

## 2001 MAYIS KPDS SORULARI

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

1. The problem with antiseptics is that \_\_\_\_ killing germs they \_\_\_\_ kill the surrounding tissues.

- A) far / from
- B) so far as / too
- C) as much as / both
- D) besides / as well
- E) as well as / also

2. Beethoven's seventeen string quartettes hold \_\_\_\_ the same position in chamber music \_\_\_\_ his symphonies hold in the orchestral repertoire.

- A) as / that
- B) much / as
- C) quite / whether
- D) just / what
- E) thus / than

3. Post offices don't have enough space to cope \_\_\_\_ the tremendous increase \_\_\_\_ demand for PO boxes.

- A) with / in
- B) on / of
- C) up / for
- D) for / upon
- E) through / from

4. Even prior to the 1930's, Swedish banks played an important role \_\_\_\_ the financing \_\_\_\_ long-term industrial projects.

- A) at / for
- B) for / in
- C) in / of
- D) by / with
- E) into / over

5. In Belgium, compensation \_\_\_\_ accidents at work and occupational illness is exclusively the concern \_\_\_\_ employers.

- A) over / from
- B) in / by
- C) from/ for
- D) for / of
- E) at / over

6. More than \_\_\_\_ invention of the last eighty years or so, television has been the most harmful to family life.

- A) some other
- B) another
- C) the other
- D) any more
- E) any other

7. Our sales are down again this month, \_\_\_\_.

- A) and they also are
- B) and so are theirs
- C) and neither are theirs
- D) but theirs aren't either
- E) but they are too

8. Several important ports, \_\_\_\_ export timber, are situated on the shores of the White Sea.

- A) most of which
- B) that many of them
- C) those which
- D) whichever of them
- E) of which they

9. Once the occupying forces \_\_\_\_, many seemingly innocent people were accused of \_\_\_\_ with the enemy.

- A) were leaving / to have been collaborated
- B) were leaving / to have been collaborated
- C) have left / being collaborating
- D) will leave / collaborating
- E) had left / having collaborating

10. Although the metropolitan theatres \_\_\_\_ a monopoly there for a long time, recently several private theatres \_\_\_\_.

- A) would hold / are being opened
- B) had hold / had been opened
- C) were holding / will be opened
- D) held / have been opened
- E) have held / were opened

11. In 1906 at Bo azköy several thousand cuneiform tablets \_\_\_\_ and most of them \_\_\_\_ now on exhibit in the Anatolian civilizations museum in Ankara.

- A) have been discovered / were
- B) were discovered / are
- C) have been discovered / had been
- D) would have been discovered / are being
- E) had discovered / have been

12. One oil company in particular claims \_\_\_\_ its best to balance economic progress with environmental care and social responsibility.

- A) to be done
- B) having done
- C) doing
- D) having been done
- E) to have to

13. Had it not been for the variety and flexibility of its trades, Huddersfield, like so many of the other textile towns, \_\_\_\_ into a decline in the 20th century.

- A) was going
- B) had gone
- C) would have gone
- D) would go
- E) had been gone

14. \_\_\_\_ the letters written by so many parents, the headmaster agreed not to expel the boys.

- A) In response to
- B) With reference to
- C) In case of
- D) Apart from
- E) Pertaining to

15. Henry VII's foreign policy was unheroic and unspectacular, \_\_\_\_ did he go to war and that was when he invaded France.

- A) this once
- B) never before
- C) once again
- D) only once
- E) once more

16. Bennett's novel the old Wives's Tale is the one \_\_\_\_ he is likely to be best known by posterity.

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

17. In a blizzard, the \_\_\_\_ of very low temperatures, strong wind and suffocating snow often proves fatal.

- A) expectation
- B) endurance
- C) engagement
- D) consistence
- E) combination

18. I'm afraid I can't \_\_\_\_ the signature on this painting but it has been signed.

- A) make out
- B) take out
- C) find out
- D) turn back
- E) put down

19. The top research universities in the U.S.A. are \_\_\_\_ the fact that women researchers are encountering substantial barriers to career advancement.

- A) waiting for
- B) pulling out of
- C) facing up to
- D) trying out
- E) turning up

20. His doctor \_\_\_\_ advising him to take it easy for a while and stop all overtime but he didn't listen.

- A) made up
- B) kept on
- C) ran through
- D) left out
- E) played down

21. Our understanding of the development of behaviour has long been hampered by the tendency to \_\_\_\_ sharply between "innate" and "acquired" behaviour.

- A) exclude
- B) separate
- C) distinguish
- D) infer
- E) assess

22. the government has recently made one million dollars \_\_\_\_ for research grants concerning the prediction of earthquakes.

- A) conditional
- B) available
- C) suitable
- D) considerable
- E) vulnerable

23. The ozone layer may still act like a protective blanket, but scientists continue to worry about the sun's \_\_\_\_ lethal effects.

- A) potentially
- B) equivalently
- C) indifferently
- D) abruptly
- E)

24. Owing to the shortages in some building materials and labour \_\_\_\_ in some trades, the building industry began to make more use of prefabricated.

- A) components
- B) immunity
- C) reliably
- D) cavity
- E) scarcity

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

25. As it was also pointed out by one of the speakers this morning, the colonial history of America is in part the story of the expansion of Europe and of the rivalries of European nations for territorial gains.

- A) Bu sabah da konu macılardan biri, Amerika'nın koloni dönemi tarihinde gerek Avrupa'nın yayılmacılına gerekse Avrupa devletlerinin toprak elde etmek için birbirleriyle çatı malarına ilişkin öykülerin önemli bir yeri olduğunu belirtti.
- B) Bu sabahki konu macılardan birinin belirttiğine göre, koloni dönemi Amerikan tarihi, belli bir noktaya kadar, hem Avrupa'nın genişlemesinin hem de Avrupa devletlerinin toprak kazanımına yönelik rekabetlerinin bir öyküsü olarak algılanır.
- C) Bu sabah konu macılardan biri tarafından belirtildiği gibi, Amerika'nın koloni dönemi tarihi bir bakıma, Avrupa'nın yayılmasının ve toprak kazanımı için Avrupa devletlerinin rekabetinin bir öyküsüdür.
- D) Konu macılardan bir tanesinin bu sabah iddia ettiği gibi, koloni dönemi Amerikan tarihi, kısmen de olsa Avrupa'nın büyümesinin de il Avrupa devletlerinin toprak elde etme mücadelelerinin bir öyküsüdür.
- E) Bu sabahki bir konu macının vurguladığı gibi, Avrupa'nın yayılma isteği ve Avrupa devletlerinin toprak kazanmak için birbirleriyle çatı malarının öyküsü bir dereceye kadar koloni dönemi Amerikan tarihini Olu turur.

