

1. - 21. sorularda cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **A motion study of assembly procedures ---- the design and disposition of the bench, tools, containers and materials used.**
 A) gets on with B) makes up for
 C) puts pressure on D) takes into account
 E) cuts free from
2. **In an effort to ---- air-pollution levels in busy cities, driving is banned in 150 cities in Italy for 10 hours every Sunday.**
 A) put up with B) force out
 C) cut back on D) move off with
 E) bring off
3. **All science is ---- the fact that every natural event has a natural cause.**
 A) come across B) put through
 C) carried on D) based on
 E) set off
4. **The practical ---- of soil mechanics includes the design of foundations and earth-retaining structures.**
 A) application B) appreciation
 C) reference D) detention
 E) elimination
5. **A detailed understanding of why the World Trade Center towers collapsed will mean that engineers can ---- the lessons learned into future designs.**
 A) participate B) reproduce
 C) incorporate D) reinstate
 E) demonstrate
6. **It was through the research of Sabine at Harvard at the end of the 19th century that the subject of acoustics was put on a ---- scientific footing.**
 A) random B) quantitative C) constructive
 D) selective E) competitive
7. **The probable resources of petroleum cannot be estimated as ---- as can those of coal.**
 A) considerably B) ultimately C) essentially
 D) suitably E) accurately
8. **In studying protein-coding sequences, the initiation and the termination codons are usually excluded ---- these two codons almost never change with time.**
 A) whereas B) in case C) but
 D) instead of E) since
9. **The environment in which we live changes continuously ---- "natural causes" over which we have little control.**
 A) in spite of B) due to C) thus
 D) hence E) however
10. **Farmers depend on meteorologists ---- accurate forecasts assist in successful agricultural planning.**
 A) who B) in which C) that
 D) what E) whose
11. **---- astronomers have so far found no Earth-like planets, this does not mean that there are none.**
 A) While B) As C) Even though
 D) As if E) Unless
12. **Irrigation is the art of using water, ---- direct rainfall, for crop cultivation.**
 A) in case of B) besides C) compared with
 D) other than E) ranging from
13. **In statistics, random samples are obtained ---- by sampling replacement from a finite population ---- by sampling without replacement from an infinite population.**
 A) either / or B) whether / and C) just / as
 D) as / as E) so / that
14. **So far, ---- £ 24 million have been invested in this relatively new Building Society because it cares for the environment.**
 A) more of B) so much C) much as
 D) the most E) more than

15. **Adhesives are now frequently being used where previously mechanical methods of fastening ---- essential.**
 A) would be considered
 B) have been considered
 C) are being considered
 D) were to be considered
 E) were considered
16. **All the speculations of engineers about the mechanism of the collapse of the World Trade Center towers ----, in fact, hypotheses, theories of what ----.**
 A) were / might happen
 B) are / might have happened
 C) will be / has happened
 D) would have been / might happen
 E) have been / may happen
17. **For four decades, researchers ---- the heavens for radio signals that an advanced civilization ---- into the vastness of the galaxy.**
 A) have been scanning / may have emitted
 B) scanned / will have emitted
 C) had scanned / could have been emitted
 D) scan / would have emitted
 E) are being scanned / could have emitted
18. **Satellite observations ---- that space ---- in a sea of X- rays.**
 A) had shown / has been bathed
 B) showed / has bathed
 C) will show / would have bathed
 D) have shown / is bathed
 E) would show / would be bathed
19. **Currently, a greet deal of attention ---- to the phenomenon known as acid rain, the incidence of which appears to be growing in developed countries.**
 A) had been paid B) was paid C) is being paid
 D) has been paid E) will be paid
20. **A chemistry journal plans to publish this hotly disputed article ---- an addendum that questions some of its conclusions.**
 A) over against B) along with
 C) from under D) up against
 E) out of
21. **Superconductivity occurs only ---- certain materials, for example lead, and only, then ---- very low temperatures.**
 A) with / at B) at / in C) in / by
 D) for / from E) by / for

22. - 31. sorularda verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

22. ---- because there was a shortage of coal for smelting.

- A) In Japan, steel expansion has been subsidized for several years
- B) Italy has only very limited supplies of iron ore
- C) In Sweden, steel- making on a large scale developed late
- D) French reserves are among the best in Europe as regards quantity
- E) Stimulated by the rapid growth of the railways, the iron and steel industry expanded rapidly in Russia

23. ---- if nuclear energy is to supplant conventional methods of generating electricity.

- A) There will be further increases in the total energy consumption
- B) The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service is prepared to advise
- C) Oil and natural gas are in competition with the older fuels
- D) Mechanical methods of mining will increase the competitive power of coal
- E) A great many difficulties will have to be overcome

24. ---- why no one warned him to check the pressure in the tank constantly.

