

01.-18. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen kelime veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The Abel Prize in mathematics is intended to finally ---- the gap left by Alfred Nobel, who chose to ignore mathematics when he established the Nobel prizes.

- A) fill                      B) link                      C) avoid  
D) refuse                      E) exceed

2. Reef scientists have compiled, what could be the most compelling ---- yet, that farming is harming the Great Barrier Reef.

- A) circumstance      B) proposal      C) evidence  
D) discussion      E) controversy

3. In many parts of the world mains electricity is still ---- or even nonexistent.

- A) convenient      B) aggressive      C) deliberate  
D) unreliable      E) impressive

4. During the 1960s the agronomist and food technologist Norman Borlaug launched what was called "the Green Revolution", which ---- reduced hunger in underdeveloped countries, by creating high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice.

- A) diversely      B) plausibly      C) currently  
D) adversely      E) greatly

5. ---- by data from the Galileo mission to Jupiter, scientists think a 40,000 km-thick molten layer of metallic hydrogen lurks below Jupiter's clouds.

- A) Got over      B) Carried away  
C) Put off      D) Played out  
E) Backed up

6. When World War I began, one military item that no nation ---- in large numbers was the helmet.

- A) took over      B) had on hand  
C) made up      D) kept on  
E) put up with

7. Waste heat can be turned ---- electricity using a type of solar cell powered ---- heat rather than light.

- A) from / with      B) on / to      C) by / from  
D) into / by      E) off / through

8. The first European mission to another planet is ---- its way, ---- the delight and relief of all involved.

- A) about / by      B) off / for      C) in / over  
D) through / with      E) on / to

9. Recent claims that the African elephant is actually two species ----, but the debate still ----.

- A) were contradicted / was continuing  
B) have been contradicted / continues  
C) would have been contradicted / is continuing  
D) will be contradicted / will be continuing  
E) are being contradicted / has continued

10. The first of the great steel arch bridges ---- by James Eads ---- the Mississippi at St Louis.

- A) designed / to be spanning  
B) had been designed / spanning  
C) has been designed / having spanned  
D) was designed / to span  
E) was being designed / to have spanned

11. Precast construction, in which parts of the building ---- on the ground, then lifted into place, ---- less expensive than cast-in-place methods.

- A) will be finished / would be  
B) were finished / would be  
C) are being finished / will be  
D) used to be finished / had been  
E) are finished / is

12. The mummified remains of Oetzi the Iceman seem to suggest that this famous Stone Age man ---- from an attacker before ---- to death.

- A) had fled / to bleed  
B) may have fled / bleeding  
C) fled / having bled  
D) was fleeing / having had to bleed  
E) has fled / to be bleeding

13. ---- I investigated and studied my scientist colleague's account of an environmental experiment, ---- thoroughly convinced I have become that it has no value whatsoever.

- A) So far as / most  
 B) The more / the more  
 C) Just as / more  
 D) Neither / nor  
 E) So long as / ever

14. Physicists certainly know ---- about the universe now ---- ever before.

- A) so much / that      B) enough / just as  
 C) both / and          D) more / than  
 E) as well / as

15. For a domestic staircase, an additional form of support, ---- a "carriage", that is a beam under the centre of the stairs, is not usually necessary.

- A) in case of      B) so that      C) such as  
 D) according to      E) either

16. Coral reefs are home to ---- of the most beautiful and unusual forms of marine life, ---- of which are found in only 18 places in the world.

- A) few / much      B) many / none  
 C) much / few      D) a lot / any  
 E) some / many

17. ---- the span of a suspension bridge increases, the structure develops a "gravity" stiffness due to its own weight.

- A) As      B) However      C) Whereas  
 D) While      E) In case

18. Dinosaurs may have terrorized other creatures during their time on Earth, ---- now it has emerged that some species had a taste for the flesh of their own kind.

- A) unless      B) whether      C) because  
 D) even if      E) so that

19.-23. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The design and construction of foundations are largely controlled by the contours or falls of the site and the type of subsoil. Site falls (19) ---- 1 in 20 usually require special methods of foundation construction. Gravel or chalk are good subsoils (20) ---- they do not hold moisture, and (21) ---- heavy loads. They are, (22) ----, economical and do not vary in bulk with the vagaries of the weather and temperature. Most rocks are eminently (23) ---- but usually expensive to work.

19.

- A) replacing      B) completing  
 C) exceeding      D) reducing  
 E) surviving

20.

- A) just      B) or      C) unless  
 D) since      E) besides

21.

