

## 2002 MAYIS KPDS SORULARI

1.-24. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düğün sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **Now that formal ----- has been given by the government, the project team can be recruited.**  
A) reference  
B) apprehension  
C) approval  
D) expression  
E) determination
2. **Certain new findings suggest that young calves may be more ----- than older cows to bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE).**  
A) reluctant  
B) hazardous  
C) intimate  
D) susceptible  
E) relative
3. **Champions of the green movement regard the internal combustion machine as one of the biggest ----- in history.**  
A) disasters  
B) rejections  
C) admissions  
D) denials  
E) illusions
4. **The distinction between a language and a dialect is a ----- difficult one.**  
A) precisely  
B) notoriously  
C) compulsively  
D) suitably  
E) flexibly
5. **Japan is often ----- as an example of a country that has managed to keep its national defence orientated industries entirely separate from foreign-owned companies.**  
A) deduced  
B) delayed  
C) deceived  
D) withdrawn  
E) cited
6. **The general feeling in the court was that several of the witnesses were ----- information that could have a direct bearing upon the case.**  
A) expressing  
B) withholding  
C) avoiding  
D) disrupting  
E) declining
7. **The population of the underdeveloped countries is growing so fast that the agricultural activities there are unable to ----- the progressively rising demand for food.**  
A) keep up with  
C) look out for  
B) make sure of  
D) bring up  
E) sort out
8. **Among the Maori of New Zealand, each community has developed its own way of ----- crimes and has chosen a number of different punishments to match them.**  
A) holding up  
B) coming along  
C) dealing with  
D) paying for  
E) taking over
9. **He insisted that mountaineering ----- a sport for him, but a passion that ----- his whole life.**  
A) hadn't been / would dominate  
B) isn't / has dominated  
C) hasn't been / is dominating  
D) wouldn't be / is dominating  
E) wasn't / had dominated
10. **The judges of the international tribunal at The Hague -----, on 1st February 2002, that charges relating to all three wars ----- together.**  
A) would agree / had been heard  
B) have agreed / have been heard  
C) were agreed / will be heard  
D) agreed / would be heard  
E) had agreed / were heard
11. **When he moved from Ethiopia where he -----, to England, his experiences ----- quite unlike those of his contemporaries at school.**  
A) had been born / were  
B) is born / will be  
C) would be born / would be  
D) has been born / are  
E) was born / will be

12. It's not considered safe to leave your computer on when you are not in the office, so you ----- do so.  
 A) don't have to  
 B) mustn't  
 C) needn't  
 D) haven't got to  
 E) don't need to
13. If she ----- to the interview in a more positive state of mind, she ----- a better impression.  
 A) will go / would make  
 B) goes / has made  
 C) had gone / might have made  
 D) would go / had made  
 E) has gone / makes
14. The traditional idea that Asia was the cradle ----- primeval man has had to be modified ----- the light of the discovery of human fossils of great antiquity in Africa.  
 A) to / over  
 B) for / from  
 C) by / under  
 D) from/within  
 E) of/in
15. Naturally I was rather disappointed ----- the results of the experiment, but actually I wasn't really surprised ----- them.  
 A) by/to  
 B) over/for  
 C) for/by  
 D) with/at  
 E) of/with
16. When the personnel manager announced that everybody had to do overtime because they were ----- schedule, this caused a great deal of ill will ----- the staff.  
 A) near/for  
 B) off/in  
 C) back / from  
 D) below / between  
 E) behind / among
17. Little is known about life on the ocean floor ----- scientists have only recently developed the technology for exploring it.  
 A) yet  
 B) as  
 C) though  
 D) whereas  
 E) while
18. Of the company's three accountants, only one is useful; ----- deserve to be sent away.  
 A) they both  
 B) all the others  
 C) both the others  
 D) each one  
 E) each of them
19. The young sociologist ----- article was published in the "National Geographic" had travelled 1700 miles across Australia's western wilderness.  
 A) whose  
 B) who  
 C) that  
 D) which  
 E) whom
20. The impression I got was that the director has completely given up ----- hopes he may at one time have cherished.  
 A) as many  
 B) such  
 C) every  
 D) any  
 E) so many
21. The evolution of a parliamentary democracy ----- came about over a long period of time and ----- then the process was a rough one.  
 A) simply / as  
 B) only / even  
 C) hardly / since  
 D) just / up to  
 E) really / so
22. The post is mine ----- I agree to stay with the firm for at least three years.  
 A) in case  
 B) conditionally  
 C) if  
 D) whether  
 E) accordingly
23. They are in no way responsible; we must face the fact that we have only ----- to blame.  
 A) itself  
 B) ours  
 C) them  
 D) themselves  
 E) ourselves

24. **The micro air vehicles they are working on are ---- small that it will be almost impossible to detect them with radar.**  
A) too  
B) as  
C) such  
D) so  
E) more

**25.-32. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun ekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

25. **Some large-scale manufacturers have retail shops of their own ----.**  
A) where consumer buying can be studied at close quarters  
B) as if the true cost of advertising became more difficult to assess  
C) before a new product is sold all over the country  
D) unless some firms carry out regular surveys throughout the region  
E) though sometimes the advice of an agency was sought on the packaging of the article
26. **Kerrich carried out exhaustive experiments in probability ----.**  
A) until the coin has been tossed a thousand times  
B) if he had been arrested when the Germans invaded Denmark  
C) whether the coin toss is truly random  
D) while he was interned in a camp in Jutland for the duration of the war  
E) that he has been acclaimed as one of South Africa's leading mathematicians
27. **The manual workers in the automobile factory are threatening to go on strike ----.**  
A) if they do not receive an adequate pay rise  
B) after their pay claim is granted  
C) that working conditions are not improving fast enough  
D) even if the union hadn't offered any support  
E) which is due to start next week
28. **The evacuation of the World Trade Center towers might have been easier ----.**  
A) unless some of the steel columns had been heated beyond their melting point  
B) since in some places stairways are required to be in different corners of tall buildings  
C) if the multiple stairways had not all been in the central core of the building

- D) so long as effective fire-proofing had been installed  
E) after so many of the offices had already been vacated