26. Japan's Prime Minister, Yoshiro Mori has warned Japanese researchers to avoid a proposed international project to clone humans.

- A) Japonya Ba bakanı Yoshiro Mori'nin yaptığı uyarı üzerine, Japon ara tırmacılar insanları klonlamak için başlatılan uluslararası projede yer almayacaklar.
- B) Japon ara tırmacılar, insanları klonlamak amacıyla yürütülen hiçbir uluslararası projeye katılmamaları konusunda Ba bakan Yoshiro Mori tarafından uyarılmıştır.
- C) Japon ara tırmacılar, Ba bakan Yoshiro Mori tarafından uyarıldıkları için, insanları klonlamaya yönelik uluslararası hiçbir projeye katılmamaya karar verdiler.
- D) Japonya Ba bakanı Yoshiro Mori, insanları klonlamak için teklif edilmiş olan uluslararası bir projeden uzak durmalarını konusunda Japon ara tırmacıları uyardı.
- E) Japonya Ba bakanı Yoshiro Mori'nin yaptığı uyarılar, Japon ara tırmacıların insanları klonlamak için uygulamaya, konulan uluslararası projeden çekilmelerine neden oldu.

27. In a report prepared by a bipartisan committee, it is recommended that the President should give his science adviser more authority to let research objectives and co-ordinate the budgets of the 20 or so research agencies.

- A) ki partili bir kurul tarafından hazırlanan raporda, Bakan'ın, ara tırma hedeflerini belirlemede ve 20 kadar ara tırma kuruluunun bütçelerinin e güdümünü sağlamada kendi bilim danışmanına daha çok yetki vermesi tavsiye edilmiştir.
- B) Karma bir kurul tarafından hazırlanan raporda, Bakan'ın bilim danışmanı ile birlikte ara tırma politikalarının ortaya konması ve 20'ye yakın ara tırma kuruluunun bütçelerinin e güdümünün sağlanması için daha çok yetki kullanması tavsiye edilmektedir.
- C) Bakan, iki partili bir kurulun hazırladığı rapordaki öneriye uyarak, kendi bilim danışmanına ara tırma hedeflerini ortaya koymak ve 20 kadar ara tırma kuruluunun bütçeleri arasında e güdüm sağlamak konusunda daha çok yetki vermiştir.
- D) ki partinin üyelerinden oluşan kurul, hazırladıkları raporda, ara tırma alanları belirlemek ve 20'ye yakın ara tırma kuruluunun bütçeleri arasında e güdümü sağlamak amacıyla bilim danışmanlarına daha fazla yetki verilmesini Bakan'a tavsiye etmiştir.
- E) Karma bir kurul tarafından hazırlanan raporda yer alan önerilerden biri de Bakan'ın, bilim danışmanına ara tırma hedeflerini ortaya koyması ve 20'den fazla ara tırma kuruluunun bütçelerinin e güdümünü yapması konusunda tam yetki vermesidir.

28. As some columnists have also pointed out, the year 2000 was a year in which the world shifted its balance.

- A) Bazı köşe yazarlarının belirttiğine göre, dünyadaki dengeler 2000 yılında oldukça değişmiştir.
- B) 2000 yılında dünyanın dengesini değiştirdiği, bazı köşe yazarlarının ortak görüşüdür.
- C) Bazı köşe yazarları, 2000 yılında dünyanın dengesinin değiştiği konusunda görüş birliği içindedir.
- D) Bazı köşe yazarlarının da belirttiği gibi, 2000 yılı dünyanın dengesini değiştirdiği yıl oldu.
- E) Bazı köşe yazarlarının da vurguladığı gibi, dünya dengesinin en çok değiştiği yıl, 2000 yılıdır.

**29. The German poet Gottfried Benn, who was born in Prussia, spent most of his life in Berlin as a medical specialist.**

- A) Prusya'da doğmuş olan Alman şair Gottfried Benn, yaşamının büyük bölümünü Berlin'de tıp uzmanı olarak geçirdi.
- B) Prusya doğumlu olan Alman şair Gottfried Benn, bir tıp uzmanı olarak tüm yaşamını Berlin'de geçirdi.
- C) Prusya'da doğan Alman şair Gottfried Benn, Berlin'deki yaşamını hep tıp alanındaki çalımlarla geçirmiştir.
- D) Prusya'da doğan ve bir tıp uzmanı olan Alman şair Gottfried Benn, yaşamının hemen hemen tümünü Berlin'de geçirmiştir.
- E) Yaşamının önemli bölümünü Berlin'de geçiren Alman şair Gottfried Benn, Prusya'da doğmuş bir tıp uzmanıydı.

**30. A balanced diet containing correct amounts of the basic food substances is essential, but there is no evidence that when, or at what intervals, one eats makes the slightest difference.**

- A) Dengeli beslenmenin temel gıda maddelerini yeterli miktarda içermesi arttır, ancak ne zaman ve hangi aralıklarla yemek yenildiğinin bu hususta herhangi bir fark yaratmadığını kanıtlanmamıştır.
- B) Dengeli beslenmede doğru miktarda bulunması artan temel gıda maddelerinin ne zaman ve hangi aralıklarla yenmesi gerektiğinin en ufak bir kanıt bulunamamıştır.
- C) Temel gıda maddelerini doğru miktarlarda içeren dengeli bir beslenme esastır, ancak ne zaman veya hangi aralıklarla yemek yenildiğinin en ufak bir fark olabileceğini kanıtlanmamıştır.
- D) Dengeli olması için beslenmenin temel gıda maddelerini doğru oranlarda içermesi önemlidir, ancak yemenin ne zaman veya hangi aralıklarla yenmesi gerektiği konusunda en ufak bir kanıt henüz yoktur.
- E) Dengeli beslenmek için esas olan temel gıda maddelerinin ne miktarda yenmesi gerektiği bilinmemektedir, fakat bunların yeme zamanı ve aralıklarının nasıl bir fark yaratacağı konusunda kesin bir bilgi yoktur.

**31. The Beni-Israel is a Jewish community of some thousands, known as the White Jewish and found chiefly in Bombay and the coastal towns of south-west India.**

- A) Birkaç bin kişiden oluşan Beni-İsrail Yahudi topluluğu, genellikle Beyaz Yahudilerden oluşur ve bunlar Güneybatı Hindistan'ın Bombay ve öteki kıyı kentlerinde toplanmıştır.