- A) Surely someone could have thought of it
- B) I simply cannot comprehend
- C) It's just another example of irresponsibility
- D) The instructions state expressly
- E) It should have been a matter of common sense

25. ---- as it contains salt.

- A) The sea freezes at temperatures below the normal freezing point of water
- B) She tries to avoid such types of food
- C) In polar regions glaciers frequently flow down into the sea
- D) The warmer the air the more moisture it can carry
- E) Snowflakes, like other from of water vapour, nearly always possess a crystal structure

26. ---- which are invisible in ordinary telescopes.

- A) It is now possible to design and plan experiments concerning space
- B) Radio astronomers are able to study the more distant parts of the Milky Way
- C) Since then it has been possible to observe celestial bodies on radio wavelengths
- D) Following this work on Cepheid variables, our knowledge of the universe
- E) Conclusive evidence has been put forward about the Milky Way

27. There are seasons of plentiful water and others of scarcity ----.

- A) when water has to be used sparingly
- B) though irrigation schemes were introduced
- C) since these outlets are designed to deliver supplies of water automatically
- D) where traditional methods of irrigation still remain in use
- E) so flow irrigation is best suited to a flat countryside

28. More attention is being given to improved efficiency in the use of fuel ----.

- A) because they cause environmental pollution
- B) if prices continue to rise at this rate
- C) as the cost of fuel increases
- D) whether cleaner methods are forthcoming
- E) which should have been discovered earlier

29. After take-off, the pilot of an aircraft is often given a course to steer ----.

- A) though the air traffic control officer will still be using field glasses
- B) whether the weather conditions were suitable or not
- C) since he will be watched by direct visual means from the control tower unless there is fog
- D) until a specific reporting point or height is reached
- E) so long as the landing gear retracts correctly

30. Why didn't you remind him ----?

- A) not to have overlooked the possibility of a breakdown in the electric circuit
- B) having stabilized the pressure to reasonable extent
- C) to check the temperature of the solution at regular intervals
- D) the printer will be checked for compatibility with the microcomputer
- E) to have got rid of all the outdated equipment

31. The collapse of a British company developing genetically engineered vaccines in plants has raised fears ----.

- A) why the public has shown so much hostility to genetically modified plants
- B) that medical biotechnology may also be adversely affected
- C) if industry analysts had been intimidated by rival companies
- D) unless all such plants are grown in glass houses and not in open fields
- E) though it failed to raise adequate funds to finance the next stage of vaccine development programme

32. - 36. sorularda verilen Türkçe cümlenin anlamına en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

32. Sadece demir ve kobalt ile nikel gibi diğer birkaç madde güçlü manyetik etkiler gösterir.

- A) Iron and a few other materials including cobalt and nickel have a strong magnetic force.
- B) Only iron and a few other materials such as cobalt and nickel show strong magnetic effects.
- C) It is only iron and a few other materials like cobalt and nickel that exert a strong magnetic force.
- D) The magnetic force of iron and a few other metals such as cobalt and nickel are the only strong ones.
- E) The only metals, other than iron, to show a strong magnetic force are cobalt and nickel.

33. Son araştırmalar, canlılarda oluşan kimyasal tepkimelerin hemen hemen tümünün, protein molekülleri tarafından katalizlediğini göstermiştir.

- A) Recent studies have shown that almost all chemical reactions that take place in living organisms are catalysed by protein molecules.
- B) It seems from recent studies, that the majority of chemical reactions that occur in living organisms are catalysed by proteins molecules.
- C) Recent studies suggest that the chemical reactions that take place in all living organisms are catalysed by protein molecules.
- D) Recent studies have established that in the chemical reactions that take place in living organisms, the catalyst is almost always proteins molecules.
- E) The result of recent studies into the chemical reactions that occur in living organisms has been to establish that protein molecules are almost invariably the catalyst.

34. Bir hipotez, genellikle, bir soruna olası bir çözüm getiren birbirini bağlantılı bir ifadeler grubundan oluşur.

- A) On the whole, by a hypothesis is meant a group of interrelated statements that together suggest a solution to a problem.
- B) In general, a hypothesis means a collection of related statements that suggest a plausible solution to a problem.
- C) A hypothesis usually consists of a group of interconnected statements that give a possible solution to a problem.
- D) A hypothesis suggests a likely solution to a problem based on a set of interrelated statements.
- E) A set of interconnected statements that offer a possible solution to a problem is known as a hypothesis.

35. Alman gökbilimci Kepler, gezegenlerin güneş çevresindeki hareketlerinin ayrıntılı bir betimlemesi olan önemli gökbilimi eserleri yazmıştır.

