

## KPDS SORULARI TEST 1

1) (I) The appendix or blind gut is a structure of interest and sometimes concern. (II) As a result, man cannot digest the cellulose which is the main constituent of plant cell walls. (III) In the human body it is regarded as a useless relic, and its removal is often beneficial. (IV) The case is very different among herbivorous animals. (V) In the rabbit, for instance, the appendix is a very large organ, and hibernating animals fill it with food before their winter sleep.

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

*appendix: (i) ilave, ek; (tıb) apandis, körbağırsağın solucanımsı uzantısı / gut: (i) bağırsak veya mide / constituent: seçmen; öge, unsur / relic: (i) kalıntı, bakiye / herbivorous: (s) otçul / hibernate: (f) kış uykusuna yatmak*

2) (I) Morality has, to a considerable degree, become secularised. (II) Morals are no longer regarded as absolute, final or unchangeable. (III) This is not to minimise institutional religion or discount the value of individual belief. (IV) Rather, they are seen as man-made and as such as variable from community to community, and from group to group. (V) The real test of morality has come to be whether or not it contributes to the social good.

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

*morality: (i) ahlak ilmi, ahlâk; ahlâk doğruluğu; törellik; ahlâk dersi / secularise: (f) layikleştirmek, dünyevileştirmek / discount: (f) fiyat indirimi yapmak, tenzilat yapmak, iskonto etmek, hesaptan düşmek; kırdırmak, kırmak (senet, bono), sonucunu göz önünde tutarak hesaba katmak; aldırmamak; aslını saymamak*

3) (I) The entrance of the US government into the foreign intelligence business is fairly recent. (II) Even between the two World Wars it did not maintain a strong intelligence organisation. (III) The army and the navy, however, maintained separate intelligence units at this time but they were designed specifically to meet their own needs in times of war. (IV) The duplication of material in this way was soon regarded as excessively wasteful and the system was accordingly abolished. (V) Additionally the State department kept a watchful eye on world happenings and ambassadors regularly reported their observations.

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

*duplication: (i) teksir etme, teksir, suret / accordingly: (z) binaen, binaenaleyh*

4) (I) In Britain, mass broadcasting has been subject to some state control from its early days. (II) One agreed purpose has been to ensure that news comment and discussion should be balanced and impartial. (III) To this end, first, radio and then TV were entrusted to the BBC. (IV) The obvious solution to this financial pressure, was of course, to allow advertisements. (V) In 1954, however, the BBC's monopoly came to an end and commercial TV companies were granted licenses.

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

*entrust: (f) emniyet etmek, emanet etmek; tevdi etmek, havale etmek*

5) (I) Studies have shown that even at birth a child responds positively and specifically to the tones of human voice. (II) Music in particular has been found to have a soothing effect upon a child. (III) In one such study a film of a new born baby was taken. (IV) When it was examined in slow motion it was found that tiny gestures on the part of the child synchronised with specific tones and syllables from parents. (V) Sounds other than the human voice, however, produced no such responses.

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

*specifically: (z) özellikle, hususi olarak, bilhassa / soothing: (s) yatıştırıcı / synchronise: (f) aynı zamanda vaki olmak, birlikte hareket etmek ve işlemek; ayarlarını birbirine uy durmak (saatler); aynı tarihe tesadüf ettirmek*

Başarmak için YESDİL!

6) (I) Feminism has established beyond all doubt that a very few women find satisfaction except by working outside the home. (II) Many women regard motherhood as a time-consuming obstacle to the great joy of working outside home. (III) There are, however, plenty who contest this view. (IV) These value the time they spend with their children, and are aware that it teaches them patience and sensitivity and offers them a clue into their own pasts. (V) Moreover, because they have children, they feel a greater responsibility towards the future and the need to ensure the quality.

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

*ensure: (f) sağlamak, temin etmek, garanti etmek, emniyete almak; sigorta etmek*

7) (I) Founded in 1929, the Royal Canadian Geographical Society is a non-profit making, educational organisation. (II) Its object is to advance geographical knowledge of Canada. (III) One of the essential problems of grasping the story of Canada is its great extent and diversity. (IV) In particular, it aims to stimulate awareness of the significance of geography in Canada's development, well-being and culture. (V) In other words, it tries to make Canada better known to Canadians and to the world.

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

8) (I) A cancer is a malignant growth. (II) In treatment of cancer, radiotherapy is commonly used. (III) Cancerous cells grow and divide rapidly and can invade and destroy nearby tissues. (IV) This expansion is known as local spread. (V) Cells can also break off and spread to other parts of the body through bloodstream.

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

9) (I) Mind from its earliest development has two different needs, to possess and to create. (II) It repeats former pleasure and does new things for the sake of doing them. (III) Being aware of this fact, many parents try to improve their knowledge about child behaviour well before the birth. (IV) The first dawn of consciousness is when the child does something with definite purpose, and recognises his power over his own hand. (V) First he discovers ownership of his hand, then he can move it.