- B) Bombay ve Güneybatı Hindistan'ın kıyı kentlerinde yaklaşık birkaç bin nüfuslu Beni-İsrail Yahudi topluluğu, genellikle Beyaz Yahudiler olarak bilinmektedir.
- C) Birkaç bin nüfuslu bir Yahudi topluluğu olan Beni-İsrail içinde Beyaz Yahudiler olarak bilinenler, Bombay dahil Güneybatı Hindistan'ın kıyı kentlerinde bulunmaktadır.
- D) Beni-İsrail olarak bilinen ve nüfusu birkaç bin geçmeyen Beyaz Yahudi topluluğu, Bombay dahil Güneybatı Hindistan'ın kıyı kentlerinde yaşar.
- E) Beni-İsrail, Beyaz Yahudiler olarak bilinen ve genellikle Bombay ve Güneybatı Hindistan'ın kıyı kentlerinde bulunan yaklaşık bin nüfuslu bir Yahudi topluluğudur.

**32. Ten years ago there was not enough electricity available in the region to support the, extraordinary growth we have experienced over the last two years.**

- A) Son iki yılda gözlemlenen hızlı büyümeyi destekleyecek kadar elektrik, son on yıl içinde bile üretilmemiştir.
- B) Son iki yılda görülen muazzam büyümeyi desteklemek için on yıl öncesinde bölgede yeterli elektrik bulunması gerekiyordu.
- C) On yıl önce, bölgede son iki yılda yaşadığımız olağanüstü büyümeyi destekleyecek yeterli elektrik mevcut değildir.
- D) On yıl öncesi gibi, son iki yılda görülen olağanüstü büyümeyi desteklemeye yetecek elektrik yoktur.
- E) On yıl önce bölgede elektrik bulunmadığı için son iki yıldan beri görülen muazzam büyümeyi desteklemek çok zordur.

**33. At the end of World War I the great powers felt that international relations should be conducted solely on the basis of justice.**

- A) I. Dünya Savaşı'nın sonunda güçlenen devletler, uluslararası ilişkilerin tamamen adalet temeli üzerine oturtulmasını arzu ediyorlardı.
- B) I. Dünya Savaşı sonunda, büyük güçler uluslararası ilişkilerin sadece adalet temeli üzerinde sürdürülmesi gerektiğini düşünüyorlardı.
- C) I. Dünya Savaşı sonunda, büyük güçler yalnızca adalet temeline dayalı olan uluslararası ilişkilerin doğru olduğunu inanıyorlardı.
- D) Büyük devletlerin I. Dünya Savaşı sonundaki ortak görüşü, uluslararası ilişkilerin tamamen adalet temeli üzerine kurulması gerektiği yolundaydı.
- E) I. Dünya Savaşı sonunda, uluslararası ilişkilerin sadece adalet temeli üzerinde yürütülmesi gerektiğini inanan devletler büyük bir güç haline geldi.

**34. Some psychologists are of the opinion that self-interest is the basic reason why humans tend to cooperate.**

- A) Bazı psikologlar, insanların i birli i yapmaya e ilimli olmalarında temel nedenin, ki isel çıkar oldu u görü endedirler.
- B) Bazı psikologların dü üncesine göre, insanları i birli i yapmaya zorlayan asıl etken ki isel çıkardır.
- C) Bazı psikologlara göre, ki isel çıkarlar, insanları i birli i yapmaya e ilimli yapar.
- D) Bazı psikologlar, insanların i birli i yapmasının temelinde, ki isel çıkarları görüyorlar.
- E) Bazı psikologların da belirtti i gibi, ki isel çıkar, insanların i birli i yapma e iliminde olmalarının ba lıca nedenidir.

**35-44 sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlenin ingilizce dengini bulunuz.**

**35. Okyanus sularının ısınarak geni lemesi ve buzulların artan bir hızla erimesi nedeniyle, 2100 yılına kadar deniz seviyelerinin yakla ık yarım metre yükselmesi muhtemeldir.**

- A) Sea levels are expected to rise by roughly half a metre by the year 2100 if thermal expansion continues and the glaciers continue to melt at the same speed.
- B) Due to the thermal expansion of ocean water and the constant melting of glaciers, it seems likely that sea levels will have risen by at least half a metre by the year 2100.
- C) With the thermal expansion of ocean water and the rapid melting of glaciers it seems that sea levels are set to rise by up to half a metre by the year 2100.
- D) Because of the thermal expansion of ocean water and the accelerated melting of glaciers, sea levels are likely to rise by approximately half a metre by the year 2100.
- E) A rise in sea levels of about half a metre will result by the year 2100 because of the thermal expansion of ocean water and the rapid melting of the glaciers.

**36. Avrupa tarihindeki sava ların ço u, güç dengesinin yeniden kurulmasını sa ladıkları gerekçesiye haklı gösterilmi tir.**

- A) Most of the wars in European history are regarded as justifiable since the alleged purpose was to maintain the balance of power.
- B) In the course of European history, the majority of the wars were fought to maintain the balance of power and so they were said to be justified.
- C) The need to maintain the balance of power was the alleged reason for the majority of the wars fought in Europe and this justified them.

- D) Most of the wars fought in Europe have sought to restore the balance of power and so they have been regarded as justifiable.
- E) Most of the wars in European history have been justified on the grounds that they helped to restore the balance of power.

**37. srail devletinin ilk ba bakanı olan David Ben-Gurion, sadece ünlü bir hatip ve verimli bir yazar de il, aynı zamanda ciddi bir ncil ve felsefe ara tırmacısıydı.**

- A) David Ben-Gurion, besides being the first prime minister of the state of Israel, was a notable orator and a prolific writer as well as a knowledgeable student of the Bible and philosophy.
- B) David Ben-Gurion, the first prime minister of the state of Israel, was not only a notable orator and prolific writer but also a serious student of the Bible and philosophy.
- C) In addition to being Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, was also an excellent orator and a prolific writer as well as being an avid student of the Bible and philosophy.
- D) Israel's first prime minister, David Ben-Gurion, was not only a much admired orator and prolific author but was also interested in the Bible and philosophy.
- E) David Ben-Gurion, who was the first prime minister of the state of Israel, was a brilliant orator and prolific author, besides being an authority on the Bible and philosophy.

**38. Yakın zamanda yayımlanan "The Price Of Admiralty" adlı kitabında, tarihçi John Keegan, sadece kazananın niçin kazandı ını ortaya, koymak için bazı ola anüstü deniz sava larını irdelemektedir.**

- A) Recently, hoping to come to an understanding of exactly why the winner did win, the historian John Keegan has examined a number of significant naval battles and records his findings in "The Price Of Admiralty".
- B) The historian John Keegan recently published a book entitled "The Price Of Admiralty" in which several extraordinary naval battles are analysed to find out why the winner won.
- C) In "The Price Of Admiralty", that has just come out, John Keegan examines several unusual naval battles with a view to explaining exactly why the winner won.
- D) In his recently published book entitled "The Price Of Admiralty", the historian John Keegan analyses some extraordinary naval battles to discover just why the winner won.
- E) "The Price Of Admiralty", written by the historian John Keegan, analyses a variety of naval battles, and suggests why, in each case, the winner did win.