- A) In his works on astronomy, the German astronomer Kepler describes, in great detail, the movement of the planets around the sun.
- B) The German astronomer Kepler described in detail the motions of the planets around the sun in his important works on astronomy.
- C) Kepler is an important German astronomer who described in detail the movement of the planets around the sun in his famous works on astronomy.
- D) The German astronomer Kepler wrote important astronomical works which are a detailed description of the motions of the planets around the sun.
- E) Kepler, the German astronomer, whose works on astronomy are we' known gives an elaborate description of the planets that move around the sun.

36. Satürn buz kaplı sayısız parçacıktan oluşan muhteşem halka sistemi ile tanınır.

- A) What makes Saturn remarkable is its superb ring system composed of countless-ice-covered particles.
- B) Saturn has a magnificent ring system, composed of innumerable ice covered particles.
- C) The special characteristic of Saturn is its fantastic ring system made up of millions of ice-covered particles
- D) The incredible ring system of Saturn is made up of ice-covered particles
- E) Saturn is noted for its magnificent ring system, which is composed of myriads of ice-covered particles.

37. - 41. sorularda verilen İngilizce cümlenin anlamına en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

37 Electricity can be generated far more cheaply in nuclear reactors in which the uranium atoms are split.

- A) Nükleer reaktörlerde, uranyum atomlarının parçalanmasıyla oldukça ucuz elektrik elde etmek mümkündür.
- B) Nükleer reaktörlerde, oldukça ucuz bir şekilde üretilen elektrik, uranyum atomlarının parçalanmasıyla elde edilir.
- C) Uranyum atomlarının parçalandığı nükleer reaktörler, olabildiğince ucuz elektrik üretmek için kullanılmaktadır.
- D) Uranyum atomlarının parçalanması sonucu nükleer reaktörlerde üretilen elektrik, çok daha ucuza mal olabilir.
- E) Elektrik, uranyum atomlarının parçalandığı nükleer reaktörlerde çok daha ucuz olarak üretilir.

38. It has been estimated that 35 to 45 per cent of all the energy used in developed countries is consumed by industry.

- A) Gelişmiş ülkelerde kullanılan tüm enerjinin yüzde 35 ile 45'inin sanayi tarafından tüketildiği tahmin edilmektedir.
- B) Yapılan hesaplamalara göre, gelişmiş ülkeler, ürettikleri tüm enerjinin yüzde 35 ile 45'ini sanayide tüketmektedir.
- C) Gelişmiş ülkelerde sanayinin tükettiği tüm enerjinin, yüzde 35 ile 45 civarında olduğu hesaplanmaktadır.
- D) Gelişmiş ülkelerde tüketilen tüm enerjinin yüzde 35 ile 45'inin sanayide kullanıldığı hesaplanmaktadır.
- E) Tahminlere göre, gelişmiş ülkelerde sanayide kullanılan enerji üretilen tüm enerjinin yüzde 35 ile 45'ini oluşturmaktadır.

39. The British aircraft industry, first established in 1909, initially supported only a few pioneer aviators, but World War I greatly accelerated the technology and led to mass production.

- A) İlk kez 1909'da kurulmuş olan, başlangıçta bazı maceraperest havacılar destek veren İngiliz uçak sanayi, I. Dünya Savaşı ile teknolojiyi çok hızla ilerletmiş ve seri üretime geçmiştir.
- B) İngiliz uçak sanayi, 1909'da kurulmuş ve öncelikle bir avuç maceracı havacıya destek sağlamıştır, ancak I. Dünya Savaşı ile teknoloji çok hızlanmış ve seri üretime geçmiştir.
- C) Başlangıçta sadece bir kısım amatör havacıya destek olan İngiliz uçak sanayi 1909'da kurulmuştur, ancak teknoloji I. Dünya Savaşı nedeniyle çok hızlı ilerlemiş ve seri üretime başlamıştır.
- D) İlk kez 1909'da kurulmuş olan İngiliz uçak sanayi, başlangıçta sadece birkaç öncü havacıya destek vermiştir, ancak I. Dünya Savaşı teknolojiyi çok hızlandırmış ve seri üretime yol açmıştır.
- E) İngiliz uçak sanayi ilk kez 1909'da kurulunca öncelikle gönüllü birkaç havacıya destek olmuş ve I. Dünya Savaşı'nda teknolojiyi hızla geliştirerek seri üretime başlamıştır.

40. Since the late 1950s, various techniques have been developed in molecular biology, and this has generated much interest in the study of evolutionary relationships.