29. **After he had learned my side of the story from Molly, ----.**  
A) his apologies are obviously worthless  
B) he phoned me to apologize for his attitude  
C) I don't even want to listen to his apologies  
D) he's still too proud to admit he behaved badly  
E) it will obviously be better to forget all about it
30. **Despite the great concern for leadership and the large volume of writings about it, ----.**  
A) leadership is a topic of interest to many people  
B) this is hardly a comprehensive definition  
C) it was too vigorous a definition and didn't reflect the common sense notion of the term  
D) older children would actually follow his lead  
E) there is relatively little agreement about what it is or how it functions
31. **Though every industrial development project is a potential source of pollution - ----.**  
A) air pollution would clearly have been the most dangerous of all  
B) this didn't mean that industrial development had to be radically reduced  
C) careful advance planning can minimize that pollution and its effects on the population  
D) such benefits as reductions in crop losses would help to offset the costs of pollution control  
E) the dangers of pollution are everywhere recognized
32. **---- that basic evolutionary processes in the future will differ substantially from those in the past.**  
A) The breaking up of habitats will create populations  
B) Nobody had thought to ask themselves  
C) They are carrying out a study of island biogeography  
D) There is no reason whatsoever to assume  
E) The argument was further supported

33.-42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

33. **Biological warfare is the use for destructive purposes of bacteria, viruses, fungi, or other biological agents in order to spread disease or death among the enemy's people or livestock.**

- A) Zarar vermek amacıyla, bakterilerin, virüslerin, mantarların veya başka biyolojik ajanların kullanılması yoluyla düman halka veya onların hayvanlarına hastalık veya ölüm saçmak biyolojik savaştır.
- B) Biyolojik savaşta, bakteri, virüs, mantar gibi biyolojik ajanlar kullanılarak düman halka veya onların hayvanlarına hastalık veya ölüm saçılır.
- C) Dümanın halkının ve hayvanlarının biyolojik ajanlarla öldürülmesi veya hasta edilmesi demek olan biyolojik savaşta, bakteriler, virüsler ve mantarlar kullanılır.
- D) Bakterileri, virüsleri, mantarları veya diğer biyolojik ajanları kullanarak, düman halka veya onların hayvanlarına hastalık veya ölüm saçmak, biyolojik savaş olarak adlandırılır.
- E) Biyolojik savaş, dümanın halkına veya hayvanlarına hastalık veya ölüm saçmak için bakterilerin, virüslerin, mantarların veya başka biyolojik ajanların tahripkar amaçlarla kullanılmasıdır.

34. **Alsace is one of the most densely populated regions of France, the rural population being particularly high in the Rhine plain.**

- A) Alsas, Ren Ovası'nda özellikle yüksek olan kırsal nüfusla, Fransa'nın en yoğun nüfuslu bölgelerinden biridir.
- B) Alsas, Fransa'nın en kalabalık yerleşim bölgelerinden biridir ve kırsal nüfus yoğunluğu özellikle Ren Ovası'nda yüksektir.
- C) Özellikle Ren Ovası'ndaki yoğun kırsal nüfusu ile Alsas, Fransa'da yerleşimin en yoğun olduğu bölgedir.
- D) Ren Ovası'nda kırsal nüfusun çok yüksek olması, Alsas'ı, Fransa'nın en yoğun nüfuslu bölgesi haline getirmiştir.
- E) Fransa'nın en yoğun nüfuslu bölgelerinden biri olan Alsas'ın, kırsal kesim nüfusu özellikle Ren Ovası'nda çok yüksektir.

35. **According to some historians, the destruction in about 1750 B.C. of the Assyrian merchant-colony at Kanes near Kayseri, probably marks the arrival of the Hittites in that area.**

- A) Bazı tarihçiler, M.Ö. 1750'lerde, Kayseri yakınında bulunan Kane'teki Asur ticaret kolonisinin ortadan kalkmasının, Hititlerin bölgeye yerleşimini açıkça gösterdiğini öne sürmektedir.
- B) Bazı tarihçilere göre, M.Ö. 1750 civarında, Kayseri yakınındaki Kane'te Asur ticaret kolonisinin yok edilmesi, muhtemelen, Hititlerin o bölgeye gelişmelerine işaret etmektedir.
- C) Bazı tarihçilere göre, Hititler M.Ö. 1750'lerde, Kayseri yakınındaki Kane'te bulunan Asur ticaret kolonisini yok ederek bölgeye yerleşmişlerdir.
- D) Bazı tarihçiler, Kayseri yakınındaki Kane'te bulunan Asur ticaret kolonisini M.Ö. 1750 civarında o bölgeye gelen Hititlerin yıkımını tahmin etmektedirler.
- E) Hititlerin Kayseri yakınındaki Kane'ye gelişleri, muhtemelen, bölgedeki Asur ticaret kolonisinin M.Ö. 1750 civarında yıkılmasına rastlamaktadır.

36. **In Egypt today, nearly all the Nile water is utilized through the building of huge dams and reservoirs and the establishment of intricate systems of irrigation.**

- A) Bugün Mısır'da büyük barajların ve göletlerin yapılması ve çok karmaşık sulama sistemlerinin kurulmasının amacı, Nil'in suyunun tamamından yararlanmaktır.
- B) Nil'in tüm suyundan yararlanmak için, bugün Mısırda çok büyük barajlar ve göletler yapılmakta ve karmaşık sulama sistemleri kurulmaktadır.
- C) Bugün Mısır, muazzam barajlar ve göletlerin aynen ve karmaşık sulama sistemleri oluşturularak Nil'in tüm suyundan yararlanmaktadır.
- D) Muazzam barajlar ve göletlerin aynen ve karmaşık sulama sistemleri kuran Mısır, bugün Nil'in suyundan en çok yararlanan ülkedir.
- E) Bugün Mısır'da muazzam barajların ve göletlerin yapılması ve karmaşık sulama sistemlerinin kurulmasıyla Nil'in neredeyse tüm suyundan yararlanılmaktadır.

37. **In some countries, where the terrain is not suitable for the use of conventional equipment, aircraft are used to spread fertilizers.**

- A) Gübrelemenin uçaklarla yapıldığı bazı ülkelerde, arazi geleneksel donanımdan yararlanmaya uygun değildir.
- B) Geleneksel donanımın kullanımı için arazinin elverişli olmadığı bazı ülkelerde, gübre atmak için uçaklar kullanılır.
- C) Bazı ülkelerde, arazi, gübrelemede geleneksel donanımdan yararlanmak için elverişli olmadığından, bu iş için uçaklar kullanılmaktadır.
- D) Bazı ülkeler, arazi koşulları elverişli olmayan bölgelerinde gübre atmak için geleneksel donanım yerine uçaklardan yararlanır.
- E) Arazinin geleneksel donanımın kullanılmasına elverişli olmaması, bazı ülkelerin gübre atmada uçaklardan yararlanmasını gerektirmiştir.