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

*dawn: (i), (f). tan, fecir, sabah, şafak sökmesi, gün ağarması, gün doğması; zuhur, ilk görünüş*

10) (I) Unlike most men of his day Columbus believed the world to be sphere. (II) Some years before the Cape of Good Hope was discovered, he'd formed the ideas of reaching India by sailing westwards. (III) He'd got this idea upon studying his father-in-law's logs and charts. (IV) The prospect of a voyage in such small ships into the unknown seas was so terrible that few men volunteered to go with him. (V) But the distance proved to be much greater than he thought, for he didn't know that between India and Portugal lay a great unknown continent.

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

*log: i. kütük, ağaç gövdesi; kütük gibi şey veya adam; den. parakete, geminin süratini ölçme aleti; den. jurnal, gemi journalı*

11) (I) There is a basic philosophy fundamental to good emotional health. (II) That is the philosophy of faith; faith in the ability of ourselves and others to improve and grow. (III) Our faith in the desire and capacity of human beings to work out problems cooperatively. (IV) This faith will carry us through stresses that might otherwise shatter us. (V) However, that's why an emotional disturbance requires professional treatment.

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

Başarmak için YESDİL!

12) (I) Scientists believe that the centre of the earth is like an enormous magnet, giving out a steady magnetic force. (II) This slowly moves away from the centre and up to the surface. (III) By the time it reaches the surface, the force is very weak. (IV) When there is a sudden increase in magnetic strength, many migrating animals have difficulty finding their way. (V) Accordingly, it gives different measures at different parts of the world.

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

13) (I) Female literacy and infant mortality are closely related. (II) One principal cause is increased access to programmes. (III) As the former goes up the latter comes down. (IV) Among the poorest countries, women's literacy has improved from 8 percent in 1970 to 24 percent in 1990. (V) There has been a corresponding drop in infant mortality.

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

14) (I) Chartres cathedral is the medieval equivalent of the modern effort to put a man on the moon. (II) The medieval peasants who gazed at it must have been overwhelmed by a feeling of wonder. (III) Both represent the perfect combination of individual achievement and group cooperation. (IV) The space programme would never have got off the ground without von Braun's discoveries in the field of jet propulsion. (V) Similarly, the arches of Chartres would never have soared if an unknown French architect hadn't devised a system of buttresses to sustain a two-ton block of stone 120 feet in the air.

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

*overwhelm: (f) basmak; etkilemek, bunaltmak; garketmek, boğmak; başından aşmak / get off: (p) inmek; ayrılmak; kurtulmak; söylemek get (some one veya something) off çıkarmak / propulsion: (i) ileri sürme veya sürülme, sevk, tahrik; itici kuvvet; tıb öne doğru eğilerek yürüme / arch: (i) kemer, tak; ayak kemeri; kavis arch stone kemerin kilidi makamında olan taş / soar: (f) süzülerek yükselmek, süzülerek uçmak; hareket etmeden aynı seviyede uçmak; artmak, yükselmek; yücelmek / buttress: (i) payanda, ayak: destek / sustain: (f) tutmak, düşmesine engel olmak, destek olmak; tahammül etmek, dayanmak, taşımak; çekmek; teselli etmek; muhafaza etmek; tedarik etmek; besleyip kuvvet vermek; ispat etmek, iddia etmek*

15) (I) Tidiness means keeping things out of sight and yet available when wanted. (II) It implies that there is a special place for everything. (III) In some households half the living-room is regularly treated as storage space. (IV) It also implies that each thing used finds its way back to its place by a continuous process. (V) The process depends, however, upon the drawer, cupboard and the storage space being provided.

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

16) (I) An interesting development of recent times in the world of literature has been the revival of the short story. (II) For three decades or more, this genre had really gone into a decline. (III) Magazines, in order to survive at all, found it increasingly necessary to publish non-fiction, not fiction. (IV) Of these, Oscar Wilde's stories were perhaps the most popular of all. (V) Moreover book publishers would only consider short story collections if the author already had a substantial success as a novelist.

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

*nonfiction: (i) kurgusal olmayan düzyazı*

17) (I) Few people are enamoured of the English weather, but G. K. Chesterton is. (II) Out of the England the weather is a series of sharp contrasts. (III) He sees it as being as beautiful and as changeable as woman. (IV) He also makes the interesting point that English landscape painters make the weather the subject of their paintings. (V) Their European counterparts, on the other hand, only use it to give atmosphere.

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

*enamoured: aşık*

18) (I) With only minor exceptions, public education in the United States is committed to twelve years schooling for all the children of all the people. (II) In the first year potential truck drivers and janitors sit alongside embryo research physicists and journalists. (III) This is also true of the twelfth year. (IV) In most schools, moreover, they use the same textbook, and are marked on the same standards. (V) Indeed, certain elements of the learning situation cannot be discussed at all.

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

*janitor: (i) bir binanın temizlik ve tamir işleriyle meşgul olan memur; kapıcı, odacı / reproduce: (f) kopya etmek, suret çıkarmak; tekrar meydana getirmek; yeniden hâsil etmek; tekrar çıkarıp göstermek; biyol doğurmak, yavrulamak, çoğalmak, üremek; aynını yetiştirmek, türetmek; tekrarlamak, yeniden temsil etmek; hatırlamak*

19) (I) Chemistry is the science of the elements and their compounds. (II) It is concerned with the laws of their combination and behavior under various conditions. (III) This term is usually restricted to mean the use in war of poisonous gases. (IV) It had its roots in alchemy and has gradually developed into a science of vast magnitude and importance. (V) Its major fields are organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, and physical chemistry.

