

## 2000 KASIM KPDS SORULARI

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

1. If you want that post you'd better apply quickly; the last day for \_\_\_\_ applications is Friday.

- A) reversing
- B) withholding
- C) enforcing
- D) submitting
- E) committing

2. In this paper I should like to report some of the results of an \_\_\_\_ study of two hundred London families.

- A) extreme
- B) intrinsic
- C) intensive
- D) emphatic
- E) apparent

3. Recent studies have shown that smokers are more \_\_\_\_ to common colds and flu than non-smokers.

- A) feasible
- B) susceptible
- C) applicable
- D) reliable
- E) responsible

4. For the present, the party is expected to put its differences aside and campaign \_\_\_\_ for a victory at the forthcoming elections.

- A) vigorously
- B) awkwardly
- C) precisely
- D) distinctly
- E) reluctantly

5. Industry has developed rapidly in certain countries as raw materials are \_\_\_\_ available there.

- A) repeatedly
- B) scarcely
- C) consequently
- D) abundantly
- E) indefinitely

6. I wasn't at all impressed by the \_\_\_\_ he gave me.

- A) distribution
- B) explanation
- C) determination
- D) complication
- E) negotiation

7. The problem of how to \_\_\_\_ the vast quantities of waste we produce, requires our urgent attention.

- A) bring up
- B) win over
- C) find out
- D) put off
- E) deal with

8. Once the children have grown up I shall start travelling again, and I'm really \_\_\_\_ that.

- A) passing on to
- B) waiting up for
- C) looking forward to
- D) making up for
- E) going along with

9. Infectious diseases are those which are caused \_\_\_\_ an invasion of the body \_\_\_\_ organisms from outside.

- A) through / with
- B) by / by
- C) over / through
- D) in / without
- E) upon / within

10. I did manage to keep my temper but I couldn't refrain \_\_\_\_ pointing \_\_\_\_ that what he had done was wrong.

- A) in / at
- B) at / to
- C) by / away
- D) for / off
- E) from / out

11. It \_\_\_\_ a mistake to think that all bacteria are harmful, for, without some species, we \_\_\_\_ for long.

- A) is / had not survived
- B) would be / could not survive
- C) will be / have not survived
- D) has been / would not have survived
- E) had been / did not survive

12. Over the last few years, consumer interest in organic agriculture \_\_\_\_ up dramatically, and demand \_\_\_\_ currently ahead of supply.

- A) has shot / is
- B) shot / was
- C) had shot / had been
- D) is shooting / has been
- E) was shooting / would be

13. Orwell \_\_\_\_ at that moment that when the white man \_\_\_\_ tyrant it is his own freedom that he destroys.

- A) perceived / would turn
- B) has perceived / turned
- C) had perceived / has turned
- D) would perceive / will turn
- E) perceived / turns

14. Thesiger's passionate belief that traditional societies around the world \_\_\_\_ against the modern onslaught \_\_\_\_ fierce criticism.

- A) were protected / will attract
- B) have been protected / had attracted
- C) are being protected / was attracting
- D) ought to be protected / has attracted
- E) would have been protected / would attract

15. All the reports \_\_\_\_ handed in last week, but some of them still \_\_\_\_ me.

- A) should have been / haven't reached
- B) were / didn't reach
- C) have been / won't reach
- D) had been / didn't reach
- E) would have been / don't reach

16. David Dickinson's new play is a fairy-tale romance, \_\_\_\_ a pregnant woman searches for the father of her child during a torrential rainstorm.

- A) who
- B) by whom
- C) that
- D) in which
- E) whose

17. The true ecologist need not be a specialist at all, \_\_\_\_ his views should reflect the practical wisdom of ordinary people.

- A) for
- B) where
- C) whether
- D) in case
- E) that

18. \_\_\_\_ half of the budget of the US National Institute on Ageing is spent on research into Alzheimer's disease.

- A) As much as
- B) More of
- C) Rather than
- D) Other
- E) The most

19. Great natural disasters cause \_\_\_\_ widespread death \_\_\_\_ massive social disruption and outbreaks of epidemic disease.

- A) much / as
- B) so much / that
- C) not only / but also
- D) as / as
- E) no sooner / than

20. Though they had \_\_\_\_ government backing \_\_\_\_ a potential home market, the company poured billions of dollars into the project and lost everything.

- A) with / less
- B) neither / nor
- C) some / any
- D) no / without
- E) few / more

21. More importantly, Dobson's book is a reminder of \_\_\_\_ powerful and radical green thinking can be.

- A) ever so
- B) how far
- C) wherever
- D) much more
- E) just how

22. You didn't have to invite all those people out for lunch, so why \_\_\_\_?

- A) didn't you
- B) did you
- C) have you
- D) haven't you
- E) don't you

23. This poem is generally supposed \_\_\_\_ in the fifteenth century, but some people date it even earlier.

- A) being composed
- B) to be composed
- C) having been composed
- D) to have composed
- E) to have been composed

24. The failure so far to produce evidence of life on any planet but \_\_\_\_ has given continued strength to the belief in the uniqueness of Earth.

- A) us
- B) their
- C) ours
- D) our
- E) them

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

**25. The proceedings in the English Parliament during the past decade confirm the opinion that scientific issues are becoming more important in political decision making.**

- A) Bilimsel konuların, siyasi karar alma sürecini giderek daha fazla etkiledi i gerçe i İngiliz Parlamentosu'nun geçen on yıllık tutanaklarından anlaşılmaktadır.
- B) İngiliz Parlamentosu'nun geçen on yıllık süreye ilişkin tutanakları, siyasi kararlarda bilimsel konuların her zaman için önemli oldu u gerçe ini ortaya koymaktadır.
- C) İngiliz Parlamentosu'ndaki son on yıllık süreye ilişkin tutanaklar, bilimsel konuların siyasi karar almada giderek daha çok önem kazanmakta oldu u görüş ünü teyit etmektedir.
- D) Siyasi kararlarda bilimsel konuların daha önemli olmaya başladığı, İngiliz Parlamentosu'ndaki geçen on yıllık tutanakların incelenmesiyle ortaya çıkmıştır.
- E) Son on yılda bilimsel konuların, İngiliz Parlamentosu'nda alınan siyasi kararlarda önemli bir yer tutmaya başladığı gerçe i, tutanaklardan anlaşılmaktadır.