38. **Galileo laid the foundations of modern physics with his mathematical studies on motion and the strength of materials.**

- A) Galileo, hareketi ve maddelerin gücünü matematiksel olarak incelemesi ve böylece modern fiziğin ortaya çıkmasına katkıda bulunmuştur.
- B) Galileo, matematiksel çalışmalar yapmakla kalmamış, hareket ve maddelerin dayanıklılığı üzerinde modern fiziğin öncülük eden araştırmalar da gerçekleştirmiştir.
- C) Galileo, hareket ve maddelerin dayanıklılığına ilişkin matematiksel çalışmalarını modern fiziğin temellerini atmıştır.
- D) Modern fiziğin öncülerinden biri de hareket ve maddenin gücü üzerine matematiksel çalışmalar yapan Galileo'dur.
- E) Galileo, modern fiziğin temellerini oluşturduğu hareket ve maddelerin dayanıklılığıyla ilgili matematiksel araştırmalar yapmıştır.

39. **During the 4th century B.C., Aristotle studied almost every aspect of science and summed up each as best he could.**

- A) M.Ö. 4. yüzyılda, Aristoteles, bilimin hemen hemen her yönünü araştırmış ve her birini elinden geldiğince özetlemiştir.
- B) M.Ö.4. yüzyılda, Aristoteles, tüm bilimlerini araştırmış ve herbirini ayrı ayrı özetlemiştir.

- C) M.Ö. 4. yüzyılda her bir bilim ayrı ayrı inceleyen Aristoteles, elde ettiği sonuçları bir araya toplamıştır.
- D) Aristoteles'in M.Ö. 4. yüzyılda yaptığı bilimsel çalışmaları, tek bir eser halinde toplamıştır.
- E) Aristoteles'in M.Ö. 4. yüzyılda bir araya toplayabildiği bilimsel çalışmaları, aslında ayrı ayrı yapılmış araştırmalardır.

40. **The communists turned social democrats have triumphed in Poland's recent general election, but the populists and the extreme right have become a surprisingly large minority.**

- A) Sosyal demokratları geçmişi olan komünistlerin, Polonya'nın son genel seçiminde elde ettikleri zafer, halkçılar ve aşırı sağcıların ırtıcı büyüklükte bir azınlık olmasını engellemiştir.
- B) Polonya'da, sosyal demokratlara dönüşen komünistlerin son genel seçimde üstün bir zafer kazanmış olsalar da halkçılar ve aşırı sağcıların ırtıcı bir şekilde oldukça büyük bir azınlık olmaları turdular.
- C) Halkçılar ve aşırı sağcıların ırtıcı büyüklükte bir azınlık olmasını rağmen, sosyal demokratları benimsemiş olan komünistlerin Polonya'nın son genel seçimlerinde büyük başarı kazandılar.
- D) Sosyal demokratlara dönüşmüş komünistlerin, Polonya'nın son genel seçiminde zafer kazandılar, ancak halkçılar ve aşırı sağcıların ırtıcı şekilde büyük bir azınlık haline geldiler.
- E) Polonya'nın son genel seçimi sosyal demokratları benimseyen komünistlerin zaferinin yanı sıra, halkçıların ve aşırı sağcıların büyük bir azınlık olmalarıyla sonuçlandı.

41. **Charles de Gaulle once said of France, "How can you govern a country which has 246 varieties of cheese?"**

- A) Bir tarihte Charles de Gaulle, Fransa hakkında "246 çe it peyniri olan bir ülkeyi nasıl yönetebilirsiniz?" demi ti.
- B) Charles de Gaulle'ün Fransa için söyledi i bir söz öyledir: "246 çe it peynir üreten bir ülkeyi insan nasıl yönetir?"
- C) Charles de Gaulle Fransa'yla ilgili görüşünü u sözle özetlemi tir: "246 çe it peyniri olan bir ülkeyi yönetmeniz nasıl mümkün olabilir?"
- D) Charles de Gaulle, bir zamanlar, Fransa için "246 tür peynir çe idi üreten bir ülke nasıl yönetilir?" demi ti.
- E) Geçmişte Fransa için, "246 çe it peynir üreten bir ülkeyi nasıl yönetebilirsiniz?" diyen ki i Charles de Gaulle'dür.

42. **Whenever governments use globalization to deny responsibility, democracy suffers another blow and prospects for growth in the developing countries are set back a little further.**

- A) Hükümetler sorumluluklarından kaçmak için küreselle meyi bahane ederlerse gelişmekte olan ülkelerdeki demokrasi yeni bir darbe alır ve büyüme ümitleri çok daha derinlere gömülür.
- B) Ne zaman ki hükümetler sorumluluktan kaçınmak için küreselle meyi kullanır, demokrasi bir darbe daha alır ve kalkınmakta olan ülkelerdeki büyüme ümitleri biraz daha geriye atılır.
- C) Sorumluluktan kaçınmak isteyen hükümetlerin küreselle meyi bahane etmeleri, kalkınmakta olan ülkelerin demokrasisine darbe vurmakla kalmaz, büyüme ümitlerini de yok eder.
- D) Sorumluluktan kaçmak için küreselle meyi sınan hükümetler, demokrasiye darbe vurduklarını ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerin ümitlerini bo a çıkardıklarını bilmelidirler.
- E) Sorumluluktan kaçmak için küreselle meyi kullanan hükümetler, demokrasiye darbe vurmakta ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerdeki büyüme ümitlerini ortadan kaldırmaktadırlar.

43.-52. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

43. **Ülkemizde parlamento tarafından onaylanmış olan herhangi bir uluslararası antlaşma, yasa statüsü kazanır.**

- A) An international treaty is legally binding in a country only after it has received parliamentary recognition.
- B) In this country, if an international treaty is recognized by Parliament, it is legally binding.
- C) An international treaty is only legal in our country after it has been discussed by Parliament.
- D) No international treaty has a legal status in any country until Parliament has approved it.
- E) In our country, any international treaty that is approved by Parliament, acquires the status of a law.