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

20) (I) Racism is the doctrine that one race is inherently superior or inferior to others. (II) It has no connection whatsoever with the study of race as a concept. (III) Moreover, it is not concerned with the investigation of racial differences, which is a science practised by the physical anthropologist. (IV) Racism is simply a vulgar superstition believed in by the ignorant or the mentally unbalanced. (V) Today in the world anti-Semitism is not so widespread as it used to be in the past.

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

*inherently: (z) tabiatında, doğal olarak, doğuştan / vulgar: (s) kaba, terbiyesiz; aşağılık; bayağı, umumi, adi, umuma mahsus; pespaye; halka ait (dil) / superstition: (i) batıl itikat, hurafe, boş inanç / semitism: (i) sami dili veya adetleri; yahudi taraftarlığı*

21) (I) The balance of payments has recently been a serious problem particularly in Eastern Europe. (II) The late 1950s and the early 1960s saw a decline in British competitiveness. (III) As a result the British share in world exports of manufactures fell steadily. (IV) On the other hand, there was a rapid increase in imports of manufactured goods. (V) Consequently, the balance of payments deteriorated, and the country was heading towards a major economic crisis.

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

22) (I) In the early 1900s, various film production companies appeared in the United States and entered into fierce competition with each other. (II) It was in the late 1920s, however, that the golden era of Hollywood really began. (III) Many companies then created stars still popular and famous today. (IV) Financial difficulties became even more pressing during the depression years. (V) Among these the best known and most famous of all was, of course, Charlie Chaplain.

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

Başarmak için YESDİL!

23) (I) Delacroix's paintings fall into three distinct groups. (II) One must also be reminded that he was devoted to music, and often spoke of his palette as though it were a scale on which he composed harmonies. (III) There are his portraits, remarkable for their astonishing psychological perception. (IV) Then there are his historical pieces, large ambitious subjects drawn from the romantic literature for which he had so much sympathy. (V) Finally there are a few landscapes, of pure lyrical content.

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

*scale: (i) derece; makyas; cetvel; müz iskala, gam; derece taksimat; balık pulu; balık puluna benzer kabuk; herhangi bir şeyin pul gibi kabaran parçası; terazi gözü, kefe / perception: (i) idrak; anlama kabiliyeti*

24) (I) On 15 June 1977 the first free parliamentary elections for 41 years were held in Spain. (II) This was a decisive step on the road from dictatorship to democracy, and in July the new two-chamber parliament replaced the old "Cortes" of General Franco. (III) Indeed, the most crucial issue for the future of Spain was the separatist Basque terrorism in the north of the country. (IV) The first task of the new government and parliament was the drawing up of a new democratic constitution. (V) Also, in the meantime, a wide range of political and economic reforms were introduced, and in the 1980s Spain emerged as a major economic power in Europe.

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

*draw up: (p) tanzim etmek, yazmak (kontrat, senet); yaklaşık durmak*

25) (I) In 1965 when Mrs Indira Gandhi became the prime minister of India, she faced serious political problems in the country. (II) For instance, she followed a pro-Soviet foreign policy and, hence, did not react against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. (III) In the first place, she had to consolidate her authority in the Congress Party against the opposition from the Party's old guard. (IV) Also she had to deal with the terrorist activities in various parts of the country. (V) However, she took courageous steps in her rule and won a landslide election victory in 1971.

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

*consolidate: (f) birleştirmek, birleşmek; pekişmek, takviye etmek, sağlamlaştırmak*

26) (I) To understand the British system of government, it is essential to appreciate the importance of the party system. (II) Naturally, parties exist to form governments, and in Britain the path to this goal lies in the House of Commons, for the party which obtains a majority of seats has the right to form the government. (III) Since the 17th century, two parties have usually been predominant in British politics. (IV) Until the 1920s these were the Tories (the Conservatives) and the Whigs (the Liberals), and since the 1930s the Conservatives and the Labor. (V) So far many reforms have been introduced to improve the local election system.

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

*Tory: (i) İng tutucu parti üyesi / Whig: (i) İngiltere'de şimdi Liberal Parti olan siyasi parti üyesi*

27) (I) In October 1973 the Arab oil-producing states took the decision to restrict oil supplies to the West and raise oil prices. (II) The restriction of supplies was initiated as a short-run weapon in the Arab-Israeli conflict. (III) In fact, it revealed a potential for obtaining higher prices, which had not previously been exploited by the oil countries. (IV) Most economists argue that the exploitation of North Sea oil has been a mixed blessing for Britain. (V) Being aware of this potential, the international oil cartel OPEC raised the price for a barrel of crude oil from 1.75 US dollars in September 1973 to 7.00 US dollars in January 1974.

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

*blessing: (i) hayır dua, nimet; azarlama; slang haşlama*

28) (I) In general, the term “abstract art” is used to describe new movements and techniques in plastic arts in the 20th century. (II) The underlying principle of this art is that it is not the subject at all but form and colour which really possess aesthetic value. (III) Obviously, we cannot disregard the fact that the vitality of art throughout history is closely bound up with some form of religion. (IV) Most art historians suggest that the Impressionists, especially Cezanne, can be considered to be the pioneers of this art. (V) Also, there are some who strongly argue that the origins of abstract art are to be sought in the designs of primitive people as well as folk art.