- A) can support  
 B) have supported  
 C) would support  
 D) supported  
 E) could support

22.

- A) on the other hand      B) moreover  
 C) in contrast      D) occasionally  
 E) regrettably

23.

- A) incapable      B) comparable      C) suitable  
 D) disruptive      E) conditional

24-35. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

24. **Life on Earth is believed to have evolved about 3.7 billion years ago, ----.**

- A) when there was no protective ozone layer surrounding the planet
- B) although scientists thought ultraviolet radiation was an obstacle to emerging life
- C) even if the earliest life is widely thought to have been based on RNA, the chemical cousin of DNA
- D) while scientists are doubtful whether intense ultraviolet light from the sun may have spurred on the evolution of life
- E) just as RNA was actually much more likely than other molecules to form long chains in intense ultraviolet radiation

25. **The north of China, ----, needs 28 cubic kilometers more water each year.**

- A) so long as the Three Gorges dam project is feasible
- B) however the water table beneath Beijing has fallen 59 meters in the past 40 years
- C) as the country is suffering a hydrological crisis that leaves it no choice but to embark on superdam projects
- D) in case the shortfall would be made up with more efficient irrigation
- E) which has two-thirds of the crop land but only one-fifth of the nation's water

26. **Within the next decade, the European Union will decide ----.**

- A) whether to allocate as much as 8 billion US dollars to help fulfill Spain's 24 billion National Hydro-logical Plan
- B) so that a common consensus will be reached on farming subsidies
- C) as far as governments are willing to cooperate on mega projects for irrigation
- D) if the investment for the irrigation of southern Spain had been supported by other international agencies
- E) because the Spanish government had promised its support for more institutional efficiency

27. **Scientists have long wondered ----.**

- A) in case the reliability of long-range weather forecasts could be improved by studying the climate over the North Atlantic Ocean
- B) unless fresh orange juice has the same nutritional value as the pasteurized variety
- C) why sharks swim faster than their bodies should allow
- D) since hydrogen-powered cars will not benefit the environment
- E) as the prehistoric inhabitants of Ireland had a more advanced knowledge of the Sun's movements than previously believed

28. **----, nuclear fusion can be created by passing pulses of electricity through a high-density plasma of hot gas.**

- A) Even though the dream of an unlimited supply of energy from nuclear fusion is one step closer
- B) As a team of researchers at a California laboratory has shown
- C) Although electrical systems could deliver a lot of energy
- D) Since scientists are trying hard to get over the increasing energy shortage
- E) While we need efficient energy sources that could power cities

29. **The principles of gunnery at sea are the same as on land, ----.**

- A) since the influence of radar on naval gunnery has been very great
- B) so naval gunnery had its own special problems
- C) although to produce accurate, flexible and steady fire, in all circumstances of terrain and weather, is the aim of gunnery
- D) but they are modified by the fact that both the gun-platform and the target are in rapid motion
- E) because all naval guns have become fully automatic and produce a very high rate of fire

30. **---- that much of the coal that is mined today is of biological origin.**

- A) In just a few paragraphs the author manages to direct readers
- B) The purpose of the article is unclear
- C) Fossil fuels overwhelmingly occur in relatively young rocks
- D) Everything points to the fact
- E) His insight into the problem is unbelievable

31. ---- because they mark important milestones in the search for planets orbiting other stars.
- A) At present the number of known exoplanets exceeds 100
- B) One of the newly-discovered exoplanets is similar to Jupiter in mass and orbit
- C) The recent discovery of two new exoplanets has attracted a great deal of attention from astronomers
- D) One of these exoplanets has a mass of about 40 times that of Earth
- E) The two exoplanets recently discovered are the lightest yet found orbiting a solar-type star

32. If roof insulation is to be truly effective ----.
- A) this would not make cavity-wall insulation unnecessary
- B) heating bills are being reduced dramatically
- C) insulation materials and levels are constantly improving
- D) it needs to be at least 200 mm-thick
- E) the reduction in energy consumption has been remarkable

33. Though humanoids are the most appealing robots under development, ----.
- A) the term "robot" first entered the English language from the Czech word for "slave" or "forced labore"
- B) the majority of existing robots do not look even remotely human
- C) in the early 1980s dozens of robotics firms were founded and quickly went bust
- D) robots need to have a human form and interact benignly with humans
- E) fire fighting is an exciting new area for robotics

34. When it comes to pulling in Nobel prizes in physics or chemistry, ----.
- A) most of Europe has been losing out in recent years
- B) Cambridge University has a long tradition of interdisciplinary research
- C) the National Science Centre has an extremely flexible approach to research
- D) the scientists at this institute are given total freedom to explore
- E) universities and research institutes must have freedom to choose what they work on