**39. Klim de iikli i üzerine hazırlanan bir rapora göre, önümüzdeki 25 yıl içinde, özellikle Afrika, Akdeniz çevresi ve Orta Asya'da milyonlarca insan ciddi su kıtlı ndan etkilenecek.**

- A) The report on climate change clearly shows that millions of people, mostly in Africa but also around the Mediterranean and in Central Asia, are going to be badly affected by water shortages within the next 25 year.
- B) According to this report on climate change, millions of people, mostly in Africa and around the Mediterranean and in Central Asia are, within the next 25 year~, likely to be adversely affected by water shortages.
- C) According to a report on climate change, within the next 25 years, millions of people especially in Africa, around the Mediterranean, and in Central Asia, will be affected by serious water shortages.
- D) Within the next 25 years, millions of people will be affected by water shortages, especially in Africa, around the Mediterranean and in Central Asia, at least that is what the report on climate change suggests.
- E) According to the report on climate change, millions of people, especially those living in Africa, around the Mediterranean and In Central Asia, are going to suffer from severe water shortages for at least 25 years.

**40. Sosyal psikoloji açısından bakıldı nda, kültürün insanlar arasında yayılması, insane do asındaki, ço unlu u ve en ba arılı ki ieri taklit etme e ilimiyle ili kilendirilebilir.**

- A) Considered from the point of view of social psychology, the spread of culture among humans can be related to the tendency in human nature to imitate the majority and the most successful individuals.
- B) From the point or view of social psychology, the spread of a culture seems to relate to man's desire to imitate either the majority or the most successful people.
- C) The spread of a culture, if we consider it from the point of view of social psychology, seems to be related to man's need to conform with the majority and successful individuals.
- D) As regards social psychology, the desire to stay with the majority and admire the successful has been a paramount force in the spread of culture.
- E) The spread of culture is the result of social psychology whereby man has a tendency to imitate the majority and the most successful individuals.

**41. Malthus, öz olarak, e er nüfus geçim imkanlarından daha hızlı artarsa, bunun daha dü ük bir ya am düzeyine yol açaca ını iddia ediyordu.**

- A) In essence, what Malthus claimed was that when a population increased faster than the means of subsistence, living standards dropped.
- B) Malthus claimed in essence that, if a population increased faster than the means of subsistence, this would lead to lower living standards.
- C) The essence of what Malthus suggested was that if a population increased faster than the means of subsistence. a lowering of living standards could be inevitable.
- D) The claim of Malthus was that a lowering of living standards was inevitable as the population had grown faster than the means of subsistence.
- E) According to Malthus, living standards would naturally fall as the population was growing faster than the means of subsistence.

**42. On altıncı yüzyılda Do uya yeni yollar ke fedilince, Akdeniz ticaretine hakim olan Cenova ve Venedik gibi talyan ehirlinin gücü ve zenginli i azalmaya ba ladı.**

- A) Once new routes to the East were discovered in the sixteenth century, Italian cities like Genoa and Venice could no longer dominate Mediterranean trade, so they lost their wealth and power.
- B) With the discovery of new routes to the East in the sixteenth century, the wealth and power of such Italian cities as Genoa and Venice, which depended on Medi'terranean trade, began to decline.
- C) The wealth and power of certain Italian cities such as Genoa and Venice, which depended on Mediterranean trade, went into a decline after new routes to the East were opened in the sixteenth century.
- D) Following the discovery in the sixteenth century of new routes to the East, the Italian towns of Genoa and Venice lost their power and their wealth with the decline in Mediterranean trade.
- E) When new routes to the East were discovered in the sixteenth century, the power and wealth of Italian cities like Genoa and Venice, which dominated Mediterranean trade, began to decline.

**43. Sonunda ormanın kenarına ula tı ımızda, uzun süre orada durduk ve önümüzde uzayıp giden manzarayı seyrettik.**

- A) With the forest finally behind us, we stood for a long time looking at the countryside ahead of us.
- B) On finally getting through to the edge of the forest we paused for a while, to look at the landscape that stretched out before us.
- C) Once we had got through the forest, we paused to look at the landscape that lay ahead of us.
- D) When we finally got to the edge of the forest, we stood there for a long while and looked at the landscape that stretched out before us.
- E) When we finally came out of the forest we stood there, gazing for a long time at the countryside in front of us.

**44. Bu kısa öyküde, yazar, dünyada her ülkeye seyahat etmek ve her kitabı okumak isteyen, ancak bu imkansız ihtirası gerçekle tiremeyen bir kişinin duygularını anlatmaktadır.**

- A) In this short story, the writer describes the feelings of a man who wanted to travel through every country in the world and read every book, but who could not achieve this impossible ambition.
- B) This short story is about a man who dreamed of travelling through every country in the world and reading every book, but this was impossible and couldn't be achieved.
- C) The man in this short story wanted to travel through every country in the world and read all the books, but this was an impossible dream, never to be realised.
- D) The feelings of a man who wanted to travel through every country in the world and read all the books, but failed to achieve his ambition, are the subject of this story.
- E) The feelings of a man who had resolved to travel through every country in the world and read all the books but who failed to reach his goal are described in this short story.

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

**45. Iron deficiency is one of the commonest causes of anaemia \_\_\_\_.**

- A) since even in a good diet the supply of iron is only just adequate.
- B) why adolescents outgrow their stores of iron
- C) which would result in brittle nails
- D) though new ways of treating pernicious anaemia were soon introduced
- E) as numerous iron preparations are available for treatment

**46. Pharmaceutical companies are unlikely to develop a vaccine for an uncommon disease like leprosy \_\_\_\_.**

- A) how early diagnosis could help
- B) so that pressure would be put on them
- C) if the choice had been given to them
- D) until the various charities were informed
- E) that can be treated with drugs

**47. At concert halls, the centre of the stage is increasingly being taken over by percussionists \_\_\_\_.**

- A) who were trying out a wide range of new instruments
- B) that there is now a vast array of instruments
- C) whose performance showed amazing virtuosity
- D) who used to stand at the back of the orchestra tapping out the rhythm
- E) so that a great range of new musical sound was being developed

**48. Unless a country can establish the fact that its economy is sound, \_\_\_\_.**

- A) only the very rich have risked their money there
- B) the world's public and private lenders alike refuse to extend loans
- C) trade-agreements were rarely made in its favour
- D) the industrial projects there did not receive adequate backing
- E) even an abundance of mineral resources could not have saved the situation

**49. Because a relatively high proportion of the population is included in the daily food intake of most peoples, \_\_\_\_.**

