

## ÜDS FEN - Aralık 2000

1.-21. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen kelime yada ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. For the chemists of the 18th and 19th centuries, an understanding of the chemical nature of food was a major ----.

- A) objective      B) agreement      C) submission  
D) significance      E) estimation

2. The green button on the far left of the machine ---- the volume.

- A) interferes      B) discloses      C) regulates  
D) allows      E) arises

3. You should have attended that lecture on durability testing of fibres; it really was most ----.

- A) irrelevant      B) stimulating      C) dull  
D) reluctant      E) feasible

4. His forecast turned out to be ---- accurate considering how little information he had to work on.

- A) lately      B) effortlessly  
C) intentionally      D) surprisingly  
E) heavily

5. The new engineer is highly knowledgeable; but can we ---- him to lead the team successfully?

- A) run on      B) put on      C) make on  
D) take up      E) rely on

6. Many of the lesser developed countries find it hard to ---- the more developed ones, due to the rapid advances in technology.

- A) make up for      B) keep up with  
C) look out for      D) turn upon  
E) run through

7. Many experiments ---- blood composition are carried out in this laboratory.

- A) related to      B) led from  
C) followed through      D) contained in  
E) denied by

8. This is not a new theory; quite a lot of scientists - --- on it for several decades.

- A) would have worked      B) had worked  
C) have been working      D) would work  
E) have to work

9. If the equipment ---- us on time; we ---- the bridge by now.

- A) would have reached / could complete  
B) reached / had completed  
C) reaches / will have completed  
D) will reach / can complete  
E) had reached / could have completed

10. Unfortunately there was an electricity cut just as we ---- the new computer.

- A) are installing      B) would install  
C) have installed      D) were installing  
E) will install

11. It is recommended that you wear a helmet in this part of the plant, but it's up to you; you ----.

- A) have got to      B) will have to  
C) shouldn't have      D) need to  
E) don't have to

12. ---- a piece of metal is denser than water, it sinks in water.

- A) Because of      B) While      C) Since  
D) Despite      E) Therefore

13. ---- he was aware of the dangers of this kind of research, he still continued with the project.

- A) If      B) Even though      C) So that  
D) Whereas      E) However

14. ---- the semester is over, Dr Baines will supervise the sinking of the shaft as it seems likely that they'll strike oil.

- A) In order that      B) As a result      C) If only  
D) Once      E) In case

15. It took him several months to set ---- the experiment, but results are beginning to come ---- now.

- A) up / in      B) off / over      C) in / up  
D) over / out      E) back / through

16. Obviously, during the Second World War, many scientists were involved ---- the development of new weapons.

- A) by      B) in      C) at  
D) through      E) about

17. An honorary degree will be conferred upon the physicist ---- contributions to energy studies have proved the most beneficial.

- A) which      B) who      C) whose  
D) that      E) whom

18. Is that the professor ---- received the Nobel Prize in chemistry?

- A) whom      B) whose      C) where  
D) which      E) who

19. Dairy farming has received a lot of coverage in the media lately, ---- on account of the dry season ---- because of the radiation scare.

- A) both / more than      B) more / even so  
C) only / also      D) not only / but also  
E) such / as well as

**20. Thanks to improvements in car design ---- of the power produced is wasted in friction ---- was formerly the case.**

- A) far less / than  
C) as little / than  
E) more / as  
B) as much / as  
D) little / than

**21. As regards the decision to modernise the mines in the region, here is a report which contains ---- relevant information.**

- A) another  
D) a  
B) any  
E) some  
C) many

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

**22. While the Captain was working on that film about underwater life, ----.**

- A) a whole new fascinating world has opened up for him  
B) his team of divers are taken ill  
C) he accidentally discovered the wreck of an old ship  
D) he had been attacked by sharks  
E) his boat will be in danger of drifting ashore