35. ---- how genes make it possible to track animals' movements and breeding patterns.
- A) As a new field of study, biotechnology has contributed a great deal
- B) Genetic studies arouse the public interest
- C) As the book makes it clear, genetics is concerned
- D) Geneticists also focus on conservation
- E) A recently-published book, entitled "Introduction to Conservation Genetics", shows

**36.-38. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.**

36. If Earth's temperature were to increase or decrease by just a few degrees, many marine species would probably perish.
- A) Yeryüzünün sıcaklığı birkaç derece artmış veya azalmış olsaydı, birçok deniz canlısının soyunun tükenmesi kaçınılmaz olacaktı.
- B) Yeryüzünün sıcaklığı sadece birkaç derece artsa veya azalsa, pek çok deniz canlısı muhtemelen yok olur.
- C) Yeryüzünün sıcaklığının sadece birkaç derece artması değil azalması da denizdeki canlı türlerinin birçoğunun yok olmasına yol açabilir.
- D) Yeryüzünün sıcaklığının sadece birkaç derece artması bile, tıpkı azalması gibi, deniz canlılarının birçoğunun yok olması olasılığım doğurabilir.
- E) Yeryüzünün sıcaklığı birkaç derece artsa da artmasa da, birçok deniz canlısı zaten yok olup gidecek.
37. Australia is an ancient continent that has been unchanged by seismic activity for thousands of years.
- A) Binlerce yıl devam eden sismik faaliyetlerden hiç etkilenmemiş olan Avustralya, en eski kıtalardan biridir.
- B) Avustralya, hiçbir sismik faaliyetin değiştiremediği, binlerce yıllık eski bir kıtadır.
- C) Eski bir kıta olan Avustralya, binlerce yıldır devam eden sismik faaliyetlere rağmen hiç değişmemiştir.
- D) Avustralya, binlerce yıldır sismik faaliyetle değişmemiş olan eski bir kıtadır.
- E) Eski kıtalardan biri olan Avustralya'yı, binlerce yıldır hiçbir sismik faaliyet değiştirememiştir.

38. An underground physics laboratory in Italy has shut down all but one of its experiments following concerns that it is polluting the local water supply.

- A) İtalya'da yerel su kaynaklarının kirlenmesinden kaygılanılması üzerine, yeraltı fizik laboratuvarlarından biri dışında tümünün deneyleri durdurulmuştur.
- B) İtalya'da bir yeraltı fizik laboratuvarı, yerel su kaynağını kirlettiği için, sürdürdüğü kaygı verici deneylerin biri dışında tümünü durdurmuştur.
- C) İtalya'da bir yeraltı fizik laboratuvarı, yerel su kaynağını kirlettiği yolundaki kaygılar üzerine, deneylerinin biri dışında tümünü durdurmuştur.
- D) İtalya'da yerel su kaynağını kirlettiği için kaygılara yol açan bir yeraltı fizik laboratuvarı, sürdürmekte olduğu deneyleri birer birer durduruyor.
- E) İtalya'da yerel su kaynaklarını kirleten yeraltı fizik laboratuvarından biri, oluşan kaygılar yüzünden, tüm deneylerini durdurmuştur.

39.-41. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

39. Son yıllarda biyoloji alanında yapılan araştırmalar, insan türüne ve diğer binlerce farklı yaşam biçimine ilişkin şaşırtıcı bilgiler ortaya koymuştur.

- A) The knowledge arising out of biological research during recent years, which concerns mankind and thousands of other various forms of life, is absolutely astounding.
- B) In recent years, research in the field of biology has produced a startling amount of knowledge concerning not only the human species but also countless other forms of life.
- C) In recent times an amazing amount of facts about the natural world have come to light through research and relate to mankind and countless other varied forms of life.
- D) Biological research has, in recent times, brought to light a vast amount of knowledge concerning thousands of different forms of life including the human species.
- E) Research carried out in the field of biology in recent years has yielded amazing knowledge about the human species and about thousands of other diverse life forms.

40. Kaliforniya ve Nevada'nın "Ölüm Vadisi" bölgesinde, son buzul çağının bitiminde buzullar eriyince birbirleriyle bağlantılı büyük göller oluşmuştur.