- A) the main ingredients have always been flour and yeast
- B) it would be subsidised in many countries
- C) there are several other methods of producing it
- D) different shapes were being evolved to provide some variety
- E) it is of considerable importance from the point of view of diet

**50. The authorities intensified their investigations into the smuggling of nuclear material \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A) that the police had received a tip-off to this effect
- B) until they found evidence of radioactivity
- C) immediately after the radioactive plates were found
- D) if any other explanation could be found
- E) even if there have been several cases of attempted plutonium trading

**51. If aluminium is used in place of steel in bridge construction, \_\_\_\_\_ .**

- A) this would be especially suitable in long-span bridges
- B) resistance to atmospheric corrosion had been better
- C) there would have been a reduction in maintenance costs
- D) erection and foundation costs will be lower
- E) there has been a considerable increase in the safe volume of traffic

**52. \_\_\_\_\_, so the introduction of metalworking made trade with the outside world inevitable.**

- A) Compared with those of the iron age, stone age tools were very primitive
- B) Many ones, such as copper and tin are not found in all countries
- C) The "bronze age" is a term used in prehistoric archaeology
- D) The chemical processes involved in the smelting of ones were not as complicated
- E) subsequently the knowledge of metalworking must have spread among the less advanced communities around

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

**53. The expansion of New England was in part stimulated by the desire for better land.**

- A) Stimulated in part by her greed for good arable soil, New England began to expand rapidly.
- B) It was simply the poor quality or the land that made New England desirous of expanding her boundaries.
- C) Her original lands proving inadequate, New England soon felt obliged to start expanding.
- D) Desirous of acquiring part of this richer soil, New England soon began to extend her boundaries.
- E) The desire for better land was one reason why New England extended her boundaries.

**54. "The Rocket" incorporated the principal features that dominated locomotive design from that time onwards.**

- A) Later locomotive design did not differ noticeably from that of "the Rocket".
- B) Many of the main features of "the Rocket" were to reappear in later locomotive design.
- C) The main features affecting all future locomotive design were present in "the Rocket".
- D) Later locomotive design was in certain essentials not dissimilar from that of "the Rocket".
- E) As regards the principal features of its design, "the Rocket" was not dissimilar from later locomotives.

**55. In relation to the size of the population, the commerce of the mainland colonies of America at this time was unusually large.**

- A) At this period, the commercial activities of the mainland colonies of America were considerable even though the population was increasing only slowly.
- B) Since the population of the mainland colonies of America at this time was small their trading activities were comparatively large.
- C) Considering how small the population of the mainland colonies of America was at this time, the variety of their trading activities was quite surprising.
- D) If the size of the population is taken into consideration, the trading activities of the mainland colonies of America in this period were remarkably extensive.
- E) The commerce of the mainland colonies of America at this time increased as quickly as the population increased.

**56. If I had heard about this conference on Satellite Services even a little earlier, I would most certainly have prepared a paper for it.**

- A) Unfortunately, I haven't had sufficient time to write a paper for that conference on Satellite Services, though I would very much have liked to have done so.
- B) I knew nothing about this conference on Satellite Services until it was too late to write a paper for it, but I certainly would have if time had allowed.
- C) There's still time to write a paper for that conference they are talking about on Satellite Services, and I would certainly like to do so.
- D) If only they had informed me about the conference on Satellite Services. I would definitely have got this paper ready a lot earlier.
- E) If they had given out some information about the conference on Satellite Services at an earlier date, it might have been possible to have given a paper there.

**57. It was not until the time of Shakespeare that companies of players emerged Who made the stage their profession.**

- A) Before the age of Shakespeare companies of professional actors were already beginning to appear.
- B) By Shakespeare's time there were already groups of actors whose theatrical activities were conducted on professional lines.
- C) The actors of Shakespeare's time were professionals and organised themselves into companies.
- D) By the age of Shakespeare, acting had become a profession and the players were grouped into various companies.
- E) Companies of players who made a profession of acting came into being for the first time in the age of Shakespeare.

**58. Many people prefer food that is free from artificial substances as these can be a threat to health.**

- A) It seems that the artificial substances in our food are responsible for a great deal of our ill health.
- B) Since artificial substances may be detrimental to health a lot of people are avoiding foods that contain them.
- C) Food that is free of artificial substances that are detrimental to a person's health should be preferred.
- D) Many people show a preference for foods that are free of artificial substances though they are not of the harmful type.
- E) Foods that contain artificial substances should be avoided as they are the cause of many health problems.

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

**59. The oldest direct evidence we have of life on Earth consists of fossilised bacteria in 3,5 billion-year-old rocks from Western Australia. \_\_\_\_ .So we can deduce that the origin of life on Earth goes back even farther, to perhaps close on four billion years ago.**

- A) Obviously, once conditions had stabilised sufficiently on Earth, life appeared very quickly
- B) This fact does not help us to determine the actual age of Earth itself
- C) These fossilised organisms are actually quite advanced and must have had a long evolutionary history
- D) The very fact that life appeared so late in geological time suggests that it was not easy for nature to achieve it

- E) It is usual to assume that life is bound to arise whenever physical conditions are similar to those of Earth

**60. \_\_\_\_ . Food can be protected from them by gauze covers, or the house itself can be protected by gauze. Further, householders should wage continual war against them with insecticide sprays.**

- A) Those topics are all covered in great detail in their book Good Health in the Tropics
- B) Visitors to the tropics frequently catch intestinal diseases
- C) Certain intestinal diseases are spread through contaminated water
- D) In such cases anti-malarial tablets are usually recommended
- E) In the tropics, great care must be taken to prevent food from being polluted by flies

**61. Venice was founded by refugees from the Italian mainland. They were fleeing before the barbarian invaders to the islands of the lagoons, hitherto inhabited by a few fishermen. At first the newcomers returned to the mainland when the invaders' force was spent, but after the Lombard conquest they made a permanent home in the islands. \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) During the first three crusades Venice developed its carrying trade and acquired commercial bases in the principal Syrian ports
- B) From these small beginnings Venice rose to become the most powerful maritime state in the Mediterranean
- C) At the height of its power Venice held Crete, Corfu and many islands in the Aegean
- D) Venice has a great number of interesting churches, among the most important being the basilica of St Mark
- E) Important industrial establishments lie north and west of the intricate harbour basins of the city

62. \_\_\_\_ . More than ninety per cent of the inhabitants were primarily engaged in agriculture. The remainder were fur traders, fishermen, craftsmen, merchants and professional people. The last three groups were also likely to be farmers.