**23. ---- even though it was obviously very limited in scope.**

- A) The experiment he has recently been engaged in has produced some interesting results  
B) His paper aroused considerable interest  
C) The research project will be assigned to a team of specialists  
D) The hypothesis will finally be put to the test  
E) His intention will, in all likelihood, be misunderstood

**24. ---- that the sun had not illuminated the earth for more than one hundred to five hundred million years.**

- A) Thomson's studies concentrated on the dissipation of energy  
B) Thomson is just one of several physicists who were awarded the Nobel Prize  
C) Thomson, through his experiments on heat and energy, showed conclusively  
D) Thomson was to gain universal recognition as one of the greatest physicists of his time  
E) One of Thomson's earlier research projects was concerned with the age of the earth

**25. ---- which expands when heated.**

- A) A thermometer contains mercury  
B) This is a characteristic of all metals  
C) The atmosphere contains various gases  
D) Parts of the sea floor remain unexplored  
E) The hole in the ozone layer is becoming more and more dangerous

**26. Since the buildings on the north side had been well-constructed, ----.**

- A) the landslide cannot be prevented  
B) the architect has received more than his share of praise  
C) the town-council will be reluctant to give a licence  
D) they were unaffected by the earthquake  
E) the mayor of the city is absolutely opposed to the project

**27. If energy could be produced efficiently by clean methods, ----.**

- A) oil prices were expected to rise again  
B) the production of coal had to be reduced  
C) these would naturally be preferred  
D) most governments would have invested in them  
E) a lot of firms might have been expected to contribute generously

**28. They consulted several geologists ----.**

- A) why the coal mines are in Zonguldak  
B) before they began constructing the dam  
C) if they are employed by North Sea Oil  
D) that new oil fields will have to be opened  
E) unless the region turned out to be an earthquake zone

**29. ----, the annual rainfall has a profound influence on the success or failure of agriculture.**

- A) As has been emphasized in a recent article  
B) Given the fact that population growth in the most countries has become one of the top issues.  
C) Whatever decision the Government may have taken about food exports  
D) Until all the data concerning the world climate are gathered and processed  
E) Even though groundwater resources were fully exploited

**30. Recently scientists have been working on substitutes for fossil fuels ----.**

- A) though Japan had strongly objected to the results  
B) whether they could have been used in the car industry  
C) if the problems of environmental pollution had not prevented this  
D) unless more money is poured into research on the subject  
E) as the oil reserves in the world are diminishing rapidly

**31. ----, they still haven't chosen the team of engineers.**

- A) Since the bridge had already been planned  
B) When they start work on the dam next week  
C) Whoever made the designs for this block of flats  
D) Although work on the project should have started last week  
E) As soon as the new model becomes available

**32.-36. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlenin Türkçe dengini bulunuz.**

**32. Robert Boyle, who was a leading English scientist in the seventeenth century, had a great influence on the development of science in Europe.**

- A) Ünlü İngiliz bilim adamı Robert Boyle, on yedinci yüzyılda Avrupa'da bilimsel araştırmaların başlamasına önemli katkıda bulunmuştur.  
B) On yedinci yüzyılda önde gelen bir İngiliz bilim adamı olan Robert Boyle'un Avrupa'da bilimin gelişmesinde büyük bir etkisi olmuştur.  
C) On yedinci yüzyıl İngiltere'sinin en ünlü bilim adamı olan Robert Boyle, Avrupa'daki bilimsel çalışmalar üzerinde çok etkili olmuştur.  
D) Avrupa'daki bilimsel çalışmalara büyük katkıları olan Robert Boyle, on yedinci yüzyılda İngiltere'de çok ünlü bir bilim adamıydı.  
E) Avrupa'da bilimin gelişmesine katkıda bulunan on yedinci yüzyılın önde gelen İngiliz bilim adamlarından biri de Robert Boyle'du.