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

29) (I) Throughout the Middle Ages, Christian Europe launched many allied expeditions against the Muslim rule in Spain to bring it to an end. (II) Historically the ancient palace of the Muslim rulers at Granada in Spain is called “Alhambra”. (III) Originally, it was designed, built, and developed into an architectural masterpiece in the 13th and 14th centuries. (IV) Unfortunately, the stylistic uniformity of the palace was spoiled when in the 16th century Charles V turned part of it into a modern residence. (V) However, the most beautiful parts of the interior, including the Court of Alberca and the Court of Lions, have survived and preserve their original charm.

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

30) (I) It was Engels in 1844 who first referred to the Industrial Revolution in Britain. (II) For him, the transformation of Britain from a merely agricultural country into a predominantly industrial one was of a revolutionary nature. (III) In the 19th century Britain colonized most of Africa and South East Asia. (IV) Actually, the Industrial Revolution had begun in the late eighteenth century with the mechanisation of the textile industry. (V) This was soon followed by major technological and other industrial developments which made Britain the most prosperous country in the world.

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

*refer: (f) vermek, isnat etmek; göndermek, havale etmek, müracaat etmek; işaret etmek, ima etmek*

31) (I) While most early European immigrants to America were farmers, many city dwellers came to the new land as well. (II) These new comers were attracted to the bustling urban centres. (III) As a result, American cities expanded enormously. (IV) The history of the United States is filled with accounts of people who came from all over the world to settle here. (V) New York, for example, which had a population of only sixty thousand in 1600, grew to a city of more than one million people in 1860.

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

*accounts: (i) hesap; pusula; tarif, beyan; rivayet, hikâye, izahat; önem, ehemmiyet, kıymet, değer; sebep, cihet / bustle: (f) telâş etmek, koşuşmak, acele ile hareket etmek; acele ettirmek;*

32) (I) As we live and grow we learn the culture of the society in which we live. (II) Sociologists tell us that the most significant elements of culture that we must learn are values, norms and roles. (III) While values are rather general, norms are quite specific. (IV) A collection of norms connected with a particular position or activity in a society is called a role. (V) History shows us that disagreements over vital political issues always create violent conflicts within a society.

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

*norm: (i) belirli bir grup için tipik sayılan model veya standart, norm, örnek; istatistikte en çok elde edilen değer; (fels) düstur, düzgü*

33) (I) Getting through a day without being exposed to the media would be unthinkable. (II) Both directly and indirectly the media have a profound effect on our daily lives. (III) What we eat, what we buy, what we do, even what we think is influenced by the media. (IV) Yet, the question is whether what the media provides us with can always be good and revealing. (V) According to one study, 64 % of the American public turns on television for most of its news.

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

34) (I) Writing in the 1930s, J.M. Keynes was mainly concerned with unemployment. (II) For him, the question was why it persisted. (III) Since 1945 the twin objectives of economic growth and full employment have been the primary concern of developed countries throughout the world. (IV) His own answer to this was that employment was determined by the level of output, and this was determined by demand. (V) Therefore, the level of employment could be regulated by managing the level of demand.

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

*output: (i) randıman, verim; elektrik enerjisi / persist: (f) kalmak, daim olmak; ısrar etmek, üstelemek, üzerinde durmak, inat etmek, sebat etmek*

35) (I) From the fourteenth century onwards, especially in Italy, scholars, poets, and artists began to take a new interest in learning. (II) In nearly all the city-states of Northern Italy the power had been seized by certain great families. (III) Instead of studying chiefly theology and the writings of the medieval philosophers they now turned to the philosophers and poets of classical antiquity and began to study them intensively. (IV) The minds of men were now set free and they began to think as they pleased (V) This new learning soon spread to the rest of Europe and the 'Renaissance' was well under way.

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

*under way: hareket halinde, ilerlemekte, devam etmekte*

36) (I) By about 3500 B.C., there had developed in Egypt and Mesopotamia a highly advanced social and economic life. (II) Copper and bronze were being used, although on a limited scale, and trading contacts with other countries had been established. (III) It is the opinion of most archeologists that civilization first developed in the Middle East. (IV) Many of these contacts were with Syria, which, lying between Egypt and Mesopotamia, had participated at an early date in the general advance of material and cultural development. (V) Moreover, Syria was endowed with a number of resources that were lacking in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

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

*endowed with: (p) malik, haiz / endow: (f) "with" ile irat bağlamak; bahşetmek, ihsan etmek, vakfetmek*

37) (I) The Morley Gallery has once again caught the attention of the public. (II) Its exhibition programme is richly varied and focuses on the less well-known painters. (III) In the current exhibition, some of the paintings of Joseph Hayward, a promising young painter, are on show. (IV) The Gallery is situated on the outskirts of London, but within easy reach of the metro. (V) Examples of his early work, such as a large watercolor of a garden, are also included.

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

Başarmak için YESDİL!

38) (I) A camera is now being developed that scans the electromagnetic radiation emitted by the human body. (II) The police, after all, never do show any enthusiasm for technological innovations. (III) It may prove to be a great asset in crime detection as hidden objects – which distort that radiation show up as cold spots. (IV) It can detect weapons and drugs hidden beneath layers of clothing. (V) Moreover, it has apparently no dangerous side effects.

