

ÜDS FEN - Aralık 2004

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

1. This particular rocket motor ---- to burn out after about 65 seconds, after which the craft ---- to coast upward for about 20 seconds.

- A) was being designed / has continued
- B) had been designed / will continue
- C) was designed / had continued
- D) would be designed / continued
- E) has been designed / continues

2. The company's involvement in refrigeration ---- as early as 1918, but more than a decade sale ---- poor.

- A) began / remained
- B) had begun / have remained
- C) was beginning / are remaining
- D) has begun / would remain
- E) would begin / had remained

3. Programmes of this type ---- electricity, gas and water supply networks ---- from a central control point.

- A) allowed / managing
- B) allow / to be managed
- C) would allow / to have been managed
- D) have allowed / to have managed
- E) will allow / having been managed

4. If the permafrost ----, it ---- huge amounts of methane.

- A) melted / can release
- B) had melted / had released
- C) were to melt / released
- D) melts / could release
- E) is melting / would release

5. With the help of two earth-orbiting infrared cameras, scientists ---- eleven active volcanoes for the past two years.

- A) are observing
- B) will have observed
- C) have been observing
- D) were observing
- E) had observed

6. He believes that the best scientists are curious ---- everything, and not solely focused ---- a single discipline.

- A) about / on
- B) for / at
- C) of / by
- D) over / through
- E) into / over

7. They suspect that those ---- charge of the nuclear energy plant may be using security considerations as a way ---- concealing a serious environmental risk.

- A) under / for
- B) at / to
- C) for / over
- D) over / into
- E) in / of

8. They were immensely pleased with their find, ----, although the crater's size is not particularly noteworthy, its structure is unique.

- A) nevertheless
- B) but
- C) however
- D) for
- E) unless

9. Many of the most important developments in absolute dating ---- World War II have come from the use of "radioactive clocks".

- A) since
- B) during
- C) until
- D) before
- E) up to

10. Questions about global warming are obviously of concern to the general public, ---- to governments and their scientific advisors.

- A) except
- B) so as
- C) on the whole
- D) as well as
- E) less than

11. Actually, though he and I are both hydrologist, ---- duties and responsibilities are rather different; he is more concerned with flood defense activities, whereas ---- field is strategic planning.

- A) their / his
- B) our / my
- C) your / our
- D) his / mine
- E) my / your

12. Such an investment would save many times ---- water as could ever be supplied by draining the Ebro river.

- A) the more
- B) more
- C) as much
- D) as more
- E) the most

13. Acid rain now presents scientists in Asia with ---- every bit as demanding as those faced in Europe at the end of the 20th century.

- A) contradictions B) intentions
C) challenges D) responses
E) deceptions

14. The majority of obsolete pesticide stocks in Africa originate from local producers, or have been the result of ---- purchasing policies.

- A) impressive B) conspicuous
C) repulsive D) inappropriate
E) influential

15. The local officials had ---- wanted a steel bridge to span the river, but finally agreed to a reinforced concrete one.

- A) nearly B) initially C) fairly
D) fully E) completely

16. Maillart's graphical analysis of this particular engineering problem ---- mathematical complexity but could be applied to any cylindrical water container.

- A) avoided B) deterred C) abused
D) negotiated E) released

17. Couldn't we ensure that all critical networks are kept securely ---- from the rest of the world?

- A) taken away B) left out C) put down
D) made over E) cut off

18. A great many so-called useful gadgets sound great in theory but ---- in practice, don't you agree?

- A) make do B) pull down C) turn over
D) fall short E) keep up

19. – 23. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralandırılmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Towards the end of the 19th century the typewriter was already becoming popular, and new models rapidly followed (19) ----. In particular, designers (20) ---- ways of making them smaller and lighter. Aluminum came to their aid. Up to that time aluminum had been (21) ---- expensive for use in anything except luxury items. But, following the discovery in 1886 of an electrolytic refining method the (22) ---- had increased and the price had accordingly (23) ----.

19.

- A) one another B) each one
C) the next
D) another
E) the other one

20.

- A) are seeking B) would seek
C) have sought D) sought
E) would be seeking

21.