- A) Moleküler biyolojide çeşitli teknikler 1950'lerin sonlarından itibaren geliştirilmiş ve bunun sonucu olarak evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına ilgi duyulmaya başlamıştır.
- B) Moleküler biyolojide farklı tekniklerin geliştirilmesi 1950'lerin sonlarında olmuştur ve bunun sonucu olarak evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına yoğun ilgi duyulmuştur.
- C) 1950'lerin sonlarında, moleküler biyolojide pek çok teknik geliştirilmiştir ve evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına yönelik aşırı ilgi bunun sonucunda olmuştur.
- D) 1950'lerin sonlarından beri moleküler biyolojide geliştirilen değişik teknikler, evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına olan ilgiyi çok artırmıştır.
- E) 1950'lerin sonlarından bu yana moleküler biyolojide çeşitli teknikler geliştirilmiş ve bu evrim ilişkilerinin araştırılmasına büyük ilgi yaratmıştır.

41. **Nucleic acids were first isolated from white blood corpuscles and fish sperm by the Swiss biochemist Miescher in a remarkable series of investigations which began in 1869.**

- A) 1869'da başlayan bir dizi mükemmel araştırma sonucunda, İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher, nükleik asitleri akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole edebilmiştir.
- B) Nükleik asitlerin ilk kez 1869'da akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole edilmesi, İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher tarafından başlatılan bir dizi ciddi araştırma sonucunda gerçekleştirilmiştir.
- C) İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher, 1869'da başladığı bir dizi önemli araştırma sayesinde, nükleik asitleri ilk kez akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole edebilmiştir.
- D) Nükleik asitler, ilk kez, 1869'da başlayan dikkate değer bir dizi araştırmada, İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher tarafından akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole edilmiştir.
- E) İsviçreli biyokimyacı Miescher, nükleik asitleri akyuvarlardan ve balık sperminden izole etmek için ilk kez 1869'de bir dizi dikkate değer araştırma gerçekleştirmiştir.

42. - 46. sorularda karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

42. Paul:
It says here that workers in the poorer countries are less productive than those in the richer ones.
- Colin:

- Paul:
But why?
- Colin:
Because, among other things, their machinery is less advanced.
- A) That used to be the case, but it isn't any longer.
 - B) I find that hard to believe.
 - C) I don't think it's been proved.
 - D) Yes, that's true.
 - E) One shouldn't generalize like that.

43. Andy:
Did you know that, by flying in formation, aircraft can reduce consumption by up to 25%?

David:

Andy:
Really? How interesting.

David:
Yes. The leader has to work hardest; so on long flights, the stronger birds take it in turn to lead.

- A) Well I'm not surprised. It's a question of air displacement. And it's why birds fly in formation.
- B) Is that so? Personally, I find it hard to believe!
- C) I wonder why! I wonder if that's why birds like to fly in formation.
- D) I don't think they often achieve a 25 % reduction in fuel consumption. I think it rather depends on how fast they are flying.
- E) Yes, that's right. Have you never wondered why birds so often fly in formation?

44. Alec:

Have you been following this debate about how far the industrial scientist is free?

Peter:

Alec:

You clearly have been following the debate.

Peter:

Yes, I have; and it's all very disturbing.

- A) No I haven't. What's been happening?
- B) I think you mean not free. He's hired for a particular job and the data obtained becomes the property of the company that pays for the research.
- C) I read something about in the newspaper last week, and then forgot all about it.
- D) There's been a lot about it on the TV recently, but as it doesn't concern us, I've rather ignored it.
- E) A good scientist is always free. It is only the second-rate ones who complain and feel they are being ill-treated. I'm quite out of sympathy with the whole issue.

45. Pat:

Listen to this! In Australia, they are starting to recycle mobile phones.

Stan:

Pat:

The old phones are being melted down and the harmful gases extracted for commercial re-use.

Stan:

Good for them, I hope other countries follow suit.

- A) Well, that is interesting! Tell me more.
- B) Yes, I read about that. I'm not convinced.
- C) Yes I know. I reckon it could be dangerous.
- D) That's just a newspaper article. Don't take it seriously.
- E) The next article on dormant seeds is much more interesting.

46. David:

Do you think there are significant differences between organic and non-organic foods?

Bob:

David:

Yes, that's what it says here. There are apparently a great many extraneous variables.

Bob:

Exactly. In my opinion, though, the organic tastes better.

- A) Probably not; but I'm not a fan of the organic.
- B) Well, certainly not as regards the flavour.
- C) It's hard to say. And it's not easy to research the subject.
- D) It stands to reason that there are.
- E) Frankly, I don't take the debate seriously.