**26. The question we have to answer is how the 60 trillion cells composing the human body communicate with each other and keep the body as a whole in balance.**

- A) Bizce ilk önce cevaplanması gereken soru, 60 trilyon hücreden oluşan insan vücudunun nasıl iletişim sağladığı ve bir bütün olarak nasıl dengede kaldığıdır.
- B) Cevaplamamız gereken soru, insan vücudunu oluşturan 60 trilyon hücrenin birbiriyle nasıl iletişim kurdu u ve vücudu bir bütün olarak nasıl dengede tuttu udur.
- C) Bizce, insan vücudunda yer alan 60 trilyon hücrenin birbiriyle nasıl iletişim kurdu u ve vücudu genel olarak nasıl dengede tuttu u hâlâ cevap bekleyen bir sorudur.
- D) İnsan vücudunu oluşturan ve vücut bütünlüğünü dengede tutan 60 trilyon hücrenin birbiriyle nasıl iletişim kurdu u sorusu cevaplanmalıdır.
- E) Öncelikle cevaplanması gereken soru insan vücudundaki 60 trilyon hücrenin, vücut dengesini sağlamak için birbiriyle nasıl iletişim kurdu udur.

**27. Today the more we learn through science and technology, the farther the limits of what we don't know spread out towards infinity.**

- A) Bugün bilim ve teknoloji yardımıyla çok şey öğreniyor olsak da hala bilmediğimiz sınırları sonsuzluğun derinliklerine kadar uzanmaktadır.

- B) Bugünün bilim ve teknolojiyle öğrendiklerimiz, eskisinden çok olsa da bilmediğimiz şeylerin sınırları derin bir sonsuzluğa doğru uzanıyor.
- C) Bugün bilim ve teknoloji vasıtasıyla çok şey öğreniyoruz; ancak, bilmediğimiz sınırları büyük bir sonsuzluk içinde kalmaya devam ediyor.
- D) Bugün bilim ve teknolojiye yararlanarak çok şey öğrenmemize karşın, bilmediğimiz uçsuz bucaksız bir sonsuzluk oluşmaktadır.
- E) Bugün bilim ve teknoloji vasıtasıyla ne kadar çok şey öğreniyorsak, bilmediğimiz sınırları da o kadar çok sonsuzluğa doğru uzanmaktadır.

**28. In sunny days, plants receive far more energy through photosynthesis than they can use.**

- A) Bitkilerin güneşli günlerde fotosentez yoluyla aldıkları enerji gereksinimlerini karşılar.
- B) Bitkiler, güneşli günden fotosentez sırasında harcayabileceklerinden daha fazla enerji alırlar.
- C) Güneşli günlerde bitkiler fotosentez yoluyla, harcayabileceklerinden çok daha fazla enerji alırlar.
- D) Bitkiler, güneşli günlerde fotosentez yoluyla güneşli günden aldıkları enerjiyi harcarlar.
- E) Bitkiler, kullanabilecekleri enerjiyi fotosentez yoluyla, güneşli günlerde daha fazla alabilirler.

**29. Over the years, magazines like The Economist have spread the idea that financial growth means "development" and that this "development" is good for the Third World.**

- A) Kalkınmanın mali büyüme anlamına geldiği ve bunun Üçüncü Dünya için çok yararlı olabileceği düşüncesi, The Economist dergisi tarafından yıllardan beri ileri sürülmektedir.
- B) "Kalkınma"nın mali büyümeyi gerektirdiği ve bu "büyümenin" Üçüncü Dünya için yararlı oldu u düşüncesini, The Economist gibi dergiler yıllarca vurgulamıştır.
- C) The Economist gibi dergiler, mali büyümenin "kalkınma" oldu u düşüncesini ve Üçüncü Dünya'nın böyle bir "kalkınma"yı hedef alması gerektiğini yıllarca savunmuştur.
- D) Yıllardan beri The Economist ve benzeri diğer dergiler Üçüncü Dünya için yararlı olan "kalkınma"nın, mali büyüme ile aynı anlamda geldiğini savunmaktadır.
- E) Yıllar boyunca, The Economist gibi dergiler, mali büyümenin "kalkınma" anlamına geldiğini ve bu "kalkınma"nın Üçüncü Dünya için yararlı oldu u düşüncesini yaydılar.

**30. It is well known that regional political disputes over scarce natural resources may cause troubles that go beyond the boundaries of a single region.**

- A) Tek bir bölgenin sınırlarını a an sorunların, yetersiz do al kaynaklar nedeniyle bölgesel politik huzursuzluklara yol açacağı bilinmektedir.
- B) Bir bölgede do al kaynakların yetersiz olmasının, o bölgenin dı nda bazı politik rahatsızlıklara yol açacağı çok iyi bilinmektedir.
- C) Gayet iyi bilinmektedir ki kıt do al kaynaklara ili kin bölgesel politik anlaşmazlıklar tek bir bölgenin sınırlarını a an sorunlara yol açabilir.
- D) Gayet iyi bilinmektedir ki do al kaynakların kıt olmasıyla ilgili bölgesel politik sorunlar o bölgenin sınırlarını a ar.
- E) Do al kaynakların kıt olmasının yol açtığı bölgesel politik sorunların tek bir bölgeyle sınırlı kalmadığı çok iyi bilinmektedir.

**31. Many people think that multinationals are more powerful than nation states and that they are determined to destroy anything that reduces their profits.**

- A) Birçok insan, çokuluslu irketlerin ulus devletlerinden daha güçlü oldu unu ve bunların karlarını azaltan her eyi yok etmeye kararlı oldu unu dü ünüyor.
- B) Birçok insan, karlarını kısıtlayan her eyi yok etmeye hazır oldukları için, çokuluslu irketlerin ulus devletlerinden çok daha güçlü oldu unu dü ünüyor.
- C) Ço u insan, çokuluslu irketler ulus devletlerinden daha güçlü için, bunların karlarına yönelik her engeli ortadan kaldıracabilece ini dü ünmektedir.
- D) Ço u insanın dü ündü ü gibi, çokuluslu irketler ulus devletlerinden daha güçlüdür ve bunlar, kar etmelerine engel olan her eyi ortadan kaldırmaya kararlıdır.
- E) Çokuluslu irketlerin, ulus devletlerinden daha güçlü olmalarının onlara, karlarını azaltan her eyi ortadan kaldırma gücü verdi ini dü ünen birçok insan vardır.

**32. Most of the developing countries, with rapidly growing populations in Asia, Africa and Latin America, find it difficult to invest enough in education.**

- A) Nüfusu hızla artmakta olan Asya, Afrika ve Latin Amerika'da, geli mekte olan çok sayıda ülke e itime yeterli kaynak ayırmakta zorlanıyor.
- B) Asya, Afrika ve Latin Amerika'da nüfusu hızla artan geli mekte olan ülkelerin ço u, e itime yeterli yatırım yapmakta güçlük çekiyor.