- A) The early settlers in America were faced with a hostile environment and, hence, security was of primary importance
- B) The scarcity of large areas of good farmland and the lack of a large market for their agricultural products forced the early settlers in America to turn to the sea
- C) The economic life of the early colonists in America was essentially based on the land
- D) The great period of colonial migration to America was in the 18<sup>th</sup> rather than the 17<sup>th</sup> century
- E) Although African slaves were imported early into Virginia, it was not until the 18<sup>th</sup> century that their number increased dramatically

63. A network of roads linked cities in Babylonia. Rivers and canals were spanned by bridges or crossed by terry and were themselves much used for transport. \_\_\_\_ . There were also rafts on wood on inflated skins which could be dismantled at the end of the downstream journey.

- A) Music played a large part in temple worship and in the lives of the people in general
- B) The Babylonians were primarily a nation of merchants and were quick to open trade routes
- C) The country retained its ancient civilisation and cuneiform writing right on to Sassanian times
- D) There was a vaulted building there which may have housed the Hanging Gardens, which were one of the Seven Wonders of the World
- E) Some of the boats used were flat-bottomed barges, very like those seen today on the waterways of Iraq

64. Roof design varies with geography and climate. In northern countries they slope steeply for quicker dispersal of melting snow. \_\_\_\_ . On the southern shores of the Mediterranean and in hot climates, flat roofs are the common type.

- A) In temperate Zones roofs do not slope so steeply as excessive snow is rare
- B) A well-designed roof will carry rain winter well away from the house
- C) The upkeep of roofs of all descriptions is quite expensive
- D) There are usually pipes, too, to carry rainwater to ground level

E) In factories, roof structures are very often of steel

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

65. (I) It was July 1789, and the Parisians were excited to lever pitch by the summons of troops to Versailles. (II) For them, the Bastille had long been symbol of royal absolutism. (III) Everywhere in the country similar incidents were taking place. (IV) So now they seized guns and cannons from the invalides and marched against the Bastille. (V) Since it was poorly defended this fortress passed into the hands of the mob in just four hours.

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

66. (I) Heraclitus, an outstanding figure among the early Greek philosophers, was a native of Ephesus. (II) By birth he was an aristocrat, but devoted himself to speculation. (III) There he founded a school lasting down to the time of Plato, who was influenced by his ideas. (IV) He is best known for his doctrine of perpetual change and impermanence in nature. (V) Because of this it is usual to contrast him with Parmenides, his younger contemporary.

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

67. (I) The provision of a safe water supply constitutes the most important step in preventing water-borne diseases such as cholera. (II) Water for a community is of vital importance. (III) It is obtained in various ways depending on local conditions. (IV) Surface water can be piped from reservoirs, rivers or lakes. (V) Underground water can be tapped by wells.

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

68. (I) It seems that sprinters could get a bigger boost on windy days than athletics authorities ever imagined. (II) Most of the runners found the strong wind very trying. (III) Up to the present, crosswinds have always been ignored. (IV) A physicist from the University of Toronto thinks this is wrong. (V) He has calculated that runners could gain up to 0.5 seconds with a helpful crosswind, which is a great deal as a race can be won by 0.01 seconds.

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

69. (I) The larger a hall is the more difficult it is to make the acoustic effects evenly good. (II) There is also a greater likelihood of echoes. (III) Halls which are used for both speech-making and music recitals have to compromise between the requirements of each. (IV) Actually, the sound heard in such a well-designed hall is superior to that produced by any stereo system. (V) Even different kinds of music require different acoustic effects.

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

70. (I) Even India's own information technology has been hit. (II) Scientific research in India is facing up to a brain drain with a difference. (III) The financial lure of careers in information technology abroad is creaming off more and more of the talented young people who might otherwise become scientists. (IV) Addressing the Indian Science Congress last month the Indian Prime Minister referred to this problem. (V) He said that the global demand for Indian computer professionals was a challenge for Indian science.

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

71-76 sorularda, verilen durumda söylenebilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

71. You have, at short notice, called for a Department meeting to discuss a confidential matter and reach a decision on it. At the beginning of the meeting you remind the members that, once the meeting is over, they must never refer to the matter or discuss it with other people, So you say:

- A) I really had no choice but to call this meeting since issues we are going to deal with really cannot be postponed any longer.
- B) I'm sure it hasn't been hard for any of you to come to the meeting; as you all know, the matter under discussion is rather personal.
- C) First, I must thank you for coming to our routine weekly meeting: I must warn you that the main item we are going to talk about today may upset a few of you.
- D) I'm glad so many of you could make this meeting; let me point out first that the issue under discussion may turn out to be very controversial
- E) Sorry to disrupt your programmes by bringing you here now, and let me stress from the start that there must be no leakage about the meeting.

72. Given the present situation, you are in a dilemma as to how to invest your savings. You can't decide whether it would be more profitable to buy shares or to invest in a strong currency. You consult a close friend who is an economist and say:

- A) Since you are more informed about money matters than I am, I wish you'd advise me on whether to invest in shares or in a strong currency.
- B) I've been told that there's no point in investing either in shares or in a strong currency; do you agree?
- C) If you know anything about economics, please tell me whether shares look like being a good investment.
- D) I am very confused about how to invest my savings. Who do you think could give me some good advice?
- E) I have invested all my savings in shares, not in strong currency; as an expert, do you think I have made a wrong decision?

73. As an expert in international relations, a group of journalists have asked you to give your opinion on the strained relations between the United States and China over the recent spy plane crisis. You feel that it is too early to make a full assessment of the outcome of the crisis. So you say:

- A) This is an unfortunate event which seems likely to have long-term damaging effects on the relations between the two countries.
- B) It is clearly a very serious situation. However, it's surely better to wait a while before venturing to comment on the international impact of it.
- C) I think both countries should exercise discretion; and if they do so, the crisis will soon be resolved.
- D) As far as I am concerned, this spy crisis is being grossly exaggerated by both sides.
- E) If you ask me, both sides are equally to blame for the crisis which could prove a threat to world peace.

**74. As a farmer you are experienced in animal husbandry and have a herd of healthy cattle. The herds in the neighbouring farms, however, have been hit by foot-and-mouth disease. Despite the stringent measures you have taken, you are worried that the disease may spread to your herd. So you say to your veterinary doctor:**

- A) I'm very upset by the fact that my neighbours' herds have got foot-and-mouth disease. Shouldn't you have detected this earlier?
- B) In the neighbouring farms, it seems they have several cases of foot-and-mouth disease. I've taken every precaution against it, so I'm not worried.
- C) Do you know anything about this foot-and-mouth disease which I understand is troubling the cattle in neighbouring farms?
- D) Since I take good care of my cattle I don't think this foot-and-mouth disease among my neighbours' herds will affect me
- E) I'm obviously concerned about the spread of foot-and-mouth disease in the neighbourhood. Is there anything else that I can possibly do to protect my own cattle?