47. - 51. sorularda cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda, anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

47. (I) A series of birth defects among frogs in Canada caused great consternation. (II) Most of the defects concern the legs. (III) The deformity is indeed widespread and the cause has not as yet been identified. (IV) Some have extra legs, some legs that are webbed together and some with paralysed legs. (V) In some, missing eyes have also been noticed.

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

48. (I) NASA is considering using nuclear boosters to lift spacecraft into orbit at a fraction of the cost of today's all-chemical launchers. (II) The nuclear-assisted rocket produced far more thrust than any of the conventional ones which meant the time required for the launching was still further reduced. (III) But anti-nuclear protesters claim nuclear launchers would make accidents much more dangerous and accuse NASA of "playing Russian Roulette". (IV) NASA, however, disregards all this and remains keen to move away from conventional chemical rockets to lighter, more powerful propulsion systems. (V) "Nuclear systems give you a chance to reduce your mass and so your overall costs to orbit" says R. Adams, of NASA's Marshall of Space Flight Center in Alabama.

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

49. (I) When a tunnel is to go through rock, holes are drilled and charged with explosives, (II) The pattern of the holes and the timing of the explosives are worked out carefully. (III) The aim is to get as clean a cut as possible (IV) But the problems of removing the soil have also to be taken into consideration. (V) If the rock is solid, huge chambers can be cut out cheaply.

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

50. (I) An important secondary effect of noise is noise-induced vibrations. (II) For example, certain construction operations in urban areas may be prohibited during specified hours. (III) Sound of sufficient intensity may cause buildings to vibrate and windows to break. (IV) This is most likely to happen in construction areas where explosives are used or where blasting operations are conducted. (V) In such circumstances, it is important that precautions are taken to protect nearby structures.

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

51. (I) Lubrication reduces friction and, because the surfaces do not scrape against each other, it reduces wear on the material. (II) Although dry friction can be eliminated in this way, some power will still be lost depending on the thickness of the lubricant seed. (III) If the lubricant is too thick, the lubricant itself will offer some resistance to motion. (IV) A greater force is required to start surfaces moving than to keep them in motion. (V) The selection of the correct lubricant depends on many factors, chief among them being the operating speed of the machinery.

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

52. - 56. sorularda parçaya boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz.

52. Space research is the scientific study of the universe by means of vehicles in space. ----. Unlike other scientific disciplines, space research is thus distinguished by technical means not by field of study.

- A) The long life of satellites makes possible the observation of occasional phenomena such as the effects of solar flares
- B) Geophysics and astrophysics are also subjects for space research but are not completely comprehended in it
- C) This is why space vehicles can make direct studies of phenomena of interest above the dense atmosphere
- D) Experiments involving the artificial creation of new condition in space have also been conducted
- E) Space, in this connection, means regions beyond the earth which cannot be reached by airborne vehicles such as balloons or aeroplanes

53. Food industrialists hail biotechnology as a miracle, but there are many people who feel distinctly uneasy about this new development. ---. They wonder what unknown changes take place when the genes of living things are manipulated and what the long-term consequences might be.

- A) One of the most exiting and fearful areas in genetic research today is the cloning of animals
- B) These people feel that tampering with genetics may change organisms in ways not yet fully understood, even by the scientists who developed the techniques.
- C) Indeed it is now possible to select desirable traits from a number or species and insert them into the genetic material of crops and animals.
- D) Biotechnology means the use of biological systems or organisms to create or modify products.
- E) Biotechnology promises to produce greater crops yields, leaner meats and better nutrient composition.

54. The drag of an airship is made up of two parts ---. The latter include an often important increase of the former due to disturbance of flow, and may approach 50 % of the former.

- A) The maximum cross-sectional area is about one-seventh of the "wetted surface"
- B) Hulls are usually given a fineness ratio of about 6, which means the length is six times the maximum diameter.
- C) There is the drag of the bare hull and the effective drag of all appendages
- D) As a result, model experiment is quite unsuitable
- E) One stroke horse-power for each 100 lb gross weight may be expected to give speed of about 75 miles per hour

55. When an aircraft collides with a bird, the result can be a potentially catastrophic damage. ----. This is why a team at Britain's Defence Evaluation and Research Agency plants to use crystals that glow when fractured to warn of such unseen damage.

- A) In this instance, the impact damage resulted in 60 per cent of the material's compressive strength being lost
- B) This makes visual inspections for damage unreliable
- C) Getting an aircraft back into the air quickly can be vital
- D) But, if planes are made of carbon composites, one cannot see the damage.
- E) Ultrasound and X- ray techniques have both been used, but these are slow and costly

56. Dust devils, which look like miniature tornadoes, form when sunlight warms air just above the ground ---. Once it has started spinning, it can draw in more air, forming a whirlwind that picks up dust from the ground.