- C) Asya, Afrika ve Latin Amerika'daki hızlı nüfus artışı, geli mekte olan ülkeleri e itime daha fazla yatırım yapmaya zorluyor.
- D) Nüfustaki hızlı artışı nedeniyle, Asya, Afrika Latin Amerika'daki geli mekte olan ülkelerin ço unun e itime yeterli yatırım yapması giderek zorlaşıyor.
- E) Asya, Afrika ve Latin Amerika'da e itime yeterli yatırım yapmakta güçlük çeken ve nüfusu hızla artan birçok geli mekte olan ülke vardır.

**33. The European Molecular Biology Council, which represents the member states of the European Union, will co-ordinate advanced research into genetics.**

- A) Genetik alanında ileri ara tırmaların e güdümünü sa layacak olan Avrupa Moleküler Biyoloji Konseyi, Avrupa Birli i'ne üye devletlerin temsilcilerinden oluşmaktadır.
- B) Avrupa Birli i'ne üye devletlerin oluştu u Avrupa Moleküler Biyoloji Konseyi, genetik alanındaki ara tırmaları destekleyecektir.
- C) Genetik alanında ileri ara tırmaların e güdümü, Avrupa Birli i'ne üye devletlerin oluştu u Avrupa Moleküler Biyoloji Konseyi tarafından sa lanabilir.
- D) Avrupa Birli i'ne üye devletleri temsil eden Avrupa Moleküler Biyoloji Konseyi, genetik alanındaki ileri ara tırmaların e güdümünü sa layacak.
- E) Avrupa Moleküler Biyoloji Konseyi, Avrupa Birli i'ne üye devletlerin genetik alanında yürüttü ü yo un ara tırmaların e güdümünü sa layacak.

**34. According to a report published last week, annual stipends for British graduate students should be increased by more than a third.**

- A) Geçen hafta yayımlanan bir rapora göre, ngiliz lisansüstü öğrencilerinin yıllık bursları üçte birden daha fazla artırılmalıdır.
- B) Geçen hafta açıklanan rapora göre, ngiliz lisansüstü öğrencileri harçlarının yıllık olarak üçte birden daha fazla artması gerekir.
- C) Geçen hafta yayımlanan bir rapora göre, ngiliz lisansüstü öğrencilerinin üçte birinden daha fazlasının yıllık burslarının artırılması arttır.
- D) Geçen hafta yayımlanan bir rapor do rultusunda, ngiliz lisansüstü öğrenci harçlarının her yıl üçte bir oranından daha fazla artırılmasına karar verildi.
- E) Geçen hafta açıklanmış olan bir rapora dayanarak, ngiliz lisansüstü öğrencilerine yapılan yıllık ödemeler üçte birden daha fazla artırıldı.

**35-44 sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizce dengini bulunuz.**

**35. skandinavya'da pek çok gölde balıkların yok olması, muhtemelen, asit ya murundan kaynaklanan kirlili in bir sonucudur.**

- A) The disappearance of fish from many lakes in Scandinavia has probably been the result of pollution caused by acid rain.
- B) The disappearance of so many fish from the lakes of Scandinavia can be traced to pollution by acid rain.
- C) Acid rain has apparently polluted the many lakes of Scandinavia resulting in the disappearance of the fish.
- D) Many of the lakes of Scandinavia would have been polluted as a result of this acid rain and, consequently the fish lost.
- E) The disappearance of so many fish from the lakes of Scandinavia is due to pollution from acid rain.

**36. Pasifik Okyanusu'nun Atlantik Okyanusu'ndan ayrı oldu unu ilk fark eden Avrupalı, spanyol ka if Vasco de Balboa idi.**

- A) Even so, it was the Spanish explorer Vasco de Balboa who was the first European to notice that the Pacific and the Atlantic were separate oceans.
- B) The Spanish explorer Vasco de Balboa was the first European to realise that the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean were separated.
- C) The first European to recognise the Pacific Ocean as distinct from the Atlantic Ocean was the Spanish explorer Vasco de Balboa.
- D) Vasco de Balboa of Spain was the first European to discover that the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans were separate.
- E) Until the Spanish explorer Vasco de Balboa made the discovery, Europeans did not realise that the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean were distinct.

**37. İlk kez 1853'te yayınlanmı olan Villette, Charlotte Bronte'nin duygusal konuları ele alan ikinci romanıdır.**

- A) Villette, which is the second novel by Charlotte Bronte to deal with these issues emotionally, was first published in 1853.
- B) Villette, first published in 1853, is Charlotte Bronte's second novel to deal with emotional issues.
- C) Villette, Charlotte Bronte's second novel to come out in 1853, treats emotional issues.
- D) With the publication of her second novel Villette, in 1853 Charlotte Bronte aroused much interest.

- E) In her second novel, Villette, first published in 1853, Charlotte Bronte treats these issues emotionally.

**38. Kızılderililer arasında din, bireyle tanrı arasındaki bir ili ki olarak de il, daha çok belli bir tanrıyla bir toplum arasındaki sözle me olarak görülür.**

- A) Religion, among American-Indian people, is not regarded as a personal relationship between the deity and each individual, but rather as a covenant between a particular deity and a community.
- B) Religion, for the American-Indian people, means an agreement between some special deity and the community, there is no concept of a personal relationship between the deity and an individual.
- C) For the American-Indian people, there is no concept of a personal relationship between a deity and an individual but only between a specific deity and a community.
- D) The American-Indian people believe that each community has a special deity, but that there can never be a personal relationship between a deity and an individual.
- E) The concept of a personal relationship between an individual and a deity has no place in the religion of the American-Indian people, who regard their deity as common to the community.

**39. Bu istatistiklere göre, doğal afetlerin sonucu olan küresel ekonomik kayıplar, 1960'lardan beri her on yılda bir ikiye katlanmaktadır.**

- A) There is evidence to suggest that, since the 1960s, global economic losses from natural disasters have increased two-fold.
- B) The statistics of the 1960s show that economic losses had doubled during the decade as a result of natural disasters around the world.
- C) It has been statistically proved that every ten years since 1960, natural disasters have resulted in worldwide economic losses.
- D) According to these statistics, global economic losses, as a result of natural disasters, have doubled every decade since the 1960s.
- E) The statistical evidence suggests that global economic losses arising from natural disasters have, since the 1960s, increased two-fold.