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

*distort: (f) eğri büğrü etmek, çarpıtmak, biçimini bozmak, kırmak, bükmek; tahrif etmek, olduğundan başka anlam vermek; azdırmak / show up: (p) beklenen yere gelmek, gözükmek, meydana çıkmak*

39) (I) There are clever lawyers and dull ones; fast runners and slow ones, good cooks and bad ones. (II) However, when it comes to investment, this human variety seems to disappear. (III) Those who manage money and prepare market analysis for companies are naturally well-paid. (IV) Numerous studies suggest that “exceptional” investment managers simply do not exist. (V) In any given period, each has no more than an even chance of doing better than the market index.

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

40) (I) Agricultural teaching in West African schools invariably meets with apathy. (II) Even so, agricultural education is a necessity, but it should be directed towards the farmer himself. (III) He needs instruction in new techniques. (IV) The majority of these students acquire a lifelong distaste for all forms of activity. (V) He also needs information on new and profitable cash crops and potential local markets.

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

*distaste: (i) sevmeyiş, hoşlanmayış / cash crop: (k) peşin para ile satılan mahsul*

41) (I) The basic strategy of the war on poverty during 1960's was to try to give everyone entering the job market comparable skills. (II) Of these, the best mechanism for breaking this vicious circle seemed to be educational reform. (III) This meant placing great emphasis on education. (IV) Many people imagined that if schools could equalize people's cognitive skills, this would equalize their bargaining power as adults. (V) In such a system nobody would end up very poor or, presumably very rich.

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

*vicious circle: (k) kısır döngü, fasitdaire / presumably: (z) tahminen, galiba / cognitive: (s) bilmeye veya kavramaya ait*

42) (I) As forests are cut down, many wild animals are finding it harder to survive. (II) Sadly the range of the leopard, for instance, is but a fraction of what it formerly was. (III) They are, for instance, no longer to be found in Europe proper. (IV) Fortunately, there are instances of such endangered species managing to re-establish themselves. (V) In the Caucasus and northern Iran there are still some, but their numbers are decreasing rapidly.

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

*fraction: (i) parça, kısım; (kim) damıtık madde; (mat) kesir*

Başarmak için YESDİLİ

43) (I) For almost 40 years, relations have been frozen between the United States and Cuba. (II) This is mainly due to the glaring differences between the regimes of the two countries. (III) Many, on both sides, have ceased to hope for an improvement in the relations. (IV) More surprisingly, the recent papal trip to the island has had an effect in Washington, too. (V) Mr Castro will not ease his grip until he dies; nor will the policy makers in Washington be ready to lift the American embargo against trade with Cuba.

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

*glaring: (s) dik ve düşmanca bakışlı; çok parlak, göz kamaştırıcı; apaçık, hemen göze çarpan / grip: (i) sıkı tutma; kavrama; el sıkma; pençe, el; tutak, bir şeyin tutacak yeri; ABD el çantası / papal: (s) papaya veya papalığa ait; Katolik kilisesine ait*

44) (I) High oil prices helped Venezuela to emerge, two years ago, from a long recession. (II) Soon the government launched a comprehensive economic reform programme, which was to be financed through the oil revenue. (III) In fact, the flow of money through trade could have enabled them to avoid taking unpopular decisions. (IV) However, with the recent precipitous drop in oil prices the economic situation has again begun to deteriorate. (V) In particular, the governments seems likely to cut down on the reform programme which it embarked on with high hopes.

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

*precipitous: (s) dik, sarp; uçurum gibi, uçurumlardan ibaret; atılğan, aceleci / in particular: (p) özellikle, bilhassa*

45) (I) Some historians point out that cannibalism did not exist before 1492. (II) They would argue that it was invented by Columbus. (III) Of course, this is not to deny that cannibalism was unknown in the ancient world. (IV) It seems always to have existed, or to have been said to exist, usually in "other" places. (V) Therefore, it is true that the word "cannibal" is a corruption of the Amerindian word "Carib", which means "bold" or "fierce".

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

*amerindian: (s) Amerikalı Kızılderili veya Eskimo'larla ilgili*

46) (I) Michael Levey's recently-published book Florence; A portrait is a masterly survey of Renaissance and post-Renaissance Florence. (II) His portrayal of this magnificent city is that of an eminent art historian elegantly at home in painting, sculpture and architecture. (III) As one visits this princely city, a dilemma characteristic of postwar Europe is unavoidably insistent. (IV) He is at his best especially when he is analysing particular masters and sites. (V) Indeed, it is fascinating to read his learned account of the achievements of the great Florentines like Botticelli, Brunelleschi, Michelangelo and the others.

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

*at home: evde, kendi evinde; memleketinde; alışkın; kabul günü / dilemma: (i) ikilem, dilem*

47) (I) They hadn't expected to see rolling hills dotted by family farms with herds of cattle grazing around. (II) Richardson County is in the south-eastern corner of Nebraska, abutting Kansas and Missouri and washed by the Missouri River. (III) It is the heart of the heartland, the America mythologized, in 1943, by Oscar Hammerstein in the lyrics of "Oklahoma!". (IV) Yet, today, this part of prairie America continues to possess very little of its pastoral and traditional charm. (V) Unfortunately, industrialisation and reckless urbanisation have destroyed much of it and turned the place into a wasteland.