- A) The large interconnected lakes of the "Death Valley" part of California and Nevada were glaciers before the ice melted at the end of the last ice age.
- B) Towards the end of the last ice age, when the glaciers were melting, the large interconnected lakes of the "Death Valley" region of California and Nevada came into being.
- C) In the "Death Valley" region of California and Nevada, large interconnected lakes formed, as glaciers melted at the end of the last ice age.
- D) The great interconnected lakes, situated in the "Death Valley" area of California and Nevada were formed at the end of the last ice age when the glaciers melted.
- E) The interconnected lakes in the "Death Valley" section of California and Nevada came into being towards the end of the last ice age when the great glaciers started to melt.

41. Bir bileşiğin atomları, "kimyasal bağlar" adı verilen çekim güçlerince bir arada tutulur.

- A) The atoms of a compound are held together by forces of attraction called "chemical bonds"
- B) It is the "chemical bonds" that provide the forces of attraction that hold the atoms of a compound together.
- C) The atoms of a compound can only be held in place by a force of attraction like "chemical bonds".
- D) "Chemical bonds" have the ability to keep the atoms of a compound unified.
- E) Forces of attraction, otherwise known as "chemical bonds", are what hold the atoms of a compound together.

42.-46. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

42. The so-called "One Time System" is the name of a cipher proven to be unbreakable. In this system, the text of messages is turned into numbers, and then random numbers are added. The security of the system rests on the fact that it is impossible to work out what random numbers were used to encrypt the message, as they do not follow any predictable pattern. ---- .

- A) Moreover, computers can provide reasonable imitations of randomness, which is more than humans can do
- B) Consequently, the creation of randomness is extremely difficult in an age of very advanced computers
- C) As its name suggests, however, the "One Time System" demands that the random number sequence is used only once for each message
- D) The ability of randomness thus to produce meaningless clusters is all too familiar to scientists
- E) Many calculators and computers have so-called random number generators, but all of them use fixed mathematical formulas

43. Oxygen gas has a very interesting property: it absorbs ultraviolet light. On absorbing ultraviolet light, an oxygen molecule breaks down into two oxygen atoms. ----. Oxygen in this form is called ozone, which is a blue gas with a sharp odour.

- A) The ozone layer rests about 48 kilometers above the surface of the Earth
- B) The ozone layer in the atmosphere absorbs almost all the ultraviolet radiation that could destroy life on Earth
- C) The formation of the ozone layer had a tremendous effect on the spread of living organisms on Earth
- D) Oxygen atoms produced in this way combine to give a new kind of gas that has molecules made of three atoms of oxygen
- E) The presence of oxygen in the atmosphere has also made possible the development of respiration

44. In World War II, the demands for bombs of increasing size and disruptive power were incessant. So a great deal of research was carried out. ----. Blast bombs were produced of up to a 12,000 pound capacity.

- A) Fortunately, these gas-filled bombs were never used
- B) Blast effect in particular was studied when the effectiveness of the landmines dropped by the Luftwaffe on Britain was observed
- C) Most Royal Air Force high-explosive bombs were filled with a combination of pistol and separate detonator
- D) Usually some form of safety device, actuated on the release of the bomb, is felt to be necessary
- E) A bomb weighing 3,000 pounds was developed during World War I, but it was never used

45. In the modern mass-production furniture factory, machines and processes reproduce the parts once laboriously turned out by hand. ---- . Endless conveyors maintain a constant feed of parts along the production lines.

- A) Well-organized factories operate "flow-line" production
- B) This particular factory is designed to meet the demands of high-speed production
- A) All waste is continuously sucked away from each machine and conveyed through pipes to storage bins for disposal
- C) It is particularly significant that solid wood is rarely used except for legs and frames
- D) With mass-production better quality goods are produced at lower costs

46. "Liquid metal" is an alloy developed by the researchers at the California Institute of Technology. ---- . Its properties allow for more sophisticated designs, while helping to keep manufacturing costs down. Once cast, the alloy is non-corrosive, more than twice as strong as titanium and four times as elastic.

- A) However, some firms have already blended titanium and carbon fiber to produce stronger and lighter alloys
- B) Its elasticity is one of the qualities that makes it ideal for sports equipment
- C) The US army is already developing liquid metal weapons that are far more effective than conventional ones
- D) It is also likely to prove useful in the manufacture of sporting products
- E) It has a different atomic structure from other metals and is pourable, like plastic, during the production process

47.-51. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

47. Patrick :

- **It seems that physicists are better at predicting trends on the stock markets than economists are.**

Larry :

- ----

Patrick :

- **I don't. They are much better grounded in mathematics.**

Larry :

- **That could be so.**

- A) Rubbish! That can't possibly be true.
- B) I find that hard to believe!
- C) That's pretty controversial statement!
- D) How ridiculous! Where did you read that?
- E) That's not likely! What do you think?