**40. Liberaller, Sosyalistler ve Ye iller'in daha önce denenmemi bir koalisyonu olan yeni Belçika hükümetinin önceli i, kamu harcamalarını denetim altına almaktır.**

- A) The priority for the new Belgian government which is a previously untried coalition of Liberals, Socialists and Greens, is to bring public expenditure under control.
- B) The newly formed Belgian government, a coalition bringing together for the first time Liberals, Socialists and Greens, seems determined to bring public expenditure under control.
- C) For the first time, Belgian has a coalition government consisting of Liberals, Socialists and Greens and it is giving priority to curbing public expenditure.
- D) The former Belgian coalition government, comprising for the first time Liberals, Socialists and Greens had, for its first aim, the curbing of public expenditure.
- E) The drastic reduction in public expenditure is the first success of Belgian's new coalition government made up of, for the first time, Liberals, Socialists and Greens.

**41. Avrupa Birli inin yayımladı ı yeni rapora göre, üye ülkelerin ço unda ekonomi oldukça yava büyüyecek, ancak daha rekabetçi ve saydam olacak.**

- A) The new report issued by the European Union to member countries warns that economic growth will be slow, but it will be competitive and transparent.
- B) In a new report issued by the European Union, it is suggested that some member countries should expect the economy to grow rather slowly but more competitively and transparently.
- C) The majority of the member countries of the European Union, must, according to the report, expect the economy to grow in a manner that is both competitive and transparent.
- D) According to the new report released by the European Union, in the majority of the member countries, the economy will grow rather slowly but will become more competitive and transparent.
- E) According to the report issued by the European Union to member countries, economic growth is expected to be more competitive and transparent, but rather slow.

**42. Artezyen kuyularının eski Mısır'da ve Çin'de bilindi i ve Büyük Sahra'da en eski ça lardan beri var oldu u, tarihi belgelerden anla ılmaktadır.**

- A) From historical documents we can easily understand that there were artesian wells in ancient Egypt and China and in the Sahara, too, from earliest times.
- B) It is apparent from historical documents that artesian wells were known in ancient Egypt and China and that they have existed in the Sahara since earliest times.
- C) There are historical documents to prove that there were artesian wells in ancient Egypt and China, and that they have existed in the Sahara since earliest times.
- D) Historical documents support the theory that artesian wells were known in ancient Egypt and China and that, since earliest times they have been developed in the Sahara.
- E) The existence of artesian wells in ancient Egypt and China, and since earliest times in the Sahara, is well documented in historical records.

**43. spanya Kralı II. Philip tarafından 1588'de ngiltere'ye kar ı sevk edilen spanyol Armadası, 129 gemiden olu uyor ve 2000'den fazla top ile 19 000 asker ta ıyordu.**

- A) The Spanish Armada which King Philip II of Spain sent against England in 1588 was guarded by 129 ships carrying more than 2000 cannons and more than 19 000 soldiers.
- B) It was the Spanish King Philip II who sent 129 ships, carrying 19 000 soldiers and 2000 cannons, against England in 1588 as a part of the Armada.
- C) The Spanish Armada of 1588 was sent against England by Philip II of Spain to attack 129 ships, 19 000 soldiers and over 2000 cannons.
- D) The Spanish Armada sent against England in 1588 by King Philip II of Spain, comprised 129 ships, and carried 19.000 soldiers and more than 2000 cannons.
- E) The Spanish Armada that King Philip II of Spain, planned to sent against England in 1588, was comprised of 129 ships carrying 19.000 soldiers and over 2000 cannons.

**44. Bir binanın aldığı biçim, hangi işlev için kullanılacağına, mimarın estetik anlayışına ve benimsenen yapı yöntemine bağlıdır.**

- A) The form a building finally takes is determined by the purpose it is to serve, the architect's aesthetic taste and structural techniques.
- B) The final form of a building depends upon the function it is to serve, the architect's aesthetic sense and structural requirements.
- C) The function it is to serve, the architect's own feeling for form and any structural requirements, all affect the form a building takes.
- D) The appearance of a building is influenced by its usefulness, the architect's special whims, and the manner of construction.
- E) The form which a building takes depends upon the function for which it is to be used, the architect's aesthetic sense and the structural method adopted.

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

**45. \_\_\_\_\_ a great many alarming theories are sure to spring to the fore.**

- A) Before the truth had been verified
- B) Even though his death had almost certainly been from natural causes
- C) If several perfectly natural explanations had been put forward
- D) Whenever there are anonymous terrorist attacks
- E) As soon as this admittedly unpleasant incident got forgotten

**46. \_\_\_\_\_ I would never have felt the need to read them.**

- A) Whichever of these modern plays he may decide to direct
- B) Unless some books on the care of house plants are given to me as a present
- C) However many cookery books my husband may care to give me
- D) Until I saw him intently reading those sermons
- E) If she had not written so enthusiastically about the diaries of Scott of the Antarctica

**47. \_\_\_\_\_ she did not turn seriously to writing until after her husband's death in 1883.**

- A) Although Kate Chopin had previously contemplated a literary career
- B) Since Kate Chopin had been thinking about a literary career
- C) As far as Kate Chopin's interest in literature was concerned

- D) Once Kate Chopin had decided to live the rest of her life in New Orleans
- E) However much interest Kate Chopin's short stories have aroused

**48. In 1922 Hemingway settled in Paris \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A) whether he would be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954
- B) if the life of a journalist hadn't attracted him even more than the life of a novelist
- C) that he wrote stories and novels about the Americans living there just as Henry James had done
- D) since he soon gave up journalism for fiction
- E) where he moved in a circle of American expatriates that included Ezra Pound and Scott Fitzgerald

**49. Since Samaranch assumed leadership of the International Olympic Committee, \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A) any disagreements at meetings had been leaked to the press
- B) he has done much to raise the prestige of the Games
- C) his policies conflicted with the principles of the ancient Olympics
- D) the present situation concerning the 2002 Games calls for urgent action
- E) this was the first time he talked about his resignation

**50. Since the cleaning up of the pollution of the seas is so expensive, \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A) the project had progressed as expected
- B) large corporations would offer contributions
- C) the question of liability inevitably arises
- D) excessive care provided the answer
- E) the final result has still to be analysed

**51. \_\_\_\_\_ that his play "The Crucible" was a cry of protest against the anti-Communist zealotry of the McCarthy era.**

- A) Arthur Miller had been seriously misunderstood
- B) Among the modern American dramatists it was Arthur Miller
- C) Arthur Miller himself always maintained
- D) Arthur Miller has been widely read
- E) As far as Arthur Miller is concerned

**52. Though the word "democracy" is often used, \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) they are basically quite different from each other
- B) we had agreed on a definition
- C) majority rule and minority rights went back even further
- D) it means different things to different people
- E) it has been argued that democracy and an advanced level of civilisation go together

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

**53. Worries that the strong yen will hurt exports and strangle Japan's economic recovery, have pushed share prices sharply down.**

- A) The strong yen, which is having an adverse effect on exports and on the nation's economic position generally, is responsible for the sudden drop in share prices in Japan.
- B) The strong yen is having an adverse effect on exports and putting an end to all Japan's hopes of economic recovery, and so share prices have dropped sharply.
- C) Share prices have dropped noticeably in Japan for it is feared that the strong yen will adversely affect exports and make the nation's economic recovery impossible.
- D) The sudden drop in share prices, and worries about the strong yen, are having an adverse effect on Japan's exports and indeed her economic recovery at large.
- E) The noticeable drop in share prices in Japan has set people worrying about the yen, about exports and even about the process of economic recovery.