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

*rolling: (s) yuvarlanan / dot: benek benek dağıtmak; sık olarak yayılmak / abut: (f) dayanmak, bitişik olmak / herd: (i) hayvan sürüsü / graze: (f) otlamak, otlatmak / lyric: (i) lirik şiir / pastoral: (s) çobanlara ve kırlara ait; papazlığa ait / prairie: büyük çayırılık, ağaçsız geniş kır / reckless: (s) kayıtsız, pervasız / urbanization: şehirleşme*

48) (I) As recently as the 1980s, poverty rates among the elderly in Britain were more than double those of the population at large. (II) Many experts and policy makers contend that the problems of the retirement system have often been exaggerated. (III) A great number of old people were largely dependent on the charity of their children and on local assistance programmes. (IV) However, by 1995 most of these people had improved their living conditions. (V) This was partly due to the fact that the country had become more prosperous in general.

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

*contend: (f) mücadele etmek; iddia etmek, ileri sürmek / charity: (i) hayırseverlik, hayır cemiyeti, yardım derneği*

49) (I) Today the worst problem facing the government of South Africa is unemployment. (II) This now affects a third of the population and is rising rapidly. (III) Actually, the end of South Africa's isolation from the world meant that companies had to cut jobs to be competitive. (IV) Moreover, in order to meet the government's tight deficit targets, there are now cuts being made in the number of the public-service staff, which makes unemployment even worse. (V) In the economic sector, the situation is even more hopeful for there has been a wave of reforms and mergers among banks and insurance companies.

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

50) (I) For governments and institutions, disaster preparedness is of vital importance. (II) This is especially so in countries where the risk of disaster is real. (III) Since disaster preparedness is a multi-sectoral activity, the functions and respective responsibilities of each sector must be clearly defined. (IV) In fact, few types of natural disaster can be predicted accurately. (V) Moreover, a precise division of labour among institutions and agencies, and detailed pre-disaster planning will reduce enormously the adverse effects of a disaster.

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

51) (I) In Brazil, as in much of Latin America, oil in particular has long been a political symbol. (II) This has been represented by the country's federal oil company Petrobras. (III) Consequently, mismanagement and subsidized pricing paralyzed the system with debt. (IV) When founded in 1962, it was regarded as an icon of emancipation from foreign economic domination. (V) Yet, today the Brazilian government has taken serious steps to end, through privatization, Petrobras's oil monopoly.

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

52) (I) Fish farming, which is practiced in many countries, has developed into an industry in recent years. (II) This has made scientific research into fish biology of vital importance. (III) Hence, advances in disease control and in fish nutrition are likely to be impressive in the years ahead. (IV) Fish farming has succeeded only where it can compete with other forms of food production in terms of costs. (V) Moreover, for most fish species, genetic improvements through breeding have already been achieved to make the industry profitable.

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

53) (I) Heat stroke happens under unusually hot and moist conditions. (II) In either case one must send urgently for medical help. (III) This is because the evaporation of sweat cannot take place in an atmosphere already saturated with moisture. (IV) The patient becomes burning hot with a red dry skin and a fast, forceful pulse. (V) He may suddenly collapse and go into coma.

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

Başarmak için YESDİLİ

54) (I) Archeological evidence has shown that the earliest libraries were built by the Sumerians. (II) All libraries are classified to facilitate reference, and the favourite system is the Dewey Decimal System, which divides the whole field of knowledge into ten main classes. (III) These are General Works, Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, Philology, Natural Science, Useful Arts, Literature, and History. (IV) Each of these main classes is again subdivided into ten main divisions.(V) Then, each division is marked by decimals within itself.

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

55) (I) Roughly six centuries before Columbus crossed the Atlantic, Mayan society abruptly collapsed. (II) No one knows precisely why. (III) Scientists and historians have come up with various suggestions. (IV) Other empires arose in place of the Mayan empire. (V) None of these are in any way original; they include overpopulation, disease, climate change and war.

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

56) (I) Poverty is not primarily hereditary. (II) While children born into poverty have a higher than average chance of ending up poor, there is still an enormous amount of economic mobility from one generation to the next. (III) In this way many parents work to ensure that their children will enjoy easier lives. (IV) Indeed there is nearly as much economic inequality among brothers as in the general population. (V) This means that inequality is recreated anew in each generation, even among those who start life in essentially identical circumstances.

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

57) (I) Several months ago the Czech finance minister announced that his country's four biggest banks would shortly be privatised. (II) Even so a poll showed that nearly half of the Czech people opposed the new interests rates in the country. (III) Since then, however, there has been a change of government which naturally slowed down proceedings. (IV) Moreover, a row over the value of one of the banks has further delayed the matter. (V) So has a recent startling revelation concerning loan policies in one of the banks.