**33. One reason why supercomputers can achieve such high speeds is that they can do several calculations simultaneously.**

- A) Süper bilgisayarların bu kadar yüksek hızla ulaşabilmelerinin bir nedeni, birkaç işlemi aynı anda yapabilmeleridir.  
B) Süper bilgisayarların bu kadar çok işlemi kısa sürede yapmalarının bir nedeni, çok hızlı çalışmalarıdır.  
C) Aynı anda birkaç işlem yapabilmeleri için süper bilgisayarların çok yüksek bir hızla çalışmaları sağlanmıştır.  
D) Süper bilgisayarların çok tercih edilmesinin bir nedeni, çok farklı işlemleri aynı anda yapma özelliğine sahip olmalarıdır.  
E) Bu kadar yüksek bir hızla süper bilgisayar üretilmesinin nedenlerinden biri, aynı anda yapılabilen işlemlerin artmış olmasıdır.

**34. Crop yields per acre are declining in some parts of the world because of air pollution as well as builtup of salt and other chemicals.**

- A) Hava kirliliği sonucu dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde tuz ve kimyasal madde oranının artması, ekinlerde dönüm başına verimi azaltıyor.  
B) Dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde ekinlerde görülen bozulmanın yanı sıra tuz ve kimyasal madde birikimi de hava kirliliğine bağlıyor.  
C) Dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde hava kirliliği, ekin çeşitlerinde azalma yanında, tuz ve kimyasal madde birikimine de yol açıyor.  
D) Dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde verimli tarım alanlarının azalmasının nedeni, havadaki kirlenmeyle birlikte tuz ve kimyasal madde oranının artmasıdır.  
E) Hava kirliliğinin yanı sıra, tuz ve diğer kimyasal maddelerin birikimi yüzünden, dünyanın bazı bölgelerinde dönüm başına ürün verimi düşüyor.

**35. Plutonium is also produced in all nuclear reactors fuelled by uranium, including those built for generating electric power.**

- A) Yakıt olarak uranyum kullanılan nükleer reaktörlerde elektrik enerjisinin yanı sıra plütonyum da üretilir.  
B) Elektrik enerjisi üretmek için kurulan reaktörler arasında yakıt olarak uranyum kullanılanlarda plütonyum üretimi de yapılır.  
C) Elektrik enerjisi üretmek amacıyla kurulanlar da dahil, plütonyum üreten tüm nükleer reaktörlerde yakıt olarak uranyum da kullanılabilir.  
D) Elektrik enerjisi elde etmek amacıyla kurulmuş olanlar da dahil, yakıt olarak uranyum kullanılan tüm nükleer reaktörlerde plütonyum da üretilir.  
E) Yakıt olarak uranyum kullanılanlar dahil, elektrik üretmek için kurulmuş nükleer reaktörlerde plütonyum da üretilebilir.

**36. The geometry of the straight line and the circle goes back to the ancient Egyptians and Babylonians, but it was only with the ancient Greeks that geometry was developed as a logically organised field of study.**

- A) Doğru ve çember geometrisi eski Mısırlılar'a ve Babililer'e kadar gider, fakat geometrinin mantıkla birlikte ele alınması eski Yunanlılar'a aittir.  
B) Eski Mısırlılar ve Babililer zamanında başlayan doğru ve çember geometrisi, eski Yunanlılar tarafından geliştirilerek mantık gibi düzenli bir çalışma alanı haline gelmiştir.  
C) Doğru ve çember geometrisi eski Mısırlılar'a ve Babililer'e kadar uzanır, fakat geometrinin mantıksal biçimde düzenlenmiş bir çalışma alanı olarak gelişmesi ancak eski Yunanlılar'la olmuştur.  
D) Doğru ve çember geometrisi eski Mısırlılar ve Babililer'den çok, eski Yunanlılar tarafından mantıksal bir çalışma alanı olarak düzenlenmiştir.  
E) Eski Mısırlılar ve Babililer doğru ve çember geometrisinde oldukça geriydiler, ancak eski Yunanlılar bunu mantıksal bir çalışma alanı olarak düzenlemiş ve geliştirmişlerdir.

37.-41. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçe dengini bulunuz.