**54. A good book review lets you know whether it's the sort of book you want to read or not.**

- A) To be good, a book review has to establish who would enjoy reading it.
- B) One ought to be able to understand from a book review which books are worth reading.
- C) The prime function of any book review should be to establish whether or not a book is worth reading.
- D) According to book reviews, all books are worth reading.
- E) You can understand from a good book review whether or not it's the kind of book you enjoy.

**55. Millions of Germans are uneasy about the prospect of reform because they fear the process will be painful, but they suspect that in the long run it will have to come.**

- A) As they expect the process of reform will prove extremely painful, millions of Germans are reluctant to admit that in the end it will have to come.
- B) Though it's obvious that, sooner or later reform is inevitable, the feeling among a lot of people in Germany is that it should be postponed for as long as possible.
- C) A great many people in Germany find the likelihood of reform worrying as they are afraid it will prove unpleasant, but they have a feeling that in the end it will be inevitable.
- D) Since the process of reform promises to be unpleasant, the majority of Germans are trying to pretend that it need never happen.
- E) Though they admit that there is a need for reform, millions of Germans nevertheless fear the process, which will inevitably be painful, and seek to postpone it.

**56. Most of the company's factories are in the north of England and until recently the head office was also there, but now it is in London.**

- A) The company used to have its head office in the north of England where most of the factories are, but it was moved to London a short while ago.
- B) The company is setting up more factories in the north of England where, until recently, its head office was, before it was moved to London.
- C) The company is moving its head office to London though the majority of its factories are still in the north of England.
- D) Once the company's head office has moved to London most of the factories will gradually be moved there from the north of England.
- E) The head office of the company which is in the north of England where most of the factories are, will shortly be moved to London.

**57. There are few large firms where the top people are willing to admit that they don't know something.**

- A) There are few people at the top of a large company who need to admit they don't know something.
- B) In the really top firms it's rare that people will admit to being ignorant about anything.
- C) It's only the top people in a company of any standing that have the courage to admit ignorance on any point.
- D) it's not often that the people in charge of a large company are willing to confess their ignorance on any matter.
- E) There are only a few firms, in which the directors ever dare to share their knowledge with others.

**58. Although Windows 2000 has a number of features that distinguish it from NT4, and make it more flexible, more secure and easier to maintain, the main aim has been something altogether different.**

- A) Although windows 2000 and NT4 have a number of features in common, the former is more flexible, safer and easier of maintenance, and in other ways too, quite different.
- B) Windows 2000 is certainly different in several aspects from NT4 with the result that it is less rigid, safer and upkeep is less complex; but these changes do not by any means constitute the main goal.
- C) The main aim with Windows 2000 was to give it certain features like flexibility, security and ease of maintenance so as to distinguish it from NT4.
- D) The main goal in producing Windows 2000 was not to distinguish it from NT4 by making it less rigid, safer and easier of upkeep, but those are certainly some of its features.
- E) Flexibility, security and ease of maintenance are some of the features that distinguish Windows 2000 from NT4 and these constitute the main aim in producing it.

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

**59. The creation of a single European state, towards which the single currency is a major step, will serve only to further the scope and power of large corporations. \_\_\_\_ . Undoubtedly, the single currency will significantly accelerate the process of economic globalisation, but the consequences could prove disastrous.**

- A) Similarly, small businesses and communities will have no voice in this corporate Europe
- B) Moreover, the further away government drifts from the communities it is supposed to serve, the less accountable it will become
- C) The ongoing standardisation of European culture, taste and regulations can only be achieved with the unanimous support of all Europeans
- D) It is unlikely that ordinary people will ever achieve access to the working strategies of the institutions that govern them
- E) It is, indeed, these corporations which have called most persistently for a single currency

**60. Why are organisations important? \_\_\_\_ . The working force, which means the bulk of the adult population, spends more than a third of its waking hours in the organisations by which it is employed. The life of the child takes place to almost an equal extent in the environment of the school organisation.**

- A) The answer is that organisations are important because people spend so much of their time in them
- B) The obvious answer might be that it is organisations that give employment to the workforce
- C) Housewives are obviously less affected by organisations than working women in full-time employment
- D) Influence processes can be specific or they can be diffuse
- E) It is often argued that organisations have a profound influence on human behaviour

**61. The anthology has been edited by two very fine poets, but the result is disappointing. Quite simply, it fails to excite. \_\_\_\_ . Further, the selection itself is overburdened by the need to support this thesis.**

- A) Each new anthology is, in a way, a new effort to reassess the past
- B) The bibliographical material, moreover, is correspondingly informative
- C) The selection also includes, besides old favourites, many delightful poems that have been unfairly overlooked
- D) The introduction is without originality and indeed says nothing
- E) The introduction is heavy and the thesis that poetry has been fully "democratised" since World War I, is overstated

**62. In certain countries, air pollution from road traffic kills more people per year than fatal car crashes. According to a study carried out in Sweden, traffic fumes cause lung cancer and, hence, a high rate of mortality. \_\_\_\_ . People who have only lived in areas of heavy traffic for ten years are 20 per cent more likely to develop the illness.**

- A) On the contrary, the effects of the pollution caused by road traffic have proved to be fatal
- B) Researchers have found that those living in areas of high density traffic for a period of thirty years are 40 per cent more likely to contact the disease
- C) A lot of people are hospitalised as a result of accidents on roads and this puts a great strain on health resources
- D) Clearly, further measures are needed to reduce air pollution caused by traffic, as well as that caused by industry
- E) Similar studies have been carried out in other countries with similar results

63. \_\_\_\_ . This, we are assured, will enable it to become more "efficient". All affiliated sectors are targeted: hospital care and other care services, ambulance services, care for the aged, social benefits, and the highly-lucrative area of plastic surgery. Patients would henceforth become customers, and hospitals health-care supermarkets.