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

*row: (i) kavga, patırtı, kargaşa; (f) kavga çıkarmak; kavgaya karışmak / startling: (s) şaşırtıcı, ürkütücü / revelation: (i) gizli şeyi gösterme veya söyleme; gizli şeyin meydana konması; ifşa, açığa vurma, keşif; ilah Allah tarafından verilen ilham, vahiy; b h Kitabı Mukaddes'in son cüz'ü, Vahiy Kitabı*

58) (I) Fire-fighting is presently getting a boost from technology. (II) Nevertheless, fire-fighting doesn't rate so high in the list of dangerous occupations. (III) With the new system, data-base information gets into the hands of the people on the scene. (IV) As a result, a fire-fighter can immediately determine the location of fire hydrants, hazardous materials, elevator shafts and electrical panels. (V) Further, the planning of rescue routes has become quicker and more reliable.

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

*fire hydrant: yangın musluğu / elevator shaft: asansör boşluğu*

59) (I) The latest cause for concern in drinking water is aluminium. (II) It can occur naturally in peaty moorland waters. (III) More often it is added in the form of aluminium sulphate to water at treatment works. (IV) Apparently, some countries in the world are not yet fully aware of the danger. (V) Water authorities do this because it removes tiny particles suspended in the water that can make it brown.

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

*peaty: (s) turbalı / moorland: (i) ing kır, bozkır / suspend: (f) geçici olarak durdurmak veya iptal etmek; tatil etmek; ertelemek, tehir etmek; muallâkta bırakmak; makamından geçici olarak mahrum etmek; asmak; okuldan geçici olarak tart etmek*

Başarmak için YESDİL!

60) (I) Boston High School is America's oldest and one of its finest public schools. (II) Indeed Boston is a city with large black population. (III) Sarah Wessman, who is 14, wants to go there. (IV) She applied last autumn and was rejected. (V) That might have been the end of the story except that Sarah found she was one of ten white candidates rejected by Boston High School while ten black candidates with lower scores were admitted.

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

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

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

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

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

*comparative: (s), (i). mukayeseli, karşılaştırmalı; nispi, orantılı; (gram). (sıfat veya zarflann) üstünlük derecesini gösteren*

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

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

*discontent: (s). memnun olmayan, hoşnutsuz*

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

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

*via: i. yolu ile, -dan geçerek; i. yol; tıb. mecra, yol, kanal*

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

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

*postulate: f. talep etmek, istemek, dilemek; ispatsız olarak ifade etmek, kaziye diye kabul etmek; var saymak / empirically: z. deneysel olarak*

Başarmak için YESDİL!

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

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

*patrol: f. devriye gezmek. Patrolman*

67) (I) The telephone has come a long distance indeed since Alexander Graham Bell invented the first crude transmitter in 1876. (II) Today we can place calls from automobiles, ships at sea and planes in the air. (III) Using the phone system, we can fax documents around the world. (IV) Most local telephone markets are still monopolised by one company, but competition is growing. (V) Soon we will be able to dial up images of computerised data.

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

*crude: (s) ham, rafine edilmemiş; incelik ve zarafetten yoksun; kaba, acemi*

68) (I) An international team of researchers has finished a study of the spread of HIV in Africa. (II) Safe sex education needs to be targeted at women and men in countries such as Kenya and Zambia. (III) The results show that teenage women and girls in Africa are up to six times as likely to be infected with HIV as males of the same age. (IV) Their findings also suggests that the AIDS epidemic in Central and East Africa is being caused by older men infecting young girls, who then pass the virus onto their children. (V) In the worst affected regions, up to half of all pregnant women are now infected with HIV, and 40 percent of them are teenage girls who have had sex with men aged 35 and over.

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

69) (I) It should be stated at the outset that it is the successful farmers with the best quality land who have generally benefited from all the government support. (II) Traditionally the farmers on plateau in Central India cultivated a large number of unirrigated wheat varieties. (III) With the introduction to this region in the late sixties of electricity, and the technology for digging deep wells, they were induced to change to irrigated farming. (IV) Moreover, to develop high-yielding varieties of wheat appropriate for irrigated farming, the government set up a wheat research centre in the area. (V) This was then backed up with the organisation of special training courses for farmers.

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

70) (I) The collapse of the economies of south east Asia in the early years of the decade was later followed by that of Korea the classic tinger economy. (II) What happens next in a region that is now strewn with the wrecks of so-called economic miracles? (III) This leaves Europe and United States as significant mass markets. (IV) The assumption that recession will spread in the region owing to capital flight and belt-tightening is most plausible. (V) This will deepen as foreign investors increasingly reduce their profile in south east Asia.

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

*strewn: (f) (strewed: strewed veya strewn) saçmak, yaymak; yayarak kaplamak; dağıtmak, neşretmek; dağılmak, saçılmak/plausible: (s) aklın kabul edebileceği, havsalaya sığan; makul, görünüşte makul veya haklı olan; itimat uyandıran; olasılı*

Başarmak için YESDİL!

71) (I) The first obvious fact about the mass media system is that it is not controlled by corporations; It is made up of them. (II) Many large corporations are active in the third world and in the arms trade. (III) Just as corporations do not control the car industry but the car industry itself is a corporation, so the media is made up of large corporations, all in the business of maximising profits. (IV) Moreover, media corporations are not simply businesses; they are also owned by even larger parent corporations. (V) It's this parent corporations which influence and formulate the media policies and practices.