**37. Joseph Henry, manyetik bir alanda bir çarkın dönmesi elektrik üretebileceği gibi, elektriğin de bir çarkı döndürebileceğini gösterdi.**

- A) Joseph Henry discovered that, in the presence of a magnetic field, electricity can both be generated by turning wheels and cause wheels to turn.  
B) Joseph Henry showed that, in the presence of a magnetic field, just as the turning of a wheel can generate electricity, so electricity can turn a wheel.  
C) Joseph Henry discovered that, in the presence of a magnetic field, electricity could both turn wheels and be generated by the turning of these wheels.  
D) Joseph Henry proved that the electricity produced by a turning wheel in the presence of a magnetic field could be immediately used to turn the wheel.  
E) Joseph Henry showed that, in the presence of a magnetic field, electricity generated by turning a wheel and at the same time causes the wheel to turn.

**38. İzafiyet kuramının ortaya koyduğu bir diğer önemli gerçek, kütlelerin enerjiye dönüşebilmesidir.**

- A) The relativity theory is mainly concerned with the conversion of mass into energy.  
B) More important is the fact that the relativity theory relates speed to energy.  
C) According to the relativity theory, there is a close relationship between speed, mass and energy.  
D) One other important fact demonstrated by the relativity theory is that mass can be converted into energy.  
E) Until the discovery of the relativity theory, little was known about mass and energy.

**39. Yerkürenin iç yapısı, depremlerin veya büyük patlamalarının neden olduğu şok dalgalar kullanılarak araştırılabilir.**

- A) The internal structure of the earth can be investigated using shock waves caused by earthquakes or large explosions.  
B) Shock waves which cause earthquakes and various massive explosions can be used to investigate the internal structure of the earth.  
C) Our knowledge of the internal structure of the earth derives from the investigation of shock waves caused by earthquakes and explosions.  
D) Earthquakes and large-scale explosions produce shock waves which, in turn, give us information concerning the internal structure of the earth.  
E) The shock waves that accompany earthquakes and violent explosions increase the problems of examining the internal structure of the earth.

**40. Uzun vadede, doğal afetlerin hiçbiri ülke için orman yangınları kadar zararlı değildir.**

- A) It is a long time since any natural disaster has caused so much harm as this forest fire.  
B) In the future no natural disaster will prove as harmful as a forest fire.  
C) From time to time forest fires are more harmful to the country than other natural disasters.  
D) It took a long time for the country to recover from harmful effects of forest fires and other natural disasters.  
E) In the long run, none of the natural disasters are as harmful to a country as forest fires.

**41. Galaksinin bir başka önemli özelliği de zayıf fakat son derece yaygın bir manyetik alana sahip olmasıdır.**

- A) The galaxy is also important because its wide magnetic field is very strong.  
B) Another important feature of the galaxy is that it has a weak but enormously extensive magnetic field.  
C) The other important fact about galaxy is that its magnetic field is actually very weak.  
D) Another special feature of the galaxy is the fact that its magnetic field is very weak.  
E) Another important feature of the magnetic field of the galaxy is that, though weak, it is extremely extensive.

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

**42. Mary: - What's in that bottle?**

Paul: - Sulphuric acid.

Mary: ----?

Paul: - Yes. I am sorry. I'll do it straight away.

- A) Don't you know that all dangerous substances have to be properly labelled  
B) Do you mind it those some of it in my experiment  
C) Do you know where all the acids and other dangerous substances are kept  
D) Then what is it doing here  
E) You haven't been burned, have you

**43. Roger: - Where will the new bridge be?**

Bill: - Five miles downstream.

Roger: ----?

Bill: - No, the rock formation isn't suitable.

- A) People living there won't be pleased, will they  
B) Have the engineers submitted their plans  
C) Couldn't they build it nearer here  
D) But the river is very wide there  
E) There's already a good road there

44. David: - **I thought there was an abundance of aluminium in the earth's crust.**

Peter: - **There is.**

David: ----?