- A) such B) too
C) more
D) as
E) so

22.

- A) supply B) excess
C) cost
D) amount
E) process

23.

- A) risen B) fallen
C) exchanged D) ceased
E) delayed

24. – 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

24. ---- when we interfere with planetary processes on a large scale.

- A) Climate change would almost certainly be accelerated
- B) We were extremely lucky that industrialists chose to use chlorine compounds not bromine
- C) The polar regions were adversely affected too
- D) We know surprisingly little about the risks we are running
- E) Aerosol emissions stay in the atmosphere for only a few days

25. ---- whether or not life is an accident unique to our planet.

- A) We cannot be sure
- B) It is hardly surprising
- C) The evidence clearly suggests
- D) The chances are
- E) The risks cannot be calculated

26. In photography, when it comes to fixing mistakes such as overexposure, ----.

- A) you should have opened each print and resized it
- B) digital cameras and printers have come a long way in quality and usability
- C) this method had turned out to be useless
- D) digital cameras actually drain batteries very quickly
- E) the resulting prints were certainly impressive

27. Since we cannot eliminate natural hazards such as earthquakes, ----.

- A) we should certainly make ourselves better prepared to deal with them
- B) some companies would claim to have found tailored solutions to them
- C) such a natural catastrophe was quite unexpected
- D) it is rarely covered by an insurance policy
- E) on this occasion financial losses were enormous

28. Obviously, unless precautionary measures were taken, ----.

- A) the airborne dust was a major health hazard for the nearby town
- B) on-site speed limits will have to be set
- C) reclaimed areas were immediately planted with trees and grass
- D) during the entire mining project, no complaints were made to the local authority
- E) the air in the town was going to be thick with dust

29. ---- that theories do need to be subjected to reality checks.

- A) Experimental data played only a minimal role in the contention
- B) Some theorists disregarded the disparities
- C) At least the conference highlighted the fact
- D) Their arguments have yet to be refuted
- E) There is insufficient communication

30. Europeans, apparently, feel it is their duty to tell Australians ----.

- A) whether any damage will have occurred
- B) if clinical trials were not permissible
- C) so that they designate special areas of conservation
- D) how they should protect their coral reefs
- E) until the committee can safely discuss the findings

31. The court case comes up at a crucial time, ----.

- A) just as there is growing evidence of the ecological benefits of GM crops
- B) if an even greater environmental catastrophe could be averted
- C) which has led to a 25% reduction in pesticide use
- D) as activists had been acquitted of similar charges in England
- E) when they were charged with destroying a GM crop trial in the south of the country

32. To prevent a repeat of the Columbia catastrophe, NASA requires all shuttles to dock with the space station, ----.

- A) in case continued exploration of the moon could reveal much about the evolution of the solar system
- B) even if ground telescopes equipped with adaptive optics can be as efficient as the Hubble Space Telescope
- C) since the orbiters sent to Mars in the past few years have thoroughly mapped its topography and mineralogy
- D) just as the fundamental goal of missions has been to expand the human presence in space
- E) where astronauts can inspect and repair damage to the vehicles or, if necessary, await a rescue effort

33. In science, great thinkers produce mathematical formulas to explain ----.

- A) why a significant number of mathematicians do not agree
- B) since their formulas have grown increasingly complicated
- C) whether a new scientific renaissance was in the making
- D) although this has always been explained in a very matter-of-fact manner
- E) how things like the pull of gravity work

34. ----, life as we know it could not exist.

- A) As far as they had penetrated
- B) Since the ozone layer had been irreparably damaged
- C) If the Earth were directly exposed to solar wind
- D) Until considerably more knowledge is accumulated
- E) That everything points to the contrary in these arctic regions

35. The most responsible and cost-effective way to manage our wastewater is through treatment systems ----.

- A) unless it is disposed of
- B) that utilize it
- C) which have been purified
- D) before operations began
- E) if they were efficient

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

36. Diğer birçok galakside olduğu gibi, M64 galaksisinin bütün yıldızları galakside saat yönünde dönerken, galaksinin dış kısımlarındaki gaz ters yönde dönmektedir.