44. **Reklamcılar, müziği, sözcüklerle etkili bir şekilde ifade edilemeyecek anlamları iletmek için kullanır.**

- A) Advertisers use music to great effect to express what words cannot say in a convincing manner.
- B) Advertisers make use of music to communicate meanings that words cannot effectively and concisely express.
- C) Since music can express concisely what words cannot express, advertisers make much use of it.
- D) Advertisers use music to communicate meanings that cannot be effectively put into words.
- E) As music can suggest certain meanings more effectively than words, much use is made of it by advertisers.

45. **Bu rapor, tıbbi bakım eksikli i sonucunda, geli mekte olan ülkelerde birçok çocu un bir ya ına bile gelmeden öldü ü gerçe ini vurguluyor.**

- A) It is stressed in this report that the death of so many children before the age of one in the developing countries could be prevented by better health services.
- B) According to this report it is definite that many children in the developing countries die before they reach the age of one year as health facilities are so inadequate.
- C) This report emphasizes the fact that as a result of inadequate medical care, many children in developing countries die before they reach even one year old.
- D) According to this very emphatic report, children under one year old in the developing countries die because of the lack of medical care.
- E) As this report underlines, it is the lack of medical care that is responsible for so many deaths among children who haven't even reached their first birthday in the developing countries.

46. **New Deal sözüyle 1929'un sonunda patlak veren büyük ekonomik bunalımı a mak için 1933'te Amerika Birle ik Devletleri'nde Ba kan Roosevelt'in aldı ı önlemler ifade edilmektedir.**

- A) In order to deal with the great economic crisis that had broken out in the United States of America at the end of 1929, President Roosevelt implemented the measures known as the New Deal in 1933.
- B) In 1929 and again in 1933, President Roosevelt introduced the New Deal, a series of measures designed to put an end to the great economic crisis which had broken out in the United States of America.
- C) The measures known as the New Deal were designed by President Roosevelt in 1933 to put an end to the great economic crisis that broke out in the United States of America at the end of 1929.
- D) By the term New Deal is meant the measures taken by President Roosevelt in the United States of America in 1933 to overcome the great economic crisis which broke out at the end of 1929.

E) The measures known by the term New Deal, implemented by President Roosevelt in the United States of America in 1933, succeeded in overcoming the great economic crisis that broke out in 1929.

47. **Pek çok iktisatçı, sanayile me sürecinde olan ülkelerde kapitalizm geli tikçe, küçük i letmelerin zamanla yok olaca ını iddia etmektedir.**

- A) Many economists claim that, as capitalism develops in the countries that are in the process of industrialization, small businesses will eventually disappear.
- B) In the opinion of many of these economists, small businesses will eventually disappear in those countries presently undergoing industrialization and turning to a capitalist system.
- C) Many economists presume that, with the development of capitalism in the countries now undergoing industrialization, small businesses are already disappearing.
- D) The process of industrialization in these countries, together with developing capitalism, will inevitably, according to most economists, lead to the closing down of small businesses.
- E) With the spread of industrialization and the growth of capitalism in these countries, many economists feel sure that the small businesses will eventually close down.

48. **Verilerin irdelenmesi, olayları, seçilmi olan bir hedefe do ru yönlendirmede ilk adımdır.**

- A) The first step in directing events towards a specified goal is to rearrange the data.
- B) Analysis of data is the first step in directing events towards a chosen goal.
- C) So as to direct events towards a chosen goal, one must first analyze the data.
- D) The analysis of data is only the first stage in the directing of events towards a set goal.
- E) Data analysis constitutes the first stage in directing events towards a new goal.

49. **Ba langıçta, "proletarya" terimi, eski Roma'nın yoksul i ç i sınıflarına atıfta bulunmak için kullanılıyordu.**

- A) The poor working classes of ancient Rome were known as the "proletariat" and that is the origin of the term.
- B) To start with, "proletariat" was the term used to describe the poor workers of ancient Rome.
- C) The term "proletariat" was originally used to refer to the poor labouring classes of ancient Rome.
- D) The term "proletariat" dates back to ancient Roman times when it was used to denote the poor working classes.
- E) The poor labouring classes of ancient Rome were referred to as the "proletariat" and that is the origin of the word.

50. **Bir çocuk, do du u zaman annesiyle babası evliyse "me ru"dur.**

- A) The parents married when the child was born, making it "legitimate".
- B) A child is said to be "legitimate" if its parents are married before it is born.
- C) A "legitimate" child is one whose parents are married at the time of its birth.
- D) The child is "legitimate" as, when it was born, the parents were married.
- E) A child is "legitimate" if its parents are married when it is born.

51. **II. Dünya Sava r'ndan önce Winston Churchill liderlik için birinci aday olarak görünmüyordu.**

- A) Winston Churchill's remarkable leadership qualities only emerged during World War II.
- B) Before World War II, Winston Churchill didn't strike one as having any remarkable leadership qualities.
- C) Winston Churchill hardly appeared to be a prime candidate for leadership before World War II.
- D) Until World War II, the extensive leadership qualities of Winston Churchill were not at all apparent.
- E) Prior to World War II, Winston Churchill's excellent leadership qualities were not acknowledged.

52. **Evrenin geni lemesi, tüm galaksilerin birbirinden hızla uzakla tı ı anlamına gelmektedir.**

- A) As the universe expands, all the galaxies are inevitably fast receding from each other.
- B) The expansion of the universe implies that all the galaxies have rapidly been receding from each other.
- C) The expansion of the universe entails the rapid movement of the galaxies away from each other.
- D) As the galaxies move farther apart, there is a corresponding expansion of the universe.
- E) The expansion of the universe and the drifting apart of the galaxies are inextricably related.

53. - 58. sorularda, parçada bo bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz.

53. **There are some people who are worried that one day man will regret that he ever made robots. ----- They also promise that within the next few decades we will be freed from all manner of boring jobs for the robots will do them for us.**

- A) A robot is any machine that can make decisions independent of human control
- B) The UN Economic Commission for Europe predicts that there will shortly be as many as 290,000 robots in homes around the world
- C) Robots are going to be particularly necessary in Japan as the number of elderly citizens there is expected to increase rapidly
- D) The scientists, however, say they can guarantee they will be able to control their mechanical creations
- E) Meanwhile, the technology behind industrial robots is improving rapidly