Peter: - **Because most of it is not in a form that can be removed and processed at profit.**

- A) Then what is special about bauxite
- B) Is it really necessary to import so much
- C) Where are the major deposits in France
- D) Then why is it in short supply
- E) Are processing costs still going up

45. Fred: - **What's the first item on the agenda?**

Ben: - **Rubbish disposal and the recycling of waste.**

Fred: ----

Ben: - **I know it is. But no one takes it seriously. One day we'll have to.**

- A) It just can't be done under these circumstances.
- B) But we discussed that last week.
- C) Then what follows?
- D) Who's brought this subject up?
- E) That's always on the agenda.

46. Farmer: - **What can I do to increase the harvest?**

Expert: - **Well, there are a number of ways I can suggest. One is irrigation.**

Farmer: ----?

Expert: - **Quite a long, I'm afraid.**

- A) Yes, but how much expense will that entail
- B) You mean a modern irrigation method
- C) Are you trained in irrigation engineering
- D) Do you think there is plenty of underground water
- E) The rainfall in this region is adequate, isn't it

**47.-51. sorularda, verilen parçayı uygun şekilde tamamlayan cümleyi bulunuz.**

47. **The most mysterious, perhaps, of all substances in the sea is iodine. In sea water it is one of the least common of the non-metals, difficult to detect and resisting exact analysis. ----. Sponges, corals and certain seaweeds, in particular, accumulate vast quantities of it.**

- A) The ocean is the earth's greatest storehouse of minerals.
- B) In the human body, iodine functions as a regulator of the basal metabolism.
- C) Yet it is found in almost every marine plant and animal.
- D) The plants and animals of the sea are very much better chemists than men.
- E) Iodine deficiency in the body causes certain metabolic disorders.

48. **Bridges are among the most important, and often the most spectacular, of all civil engineering works. ----. Without them it would be impossible to imagine how traffic in Istanbul could circulate. Moreover, they are the symbolic link of two continents.**

- A) A further aspect of civil engineering is the choice of a suitable site
- B) The bridges across the Bosphorus are a case in point
- C) One of the major problems posed by long bridges is that of maintenance.
- D) The construction of bridges requires a number of engineering skills
- E) Historically there has always been a dream to construct a bridge across the Bosphorus

49. **When scientist are trying to understand a particular set of phenomena, they often make use of a model: A model, in the scientist's sense, is a kind of analogy or mental image of the phenomena in terms of something we are familiar with. ----. We cannot see waves of light as if it were made up of waves because experiments indicate that light behaves in many respects as water waves do.**

- A) Other natural laws have been discovered over centuries
- B) The atomic model of matter has gone through many refinements
- C) Models often lead to import theories
- D) One example is the wave model of light
- E) This is the obvious difference between a theory and a model.

50. **Evaporation can be described as the process by which a liquid is changed into vapour by heat. ----. The higher the temperature, the quicker the process. Obviously, evaporation is a fundamental process in nature.**

- A) Desalination depends upon the process of evaporation
- B) Whenever a liquid is exposed to heat, evaporation takes place.
- C) The average annual temperature in the arctic region is far below that in the Mediterranean
- D) The human body can easily adapt to humid climate
- E) Some plants are more affected by evaporation than others

**51. ----. He was one of the earliest to argue that the interior of the earth was not solid but that it consisted of a condensed though highly heated fluid or gas. He also argued that on its exterior the earth had a relatively thin shell of matter.**

- A) The great achievements of Benjamin Franklin in natural science should not blind us to the fact that he was a great statesman  
B) When Benjamin Franklin was a young man, he moved from Boston to Philadelphia where he spent the rest of his life studying political science  
C) In the eighteen century, Benjamin Franklin made remarkable contributions to the field of electricity  
D) Benjamin Franklin played an important part in the early development of American political thought  
E) Benjamin Franklin had many original and penetrating ideas on geology

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

**52. (I)** When rainfall occurs regularly, the moisture of the surface soil is maintained in a constant condition. **(II)** In some countries irrigation can be costly. **(III)** This is made possible by the downward movement of water through the soil. **(IV)** However, during periods of drought the surface soil becomes very dry, its moisture having evaporated into the air. **(V)** On the whole, this is not harmful since within two or three inches of the surface moist soil can still be found.