48. Mary :

- **Did you know that octopuses are good at camouflage?**

Emma :

- ----

Mary :

- **Not in the first year or two of life. Then they need it for protection. The big ones use it more for catching unwary prey.**

Emma :

- **That's very clever of them.**

- A) No, I didn't. But what do they need camouflage for? They're so big and strong!
- B) Do you mean they change color or something like that?
- C) What color are they? The color of rock, I suppose, so they can look like a rock.
- D) No, that's news to me. Why do they need to use camouflage?
- E) No, I didn't. What else have you learned about them?

49. Andy :

- **There are several posts advertised here for Marine Biogeochemists. You might take a look at them.**

Roger :

- **I certainly will. Are they offering research opportunities?**

Andy :

- ----

Roger :

- **Thanks. I do so want to get back into a laboratory again.**

- A) What's wrong with the research we're doing here?
- B) I expect so. I haven't read them very carefully, you know.
- C) Why do you ask that? Are you interested in research?
- D) Why are you so interested in research? There's no money in it.
- E) Yes, they are. That's why I'm drawing your attention to them.

50. James :

- **You'd never go to see a film like "Spider Man", so why are you reading about it?**

Ann :

- **I'm fascinated by all the special effects and how they were achieved.**

James :

- ----

Ann :

- **Yes, to some extent; but not entirely. The webs, for instance, are real materials like fishing line and computer generated animation.**

- A) I understand New York plays quite an important role in the film.
- B) Certain techniques were in an effort to overcome these problems.
- C) I suppose it's all done by high technology, isn't it?
- D) I thought their main aim was to tell a great story.
- E) No. The effects team did most of the hard work.

51. Reg :  
 - **I want to go to the Earth Sciences Museum in Cambridge. Would you care to come with me?**

Neil :

- ----

Reg :

- **Rocks and fossils mostly. There are even some of the fossils Darwin collected on his Beagle voyage.**

Neil :

- **Good. Then let's go. It sounds interesting.**

- A) I'd love to. Some Saturday, perhaps?  
 B) I'm not going if all we're going to see is rocks and fossils!  
 C) Yes, I've heard of it. They've got a remarkable collection of rocks and fossils there.  
 D) I was there last year but it's worth a second visit.  
 E) Well, what will we be able to see if we go there?

**52.-56. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.**

52. (I) Apart from hydroelectricity, there are several other non-depletable energy sources in use such as wind turbines and solar heating. (II) However, it is only in relatively few circumstances that any of them prove to be economic. (III) In fact, the developing countries account for one-fourth of the world's production and one-fifth of the world's consumption of commercial energy. (IV) Even where they appear to be operating as ordinary commercial ventures, they are usually heavily subsidized. (V) So, at present, oil, natural gas and coal are still the major suppliers of energy in the world  
 A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

53. (I) Photosynthesis today is the largest single chemical process on Earth. (II) When molecules absorb light energy, they become "excited" and transfer the gain in energy to their electrons. (III) It has been estimated that each year about 150,000 million tons of carbon dioxide and 120,000 million tons of water are used to produce 100,000 million tons of organic matter and about 110,000 million tons of oxygen gas by the process of photosynthesis. (IV) Moreover, it is assumed that the oxygen in our atmosphere is replaced by the process of photosynthesis every 2000 years. (V) Also, interestingly, the photosynthesis of ages past is responsible for the fossil fuels that have made our industrial civilization possible.  
 A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

54. (I) Pergamum is an ancient city in western Asia Minor. (II) It achieved great political importance in the second century B.C. (III) At that time it also became a centre of art and culture. (IV) Archeologists are still working to restore this ancient city. (V) Its library was particularly famous, but the contents were given by Mark Antony to Cleopatra and transported to Alexandria.

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

55. (I) The aberration of starlight is an optical illusion caused by the motion of the Earth. (II) Rain falling appears vertical when seen from the window of a stationary train; when seen from the window of a moving train, the rain appears to follow a sloping path. (III) In the same way light from a star "falling" down a telescope seems to follow a sloping path because the Earth is moving. (IV) Optical aberration is one of a number of defects that impair the image in an optical instrument. (V) Thus, an apparent displacement or aberration in the position of the star takes place.