54. **Autonomous underwater vehicles are small, pilotless submarines that can be equipped with sensors of various kinds and programmed to carry out observations within the ocean. ----- For example, the current quest to identify deep-sea hydrothermal vents within the Arctic Ocean cannot be carried out by a piloted deep-sea vehicle because of the dangers involved.**
- A) In some instances, they provide the only reasonable means to obtain the desired information
  - B) They are being used everywhere to carry out work that is dull or dirty
  - C) It is not at all easy to manoeuvre heavy equipment towed from a ship at the end of a lengthy cable
  - D) More traditional oceanographic tools have also certain advantages
  - E) One such will prospect for hydrothermal sites by crisscrossing the ocean above them
55. **The new company manager has introduced a number of revolutionary changes, and he underlines the difference between what used to be and what is, now. ----- "Now we ask what is required to capture an opportunity and then either try to get those skills by alliances or develop them internally to fit."**
- A) "Ambitious younger managers can always be counted on to offer useful suggestions," he says
  - B) "A new openness towards external partners should result in valuable deals," he says
  - C) "Divisional managers must think in terms of the group as a whole," he says
  - D) "We shall have to introduce a great many cuts in order to reduce overheads," he says
  - E) "We used to start by identifying our core competences and then looking for market opportunities," he says
56. **Proposals to ban the pesticide DDT by 2007 have been dropped as it seemed likely that this would have an adverse effect on efforts to fight malaria. ----- Before that can happen, however, the poor countries must be helped to find and adopt suitable alternatives. Otherwise, the spread of malaria will continue uncontrolled.**
- A) In some quarters, it is believed that DDT is actually not as harmful as it was once believed
  - B) It is still agreed, however, that DDT must, eventually, be banned
  - C) The various countries negotiating to limit persistent organic pollutants were all agreed on this
  - D) Obviously, there are many safer insecticides
  - E) The draining of mosquito breeding areas has also been effective in the control of malaria
57. **Non-lethal weapons could offer the prospect of a less violent world where lethal force is only a last resort. But not everyone welcomes them. ----- But the strongest objections come from civil rights protesters.**
- A) Non-lethal weapons are typically given names that make them sound acceptable
  - B) Language is sometimes designed to mislead, as is the case with "rubber-coated bullets" which are steel bullets, the size of a marble, with a very thin rubber coat
  - C) The term "non-lethal" is not strictly accurate as any weapon can kill
  - D) Thus demonstrations can be swiftly broken up and the voice of dissent silenced
  - E) One group to protest is the military forces themselves who are not keen to exchange familiar weapons for untried technology
58. **To open a newspaper today is to be confronted by an avalanche of ever-worsening crises. ----- In fact, the list is endless.**
- A) Unfortunately, the larger institutions that cannot easily be called to account, are taking precedence over their smaller, more ecological-based competitors
  - B) The task of overcoming them seems so utterly overwhelming that most of us simply try to ignore them
  - C) At the heart of our problems is an economic system that alienates people from nature
  - D) These range from global warming to the extinction of a whole species, and from the destruction of cultures to rising job insecurity
  - E) The need to provide our children with a sense of security and identity is therefore gaining importance

59. - 64. sorularda, anlam bakımından hangi cümlelerin parçaya uymadığını bulunuz.

59. (I) The book furnishes us with some really fascinating information about hummingbirds. (II) For instance, they can hover for as long as 50 minutes at a time. (III) Their lovely colouring is even then apparent. (IV) They don't simply use their wings in order to do this, but also their tails which they spread like a fan to give extra lift. (V) Hovering allows access to nectar but requires so much nectar that they have to consume one and a half times their body weight in nectar every day.

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

60. (I) The majority of existing robots do not look even remotely human. (II) Industrial robots are now in demand. (III) At least 750,000 robots work in global industry, according to the World Robotics 2001 survey. (IV) Japan is in the lead, producing twice as many industrial robots as the rest of the world combined. (V) Next comes the European Union, where Germany is the leader.

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

61. (I) Forests come under increasing pressure as the population increases as so many people use firewood for cooking. (II) On the average, one person burns about a metric ton of firewood a year. (III) Another result of deforestation is accelerated soil erosion. (IV) Because of this fuel need, forests surrounding communities have been slowly cut down. (V) As nearby trees are used up for firewood, people travel farther to obtain wood and the size of the deforested area expands.

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

62. (I) In Egypt, with its proximity to the elephants of the Sudan, the craft of ivory carving was carried to a high state of perfection in late predynastic times. (II) Remarkably realistic figures of lions and baboons still survive from this period. (III) Even more remarkable are the statuettes of the 4th-dynasty. (IV) Even quite a small collection of ivory figures can be quite valuable. (V) At a later date the use of ivory continued in a rather different form; to provide inlaid ornamentation for furniture.

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

63. (I) All the main problems today are interconnected. (II) These include, among other things, poverty, environmental devastation, the arms race and disease. (III) The reversal of one will nourish the reversal of the others. (IV) Indeed, poverty is only one of the reasons for these environmental problems. (V) Conversely, if there is an improvement in one, this will be reflected in the others.

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

64. (I) The big divide among economists is no longer over whether there will be a recession in America. (II) A steeper drop in demand will now make overcapacity worse. (III) The debate is now over how deep it will be. (IV) Optimists say there will be a swift recovery. (V) If this does happen, it will be due to lower interest rate and a looser fiscal policy.

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

65.-70. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmi olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

65. You arrive at the airport a few minutes before your plane is due to leave, feeling worried and upset. However, just as you enter the building you hear an announcement that your flight has been delayed by half an hour. You feel greatly relieved and say to yourself:

- A) Thank God for that! Now I can relax and recover.  
B) That's not unusual! Actually, I had a feeling there was going to be a delay.  
C) What a nuisance! Now I've got to wait for half an hour!  
D) This is dreadful! I seem to be spending the whole day either rushing somewhere or waiting.  
E) Not again! This really is too much! I can't stand another delay.