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

**53. (I)** Biologists have made various studies of living organism. **(II)** First of all, they have classified them on the basis of their structure. **(III)** They have divided them into two classes, the single-celled organisms and the many-celled organisms. **(IV)** In almost all plants and animals, the individual cells have different functions. **(V)** For instance, bacteria and algae are single-celled, while insects, fish and flowering plants are many-celled.

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

**54. (I)** Cyclones are a constantly recurring fact of life in Bangladesh. **(II)** But the one that hit the country on 29 April was the worst for a decade. **(III)** However, controlling the flow of water can reduce the risk of flood. **(IV)** Within hours, 130 000 people were dead and four million people were homeless. **(V)** Conditions were so bad that, only a week after the cyclone, many felt that the dead, not the living, were the fortunate ones.

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

**55. (I)** It is common for a liquid to turn into a vapour when heated. **(II)** It is less common for a solid substance to turn directly into vapour without ever going through a liquid stage. **(III)** The best known example of this latter process is solid carbon dioxide, which has the appearance of cloudy ice. **(IV)** When this is heated, it doesn't turn to liquid but to gas. **(V)** Indeed, nuclear reactions involving certain substances are highly complex and unpredictable.

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

**56. (I)** In the universe, hydrogen is apparently the most abundant of all the elements. **(II)** For instance, analysis of the light emitted by stars indicates that most stars are predominantly hydrogen. **(III)** Molecular hydrogen is the lightest of all gases. **(IV)** Similarly, of the Sun's mass, approximately 90 % is hydrogen. **(V)** However, hydrogen is much less abundant on the earth.

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

**57-59. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

There are about forty distinct kinds of wild cats known to inhabit the earth today. They range in size from the mighty Siberian tiger to several little spotted species about the size of the average domestic cat. The cats are the most efficient land predators left on earth. They combine power, speed, patience, camouflage, and considerable individual skill. All swim well, most climb with great agility, and at least for short distances, most can move with amazing swiftness. The African lion can reach a speed of almost forty miles per hour when it charges.

**57. It is stressed in the passage that wild cats in the world today ----.**

- A) show a remarkable range and variety
- B) are completely confined to the African continent
- C) are rapidly on the decline due to environmental changes
- D) are now only to be located in Siberia and the rest of Asia
- E) seem to be losing the ability to climb trees

**58. According to the passage, wild cats are noted for a number of distinct qualities ----.**

- A) of which their great strength is the most important
- B) which together make them physically superior to all other animals regardless of size
- C) but their sense of smell is poor
- D) of which their ability to hide from the enemy is of first importance
- E) including their unmatched efficiency in hunting

**59. It is pointed out in the passage that the speed with which most wild cats can move ----.**

- A) compensates for their lack of efficient sight
- B) has never been measured
- C) is truly remarkable
- D) doesn't exceed that of the average domestic cat
- E) helps them to survive in a hostile environment

**60.-62. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Civil engineering offers a particular challenge because almost every structure or system that is designed and built by civil engineers is unique. One structure rarely duplicates another exactly. Even when structures seem to be identical, site requirements or other factors generally result in modifications. Large structures like dams, bridges, or tunnels may differ substantially from previous structures. The civil engineer must, therefore, always be ready and willing to meet new challenges.