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

56. (I) Adding sugar to a drink taken straight from a microwave can trigger an eruption of boiling liquid. (II) Heat may be transferred from one place to another by conduction. (III) The cause of such incidents is uneven heating by microwaves, which leads to some parts of the liquid being super-heated beyond their boiling point. (IV) If just a few grains of sugar are then added to this unstable mix, they act as nucleation sites for bubbles. (V) It is these bubbles that form with explosive violence.

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

**57.-60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The Michigan factory of a leading car manufacturing company already has its place in industrial history. It is famous primarily on account of record-breaking models produced there between 1927 and 1931. Now the refitted factory is back in the limelight as one of the world's most architecturally advanced buildings. The height of new technology will be its 42,000 square meter roof. Dubbed a "living roof" by the company, it consists of a ground-hugging plant called sedum which is growing in a 7.6 cm-thick mat-like material. The sedum insulates the roof, reducing heating bills by as much as five per cent and saving on replacement costs. It lasts twice as long as a standard roof because it doesn't shrink or expand when the temperature varies. It is also expected to become a habitat for butterflies and birds. Embedded in the roof are 36 skylights that let in natural light. On sunny days the factory will operate with up to half of its lights switched off. The company also intends to clear the soil around the factory to remove the chemical by-products of years of steel manufacturing. The car company will plant native bushes, flowers and trees that will break down polyaromatic hydrocarbons.

**57. The roof of the factory which is described in the passage is labeled "living" ---- .**

- A) because it provides no insulation from the weather
- B) since the mat-like material from which it is made is actually comprised of living plants
- C) because it is partly composed of growing plants
- D) since it attracts large numbers of butterflies and birds
- E) as it lets in the sunlight

**58. We learn from the passage that the new-style roof ----.**

- A) is one of the less unusual features of the new style factory
- B) will enable the company to cut down on its heating bills
- C) consists largely of skylights because these are an aid to insulation
- D) has as many drawbacks as it has advantages
- E) is the company's way of apologizing for the harm cars cause to the environment

**59. It's clear from the passage that the company aims to ----.**

- A) stay in the limelight whatever the cost may be
- B) increase its car sales which, over recent years, have been rapidly declining, by attracting notice through its "living roof"
- C) branch out into architectural activities and reduce its car production
- D) get rid of the chemical by-products that have accumulated around the factory, and make a garden there
- E) go on producing record-breaking cars

**60. The factory which is the subject of the passage ----.**

- A) is in the news now on account of its ultra-modern architectural features
- B) has been constantly in the limelight ever since 1927
- C) is far more cost-conscious than environmentally conscious
- D) has a remarkable roof that will never need replacing
- E) produces high-quality cars that have repeatedly broken automobile speed records

**61.-64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Ancient Babylonian manuscripts, Dark Age chronicles and New Age prophecies, all speak of catastrophes striking the Earth with devastating consequences; and all regard these disasters as instances of divine punishment. Many describe global inundations - floods that engulf continents, wiping out entire civilizations. Others describe fires that rain down from the skies. Until recently few scientists took these tales of catastrophe seriously, regarding them as hangovers from a superstitious age. But today these ancient accounts are regarded as potentially valuable evidence for events that have played a key role in the history of our planet, from its very formation 4.5 million years ago. These events are every bit as catastrophic as the legends claimed: cosmic impacts that have dealt severe blows to life many times in the past - and will do so again. The dramatic view of Earth history now emerging could hardly be more different from that held by many scientists even as recently as the 1980s.

**61. The main point made in the passage is that ----.**

- A) the ancients misunderstood why there was flooding and great fires
- B) the great catastrophic events of the past are unlikely to be repeated in the future
- C) flooding and fire have always been the major cause of disaster
- D) very early stories about great catastrophes occurring on Earth could be graphic accounts of cosmic impacts
- E) accounts of, for instance, fire raining down from the skies, are so detailed that they must be true

**62. According to the passage, over the past twenty years or so, scientists have begun to realize ----.**

- A) that there have been instances of truly massive destruction during the course of Earth history
- B) that ancient accounts of disaster can all be related to a specific cosmic event that actually happened
- C) that the disasters described by the ancients are not of scientific importance
- D) that in the past people were more superstitious than they are now
- E) that legends of global inundations have no foundation in truth

**63. We understand from the passage that, in the - writings of various ancient and early civilizations, there are accounts of ----.**

- A) the problems facing those who survived a catastrophe
- B) many purely imaginary disasters
- C) possible punishments that will have to be endured on Earth
- D) floods that have destroyed whole civilizations
- E) catastrophes that occurred 4.5 million years ago