- A) The stars of the M64 galaxy and the gases in its outer regions, rotate in opposite directions though in most galaxies the movement is always clockwise.
- B) Just as in some other galaxies, M64's stars always orbit the galaxy in a clockwise direction causing the gas in its outer regions to rotate in the opposite direction.
- C) Most of M64's stars orbit the galaxy in a clockwise direction as is the case in a few galaxies, but the gas in the outer regions circles in the opposite direction.
- D) As in the other galaxies, the gas in the outer regions of M64 circles the galaxy in a clockwise direction while the stars rotate in the opposite direction.
- E) As in many other galaxies, all of M64's stars orbit the galaxy in a clockwise direction while the gas in its outer regions rotates in the opposite direction.

37. Tipik bir uydu, her biri 2 dakikada bir milyon sayfalık bir dokümanı iletebilen 20 veya 30 tane radyo vericisine sahiptir.

- A) A typical satellite has 20 or 30 transponders, each capable of transmitting a one-million-page document in 2 minutes.
- B) There are 20 to 30 transponders on each of these typical satellites; each of which is capable of transmitting a one-million-page document every 2 minutes.
- C) Each of the 20 or 30 transponders on a typical satellite is capable of transmitting documents of up to one million pages in 2 minutes.
- D) Since a typical satellite has 20 to 30 transponders, it is able to transmit a one-million-page document every 2 minutes.
- E) The 20 to 30 transponders found on a typical satellite enable it to transmit documents of up to one million pages every 2 minutes.

38. Hücrenin metabolik tepkimeleri de dahil, herhangi bir kimyasal tepkime sürecinde, kimyasal bağlar kırılır ve yeni ve farklı bağlar oluşabilir.

- A) Whenever a chemical reaction occurs, as in the metabolic reactions of a cell, chemical bonds break, and new and different ones may form.
B) In the course of any chemical reaction, including the metabolic reactions of a cell, chemical bonds break, and new and different bonds may form.
C) In the metabolic reactions of a cell and, indeed, in any chemical reaction, certain chemical bonds break, and new and different bonds can form.
D) When a chemical reaction occurs, such as the metabolic reaction of a cell, chemical bonds break and are replaced by new and different ones.
E) The metabolic reactions that take place in a cell, resemble all other chemical reactions in which certain chemical bonds are broken, and new and different bonds are made.

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

39. As some scientists have pointed out, billions of years ago the expansion of the universe slowed down before it began to speed up.

- A) Bazı bilim adamları, evrenin genişlemesinin önce yavaşlayıp sonra hızını artırarak milyarlarca yıldır sürdüğünü belirtmektedirler.
B) Bazı bilim adamlarının açıklamalarına göre, evrenin milyarlarca yıldır süren genişlemesi önce yavaşlamış fakat sonra hızlanmaya başlamıştır.
C) Bazı bilim adamlarının belirttiğine göre evrenin ilkin daha yavaş olan genişlemesi milyarlarca yıl önce hızlanmıştır.
D) Bazı bilim adamlarının belirttiği gibi, milyarlarca yıl önce, evrenin genişlemesi hızlanmaya başlamadan önce yavaşlamıştır.
E) Bazı bilim adamları, milyarlarca yıl önce evrenin genişlemesinin yavaşladığını fakat yeniden hızını artırmaya başladığını ileri sürmektedirler.

40. The root cells of plants have structures and functions very different from those of the various types of cells located in plant leaves.

- A) Bitkilerde, çok çeşitli yapılara ve işlevlere sahip olan kök hücreleri, yapraklarda bulunan hücrelerden oldukça farklıdır.
B) Bitkilerin kök hücreleri, bitki yapraklarında bulunan çeşitli tipteki hücrelerdekinden çok farklı yapılara ve işlevlere sahiptir.
C) Bitki yapraklarında bulunan çeşitli hücre tipleri, hem yapı hem de işlev bakımından, bitkilerin kök hücrelerinden çok farklıdır.
D) Bitkiler, kök hücreleri ve yaprak hücreleri gibi farklı yapıları ve işlevleri olan çeşitli tipte hücrelere sahiptir.
E) Bitkilerin köklerinde ve yapraklarında yapıları ve işlevleri birbirinden oldukça farklı olan çeşitli tipte hücreler vardır.