- A) This is why there is always a dusty haze to be seen around Mars
- B) Dust devils often develop in dry areas on Earth too
- C) A few much larger ones have been spotted on Mars
- D) These small whirlwinds load the Martian atmosphere with dust
- E) Small breezes can then give a twist the rising warm air.

57.- 59. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Rhine - Ruhr area became the greatest industrial region of Germany, because it had at its heart the great coal field of the Ruhr. Mining is now almost entirely northeast and westwards across the Rhine. The region contains the greater part of the German iron, steel and heavy engineering industries. The great integrated iron and steel plants mostly cluster on the Rhine waterway. Specialized steel plants and engineering works are more widespread. With a decline in coalmining and the dismantling after World War II of certain steel plants, some of the older Ruhr towns have diversified their industries considerably: vehicles, electrical goods and clothing are now being produced.

57. It is pointed out in the passage that, following World War II ----.

- A) the increase in coal production gave a new impetus to the steel industry in the towns of the Ruhr area
- B) new types of industry , such as textiles and car manufacturing, replaced the former steel industry in certain parts of the Ruhr area
- C) the electrical industry throughout the Ruhr area of German became economically as important as the steel industry itself
- D) the towns in the Ruhr area rapidly achieved a high level of prosperity through improvements in the steel industry
- E) all the steel plants in the Ruhr area had to be closed down to avoid the pollution of the towns

58. It is clear from the passage that the immense coal deposits of the Ruhr ----.

- A) have had adverse effect upon the older towns of the area.
- B) have been almost completely used up by the iron and steel industry
- C) turned the Rhine - Ruhr into Germany's major industrial area.
- D) were once regarded as inexhaustible even in the face of such intense mining.
- E) have no equal anywhere else in Europe 174

59. The writer of the passage makes the point that the major part of the iron and steel industry of Germany ----.

- A) has basically remained unchanged during the last hundred years
- B) has come into being since World War II
- C) is the major source of the country's prosperity
- D) no longer depends on coal as its main source of power
- E) is located on either side of the Rhine

60. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Post war radar has been developed for an enormous range of uses from police radar speed traps to the ballistic missile early warning systems. At sea it is used on ships of all sizes from the super tankers down to pleasure craft, and the air it guards military and civilian aircraft against collisions. It is even used to keep track of the orbital junkyard created by innumerable space launches. Radar found an unexpected use in astronomy and space navigation. Radar signals were bounced off the moon in 1946 and reflections were obtained from Venus and the sun in the late 1950s. Subsequently, radar maps were made of the moon and Venus - not that such long ranges are essential for radar maps to prove themselves useful. For example, satellite-borne radar aimed at the earth has actually led to the discovery of previously unknown remnants of a Mayan canal drainage system in Central America.

- 60. It is clear from the passage that following World War II ----.**
- A) the uses of radar in many fields have expanded vastly
 - B) space exploration has been one of the few areas of technology not to benefit from radar
 - C) the exploration of space has been made possible through the use of radar
 - D) the construction of super tankers has increased considerably
 - E) radar has been replaced by other navigational devices
- 61. According to the passage, one of the interesting uses of radar ----.**
- A) was the early warning against ballistic missiles in World War II
 - B) has been to locate and demolish the orbital junkyard
 - C) has been its contribution towards archaeological finds
 - D) has been to determine speed ranges for various vehicles
 - E) was to guide combat aircraft towards their targets during World War II
- 62. We understand from the passage that radar signals ----.**
- A) cannot provide accurate maps of the terrain of the earth
 - B) have sometimes proved unreliable
 - C) can control the movements of satellites
 - D) are adversely affected by space launches
 - E) can travel enormous distances through space

63. - 65. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A contraption that automatically fits deer with a pesticide impregnated collar is helping to tackle the menace of Lyme disease, which is usually spread among people by ticks that live on the deer. This disease is now one of the fastest spreading infectious diseases in the US and can be fatal. Trapping and treating every deer in a forest with pesticides isn't easy, so a machine has been designed to do it. The animals are lured to a feeding tray where have to place their heads in a V-shaped trough to get to the food. The machine keeps an open pesticide impregnated collar at the ready, drooping next to the trough where the deer will put its neck. As the animal takes the food, its neck presses down on a switch that triggers a spring-loaded arm. This propels one end of the open collar over the neck where it meets the other end. The two ends join using Velcro, so within seconds of the animal's arrival the collar is complete.