- A) The medico-pharmaceutical industry is one of the world's leading business sectors and one with an enormous potential for growth and profits in the new century
- B) In fact, to subject healthcare to the laws of the market can only lead to increased inequality and tension in the country
- C) After the privatisation of telecommunications and postal services, it is now the turn of the health sector to be opened up to competition and eventual take-over by corporations
- D) The service sector, in which health-care is included, is as vast as it is undefined
- E) For over fifty years, access to health-care for all has come to be regarded as a fundamental human right in many countries

64. In 1906 the US authorities declared cocaine illegal and then prohibited its import. \_\_\_\_ . In financial, artistic and political milieu in the US, it is regarded as synonymous with opulence and distinction. Therefore, its desirability has launched a fabulous business known as narco traffic.

- A) At present, the US market almost entirely absorbs Latin American drug production
- B) Towards the end of the nineteenth century, cocaine consumption spread through the upper classes of both Europe and the US
- C) In Peru, for example, the cocaine industry occupies 15 per cent of the active labour force and reports a yearly income of one billion US dollars
- D) In spite of the prohibition, cocaine has all through the century been much in demand
- E) The US approach to the popularity of cocaine is a classic example of the misrepresentation of the real problem

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

65. (I) All countries have a central bank, in many cases owned and operated by the government. (II) One of the oldest of the central banks is the Bank of England. (III) The duties of a central bank usually include the issuing of new bank notes. (IV) It originated in 1694 when a number of business men grouped together to form a bank to raise a loan for the government. (V) This bank-government relationship continued to develop and in 1946 the Bank of England was nationalised.

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

66. (I) As supplies of natural resources, prices and so on, change throughout the world, different countries may find their areas of comparative advantage changing. (II) One example of this is in the production of steel. (III) South Korea, for instance, has become increasingly competitive in steel products. (IV) The consumer goods exported from Japan constitute a similar competitive threat. (V) The result is, steelmakers in Western Europe are losing some of their markets to South Korea.

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

67. (I) Solomon is traditionally regarded as one of the wisest kings of ancient times. (II) By the end of his reign his subjects were extremely discontented with his policies. (III) His reputation for wisdom is not without foundation. (IV) Since he inherited a large and relatively peaceful empire from his father, David, he was able to concentrate on economic matters. (V) Soon he proved a genius at exploiting a number of major trade routes as well as developing the copper mines south of the Dead Sea.

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

68. (I) Bonnington is now Britain's best known mountaineer. (II) The book he wrote about the journey was a best-seller. (III) He is not , perhaps, as famous as Edmund Hillary, who was the first man to have conquered the world's highest mountain. (IV) But he was the first to reach the top via Everest's previously unclimbed South-West Face. (V) This route had already been attempted on six occasions but on each occasion the result had been a defeat.

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

69. (I) For many centuries most people thought the world was flat. (II) As a result they presumed that if one sailed to the edge of the world one would fall off into space. (III) Columbus postulated that the world was round and that one could sail round it. (IV) There were other great Spanish explorers besides Columbus. (V) He tested his theory and proved empirically that the earth was not flat.

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

70. (I) During World War II submarines played a key role in all the world's oceans. (II) In the Atlantic, German submarines began to sink British shipping far faster than it could be replaced. (III) Consequently, Britain came close to defeat. (IV) The British airforce continued to patrol the seas and protect shipping. (V) It was really only the discovery of submarine-detecting radar that saved her.

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

71-76 sorularda, verilen durumda söylenebilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

71. Somehow a week has gone by before you learn that a very good friend has suddenly been taken ill. When you do learn you immediately resolve to visit her that same evening, but in the meanwhile you send flowers and with them a note saying:

- A) Why didn't you stay in hospital a little longer? You'd have been well-looked after there.
- B) Do you try to cheer up! I'm sure it's not so bad! I'll try to come and see you tomorrow evening.
- C) No one told me you were ill till this morning. I'll drop by when I can. Take your medicines like a good girl!
- D) I only learned this morning that you'd been ill. I'll come round after work today. Till then take care!
- E) Can't wait to see you! I'll come round later. Let me know if there's anything you need.

72. A friend is planning to do a make-over in her sitting-room, and is talking about brilliant lime-green walls and a bright blue fitted carpet. It's going to cost a lot of money and you think she'll get tired of the scheme before long and regret having spent so much money on it. So you try to put her off and say rather reasonably:

- A) it's not the sort of colour scheme I'd choose, but it's you who will be living with it, not me!
- B) it might look fine so long as the curtains are a natural shade.
- C) That's a ridiculous idea! Forget it.
- D) Bright colours are terribly popular at present, so you'll be right in the fore of fashion.
- E) Can't you bring some bright colours into the room with cheaper articles like cushions and rugs?

73. The new secretary has made rather a lot of mistakes during her first week in the office, so a lot of people are criticising her. You think that she'll be fine once she has settled in properly and learned the routine. So you say:

- A) The worst thing about her is her manner, and, of course, the way she dresses!
- B) Let her see how displeased we are with her.
- C) Give her a chance to get used to the work and to what we expect of her.
- D) It's her typing that is bad, and I don't think that will improve.
- E) She was highly recommended. Let's just hope she does better next week.

74. You are buying a book for a colleague who is retiring. It's not likely that she already has the book you have chosen for her but you want to be quite sure the shop will let her exchange it for another if she wants to. So you say to the shopkeeper:

- A) She reads a lot, so she may have read it already.
- B) If she brings it back you will refund the money, won't you?
- C) If she should want to change it, I presume you would allow her to, wouldn't you?
- D) If she's already read it she can give it to someone else, can't she?
- E) Do I have to bring the receipt with me if I want to change it?

75. You have a great deal of work to do on a report this morning and are determined to be left to do it undisturbed, no matter who may call. You instruct your secretary to this effect and say:

- A) If anyone calls let them ring back after 3 o'clock unless it's very urgent
- B) You are to put through no telephone calls whatsoever this morning, not even if it's the managing director himself.
- C) I want to finish this report today, so don't put any calls through, unless my wife rings.
- D) Remember, no calls please, unless it's the boss himself.
- E) If the managing director should ring please tell him I've nearly finished the report.

**76. A friend has been having a lot of problems, at work and at home. She is badly in need of a change and you decide to give her an evening out. So you say:**

- A) After work, let's go and get something to eat, and then go to a cinema.
- B) If there had been any good films we could have gone to the cinema.
- C) I'm terribly busy next week, but I ought to be free on Saturday.
- D) Mary wants us to go around to her place this evening; but I'm not keen to go.
- E) The concert last night was excellent. You should have made the effort and gone.