66. **There is a border dispute concerning the river rights running between two countries. One of the diplomats concerned in the negotiations feels that the simplest and best solution would be to make the river neutral territory to be reserved for wild life. So his final proposal is:**
- A) Environmentally, the river is of vital importance; so, in these negotiations, we must take this into consideration.
  - B) Whatever happens, both countries must be willing to protect the wild life in the river.
  - C) Once the rights of each country have been settled, we can focus on the question of wild life.
  - D) Since the river is neutral territory reserved for wild life, there is no point in prolonging the debate.
  - E) Let both sides withdraw their claims on the river and turn it into a wild life sanctuary.
67. **You are a journalist at a press conference held by the minister of finance who is talking about the new measures aimed at bringing down the rate of inflation. You feel he has avoided the problem of how public spending will be reduced. So, to make him give more details you ask:**
- A) How long do you think it will be before the benefits of these cuts in public spending will show?
  - B) Is it true that the expected cuts in public expenditure will really be so sizeable?
  - C) Can you clarify the means by which you hope to make cuts in public expenditure?
  - D) Can you elaborate a little more on why these cuts have to be introduced?
  - E) Can you explain why these measures have not been considered previously?
68. **You are planning a day trip to Ephesus, and want a friend who is not interested in visiting ancient ruins, to make one of the party. You feel these particular ruins would really impress him if he came. So, to press him to come, you say:**
- A) The ruins at Ephesus are no ordinary ruins. Even you'll be struck by them. So please join us.
  - B) If you can't find anything better to do, then come along with us.
  - C) It is sure to be crowded so you won't see much of the ruins.
  - D) I realize you know all there is to know about Ephesus, but I'm sure you'll enjoy this trip greatly.
  - E) Surely, with every trip to Ephesus, one is bound to discover something new, so do join us.
69. **As the manager of the sales department you have noticed that the new sales assistant recently recruited seems to be ill at ease and finding it hard to adapt himself to the working routine of the department. In fact, you have a high opinion of him but realize he needs some encouragement. So you call him in and say:**
- A) Let me remind you, right away, that one needs to get on well with one's colleagues.
  - B) When I hired you, I thought you were going to be good. What is the matter with you?
  - C) I hired you with great expectations, but so far have disappointed me.
  - D) Are you finding it difficult to settle in? Then you'd better try a bit harder!
  - E) You've got plenty of talent, more than a lot of people here. Let it show; and you'll do fine.
70. **You are a great music-lover and have attended live performances of a great many world-famous violinists. You came to this particular concert with great hopes for the performance of this world-famous violinist. However, at the end of the concert you felt the performance fell short of your expectations. Next day in the office when your colleagues ask about the violinist's performance, you reply:**
- A) I have made a point of attending great violin concerts on every possible occasion, and this has been the most exceptional.
  - B) Of all the top quality concerts I have attended so far, this one was the only one to be somewhat disappointing.
  - C) As you know I'm always going to concerts, and this one particularly impressed me.
  - D) Recently I've got into the habit of going to concerts; at last night's concert there was a famous violinist.
  - E) As I've told you before, concerts with a lot of violin music don't appeal to me.

71.-76. sorularda, kar ılıklı konu manın bo bırakılan kısmında söylenmi olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

71. Molly :
- The farmers along the Eastern Black Sea coast are complaining that growing tea is no longer economic. . .
- Ralph :
- What do they mean by that?
- Molly :
- -----
- Ralph :
- These days just about everyone is in the same boat.
- A) Of course, a dry season always affects them badly.
- B) They mean they are working hard but not making any profit.
- C) I suppose they are really complaining about the prices of fertilizers and insecticides.
- D) In the shops, though, tea is really quite expensive.
- E) They haven't had a really good crop for several years now.

72. Matthew :
- Well, what did you think of the last candidate?
- Richard :
- He's easily the best of the ones we've interviewed.
- Matthew :
- Richard :
- Yes, he does. And after all, that's very high on our list of requirements.
- A) Right. And he really does have a good command of spoken English.
- B) Do you think so? I'm not quite sure myself.
- C) Undoubtedly. But I had hoped we'd find someone more experienced in field work.
- D) And how bad most of them were!
- E) Let's give him a try then. We really need someone urgently.

73. Barry :
- Have you ever heard of the Bridge to Asia organization?
- Cliff :
- -----
- Barry:
- It's asking here for people to help developing countries in Asia by donating back issues of serious journals to help fill the empty library shelves there.
- Cliff :
- What an excellent idea! I hope they get a good response.
- A) It's run by a group of rather peculiar people. Avoid it!
- B) Yes. It was closed down two weeks ago, and for a very good reason.
- C) Can't say that I have. What does it do?
- D) Yes, I have. And I do not want to hear any more about it.
- E) The information they give there is not very reliable. Don't take it seriously.

74. Mrs Turner :
- How did the meeting go?
- Mr Turner :
- -----
- Mrs Turner :
- And is that due to your clever advertising techniques?
- Mr Turner :
- I suppose it is. To some extent anyway.
- A) Everyone's rather concerned because we're facing more competition than formerly.
- B) Well enough. Actually, there wasn't much to discuss and the chairman wanted to keep it short.
- C) It was a waste of time, as usual. There wasn't even anything of importance on the agenda.
- D) Fine. Four out of the five new products on the market are really selling well.
- E) Remarkably well. It was as if everyone had decided to be as agreeable as possible!

75. Kevin :  
 - Why does England import so many milk products? I'm sure she could be self-supporting.  
 Jenny :  
 - -----  
 Kevin :  
 - Oh. It's a question of you buy from me and I'll buy from you..  
 Jenny :  
 - Exactly. Agriculture is the world's largest industry and has to conform with the general industrial plan considered desirable.  
 A) Being self-supporting isn't necessarily an advantage.  
 B) Do you honestly think so? I doubt it.  
 C) She could I suppose. But people like variety and so foreign cheeses, for instance, are very popular.  
 D) Of course she could. But actually it might be cheaper to import.  
 E) Yes, she could. But it's a question of finding markets for her manufactured goods.

76. Mark :  
 - I see the servicemen who were ordered to stand on the decks of their frigates during hydrogen-bomb tests in the Pacific some 10 years ago, are going to court about it.  
 Jason :  
 - -----  
 Mark :  
 - That their life expectancy has been reduced and that there is an unusually high rate of genetic disorders among their children.  
 Jason :  
 - Well, if it is true, I certainly hope they win the case.  
 A) That's interesting. What do they claim?  
 B) I can't remember the incident at all.  
 C) People are always looking for easy ways to get money.  
 D) Well, I suppose they may have a case.  
 E) It won't be easy to prove, that's for sure.