**64. According to the passage, accounts of fires raining down from the skies have only recently ----.**

- A) been found in ancient Babylonian manuscripts
- B) attracted any serious scientific attention
- C) been regarded as the imaginings of superstitious people
- D) come to the attention of the general public
- E) been compared to the stories of the great floods

**65.-68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Central heating, available in the US since the early 19th century, became popular only after the Civil War. Typically, coal-burning furnaces fuelled the early systems. The furnaces warped and cracked, causing gases to escape, and had to be stoked frequently. It took years and countless small improvements, but by the mid-1920s the systems had become reliable and, with the emergence of oil-fired furnaces, more convenient. Natural gas, which became widely available with the building of a pipeline infrastructure after World War II, had developed into the leading fuel by 1960. Its acceptance resulted in part from its versatility - unlike oil, it can power appliances such as clothes washers and dryers, ovens, ranges and outdoor grills. Because it comes primarily from US and Canadian fields, natural gas is also less vulnerable than oil is, to war and embargo. Oil remains the predominant fuel in a few areas, such as New England, where natural gas pipelines have not yet thoroughly penetrated. Oil users in many regions have the advantage of being able to buy a season's supply in advance at favorable rates and, in contrast to most gas users, can easily change their supplier.

- 65. According to the passage, the coal-burning furnaces of the early days of central heating in the US, ----.**
- A) gave the people who used them many problems
  - B) seldom needed any maintenance
  - C) were soon improved and became quite convenient to use
  - D) remained exceedingly popular even after oil-fired furnaces were introduced
  - E) had only one minor fault: they had to be stoked several times a day
- 66. We understand from the passage that, once natural gas became available, it rapidly became the favorite form of fuel ----.**
- A) though electricity is required to work most household appliances
  - B) largely because there are plenty of suppliers to choose from
  - C) so pipelines were rapidly extended to all parts of the country in a very short period of time
  - D) as it is obviously much safer and less costly than oil
  - E) because it could power many different appliances as well as the central heating system

**67. It is pointed out in the passage that since most of the natural gas consumed in the US is either home-produced or comes from Canada ----.**

- A) the price is pleasingly low
- B) its supply is not endangered by war or embargo
- C) people feel they should prefer it to imported fuels
- D) people worry that the supplies might run out
- E) the system of pipelines to carry it has been easy to develop

**68. The passage makes the point that oil continues to be the chief fuel in certain areas ----.**

- A) as it is believed to be less dangerous than natural gas
- B) although it has no advantages over natural gas
- C) and this annoys a lot of people
- D) but it is rapidly falling into disfavor
- E) where natural gas is unavailable

69.-72. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The amount of engineering and exertion required to do work in space came as a surprise in the early days of the manned space program. For instance, when the astronauts Eugene Ceman and Thomas Stafford launched into space aboard Gemini 9 on June 3rd, 1966, they had no way of knowing that a nightmare would begin as soon as Ceman began a space walk. From the moment he emerged from the capsule, everything Ceman did was much harder than he had expected. Every weightless movement triggered an equal opposite reaction, and he found himself repeatedly flying out to the end of the umbilical cord connecting him to the Gemini capsule and then rebounding in an unexpected direction. Stafford finally ordered Ceman to forget about the 10-million-dollar backpack and return to the capsule. Doing so turned out to be the most alarming part of the space walk, as Ceman discovered, that his pressurized suit wouldn't flex enough to allow him back inside so that operation alone took him thirty laborious minutes. Then the struggle to close the hatch was so prolonged and difficult that Stafford decided he needed to lie, so the ground crew would not panic. "Coming in, no problem" he fibbed as he and Ceman improvised a lever to force the latch into position. It finally closed.

69. It is clear from the passage that the walk in space described here ----.

- A) was very different from what had been anticipated
- B) was controlled by the ground crew, and very little rested with the astronauts
- C) had been carefully planned down to the last detail
- D) went astray because the connection with the ground crew was interrupted
- E) never endangered the lives of the astronauts

70. As we understand from the passage, one of the problems encountered by the astronauts that had not been foreseen ----.