- 63. The passage is about a special collar for deer which ----.**
- A) keeps them tick-free and safe from Lyme disease
 - B) is impregnated with a poison that kills the ticks on the deer
 - C) replaces the older system of spraying them with pesticides
 - D) is part of a research project to keep track of their movements
 - E) has been designed to keep a check on their eating habits.
- 64. We understand from the passage that Lyme disease ----.**
- A) is carried and spread by ticks which live on deer
 - B) is one of the rarer of the infectious diseases
 - C) has killed a great many deer in the US
 - D) is rapidly on the decline in the US
 - E) affects deer more than any other animal
- 65. We understand from the passage that the collars are fitted to the deer**
- A) while their heads are firmly held in a V-shaped trough
 - B) as fast as possible because the deer dislike the process
 - C) while they feed and the process only lasts seconds
 - D) with a mechanism that has to be man-operated
 - E) before they are allowed near the food

66.- 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Transport represents 22 per cent of total energy consumption in industrialized countries, mainly in the form of automobiles. Although this is the fastest growth sector in such countries, the rate of increase in road transport energy demand has slowed in most developed countries since the late 1960s. This has reflected both improved vehicle efficiency and a slowing down in the level of acquisition of automobiles by households. These developments have encouraged hopes that saturation levels may operate at lower levels than sometimes projected. In developing countries, transport represents 14 per cent of total energy consumption but the number of automobiles is approximately 20/1000 people, compared to 600/1000 people industrialized countries. In addition to strictly technical improvements that can be made to automobiles and trucks, there is another important area of action which could help in the solution of the problems, namely, system operation. In this category, there is a variety of actions that could be performed more efficiently such as transporting passengers and freight by other means, such as bus and rail that would result in lower energy consumption and therefore, lower emissions.

66. It is clear from the passage that transport requirements in the industrial countries ----.

- A) are increasing faster than ever before
- B) account for a large proportion the energy consumed
- C) will be easier to meet as vehicle efficiency improves
- D) are being reviewed with the aim of meeting them with greater efficiency
- E) will continue to rise at roughly the same rate

67. It is pointed out in the passage that energy consumption in industrial countries would be reduced ----.

- A) to the level of that in the developing countries if the number of cars per household were reduced
- B) if alternative energy sources could be found for buses and cars
- C) if the governments took appropriate action
- D) if more people were to make use of public transport
- E) significantly, if certain simple measures were put into effect

68. The writer of the passage feels that one hopeful sign relating to the energy consumption factor is ----.

- A) the growing concern about the pollution caused by car emissions
- B) that the technical improvements introduced by the car industry have led to cleaner emissions
- C) the unexpected drop in car sales
- D) the trend to send goods by train not by lorry
- E) that the number of cars per household is not increasing as fast as formerly

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Britain has a target to deliver 10 per cent of its electrical power from renewable resources by 2010. And despite what one might hear from some quarters, superb natural and technical resources already exist that could make this possible. All that is lacking is the political will; but at present, the government seems reluctant to take any positive action. At present "new" renewables, such as landfill gas, wind, solar, wave power and small-scale hydropower contribute around one per cent to the UK's electrical generating capacity. Generating power from landfill gas is already fully economic; but has limited scope for growth as the country moves away from land filling waste. Energy recovery from waste is highly controversial and also limited in capacity. So, if Britain is to meet her interim target of five per cent by 2003 and 10 per cent by 2010, she must look to other renewables for growth.

69. The passage contains a warning for Britain that ----.

- A) if she is to produce more electricity, she has to make huge investments in renewable resources
- B) if she fails to meet her 2003 interim target for electrical power production, industry could come to a standstill.
- C) in order to reach her electricity target, she will have to find other renewable resources
- D) since renewable resources are never cost-effective, she must develop new technologies
- E) although land filling is a feasible technology, it is highly likely to arouse a great deal of public opposition

70. It's clear from the passage that the scheme to produce more electrical power from renewable resources ----.

- A) has aroused very little interest among scientists and economists
- B) gives priority to the use of landfill gas rather than to any of the natural elements
- C) is regarded, by the British public as technically and economically unsuitable
- D) will probably never even reach its interim target on account of the expenses involved
- E) needs government support if it is to be implemented

71. We understand from the passage that at present, almost all of Britain's electricity ----.

- A) is generated from non-renewable resources
- B) is targeted to be produced from various renewable resources
- C) could be provided through natural renewable resources
- D) is being economically produced from landfill gas
- E) is being produced uneconomically, and this has aroused the concern of the government

72. - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Glaciers originate in areas that lie above the limit of prominent snow. Thus in tropical climates glaciers are only to be found at very great heights, whereas in polar regions they flow into the sea. The largest glaciers are found in regions receiving the heaviest snowfall. The great glaciers of the Himalayas lie in the path of the monsoon, which deposits on them the full measure of its vast water vapour content. The largest glacierized areas after Antarctica are in Greenland, North America, and in central and south central Asia. It has been estimated that the volume of the world's glaciers and ice sheets exceeds 11,000,000 cubic miles which, if returned to the oceans, would raise the sea - level by some 200 ft, submerging all existing seaports and much land besides.