**75. You are the defence lawyer in a case of a bank robbery. You believe that your client was not involved in it but merely happened to be in the area at the time of the robbery. This was the grounds for his arrest, and forms the basis for your defence. So you say to the court:**

- A) The bank in question is in a deserted neighbourhood, so it is not likely that anyone saw what was happening.
- B) I cannot contest the accusation that my client was involved in the robbery but the part played by him was definitely minimal.
- C) The reasons for suspecting my client of the robbery are purely circumstantial: there is no reason to doubt his innocence.
- D) I suppose you naturally suspected my client, as he had already been involved in a bank robbery.
- E) There were several other people in the bank at the time. What were they doing?

**76. Your company manager has recently been asking you to work overtime several times a week. At first you agreed fairly willingly but you regret that you ever agreed, as it has really overtired you. You wish to be excused from all overtime work. So you say to the manager:**

- A) I don't mind doing some overtime once a week but I can't manage more.
- B) All this overtime work leaves me very exhausted; initially I didn't mind doing it, but now could you please let me off?
- C) I have always enjoyed doing the overtime as the work has proved very stimulating.
- D) I only agreed to do overtime as I needed the money.
- E) I think it's time we stopped all this overtime business, as it has turned out to be very boring: don't you agree?

**77-82 sorularda, karılıklı konu manın bo bırakılan kısmında söylenmi olabilecek sözü bulunuz.**

**77. Marlin : I've been reading about naval activities during World War I.**

**Colin : \_\_\_\_\_**

**Marlin : Quite a lot! Did you know that British submarines sank nearly 1,000 ships in European waters alone?**

**Colin : No I didn't. That's quite an impressive figure.**

- A) Well, are you now an expert in these matters?
- B) Yes, I know that book; I'm not sure how reliable the information is.
- C) If you find it interesting pass it on to me when you've finished.
- D) That's a subject I don't know much about.
- E) Well, what have you learned?

**78. Mavis: How are you getting on with that book? Gertrude Stein is supposed to be difficult to read.**

**Pat : Let's say her style is unusual and you do need to get used to it.**

**Mavis : \_\_\_\_\_**

**Pat: Oh certainly. Her ideas are really very interesting and stimulating.**

- A) And how long does that take?
- B) I suppose all good writers have their own individual style.
- C) Well, in the end, is it worth all the effort?
- D) I don't think I'd enjoy her.
- E) Does this special style of hers serve any useful purpose?

**79. Mother: Should I send my little son to his grandmother's house as his brother Richard has the mumps?**

**Doctor: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Mother: Why not?**

**Doctor: Because you can't prevent him from getting the infection, you can only postpone it and the older he gets the more serious it is likely to be.**

- A) No, I really do not recommend such a course.
- B) Yes, I think that would be a very good idea.
- C) No I don't. He's probably already caught it anyway.
- D) You might as well let them both have it together.
- E) It's not good to separate children when they are ill. They can be very supportive of each other.

**80. Son: If you were my age, what son of career would you choose?**

**Father: It seems to me that the electronics industry would be an extremely exciting area in which to work.**

**Son: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Father: More or less everything. It's behind what's going on in other industries, from aerospace to telecommunications.**

- A) Is it a job for a researcher or a practical person?
- B) Tell me about it.
- C) Then what sort of a degree is required?
- D) Well, What does it involve?
- E) How can I learn more about it?

**81. Patrick: I see the controversy over the use of cameras to stop speeding continues.**

**Ben: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Patrick: Well, some people reckon that visible cameras are more effective, others that hidden ones are.**

**Ben: Well, whenever I have been caught it has been by hidden ones.**

- A) I think we need them. There are more cars on the roads these days and more accidents.
- B) Something more than speed control is needed.
- C) Yes, and I expect it will go on doing so. Which side are you on?
- D) That's normal. Nobody wants them!
- E) I wasn't aware of it. What's happening?

**82. Alison: What are you reading?**

**Brenda: An article on tulips. Apparently when a tulip is two-coloured, this is due to a virus disease.**

**Alison: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Brenda: So do I.**

- A) Really? How interesting! But actually I prefer the single-coloured ones.
- B) How can they be sure of that?
- C) I find that hard to believe. They are always coming up with preposterous ideas!
- D) I suppose it could be. I've certainly noticed that they aren't as strong as the single-coloured ones.
- E) That's a shame! Because really they are so lovely! Don't you agree?

83-85 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In the case of shallow tunnels or in urban areas it is often possible, by means of carefully sited boreholes, to gain an idea as to the nature of the ground and water conditions. Under high mountains boring becomes expensive so reliance has to be placed upon geological interpretations. As strata can vary so much, surprises are often met with and techniques sometimes have to change in a single tunnel. In the Severn railway tunnel (4 mls 628 yd long, completed in 1886) great quantities of water were unexpectedly encountered and are still being pumped out.

83. The writer explains that when a tunnel does not go deep underground, \_\_\_\_ .

- A) one can learn about the type of ground it is to pass through by means of strategically placed boreholes
- B) the type of strata it is to pass through is unimportant
- C) it may prove unsuitable in urban areas
- D) the geological nature of the terrain does not, in general, have to be taken into consideration
- E) the techniques used to excavate it vary very little

84. We understand from the passage that before any tunnel is opened \_\_\_\_ .

- A) an exact understanding of the nature of the rock strata around it must be gained
- B) samples of the ground through which it is to pass must always be taken
- C) it is desirable to get an idea of the nature of the ground that is being tunnelled
- D) the area surrounding it should be drained of any underground water
- E) the suitability of the site has to be test-blasted

85. It is pointed out in the passage that the geological interpretations made of the strata through which a tunnel is to go \_\_\_\_ .

- A) are based on samples of the ground taken from boreholes
- B) cannot detect underground waterways
- C) are particularly relevant in urban areas
- D) are not always reliable
- E) are especially useful if underground water is suspected

86-88 soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

As with all revolutions, the causes of the American Revolution which separated the original thirteen American colonies from Great Britain were social, economic and political and so inextricably interwoven that it is difficult to appraise them. First there was the distance from Great Britain and the environment of a new country which, whether they willed it or not, had gradually over a period of 150 years turned Englishmen into Americans. The older stock was largely English but the bulk of them, as a contemporary historian commented, "knew little of the mother country, having only heard of her as a distant kingdom, the rulers of which had in the preceding century persecuted and banished their ancestors to the woods of America". With each generation and with each move westward old contacts were broken. Furthermore large groups of colonists had come from Germany, Ireland and other parts of Europe and had no ties with England and, in the case of the Irish, no affection.