77. - 82. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

77. I suppose most youngsters look forward eagerly to the time when they will be financially independent of their parents.  
 A) The dream of most youngsters is surely to have lots of money of their own to spend as they want.  
 B) Presumably, most youngsters long to have their own money instead of relying on their parents for it.  
 C) Obviously, youngsters can't be independent of their parents while they have to ask for money from them.  
 D) Naturally, most young people can't wait to start earning their own money and so be independent of their parents.  
 E) I assume that most young people are financially dependent on their parents but wish not to be.
78. The normal school obviously doesn't have the resources necessary to cope with badly handicapped children.  
 A) When children are seriously handicapped, the ordinary school has to find ways of answering their needs.  
 B) The needs of such handicapped children are beyond the range of any ordinary school programme.  
 C) Seriously handicapped children cannot fit into the routine of ordinary school life.  
 D) In an ordinary school, the needs of seriously handicapped children tend to get forgotten.  
 E) When it's a case of seriously handicapped children, the average school simply cannot meet their needs.
79. The report did not get a favourable reception largely because it called for massive increases in defence spending.  
 A) The unfavourable report on defence spending showed convincingly that vast sums of money had been wasted.  
 B) The report failed to please for the obvious reason that it recommended an increase in expenditure for defence purposes.  
 C) The extra expenditure for defence purposes is what made the report so unpopular in many quarters.  
 D) The main reason why the report met with so little approval was on account of the vast increases in expenditure it demanded for defence purposes.  
 E) The report was quite unacceptable on account of the fact that the recommended increases in defence spending were quite unrealistic.

**80. More market research on the likelihood of the success of such an item is definitely called for, before we invest more time, money or effort in it.**

- A) Once market research findings suggest it is likely that this article will sell well, we will definitely start to invest more time, money and effort in it.
- B) A great deal of time, money and effort has already been invested in this particular item, but market research findings are not very positive as to the likelihood of its success.
- C) We really must not invest more time, money or effort in this particular item until market research provides us with more grounds for believing that it will sell.
- D) Unless market research comes up with some really good proof that such an article will market well, we must stop investing so much time, money and energy in it.
- E) We cannot go on investing time, money and energy in a product of this nature while market research findings regarding its selling potentiality are so dubious.

**81. Her lectures are both amusing and full of interest, and consequently, it's hardly surprising that she is so popular.**

- A) Her popularity is the result of her style of lecturing which really is fascinating.
- B) She lectures in such an amusing manner that everyone enjoys her lectures.
- C) She is a most entertaining speaker, and so naturally she is in great demand.
- D) The fact that her lectures are so full of humour is clearly the reason for her popularity.
- E) Her sense of humour and her insight are what have made her so much in demand as a lecturer.

**82. I'm not sure, but I have a nasty feeling he didn't do at all well at the interview.**

- A) Actually, in my opinion, he may have done a lot better at the interview than he fears.
- B) I hope I'm wrong but from what I can gather he made a real mess of the interview.
- C) It's not definite yet, but I suspect he didn't perform as well as he claims at the interview.
- D) I could be wrong but I'm afraid his performance at the interview was rather poor.
- E) It's not very nice of me, and I may be mistaken, but I don't think he was any good at the interview.

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

Does advertising encourage waste by persuading consumers to buy goods that they do not need? In reply to this, it has been pointed out that all the consumer really needs, is a bare minimum of clothing, food and shelter, and that one of the distinguishing marks of any civilized community is that it lives well above the minimum subsistence level. Most advertising is designed to influence the consumer's spending power. In western countries, advertising has played a great part in bringing laboursaving equipment, and so a degree of leisure, and even luxury, to millions. Advertising that encourages the public to want more is also claimed to act as an incentive making people want to earn more in order to buy the goods advertised, and therefore making them work harder. For this reason advertising has been defended as having an essential part to play in the move towards higher standards of living. The defenders of advertising also point out that it is not solely concerned with encouraging the public to spend. Banks, insurance companies and building societies are amongst the commercial advertisers who encourage saving.

83. The basic aim of this passage is to -----.
- A) emphasize the vital importance of advertising for banks and insurance companies
  - B) initiate a controversy as regards the advantages and disadvantages of advertising
  - C) enlighten the public as to the misleading aspects of advertising
  - D) draw attention to the large amounts of money wasted as a result of advertisements
  - E) present a positive attitude towards advertising and its benefits

84. According to the passage, one of the ultimate benefits of advertising is to -----.
- A) make working life more competitive and sociable
  - B) encourage people to attain a higher and better standard of living
  - C) help banks and insurance companies to extend their activities to all sections of society
  - D) make the public better informed about how to manage their savings
  - E) advise working people on how to avoid excessive spending on luxury goods
85. One of the points made in the passage is that -----.
- A) advertising does not always aim at making people spend
  - B) advertising is most effectively practised in western countries
  - C) luxury goods are more extensively advertised than other goods
  - D) the consumer can easily be deceived by the clever advertising of very ordinary goods
  - E) those who attack advertising are the very people most affected by advertising

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

Though Italy's national boundaries have altered relatively little since unification in the 1860s, national identity is qualified by sharp internal differentiation. Economic and occupational structures, standards of living, political loyalties, cultural traditions and even language vary substantially between parts of the country. Only since the 1970s has there existed a comprehensive system of regional government with financial and legislative authority. However, the division of powers between central and regional governments is imprecise, and in practice the latter depend on substantial resources from the former. In the absence of clear and effective rules, relations between the regions and the central government are determined by a process of political bargaining. In this process, political alliances and personal linkages play a vital role. In this respect, the Italian system may be defined as a kind of federalism.

86. It is clear from the passage that in Italy, during the past 25 years or so, regional government -----.
- A) has slowly become more powerful while central government has grown less
  - B) has enjoyed considerable power though this is not very specific in nature
  - C) has frequently been on bad terms with central government
  - D) has become financially independent of central government
  - E) has resisted all efforts on the part of the central government to bring uniformity to the country

87. The passage puts considerable emphasis on the fact that -----.

- A) there is a great deal of variety, in virtually every respect, among the regions of Italy
- B) the vast regional differences in Italy threaten the political unity of the country
- C) the traditional cultural, economic and linguistic differences in Italy have now almost disappeared
- D) federalism is a system of government that is unsuitable to Italy
- E) the central government exercises excessive authority on the affairs of local administrations

88. It is clear from the passage that local administrations in Italy today -.

- A) are hardly at all concerned about the preservation of national unity
- B) are trying hard to get rid of the local differences of the country
- C) are, to a large extent, dependent upon the central government for financial and other support
- D) are far stronger and better organized than they were in the 1860s
- E) change whenever there is a change in the central government

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

Sir Philip Sidney was a 16th-century English poet and critic. His *Defence of Poesy* is the only major work of literary criticism in sixteenth-century England, a period during which Italy and France produced large numbers of critical treatises, heavily influenced by Aristotle's *Poetics*. By contrast, Sidney's text is highly eclectic, drawing together aesthetic principles from several traditions and emphasizing especially those principles that are of primary importance to the Elizabethans: ideal imitation, moral teaching and decorum. Looking back to Aristotle, Sidney defines poetry as an imitation of nature, but links that imitation to his view of the poet as maker. The poet imitates not the real nature we see but rather he imitates an ideal nature. Sidney also makes large claims for the didactic role of poetry, following Horace's idea that poetry teaches by delighting.