72. In the passage the contrast is made between ----.

- A) the benefits and the dangers of glaciers
- B) the size of glaciers in the Himalayas and in Antarctica
- C) the glaciers on the snowline and those at great heights
- D) the location of glaciers in the tropics and in arctic regions
- E) the climatic effects of glaciers in different parts of the world

73. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the snowline is only apparent after a heavy fall of snow
- B) the size of a glacier is, in part, dependent on the amount of snowfall in a region
- C) glaciers cannot be found in tropical regions
- D) the monsoon has no effect at all in the formation of glaciers in the Himalayas
- E) the volume of glaciers in the world is rapidly decreasing

74. From the figures given in the last part of the passage we can infer that ----.

- A) the glaciers around the world are rapidly melting
- B) all towns close to the sea are under immediate threat
- C) the amount of water held by the glaciers really is enormous
- D) the oceans around the world have been rising steadily for some time
- E) it will be impossible to prevent flooding if the glaciers continue to meet at this rate

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The report, *Dams and Development*, which has been recently published, provides stark evidence that the world's 45,000 large dams which block over half of the world's rivers, have been failed experiments. They have failed to produce as much electricity and water, or control as much flood damage, as their backers claim. They regularly suffer huge cost-overruns and time delays. They have made up to 80 million people homeless, and their benefits have largely gone to the urban well-off not the rural poor they displace. Moreover, their effects on ecosystems have been disastrous.

75. It is pointed out in the passage that the large dams of the world today ----.

- A) have not given the benefits expected of them
- B) were primarily built to prevent flooding
- C) have proved more cost-effective than originally anticipated
- D) have contributed greatly to environmental improvement
- E) play a major part in the economic success of individual countries.

76. According to the passage, the construction of the world's large dams ----.

- A) has been indirectly responsible for the pollution of rivers
- B) has led to a huge increase in electrical production
- C) has been to the advantage of rural communities rather than urban ones
- D) has forced millions of people to abandon their homes
- E) has often caused fierce controversy between the backers and opponents.

77. It is clear that the facts given in this passage about dams ----.

- A) relate to only a small proportion of the world's dams
- B) give a balanced picture of their success and failures
- C) make no reference at all to their impact upon the environment
- D) overlook the huge expense that was entailed in constructing them
- E) are derived from a recent report on the subject

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Our understanding of submarine volcanic eruptions has improved substantially in the past decade owing to the recent ability to remotely detect such events and to respond rapidly with brief surveys and sampling at the eruption site. But these data are necessarily limited to observations after the event. In contrast, the 1998 eruption of the Axial volcano on the Juan de Fuca ridge was monitored by on site sea-floor instruments. One of these instruments, which measured bottom pressure, was overrun and entrapped by the 1998 lava flow. The data recorded by this instrument were discovered. The data recorded by this instrument reveal the duration, character and effusion rate of an eruption on a mid-ocean ridge.

78. According to the passage, it is only within the last ten years or so that

- A) the studies made of the Axial volcano have given rise to a great deal of controversy
- B) scientists have realized how important under ocean volcanic activity is
- C) it has been possible to monitor volcanic eruptions under the sea
- D) the effusions rate of the Axial volcano has increased noticeably
- E) the geological causes of volcanic activity under the sea have been major scientific concern.

79. According to the passage, with the aid of instruments placed on the ocean floor, ----.

- A) a great deal of information concerning the eruption of the Axial volcano was obtained
- B) a lot of data have been collected concerning oceanic eruptions throughout the world
- C) it is now possible to anticipate when volcanic eruptions are going to take place
- D) scientists can now watch the volcanic activities at an eruption site while they are actually happening
- E) we have come to understand the part played by bottom pressure during a volcanic eruption

80. We can conclude from the passage that the study of submarine volcanic activity ----.

- A) is concerned more with the duration of an eruption than with its other aspects
- B) has so far made very likely progress
- C) has focused primarily upon the Axial volcano ever since 1998
- D) has been greatly improved by early detection of such activity
- E) is frequently made more difficult due to the sudden uncontrolled flow/ of lava.

Adı:
Tarih:**ÜDS 4**
(Mart 2002)

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

		soru türü	
1-7	7	Kelime	
8-21	14	Gramer	
22-31	10	Cümle Tam.	
32-36	5	Ing-Türkçe	
37-41	5	Türkçe-Ing.	
42-46	5	Türkçe-Ing.	
47-51	5	Paragraf Tam.	
52-56	5	Diyalog	
57-80	24	Anlamı Bozan C.	
	80	TOPLAM	