**60. It is argued in the passage that virtually no civil engineering work ----.**

- A) is substantially different from another
- B) can be completed without benefit of other branches of engineering
- C) can be as complicated as the construction of a dam
- D) is exactly the same as any other
- E) is affected by site requirements

**61. According to the passage, since every site will have different requirements, ----.**

- A) modifications of all types should be avoided
- B) almost every bridge or dam will be different from every other
- C) the work of a civil engineer is likely to be monotonous
- D) site requirements are not important
- E) this does not pose a challenge

**62. One can understand from the passage that the civil engineer----.**

- A) can rarely be persuaded to modify a design
- B) always keeps to traditional designs
- C) confines his interests to dams, bridges or tunnels
- D) is less open to new ideas in construction than other engineers
- E) is likely to have modify the original design of a structure to suit the site

**63.-65. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

All our sources of power are 'natural'; we have found that matter can be turned into energy and energy into matter, but that nothing can be created. We can convert one into the other with relative ease, but all our power is based upon the control of natural sources, in the sense that the energy or fuel is never man-made. It already exists in the wind and in rivers; or it may be stored up as in oil or coal.

**63. One important point emphasized in the passage is that ----.**

- A) nature is the only source of energy
- B) man-made energy is more economical
- C) energy sources have been used wastefully in recent decades
- D) the world's oil reserves ought to be used more carefully
- E) coal production should be increased to bridge the energy gap

**64. According to the passage, the conversion of matter into energy and vice versa ----.**

- A) will no longer be necessary as new energy sources are found
- B) has been possible only in our century
- C) is a fairly easy process
- D) is possible only in the case of solid matter
- E) depends to a great extent on new technologies

**65. It is obvious from the passage that energy ----.**

- A) should be consumed more considerably
- B) cannot be stored for long
- C) can readily be created by man
- D) is stored more abundantly in oil and coal than in wind and water
- E) is derived from many different sources in nature

**66.-68. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

To astronomers, the great accomplishment of the flights to the moon was the bringing back of rocks from the lunar surface. It was the first extraterrestrial material ever to reach Earth, with the exception of meteorites. The lunar rocks seemed to show that the moon was virtually free of water and of organic material and was, therefore, a world utterly without life. In fact, this had been suspected by astronomers, since the 1600s; but there had been some hope of traces of air and water that might have made possible very primitive life at the bacterial level, if nothing more.

**66. As the author explains, the study of lunar rocks has confirmed that ----.**

- A) no life whatsoever exists on the moon
- B) only very primitive form of life could have existed on the moon
- C) the moon is actually a large meteorite
- D) some of them contain bacterial remains
- E) the moon has traces of extraterrestrial life

**67. According to the passage, it was once hoped that ----.**

- A) there was a large variety of rocks on the moon
- B) the moon capable of supporting primitive life
- C) the amount of water on the moon was increasing
- D) there were higher forms of life on the moon than the bacterial ones
- E) the lunar surface was similar to that of the earth

**68. It seems from the passage that, from the seventeenth century onwards, ----.**

- A) man has ceased to be interested in the moon
- B) interest in the moon has been confined to the study of rocks
- C) astronomers have had a reasonably correct understanding of the moon
- D) the existence of life on the moon has been accepted as a fact
- E) a large amount of extraterrestrial material, excluding meteorites, has reached the earth

**69.-71. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

We are warm-blooded animals. The temperature inside us is generally higher than the temperature outside us. It follows from this fact that, just as a kettle of hot water cools as it loses heat to the air around it, so the human body is continually losing heat. But, unlike the kettle, it does not cool down, for all the time fresh quantities of heat are being generated inside. The body is both making heat and losing some of it at the same time. The loss of heat is controlled by a very delicate mechanism. The body resembles a thermostat heater in that while it gives off heat it manages to remain at the same temperature.