- A) was the difficulty of opening the hatch
- B) was the difficulty of getting back into the capsule in a rigid, pressurized space suit
- C) involved opening the hatch in readiness for the walk in space
- D) was how to get in and out of the backpack
- E) occurred before they had even entered space

71. It is clear from the passage that at least one of the messages Stafford sent to the ground crew ----.

- A) concerning Ceman's condition, caused the medical staff a great deal of anxiety
- B) caused them a great deal of concern
- C) was untrue but his aim was to keep them from worrying
- D) complained that they had not been adequately prepared for such an experience
- E) admitted that they were exceedingly alarmed by what was happening to them

72. We understand from the passage that in a state of weightlessness ----.

- A) one loses confidence in one's ability to come to the right decision
- B) physical tasks are easier to perform
- C) it is surprisingly difficult to get into a pressurized suit
- D) one has virtually no control over one's movements
- E) people do not realize how slowly they are doing everything

**73.-76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

From its birth during World War II, there is one task to which cutting-edge computer technology has always been applied: code-breaking. In 1943, mathematicians and engineers at Bletchley Park, Buckinghamshire, built Colossus, the forerunner of the modern electronic computer. Its task was to break the Lorentz ciphers, used by Hitler and his generals for their most secret communications. Consisting of thousands of valves, optical devices and pulleys, Colossus looked ungainly but worked brilliantly. One of its major triumphs was to reveal that Hitler had been taken in by Allied deception tactics leading up to D-Day, thus clearing the way for the real invasion in 1944. Ever since, government code-breaking centers have bought the fastest supercomputers the moment they emerge. During the Cold War, the key challenge was to find and exploit the slightest weakness in the cipher systems used by the Soviet Union, acknowledged to be the most secure in the world. Their efforts ultimately led to the downfall of all of the Soviet's "Magnificent Five" British spies.

**73. The passage is mainly about ----.**

- A) the deception the Allies practiced on Hitler regarding the date of D-Day
- B) the success of computers in code-breaking
- C) the success of Colossus in breaking the Soviet Union's code systems
- D) the unbreakable cipher systems used by Hitler and the Soviet Union
- E) events leading up to the exposure of the Soviets Magnificent Five British spies

**74. It is clear from the passage that Colossus, ----.**

- A) which was built in 1943, was a disappointment to the mathematicians who designed it
- B) an early computer, managed to deceive Hitler concerning the dates of D-Day
- C) which was clumsy and complicated to look at, was nevertheless extremely efficient
- D) though it was designed as a code-breaker, was also of great assistance when tactics were being planned
- E) a product of World War II, was not used once the war was over

**75. We understand from the passage that in World War II the Allies ----.**

- A) managed to track down many enemy spies with the aid of Colossus
- B) were rarely able to break the codes used by Hitler and his generals even after they had acquired Colossus
- C) were in possession of better electrical computers than Hitler was
- D) developed codes that Hitler was unable to break
- E) tricked Hitler into believing that the D-Day invasion would happen earlier than actually planned

**76. We learn from the passage that many of the newest and fastest supercomputers ----.**

- A) are largely used for destructive purposes
- B) are especially designed to break codes
- C) are still unable to break the world's most secure cipher systems
- D) are being used by government code-breaking centers
- E) can be programmed to deceive

77.-80. sorulan aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The US company, "Scientific Applications and Research Associates" (SARA) Inc, has developed crowd-dispersal weapons for the US military that generate high-intensity sound waves. Sound levels of 120 to 130 decibels cause pain and blurred vision; above 140 decibels, sound produces profound discomfort throughout the body. Ear plugs are no protection. These acoustic systems have a directed beam, projecting the sound in a narrow fan. They include high-intensity sound generators with power levels of up to 60 kilowatts and are combustion driven, using a series of small explosions to create a noise or drive a siren or whistle.

77. One important point made in the passage is that high decibel levels of sound ----.

- A) are only harmful when they are continuous
- B) can only be resisted by means of earplugs
- C) result in bodily pain and upset the eyesight
- D) are something that people can gradually get used to
- E) impair the nervous system permanently

78. According to the passage, the acoustic systems developed by SARA, ----.

- A) use high-intensity sound generators and are combustion driven
- B) use sound levels which range from 120 to 140 decibels
- C) did not meet the requirements of the US military
- D) do not, unlike other similar systems, cause any permanent damage whatsoever
- E) cannot be operated below a 120 decibel sound level

79. It's pointed out in the passage that the new acoustic systems developed for the US military

- A) sometimes produce high-intensity vibrations that cause widespread damage to buildings ----.
- B) should only be used in cases of extreme emergency
- C) can cause permanent damage to the eye
- D) were primarily designed for use in wartime
- E) were primarily designed to break up crowds

80. It is pointed out in the passage that if the level of sound exceeds 140 decibels ----.

- A) the sound produced is something between a siren and a whistle
- B) a great deal of damage will be caused in the area
- C) earplugs are required for protection
- D) there will be pain in all parts of the body
- E) then the crowds are readily dispersed

**CEVAP ANAHTARI**

**ÜDS FEN - (ARALIK) 2003**

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

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