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

72) (I) Once, when people dreamt they dreamt of America, of its high wages, comforts, huge cars, high technology. (II) "If only we could live there or make our country like it," millions said to themselves. (III) But no more. (IV) Today, only the desperately poor, the deluded or the oppressed wish to emigrate to America or build their countries with its image. (V) Finally the rate of democratic growth in America has shown a downward trend in recent decades.

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

*delude: (f). aldatmak, yanlış yola sevk etmek/oppress: f. sıkmak, sıkıştırmak, baskı yapmak: zulmetmek, canını yakmak; yormak, canını sıkmak, üzerine yüklenmek*

73) (I) Australia has much land relative to its population. (II) On the other hand, Japan has little land relative to its population. (III) All other things being equal, one would expect countries with relatively more land to specialise in products that use more land. (IV) So, one expects Australia to engage in extensive sheep-raising but not Japan, because the cost of raising sheep in Japan would be much higher. (V) Some developing countries, for example, cannot, for technological reasons, effectively compete with countries Western Europe in the manufacturing of clothes.

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

74) (I) My own knowledge of Jane Austen's life, character and opinions depends mainly on her letters. (II) Some 150 of these survive. (III) Most are to her sister Cassandra and are really family letters intended for the whole family. (IV) Her nephew was to write a memoir of his aunt, but he was old when he did so. (V) There are only a few written to friends, and these are the ones that reveal most about her.

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

75) (I) Children vary greatly in the rate and pattern of normal development. (II) When a child does not speak, it is because he cannot, not because he is lazy. (III) Many factors are involved in these variations apart from intelligence. (IV) For instance, environmental factors play an important part in development. (V) Nevertheless, development does depend on a sufficient stage of maturity having been reached and so ultimately on intelligence.

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

76) (I) Gregor Mendel was not the first plant breeder. (II) He reported these and other findings at a meeting of natural scientists. (III) At the time he began his work, hybrid plants and animals had been known for a long time. (IV) His genius lay in his ability to recognize a pattern in the way the parental traits reappear in the offspring of hybrids. (V) No one before had categorized and counted the offspring and analyzed the patterns over several generations.

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

*Hybrid: i., s. melez hayvan veya bitki; iki ayrı dilden alınmış kelimelerle yapılan bileşik kelime / trait: i. hususiyet, özellik; nad. Dokunma*

Başarmak için YESDİL!

77) (I) In modern international law, territorial jurisdiction is of much greater importance than personal jurisdiction. (II) A sharp distinction has to be drawn between international law and national law. (III) Whereas the latter has its sphere limited to the individual state, international law applies between entities endowed with international personality. (IV) This feature marks off international law from national law. (V) Indeed, essentially international law is the body of legal rules which govern the relations between sovereign states.

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

*Jurisdiction: i., huk. yargılama hakkı, hâkimin yargılama dairesi; salahiyet, yetki; hükümet, hükümetin nüfuz dairesi / entity: i. varoluş, varlık, mevcudiyet, vücut, şey, zat; fels. öz, kendilik, mahiyet / sovereign: s., i. âlâ, en yüksek; şahane; mutlak, bağımsız, müstakil; hükümdarca; çok tesirli (ilâç)*

78) (I) The earliest really high buildings belong to Chicago. (II) They have a steel-frame construction. (III) Louis Sullivan was the outstanding architect of this Chicago school of architecture. (IV) More important, however, is the fact that they are truly splendid buildings, with a vigour and sureness and character, that is all their own. (V) It is no wonder that similar buildings began to appear not only in other cities in the US but in other cities throughout the world.

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

*Splendid: s. şahane, fevkalade, mükemmel, ala; muhteşem, görkemli, debdebeli; parlak / vigour: i. kuvvet, dinçlik, gayret, enerji*

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

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

*Parisian s., i. Paris'e ait; i. Parisli kimse / Summons: i (çoğ.-es) resmi emirle davet, celp etme, çağırma; çağrı, davetiye, mahkeme celnamesi; ask. teslim çağırısı / Versailles: i. Versay / fortress: (i). istihkâm kale, hisar / cannon: i), (f), top; (mak). bir şaft üzerinde serbestçe hareket eden (mil); bilardo oyununda karambol; koşum takımında bir çeşit gem; (zool). incik kemiği*

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

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

*impermanence: i. sürekli olmayış, devam etmeyiş*

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

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

*Provision: i., f. tedarik, tedarik olunan şey; hazırlama, hazırlık; koşul, şart; çoğ. zahire, erzak*

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

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

*crosswind: (i). yandan esen rüzgâr / deal: (i). pazarlık, anlaşma, mukavele; iş; miktar; iskambil kâğıtlarını dağıtma. a good deal a great deal bir çok, bir hayli / ignore: f. önem vermemek, bilmezlikten gelmek, anlamazlıktan gelmek; huk. delil yetersizliğinden kabul etmemek*

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

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

*Evenly: (z.) düz bir durumda; eşit olarak; tarafsızca*

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

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

*Hit: (i). vuruş, vurma, darbe; isabet; başarı, muvaffakiyet, şans; yerinde söz; argo iğne ile vücuda zerkedilen esrar / lure: i., f. hayan veya balık tutmak için yem; şahin veya atmacayı geri getirmek için gösterilen kuş veya ete benzer şey; cazibe, tuzak*

Başarmak için YESDİL!

**CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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

Başarmak için YESDİL!