41. Today most seismologists assume that, once a major earthquake has occurred, the fault will remain quiet until stresses in the earth's crust rebuild.

- A) Günümüzde pek çok deprembilimci, büyük bir deprem meydana geldikten sonra, yer kabuğundaki gerilmeler tekrar oluşuncaya kadar fayın sakin kalacağını varsaymaktadırlar.
B) Günümüzde deprem bilimcilerin çoğu, iki büyük deprem arasındaki sürede yer kabuğundaki gerilmelerin fayı tekrar harekete geçirecek ölçüde arttığını kabul etmektedir.
C) Günümüz deprem bilimcileri, büyük bir deprem meydana geldikten sonra yer kabuğundaki gerilmeler belirli bir düzeye ulaşmadıkça fayın sakin kalacağını varsaymaktadırlar.
D) Büyük bir deprem meydana geldikten sonra, fayın, yer kabuğunda yeni gerilmelerin oluşması süresince sakin kalacağı görüşünü, günümüzde pek çok deprembilimci kabul etmektedir.
E) Günümüzde pek çok deprembilimcinin ileri sürdüğüne göre, meydana gelen güçlü bir depremden sonra, fay, yer kabuğunda yeni gerilmelerin oluşması için uzun süre sakin kalacaktır.

42. — 46. sorularda cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

42. (I) Neutrinos have been eluding physicists ever since Pauli first hypothesized their existence in 1930. **(II)** In the physical universe, what goes in, equals what comes out, in one form or another. **(III)** So there will be no need to postulate a particle that cannot be detected. **(IV)** But physicists had noticed that when radioactive atoms spat out electrons and transformed into other kinds of atoms, some of the original energy appeared to be missing. **(V)** Pauli proposed that it had been carried away by a virtually invisible particle.

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

43. (I) Extinction, the end of a lineage, occurs when the last individual of a species dies. **(II)** The loss is permanent, for once a species is extinct it can never reappear. **(III)** Extinctions have occurred continually since the origin of life. **(IV)** The habitats of many animal and plant species have been altered or destroyed by human activities. **(V)** By one estimate, only one species is alive today for every 2,000 that have become extinct.

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

44. (I) The century that has just ended saw many new materials adapted for battery use. **(II)** These include mercury, silver oxide and nickel-cadmium. **(III)** At first, little thought was given to what would happen when millions of tons of these substances were discarded into the environment. **(IV)** But recently mercury has been eliminated from batteries because of its toxicity, and cadmium may follow. **(V)** For devices used only occasionally, the zinc-carbon battery can be more cost-effective than other types.

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

45. (I) During the 1960s and 1970s, the decision was made to send humans into space, instead of just shipping machines. **(II)** There were two main reasons for this. **(III)** One was the ability of humans to respond to unexpected situations; the other was curiosity and the thirst for excitement. **(IV)** Long-term journeys into space are particularly stressful. **(V)** There are, however, major problems to be overcome by the human astronauts; these are medical, physiological, psychological and psycho-sociological in nature.

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

46. (I) Tides on Jupiter's satellite, Europa, are different from those on the Earth in important ways. **(II)** The length of Europa's day matches its orbital period of 85 hours. **(III)** For one thing, Jupiter is huge, and it produces enormous tides on Europa. **(IV)** In fact, the height of the tide is about 500 meters at its peak. **(V)** The daily tidal change, however, is much smaller.

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

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

47. Patrick : - What sort of a career can you embark on as a metallurgist?

Brian : - Oh, there are plenty of openings in industry. Some people go into aircraft manufacture for instance.

Patrick : - ----

Brian : - There certainly is. There is so much more to discover about the properties and potential of metals.

A) And what about research? Is there much scope for that?

B) Metals are being used more and more as a building material, aren't they?

C) The advantage of metals is that they can be decorative as well as functional.

D) A career in research wouldn't suit me!

E) There must be a lot of openings for metallurgists in civil engineering projects.

48. Mr Jones : - Well, what did you think of that candidate?

Mr Curtis : - ----

Mr Jones : - Yes; you're right about that. But he has no experience at all in environmental issues like water and air contamination. And that's important.