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

**77. Laura: They are spending awful lot on advertising their new range of hair-care!**

**David: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Laura: What? A poor product?**

**David: Yes; very often it does anyhow.**

- A) Really? I hadn't noticed any.
- B) I suppose they need to. There are so many hair-care products.
- C) And you know what excessive advertising usually means, don't you?
- D) Well, they haven't produced a new range for a long time.
- E) They don't need to. Their products are well-known and much appreciated.

**78. Andrew: Why, if inflation is falling, has the Bank of England raised interest rates?**

**Gerald: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Andrew: Well, yes; I suppose that makes sense.**

**Gerald: And moreover, the present situation is such as to justify a small rise now.**

- A) I didn't realise it had. We'd better see what "The Financial Times" says about it.
- B) Well, like you I can only make a guess; but it seems to me there is something odd going on.
- C) To tell you the truth, I'm pleased. There'll be a bit more in my bank account by the end of the year.
- D) Oh, it constantly goes up and down without apparently any good reason.
- E) I suppose because it is concerned, not about present day inflation, but about what it will be two years ahead.

**79. Martin: Their latest advertising campaign is scandalous.**

**Edward: Yes. But technically they are within the law.**

**Martin: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Edward: So do I. But there's nothing we can do about it.**

- A) I very much doubt it. In fact, I'm all for filing a complaint against them.
- B) We can launch a similar campaign.
- C) Are you quite sure about that?
- D) Still, I regard such tactics as completely unethical.
- E) We must take some action. What do you suggest?

**80. Jenny: How was the journey?**

**Brian: Quite pleasant, really. There was a gorgeous sunset.**

**Jenny: "Sunset," did you say? Brian**

**Brian: \_\_\_\_\_**

- A) The sun sets later here than in the East.
- B) Yes. I rarely get the chance to see a sunset, so I thoroughly enjoyed watching it
- C) If you want a really good sunset, there have to be some clouds in the sky.
- D) Yes. I find these short days and long nights extremely depressing.
- E) I suppose I did. But I didn't really mean to.

**81. Matthew: Did you go to the theatre last night to see Rod Davis' new play?**

**Carol: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Matthew: Why do you say that?**

**Carol: Well, I'd never heard of him before, so I wasn't expecting much.**

- A) Yes I did, And it was surprisingly good.
- B) No, My father suddenly arrived in town, so I spent the evening with him.
- C) Yes. And it was as boring as his previous play!
- D) No. I go tonight. And I'm looking forward to it.
- E) I couldn't go so I gave my ticket to my sister.

**82. Adrian: Are you going to that cocktail party this evening?**

**Jennifer: Yes I am. It will be held in the garden, you know.**

**Adrian: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Jennifer: How true! I hadn't thought of that.**

- A) Will you be going by car?
- B) Are Jane and Mary coming too?
- C) The Marsden still haven't decided whether to go or not.
- D) That's nice. We won't be in a room full of smoke.
- E) Let's go together. Can you come for me at 6 o'clock?

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

Restorative justice does not ask 'how do we punish?', but instead asks 'how do we get people to take responsibility for what they have done?'. Paying a fine, or even going to prison are easy options for some people. They are all ways that offenders can avoid taking responsibility, because in this way they never have to face the human reality of what they have done. Prisons have been called "universities for criminals". Young people go in for unpaid fines, often for victimless crimes, and they come out with a degree in burglary or worse. I am not saying that the answer is to tear down all prisons. Far from it. There are people who are dangerous to society, who the community will want to keep locked up. Prison can also be part of a sentencing package under restorative justice. But the vast majority of people in prison are not violent, and do not need to be there. What they do need is to be brought face to face with the human reality of the harm they have caused, and they must be given an opportunity to rectify

83. In the opinion of the author, prisons \_\_\_\_ .

- A) teach people to become better citizens
- B) serve no useful purpose whatsoever
- C) should be remodelled on the lines of universities and polytechnics
- D) should largely be reserved for violent people who constitute a threat to society
- E) are essential as more and more violence occurs in society

84. According to the writer, such a traditional punishment as fining \_\_\_\_ .

- A) helps to keep the crime-rate down
- B) actually helps offenders to avoid facing the fact that they have hurt society
- C) has been shown to be far more effective than imprisonment
- D) is highly effective if the offenders are young
- E) is regarded as a harder option than imprisonment

85. According to the passage, restorative justice \_\_\_\_ .

- A) regards most criminals as not being responsible for the crimes they have committed
- B) is only concerned with punishment when the criminal has proved violent
- C) concentrates on criminal acts in which there is no victim
- D) is too idealised and has little chance of working successfully
- E) is less concerned with punishment than with helping the offender to become a better citizen

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

In the coming weeks, wine makers north of the equator will oversee the harvesting and fermenting of the first vintage of the millennium. But long before the finished product reaches the shelves - before it even makes it out of the barrel, in some cases - samples will be offered to exporters and distributors. A select group of wine critics will also be given a taste. Most will record their impressions in the extravagant prose that wine journalists unfortunately love to use. Others will go one step further and assign numerical grades. These days a high score is more effective than mere praise. it can make a comparatively unknown wine into a highly desirable one that everyone is seeking to buy.

86. According to the passage, before the new season's wines even reach the shops, wine critics will have \_\_\_\_ .

- A) tasted samples and described or graded them
- B) suggested suitable prices for each type
- C) bought up large quantities of what they think will sell well
- D) advised producers on the fermenting process for the next year's vintage
- E) compared their impressions with those of other wine critics

87. In the opinion of the writer, most of the wine journalists \_\_\_\_ .

- A) dislike the practice of awarding wines numerical grades
- B) generally use too many exotic words and literary expressions
- C) have very little influence on the public's choice of wine
- D) are less influential than distributors in the business of buying and selling of wines
- E) should be consulted at all stages of the wine-making process

88. It is pointed out in the passage that the practice of awarding numerical grades to wines \_\_\_\_ .

- A) is not as reliable or satisfactory as the practice of describing wines
- B) is not at all popular among exporters and distributors
- C) has had a truly amazing effect on wine sales
- D) means that little known wines never get a chance to be known
- E) is rapidly giving way to the system of verbal description

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

One never finishes learning about art. There are always new things to discover. Great works of art seem to look different each time one stands before them. They seem to be as inexhaustible and unpredictable as real human beings. It is an exciting world of its own with its own strange laws and its own adventures. Nobody should think he knows all about it, for nobody does. Nothing, perhaps, is more important than just this: that to enjoy these works we must have a fresh mind, one which is ready to catch every hint and to respond to every hidden harmony: a mind, most of all that has not been dulled by the terminology and ready-made phrases of art appreciation. it is infinitely better not to know anything about art than to have the kind of half-knowledge which makes for snobbishness. The danger is very real.

