conquest of the continent.
- D) Captain Cook decided to undertake a second voyage of discovery in the area.
- E) the first major, large-scale discovery of the continent was undertaken by James Clarke Ross in 1841.

89-91 soruları, a a ıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Oceanography is the scientific study of the world's oceans which cover over 70 percent of the earth's surface. The beginnings of modern oceanography go back to the 1870s when, for the first time, wide ranging scientific observations and studies of the oceans were undertaken by British. Since then, oceanography has developed into a highly technical and interdisciplinary science which is now divided into several fields of study. These are biological oceanography, which deals with the study of the marine organisms and marine ecology, chemical oceanography, which is concerned with the composition of sea water, and physical oceanography, which studies ocean currents, tides, waves, and the role played by the oceans in climate and weather. Geological oceanography is also another branch of oceanography and is mainly concerned with the formation, composition and evaluation of the ocean basins. Oceanographic knowledge is essential to allow exploitation of the enormous food, mineral and energy resources of the oceans wi

89. In the passage the writer does not dwell on

- _____
- A) the purpose and research concerns of biological oceanography.
 - B) the history of oceanography studies, and the range of these studies
 - C) how oceanographic studies can contribute to the improvement of shipping.
 - D) the uses for us of the information provided by oceanographic studies about the oceans.
 - E) what geological oceanography and chemical oceanography deal with.

90. It is clear from the passage that, due to the complexity and variety of its research activities, oceanography _____

- A) cooperates with some of the other sciences
- B) focuses only on the discovery of the new energy resources in the oceans
- C) benefits extensively from the findings of biology.
- D) is rarely concerned with the problems of the ocean environment.
- E) has developed into a separate and independent discipline with no relationship with other sciences.

91. We understood from the passage that over the last hundred years or so _____

- A) many wide ranging studies have been made of ocean currents and their effects on climate.
- B) the oceans have been extensively exploited for food and mineral deposits.
- C) British scientists have carried out extensive studies of the ocean basis.
- D) scientists have been much concerned with the pollution of the ocean environment.
- E) much progress has been made in the development of oceanography as a science.

92-94 soruları, a a ıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1945, following the Second World War, the allies that is, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain drew up and signed the Potsdam Agreement. The main points of this agreement were that militarism and Hitlerism should be destroyed; that industrial power should be so reduced that Germany would never again be in a position to wage aggressive war; that surplus equipment should be destroyed or transferred to replace wrecked plants in allied territories; that Germany should be treated as an economic whole, and that local self-government should be restored on democratic lines as rapidly as was consistent with military security.

92. As we learn from the passage, the Potsdam Agreement _____

- A) was originally proposed by the United States.
- B) was the first treaty of its kind to be signed with the Soviet Union.
- C) was a treaty, which was signed by the allies, with the principle aim of ensuring peace and security in Europe.
- D) improved the relations between the Soviet Unions and the West.
- E) was drafted by the allies in consultation with Germany.

93. According to the passage, one of the major provisions made in the Potsdam Agreement was that _____

- A) the necessary measures should be taken to prevent Germany from any future renewal of aggression.
- B) the rearmament of Germany should be under allied supervision.
- C) the military, but not the domestic, policies of Hitler should be discontinued.
- D) Germany's industrial production should be reduced to a pre-Hitler level.
- E) local administrations in Germany should concern themselves only with social welfare.

94. It is pointed out in the passage that the Potsdam Agreement envisaged _____

- A) a European political institution to safeguard peace.
- B) a step-by-step reduction of Germany's economic efficiency.
- C) the restoration of democracy throughout Europe.
- D) the transfer of surplus equipment from Germany to the allied countries to help the recovery of industry there.
- E) the maintenance of military security through a new alliance with Germany.

95-97 soruları, a a ıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The police are a regular force established for the preservation of law and order and the prevention and detection of crime. The powers they have vary from country to country and with the type of government; the more civilised and democratic the state is, the less police intervention there is. England, compared with other countries, was slow to develop a police force, and it was not until 1829 that Sir Robert Peel's Metropolitan Police Act established a regular force for the metropolis. Later legislation established county and borough forces maintained by local police authorities throughout England and Wales.

95. It is clear from the passage that one of the major concerns of the police is _____

- A) to uphold the law and maintain order in society.
- B) to put on trial those guilty of criminal behaviour.
- C) the enlargement of their own powers as far as is compatible with democracy.
- D) to uphold the universal principles of democracy.
- E) to intervene, when necessary, in matters of legislation.

96. We understand from the passage that the powers of the police _____

- A) are much stronger in country areas than in cities.
- B) cannot be limited in democratic countries.
- C) have been strongly criticised in England.
- D) were first defined by the British government in 1829.
- E) are closely related to the political regime of a country.

97. The writer tells us that, before England set up a police force, _____

- A) various countries had already established one of their own.
- B) the preservation of law and order was being maintained by local authorities.
- C) Sir Robert Peel showed little interest in the preservation of law and order.
- D) the prevention and detection of crime in the boroughs was almost impossible.
- E) Wales had the highest crime rate in Britain.

98-100 soruları, a a ıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) known as “the International Bank” or as “the World Bank” is an agency of the United Nations established in 1945. It has the primary function of making loans available to assist developing countries. Usually, loans are made to finance specific projects of investment in underdeveloped countries; and the Bank will normally make a loan only if it is satisfied that the investment will yield a revenue sufficient to enable the payment of interest on the loan, and repayment of the sum lent. In 1983 the Bank made loans to the value of \$3.300 million. Thus a sizeable amount of lending is channelled through the Bank, but it is clear that some projects of great value to underdeveloped countries cannot be financed in this way, because they would not yield returns quickly enough or large enough to meet the Bank’s requirements for interest and repayment.

98. It is pointed out in the passage that the World Bank was founded in order to _____

- A) provide the nations with a constant source of income for its various projects.
- B) bring all developing countries up to the same level of economic prosperity.
- C) provide underdeveloped countries in particular, with the necessary financial support for the realisation of their major development projects.
- D) give loans to all the countries in the world on an equal basis, regardless of their economic position.
- E) make loans available to those countries not receiving support from the developed countries.

99. We can understand from the passage that the World Bank will usually not provide loans for investment projects in developing countries unless _____

- A) it is absolutely certain that the money lent will be returned in full and with interest.
- B) it has been unanimously approved by the United Nations.
- C) these countries are in a position to finance a good part of these projects.
- D) these projects are indeed of vital importance for the industrialisation of these countries.
- E) these countries are prepared to pay a sizeable interest rate on the money lent.

100. The passage gives a general account of _____

- A) why the World Bank has relaxed its traditionally strict loan policies in favour of developing countries.
- B) how the World Bank was founded and has been financed by the United Nations.
- C) the ways and means by which the World Bank has influenced developing countries.
- D) how the financial policies of the World Bank are controlled by the United Nations.
- E) the main funding policy followed by the World Bank in relation to underdeveloped countries.

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