Mr Curtis : - True. So let's call in the next applicant.

A) Thinks he knows everything; but knows nothing.

B) Plenty of theoretical knowledge but that's not what we are looking for.

C) He's very unsure of himself. I can't see him coordinating a project efficiently.

D) Hopeless. Can't think why he applied.

E) I liked him. He'd be able to fit into the team, which is one quality we want.

49. Peter: - Do you know anything about the Forest Stewardship Council?

Reg : - **Yes; it investigates the claims of logging**

companies that their operations are sustainable.

Peter: - ----

Reg : - **It is indeed. Public response is so favourable that the demand for certified timber products exceeds the supply.**

- A) Are they also concerned with the maintenance of watershed stability?
- B) Is this what is meant by eco-forestry?
- C) Does this mean that they harvest trees no faster than new ones can grow to replace them?
- D) That sounds good. But is this having any effect upon the sale of timber products?
- E) The rainforests of the world are rapidly being destroyed.

50. David : - Wouldn't it be wonderful if there were no flies or insects in the world?

Mark : - ----

David: - **Really? Why not?**

Mark : - **Because, for one thing, insect pollination plays a role in producing about one-third of a human's diet.**

- A) I'm not sure that it would. Some of them are fun to watch.
- B) Well, it may sound like a fine idea; but actually we couldn't go on living without them.
- C) Those that bite and sting can go. But it would be wrong to get rid of them all.
- D) Bees make honey so you'd keep them, wouldn't you?
- E) What's the matter? Have you just been bitten by one?

51. Bob : - I haven't been following the investigation closely, but I thought they had established that excessive precipitation in the spring caused the bursting of the dams.

Harry : - ----

Bob: - **And what had they failed to do?**

Harry: - **Instead of replacing a badly damaged drain pipe, they'd done a poor repair job on it.**

- A) That must have contributed something. But further investigations revealed there had been gross negligence.
- B) Yes. The snow had melted very fast and this had been immediately followed by heavy rain.
- C) Mud and water rushed down the mountainside and reached a speed of 90 kilometers an hour.
- D) Within a space of three and a half minutes 285 people had been killed.
- E) People are slow to learn. Since then there have been 33 similar cases of dams bursting, and all for different reasons.

52. - 56. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

52. When nuclear power was first proposed in the 1940s, it seemed like a gift from heaven, for it seemed to offer a cheap, clean and inexhaustible source of electricity. ----. These new advantages include the fact that nuclear power generates no greenhouse gases and it does not come from countries of doubtful stability. But, in the popular imagination, it is still associated with a host of problems.

- A) The question of waste disposal, however, is another problem that has yet to be solved
- B) Indeed, no new American nuclear plant has been ordered in nearly 25 years
- C) Scientific research and political developments have since brought new advantages to the fore
- D) Fear of terrorist bombing is the latest source of anxiety
- E) As was expected, the cost of nuclear fuel proved to be very low

53. Governments are beginning to realize just how hard it is going to be to meet the goals they set themselves at various conferences in Johannesburg and at a world water forum in Kyoto. ----. The problems they face spring from neither a lack of money nor a scarcity of water. The real problem is that a huge amount of water is wasted in subsidized irrigation by farmers.

- A) However, there are claims that the wars of the future could be fought over water, not oil
- B) As for farmers, proper pricing of water would create new incentives to conserve supplies
- C) Actually, chronic underpricing of water does not help the poor
- D) The main goal is to cut by half, by 2015, the number of people without clean water
- E) There are certain cheaper and better ways of storing water and providing protection against floods

54. In 1992, the United States declared that it would no longer carry out nuclear weapons tests. ----. The reality was rather different, however, for by the early 1990s, the power of supercomputers had reached such a point that for the first time, weapons could be designed, tested and maintained in secrecy.