86. The writer makes the point that it is very hard to \_\_\_\_ .

- A) assess the separate causes of the American Revolution because they are so complex
- B) justify the American Revolution historically
- C) relate the American Revolution to the economic circumstances of the time
- D) account for the political causes of the American Revolution
- E) explain the social implications of the American Revolution on Britain

87. According to the passage, by the time the American Revolution took place, \_\_\_\_ .

- A) generations of the colonists in America had dreamed of gaining their independence
- B) the non-British immigrants had demographically far exceeded the British ones
- C) many of the British colonists were still trying to maintain their ties with the mother country
- D) the colonists living in America felt they no longer had any ties with Britain
- E) the number of the Irish in America had more than doubled

88. The writer points out that, among the non-British colonists in America, it was the Irish who \_\_\_\_ .

- A) had suffered most at the hands of the British
- B) were the least friendly towards Britain
- C) united with the German colonists to oppose Britain
- D) were among the first ones to settle there
- E) felt they had been unjustly banished to these parts

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

Translation renders knowledge mobile. The task of the scientific translator, no less than the literary translator, has been to create new texts, to multiply sources into new languages, and thereby to produce new "originals". Over time, translation itself has built a great scientific library, ever more enriched, and accessible. Although we may think of scientific translation as literal, mechanical work, this has never been the case. The reasons for this are complex, but have much to do with the lack of exact one-to-one correspondence among languages. Translating science always involves interpretation, the remaking of an original. If it did not, machine translation would have long ago rendered the scientific translator extinct.

**89. According to the passage scientific translation, just like literary translation, \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) requires a kind of rewriting of the original text
- B) should avoid the temptation of trying to interpret the original text
- C) is becoming increasingly mechanised and making translators themselves redundant
- D) has actually played a very small part in the spread of knowledge
- E) is presently being carried out into fewer and fewer languages

**90. The writer stresses that the job of a scientific translator \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) requires more technical knowledge than linguistic
- B) is far easier than that of the translation of literary texts
- C) has been made much easier with the introduction of machine translation
- D) is actually far more creative than has generally been assumed
- E) goes back farther in history than does that of the literary translator

**91. As the writer suggests, an important obstacle that a scientific translator faces, is that \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) new scientific texts are growing more and more complex in content
- B) very few people are interested in the translations of scientific works
- C) the machine translation of scientific texts has reached a high level of efficiency
- D) the work is mechanical and tedious that it offers almost no satisfaction
- E) the exact translation of one language into another can almost never be achieved

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

The ideal of a family life shared by all in 19th century England survived into the early 20th century, until home life was seriously dislocated in 1914 by World War I, which was a war on the largest scale the world had ever known. But since the last decade of the 19th century new developments and inventions had been rapidly affecting the home life of an increasing number of people. Town and country were knit more closely together by easier railway travel, cheap and efficient postal services, the popularity of the bicycle, the development of the petrol engine and the cheap popular newspaper; such things as these helped to break down social formalities and to place women again on a more equal footing with men.

**92. It is pointed out in the passage that, as a result of a variety of changes in the way of life in England at the turn of century, \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) travel by rail became the most popular form of transport
- B) living conditions in the country couldn't keep up with those in the towns
- C) the position of women in society improved significantly
- D) country people were for the first time able to benefit from postal services
- E) the urban people had the unique opportunity of exploring to countryside on their bicycles

**93. According to the author, one of the damaging effects in England of World War I, was that \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) more and more people began to leave urban areas and move to the countryside
- B) the manufacturing industry experienced a severe recession
- C) technological progress was adversely affected
- D) the traditionally close family life was badly disrupted
- E) everybody began to take an interest in political and economic affairs

**94. The author points out that World War I \_\_\_\_ .**

- A) helped to bring town life and country life closer together
- B) showed people how important family life was
- C) was a greater magnitude than any previous war had been
- D) was an important factor in the break down of social formalities
- E) had been expected as far back as the last decade of the 19th century

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

Most people take it for granted prices will always rise and understandably so. A 60-year-old American has seen them go up by more than 1.000 % in his life time. Yet prolonged inflation is a comparatively recent phenomenon. Until about 60 years ago prices in general were as likely to fall as to rise. On the eve of the First World War, for example, prices in Britain, over all, were almost exactly the same as they had been at the time of London in 1666. Now the world may be reverting to that earlier normality. The prices of many things have fallen over the past 12 months or so. Not only computers and video players, but a wide range of goods- from cars and clothes to coffee and petrol - are in many countries, cheaper than they were a year ago.

95. It is emphasized in the passage that, up to the last half century or so, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) a period of prolonged inflation was a rare occurrence
- B) prices were rigidly controlled to avoid inflation
- C) Britain was one of the few countries to suffer from inflation
- D) people were more disturbed by a fall in prices than by a rise in prices
- E) it was extremely unusual for prices either to rise or to fall

96. We understand from the passage that the experience of average Americans over the last 60 years or so, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) has made them one of the most economy-conscious nations in the world
- B) has taught them to expect continual price increases
- C) has impressed on them the need to produce more and more goods
- D) has encouraged them to cut down on expenditure
- E) has made them fear deflation more than inflation

97. The writer of this passage suggests that, economic trends, worldwide, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) can rarely be accurately predicted
- B) have been characterised by ever-increasing inflation
- C) have not been affected by a drop in prices in a few countries
- D) have been affected by the danger of deflation
- E) seem to be changing as the prices of many goods are falling

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

Water of doubtful purity for drinking can be rendered safe by boiling and then can be cooled in water bags or in earthenware containers, which must be protected from dust and flies when boiling is not possible, drinking water can in many areas be adequately sterilised by chlorination; one tablet of halazone is added to one litre of water and allowed to stand for 30 minutes. Water containing suspended matter should be filtered first. There is, however the danger of a particularly serious infectious disease in many regions of Africa, the Middle and Far East and South America. In these regions the water of rivers, lakes and canal may be infected, and the disease is acquired when the water comes in contact with the skin.

98. In this passage the writer points out that boiling \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is the only safe method of producing drinking water
- B) is commonly used in Africa and the less developed countries to purify water
- C) is a reliable method of making impure water safe to drink
- D) will purify water but must not continue for more than 30 minutes
- E) is one method of combating infectious diseases in third world countries

99. We learn from the passage that, when sterilisation of water is to be carried out by means of chlorination, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) It is important to make sure that the water is not affected
- B) it must be preceded by filtration
- C) great care must be taken that no dust be allowed to get into the water
- D) the best containers for the job are earthenware one
- E) the process should be followed by the boiling of the water

100. We understand from the passage that, in certain regions of the world, such as parts of Africa and Asia \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A) filtration is vital for the removal of suspended matter from the water
- B) river water may be so infected that boiling cannot purify it
- C) people are cautioned not to use canal water because it is always infected
- D) Halazone tablets are frequently used to sterilise infected water
- E) skin contact with infected water can cause the development of a highly infectious disease

**KPDS 2001 MAYIS**

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