89. According to the passage, Sidney believed that -----.

- A) poetry's chief function was to give pleasure rather than to convey a moral message
- B) Horace was the most didactic of the classical poets
- C) Aristotle's *Poetics* had been unfairly neglected up to the Renaissance
- D) poetry combines moral instruction with pleasure
- E) literary criticism in 16th-century England was far more advanced than it was in Italy and France

90. It is pointed out in the passage that Sidney's *Defence of Poesy* -----.

- A) is still the most highly-regarded work of criticism in English literature
- B) is essentially a mere imitation of Aristotle's *Poetics*
- C) enjoyed much popularity in 16th-century Italy and France
- D) was entirely original since it drew on no other critical source or literary tradition
- E) is the single important work of English criticism in its time

91. As we understand from the passage, in Sidney's view, the poet -----.

- A) should make Horace his guide and instructor
- B) must make pleasure the sole purpose of his poetry
- C) should be fully familiar with the principles of Aristotle's *Poetics*
- D) presents not an actual but a perfected view of nature
- E) must first be instructed in aesthetic principles

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

Although the idea of the skyscraper is modern, the inclination to build upward is not. The Great Pyramids, with their broad bases, reached heights unapproached for the next four millennia. But even the great Gothic cathedrals, crafted of bulky stone into an aesthetic of lightness and slenderness are dwarfed by the steel and reinforced concrete structures of the 20th century. It was modern building materials that made the true skyscraper structurally possible, but it was the mechanical device of the elevator that made the skyscraper truly practical. Ironically, it is also the elevator that has had so much to do with limiting the height of most tall buildings to about 70 or 80 stories. Above that, elevator shafts occupy more than 25 percent of the volume of a tall building, and so the economics of renting out space argues against investing in greater height.

92. It is clear from the passage that the Great Pyramids -----.

- A) are at least as spacious as the average modern skyscraper
- B) inspired the building of the great Gothic cathedrals
- C) were as tall as they were wide
- D) were designed on similar principles to the modern skyscraper
- E) had no rival, as regards height, for four thousand years

93. We understand from the passage that the construction of skyscrapers only became structurally feasible -----.

- A) after such new building materials as reinforced concrete came into use
- B) once the technique of broad foundations had been perfected
- C) after people had realized how much space could be gained by them
- D) for heights of 70 or 80 floors
- E) if aesthetic considerations were disregarded

94. It is explained in the passage that skyscrapers of above 70 or 80 floors are generally uneconomic -----.

- A) as the price of installing fast elevators is excessive
- B) as elevator shafts have then to occupy too large a proportion of the volume of the building
- C) since the majority of people feel insecure above that height
- D) though in appearance they are most attractive
- E) even though the lower floors no longer need to be built on broad bases

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

Land cleared of trees is exposed to erosion, which can be severe in deforested areas having slopes greater than 15 to 17 percent. If land is not disturbed any further and new growth becomes established, erosion may gradually subside. If, however, vegetation on the cutover land is continually removed by man or livestock, erosion will intensify, and environmental problems can be severe. When a forest is removed from a slope, the rate of water runoff is increased two to tenfold or more, depending on the degree of clearing, slope, and rainfall. All too often this leads to flooding of agricultural land in the lowlands. In Pakistan, for example, almost 2 million hectares of standing crops on the lowlands were destroyed by floodwater in 1973, and about 10,000 villages were wiped out. Since valuable soil is lost in floods, the quantity of the arable lands decreases. Alluvial silt deposited elsewhere is rarely usable enough to compensate for such losses.

95. It is pointed out in the passage that deforestation -----.

- A) and erosion are only very loosely connected
- B) is a matter that man can do nothing about
- C) is particularly serious when it occurs on a slope
- D) will stop once man has realized how serious its effects can be
- E) has been practised more in Pakistan than elsewhere

96. We understand from the passage that once a forest has been removed from a slope, the rate of water runoff -----.

- A) may be in itself enough to prevent the establishment of new growth there
- B) will increase irrespective of the amount of rainfall
- C) will steadily increase even after new vegetation starts to establish
- D) will depend almost wholly on the gradient of the slope
- E) will increase and this is likely to cause flooding

97. According to the passage, flooding-----.

- A) occurs in Pakistan regularly every year
- B) results in silt deposits which compensate for earth losses elsewhere
- C) is only a temporary disaster
- D) leads to a reduction in the amount of land that can be farmed
- E) is a natural disaster that until recently has been largely overlooked

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

Trade unions, that is, workers' unions, are usually concerned to some extent with mutual benefit activities as well as with collective bargaining and the endeavour to establish standard rates and conditions. The mutual benefit activities have been greatest among the skilled manual workers, whose craft unions have in most cases maintained high rates of contributions and benefits, covering not only dispute benefit but also unemployment, sickness, funeral and often superannuation benefits. The less-skilled workers have not been able to afford the high contributions necessary for such benefits - particularly superannuation - and have usually provided few mutual benefits (except funeral benefit and of course dispute benefit), though some have provided optional benefits in return for higher contributions. In addition to providing cash benefits, most trade unions provide free legal assistance to their members in cases arising out of their employment, and fight important cases affecting their several trades in the courts of law.

98. We clearly understand from the passage that one of the main aims of trade unions -----.

- A) has always been to oppose management
- B) is to ensure that skilled and unskilled manual workers enjoy the same benefits
- C) is to keep rates of pay and working conditions equitable
- D) is no longer to fight for full employment
- E) is to keep contribution rates to a minimum

99. We understand from the passage that skilled / manual workers enjoy more benefits than unskilled ones -----.

- A) though their contribution rates are about the same
- B) because they can afford higher contributions
- C) since there are so many more of them
- D) but they have not won as many law suits
- E) which gives rise to the bad relations that exist between the two groups

100. As it is pointed out in the passage, most trade union members are entitled to -----.

- A) free legal assistance in law cases in any way pertaining to their work
- B) equal superannuation benefits regardless of their contribution rates
- C) take part in collective bargaining activities
- D) dispute benefit but not funeral benefit
- E) invest in state insurance schemes and usually do so

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