- A) Supercomputers are now the workhouses of scientists tackling big questions
- B) On the face of it, this was a historic move by the world's only remaining superpower
- C) The first-ever atomic bomb was tested in the New Mexico desert in 1945
- D) In fact, the talks with the Russians on limiting nuclear weapons had started back in the 1960s
- E) National Laboratories in New Mexico took delivery of the world's first teraflop supercomputer capable of over a million million operations a second

55. The problem of the Moon's origin has perplexed astronomers for a great many years. All of the numerous theories proposed have been found to have shortcomings. ----. It is then supposed that the debris from the collision went into orbit around the Earth and formed the Moon. This is called "the giant impact theory".

- A) To solve the problem, further explorations of the Moon's surface have to be carried out
- B) Some astronomers in the past believed that the Moon had simply been thrown off from a rapidly rotating Earth
- C) In the nineteenth century, it was proposed that the Earth and the Moon had been born together from the same material surrounding the youthful Sun
- D) According to some astronomers, the Moon was once a completely independent body, but was captured by the Earth and is now a satellite of Earth
- E) According to one theory, the Moon was created following a collision between the Earth and an unknown planetary body perhaps the size of Mars

56. Pouring water into the sea sounds like a harmless scheme. But as regards Florida Bay, it is proving highly controversial. ----. If increased salinity is the main problem there, the bay's ecology will benefit from the project. If, however, nitrogen is the problem, increasing the flow of fresh water could make matters worse.

- A) This has had a damaging effect upon the animals that depend on the reef including nearly 600 species of fish
- B) Moreover, economic problems are also at stake, not merely ecological ones
- C) What is causing such an ecological change is a matter of much debate
- D) This is because researchers are divided over whether it will help or hinder the plants and animals that live in the bay
- E) But the bay's once crystal-clear waters often resemble a dense fog

57. - 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Florida's more than 1,000 miles of coastline contain about 150 drawbridges, more than are found in any other state. As these bridges age and Florida grows and changes, many of them now have to be replaced. But replaced with what? Recently there have been very many controversies over drawbridges. One involved the Belleair Beach Causeway, which was built in 1950. When it approached the end of its 50-year lifespan, the choice for a replacement came down to three options: a drawbridge the same height as the existing span (21 feet above high tide) but wider, to accommodate modern traffic levels; a drawbridge with a height of 45 feet; and a fixed span 65 feet tall. Each choice had its advantages and disadvantages. The two drawbridges would have created the least disruption in nearby communities. Opening a drawbridge inconveniences motorists, however, and can cause a dangerous delay for ambulances or in other emergencies. A drawbridge also costs more to build and maintain. A high fixed span would be cheaper and eliminate the delays, but it would require extensive property acquisition to accommodate its approaches. It would also tower over the area and block the views of many residents, and some tall boats would be unable to fit underneath. However after much debate and many hearings, the country board settled on a high fixed span.

57. According to the passage, one disadvantage of ----.

- A) drawbridges and fixed span bridges alike, is that their lifespans are short
- B) a fixed high span bridge, is that it cannot be readily replaced by a drawbridge
- C) a drawbridge is that traffic is frequently held up by it
- D) all bridges is that they attract more traffic and so create more noise
- E) bridges of all shapes and sizes, is that they are resented by local communities

58. We learn from the passage that, in the construction of a fixed high span bridge, ----.

- A) the approaches to the bridge require a considerable amount of land
- B) the height must be sufficient to enable all ships to pass under it
- C) its appearance must receive a great deal of attention
- D) every effort is taken to avoid spoiling the view of local residents
- E) an increase in width presents few problems

59. It's clear from the passage that when a new bridge at Belleair Beach was under consideration ----.

- A) the width of the bridge caused more controversy than its height
- B) there was much discussion concerning the advantages and disadvantages of the options
- C) financial matters were of first importance
- D) people wanted the new bridge to have a longer lifespan than any earlier one
- E) drawbridges were already beginning to lose their appeal

60. We learn from the passage that a bridge with a high fixed span ----.

- A) was what local residents were asking for
- B) takes longer to construct than a drawbridge
- C) has high maintenance costs in comparison with a drawbridge
- D) was the type finally chosen for Belleair Beach
- E) gained approval for aesthetic reasons