89. According to the passage, great works of art are, in a way, like real people \_\_\_\_ .

- A) and we can expect to like them for some reasons, dislike them for others
- B) because there is a lot to learn about them before we finally know them
- C) and one needs a special vocabulary if one is to discuss them effectively
- D) because they can surprise us and give us something new each time we face them
- E) though, naturally, they are incapable of change

90. The writer feels that, if we are to enjoy works of art, we must \_\_\_\_ .

- A) concentrate on the ones that appeal to us and ignore those that don't
- B) learn everything there is to learn about art
- C) keep finding new works of art to look at and compare them with our old favourites
- D) look at them again and again until we have seen and understood everything about them
- E) come to them without preconceived ideas and with a readiness to respond to whatever they have to offer

91. In the opinion of the writer \_\_\_\_ .

- A) the world of art is more exciting than the real world
- B) the clichés of art appreciation are extremely dangerous and likely to stand in the way of genuine appreciation
- C) it is easy for everyone to appreciate great art
- D) everyone can and should acquire some kind of half-knowledge of art
- E) it is not advisable to keep going back to a work of art until we have exhausted all it has to say to us

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

In theory, the multimedia age should be killing off bookshops. Who still has time to read books, what with surfing the Internet, viewing scores of new digital television channels, and putting in ever-longer hours at work? And presumably those few people who do still read books will be buying them on the Internet. After all, Amazon, a bookseller, is the most cited example of a successful online retailer. So much for the theory. What about the practice? This week the largest bookshop in Britain opened up in the old Simpson's of Piccadilly in London. With 265,000 titles and 1.5 million books, the new branch of Waterstone's stretches over seven floors. A department store, which once sold everything from sushi to plus-fours, is now devoted entirely to one product - books. The new Waterstone's is almost next door to Hatchards, a mere five-storey bookshop, with a well-established clientele, and two smaller bookshops. It is also less than a mile from Borders, another huge bookstore in Oxford Street.

92. The passage suggests that, in this world of technological advance one might, in theory, expect that \_\_\_\_ .

- A) Internet, among other things, would make book shops obsolete
- B) Internet would prove a serious rival to television
- C) smaller bookshops would be brought up by larger ones
- D) Internet book retailers like Amazon would find few customers
- E) new digital television channels have little chance of success

93. in the passage, we are given a great deal of information about the new Waterstone's bookshop, \_\_\_\_ .

- A) together with the number and quality of the staff employed there
- B) including the exact postal address
- C) and the incredible variety of second hand books to be found there is given special emphasis
- D) but it is the original use of floor space that receives special attention
- E) including the fact that the premises once belonged to a department store that sold literally every type of goods

94. As if to emphasise his own surprise, the writer makes the point that the new Waterstone's bookshop \_\_\_\_ .

- A) is designed and run like a department store
- B) has deprived neighbouring bookshops of a lot of their trade
- C) plans to open yet another branch in Oxford Street
- D) is situated in a neighbourhood of well-established bookstores
- E) is not likely to attract many customers

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

The seventeenth-century scientist Francis Bacon was the first to insist that science be methodically separated from values so as to make it truly 'neutral', or objective. In reality, he did nothing of the sort. His 'scientific knowledge', instead of being value-free, set out explicitly and purposefully to give humanity power over nature. 'Truth and utility are perfectly identical,' he wrote in his "Novum Organum", and 'that which is most useful in practice is most correct in theory'. In effect, he merely replaced the old 'subjective' values of 'good' and 'evil' with the values of 'useful' and 'useless', or more precisely 'of contributing or not contributing to man's domination over or transformation of the natural world'. There were to be no limits to this transformation. His goal was explicitly stated. It was to 'achieve all things achievable'. At least he was honest enough to admit the fact. Modern science has followed Bacon's lead exactly, but does not admit it.

95. According to the author, the broad goals of modern scientists are identical with those of Bacon, \_\_\_\_ .

- A) except that they regard nothing as 'useless'
- B) only they avoid saying so
- C) although Bacon never actually discussed goals
- D) and even more ambitious
- E) but they consider him too subjective in his outlook

96. It is argued in the passage that though Bacon was determined to make science objective and value-free, \_\_\_\_ .

- A) he know he was setting himself an impossible task
- B) this was impossible as truth and utility are inseparable
- C) he did not want man to have dominion over nature
- D) he was himself greatly influenced by the concepts of right and wrong
- E) he actually simply substituted one set of values for another

97. We understand from the passage that Bacon regarded science as a means to \_\_\_\_ .

- A) establish what was useful and what true
- B) overcome such subjective values as 'good' and 'evil'
- C) protect the natural world and so preserve it
- D) give man power over nature so he could benefit from it
- E) keep the natural world unchanged and unspoilt

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

If a greater proportion of the food people eat were to be locally produced, this would be of great benefit to the farmer. A mix of local, regional, national, and international production would still be available; indeed, the goal would not be to put an end to the international trade in food, but to avoid transporting food thousands of miles when it could instead be produced next door. Such a shift would help revitalise rural economies ruined by the global economy. Less money would go into the hands of corporate middlemen, and far more would remain in the hands of farmers, This would especially be the case with the direct marketing of food via farmers' markets and farm stands and other forms of community supported agriculture. If farmers were not impelled to specialise their production in a few global commodities, the trend towards ever larger and more highly mechanised farms would slow down. Moreover, since small farms use a proportionally higher amount of human labour than mechanised inputs, a return to smaller farms would help bring back some of the 700.000 farm jobs the UK has lost during the last half-century of agricultural progress.

98. It is pointed out in the passage that it would be to the advantage of the farmer and the rural economy at large if \_\_\_\_ .

- A) people were to eat locally produced food more often
- B) the sale of farm products were in the hands of corporate middlemen
- C) the advantages of a global economy were better appreciated
- D) the practice of direct marketing of food at farmers' markets were forbidden
- E) the marketing of all food products were at a national or international level

99. According to the author, farms are growing larger and more highly mechanised \_\_\_\_ .

- A) as this is the only sure way to make money out of farming
- B) as this is what the rural community wants
- C) since no one is willing to work on the land
- D) because imported foodstuffs are so much cheaper
- E) because farmers feel obliged to concentrate on a very few products for global markets

100. The author is opposed to the trend towards larger and more highly mechanised farms \_\_\_\_ .

- A) as they result in unnecessarily high food prices
- B) since the quality of food they produce is poor
- C) because it has resulted in a great many farm labourers losing their jobs
- D) though he admits the quality of food they produce is high
- E) though this is what the owners of small farms want

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