**69. In this passage, the body is likened to a thermostat because ----.**

- A) the loss of heat would cause serious diseases
- B) the temperature of the body is always equal to the outside temperature
- C) the control of the body heat is unimportant
- D) the temperature remains constant in spite of heat loss
- E) the body heat is influenced by the outside temperature

**70. It is pointed out in the passage that the body's loss of heat ----.**

- A) means man is not warm-blooded
- B) should be regarded as a danger signal
- C) cannot be controlled easily
- D) can only be affected by the environment
- E) is compensated for by the generation of fresh heat

**71. The passage describes the mechanism ----.**

- A) which keeps the body at the same temperature
- B) which prevents loss of heat, in detail
- C) concerned with the generation of surplus heat
- D) which regulates the temperature of the water in a kettle
- E) by which the temperature of the air remains stable

**72.-74. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Genetics is the study of mechanisms of the hereditary process. Modern genetics began with the experiments of Gregor Mendel in 1865. He studied the inheritance of different factors in peas, and found that some traits were "dominant" and some "recessive", the "dominant" appearing in a ratio of very nearly three to one. Mendel's results were ignored for many years until their rediscovery at the beginning of the twentieth century.

**72. According to the passage, ----.**

- A) the results of Mendel's experiments were immediately put into practice
- B) the purpose of Mendel's experiments was primarily agricultural
- C) genetics is essentially concerned with heredity
- D) modern genetics owes very little to Mendel's experiments
- E) the mechanics of heredity were known prior to Mendel

**73. Clearly, in the field of genetics, ----.**

- A) certain traits have been given too much importance
- B) the 20th century has contributed very little
- C) Mendel's experiments have received undue attention
- D) Mendel is the pioneer
- E) new dominant and recessive traits are constantly being discovered

**74. Mendel discovered that ----.**

- A) recessive traits exceeded the dominant ones
- B) in peas, dominant traits appear in a ratio of three to one
- C) in peas, nearly one-third of the traits were dominant
- D) by 1865 the theory of heredity had been convincingly formulated
- E) genetics was becoming a popular science

**75.-77. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Geologists are especially interested in the mineral content of rocks. All rocks consist of one or more minerals, many of which are needed as raw materials for industry or have properties which make them valuable or useful. Gold, for example, is valuable. Diamonds are both valuable and useful. Coal is also found in rocks, usually underground and it is vitally important as fuel in modern life. Britain is rich in coal because it was covered in dense forest more than 300 million years ago. Coal is formed from the remains of trees and the other plants which have gradually been compressed and hardened in the rock structure of the earth.

**75. In all types of rocks ----.**

- A) we can find the hardened remains of trees
- B) a wide variety of mineral deposits is to be found
- C) at least one type of mineral is to be found
- D) one is likely to find fuel deposits
- E) there are seemingly useless deposits

**76. It is pointed out that coal ----.**

- A) is usually found in thickly-forested regions
- B) has lost its importance as a fuel
- C) is one of Britain's major exports
- D) takes millions of years to form
- E) is the most indispensable material for industry

**77. According to the passage, one of the major interests of geologists is to ----.**

- A) determine the coal reserves in the earth
- B) produce diamonds in coal deposits
- C) explore mineral deposits in rocks
- D) study the properties of valuable minerals
- E) decide which raw materials are useful in industry

**78.-80. soruları, aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Long after the discovery of electricity, man found that he could use the great power to produce it. At first, he used natural waterfalls. Later, man began to build dams to generate hydroelectric power. Dams are immense structures which hold back the water of a river and form a lake behind. The water is let through under control and allowed to fall through pipes to the turbines below. The rushing water drives the turbines, and as they revolve, they spin electromagnets; these magnets generate electricity.

**78. According to the passage, dams ----.**

- A) are primarily used to form lakes
- B) can be used to prevent flooding
- C) date back to very early times
- D) were in use well before electricity was discovered
- E) are important for the production of hydroelectric power

**79. When electro-magnets are set in motion by turbines, ----.**

- A) electricity is generated
- B) the water is allowed to fall through the pipes
- C) the water has to be held back
- D) the speed is immediately reduced
- E) the water power becomes uncontrollable

**80. According to the passage, electricity was discovered ----.**

- A) after observing the immense power of water in natural waterfalls
- B) long before man learned to generate hydroelectric power
- C) soon after the first dams were built
- D) because of the need to create artificial light
- E) as soon as he realised how much power there was in water

## CEVAP ANAHTARI

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