61. - 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A new and quicker method to check or prove the existence of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) is being developed. First, one needs to know where they may be hidden and then a high-velocity projectile can be fired at the target. High-tech sensors packed into the projectile will then instantly beam back confirmation that the weapons are there if indeed they are. It's a high-risk concept that raises many questions, not least its technological feasibility and the political protests that would follow if such a device were ever built or used. But the US military is taking the idea seriously. Last year, in a two-page research paper commissioned by the army, experts from the Institute for Advanced Technology detailed real test results of a prototype projectile designed to verify the existence of WMDs. They say such a device offers a way to inspect for weapons without permission or cooperation. To inspect reinforced concrete bunkers or factory buildings suspected of housing WMDs, the researchers designed a projectile that can penetrate several meters of hardened concrete, without damaging its load of sensors. Its casing is built from AerMet 100, a nickelcobalt steel with traces of molybdenum and chromium. Heat-treating the casing after it is made gives it an extremely hard surface. The tapering projectile is 230 millimeters long, with a maximum calibre of 45 millimeters.

61. It is clear from the passage that the projectile described in the passage ----.

- A) was not originally designed to detect WMDs
- B) is certainly feasible from a technical point of view
- C) is of little interest to the US army
- D) will never be used in unfriendly countries
- E) has already been made in an undeveloped form and tested

62. According to the passage, scientists claim that the projectile they are developing ----.

- A) can be employed even in the absence of consent and assistance
- B) can detect WMDs within a wide radius
- C) can be used with the same precision on many occasions
- D) is able to penetrate concrete bunkers but its sensors are destroyed in the process
- E) has a wide variety of uses

63. The passage makes the point that, if such a projectile were ever used ----.

- A) those who had developed it would be made to regret the fact
- B) no one would dare to make any WMDs
- C) new ways to hide WMDs would immediately be sought
- D) there would be many objections made at a political level
- E) its technological precision would be admired

64. The passage describes a projectile ----.

- A) without alluding to any of its technical properties
- B) in considerable detail
- C) but avoids all mention of measurements
- D) but gives no account of what it can do
- E) that is causing much concern among government members

65. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

To engineers, design typically has less to do with aesthetics and appearance and more to do with fabrication and performance. Engineers tend to focus on the structure behind the façade. They worry about how the building will be built, how it will stand, whether it will sway too much in the wind, whether it will survive an earthquake, whether it will crack or leak. Engineers designing the structural frame of hotel buildings take into account the strength and stiffness of ballroom floors, where large crowds will gather and rhythmic dancing will occur. Engineers are expected to think about how a building will be heated and cooled, how air will circulate among its spaces, how energy efficient it will be. In the ideal world, the design efforts of architects and engineers complement each other, resulting in a building that is both a joy to look at and a pleasure to use. But all too often in practice, things do not work out like that, and the users of the building pay the price. In most buildings, the work of the architect masks, cloaks and hides the work of the engineer. Engineering criticism is almost unheard of in public discussions of building design, although it does sometimes come to the fore when buildings fall down, as in the case of the collapse of the World Trade Center towers.

65. One point made in the passage is that in the perfect building —.

- A) expense cannot be taken into consideration
- B) the appearance is more important than either fabrication or performance
- C) the architectural design enriches the engineering design and vice versa
- D) such functional aspects as cooling and cleaning are of primary importance
- E) the design makes allowance for all possible uses and abuses

66. It is clear from the passage that the architectural design of a building ----.

- A) is its least important aspect
- B) is confined to the façade
- C) is largely concerned with the way the building will be used and by whom
- D) serves to correct the too functional engineering design
- E) normally receives far more attention than does the engineering design

67. It is clear from the passage that, when engineers design a building, they —.

- A) take into consideration what it will be used for
- B) make sure that the site is suitable
- C) completely ignore aesthetic aspects
- D) aim to make it multi-functional
- E) are very much limited by the amount of money that is allocated

68. According to the passage, the structural design of a building rarely attracts any public attention ----.

- A) even when the architectural design is poor
- B) even if it is destroyed in an earthquake
- C) unless a building, for some reason or another, falls down
- D) unless it is to house a ballroom
- E) so long as there is a good heating system and good air circulation

69. -72. sorulan aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

At one point, during what was still a time of hopeful experimentation with nuclear technology, the US considered using atomic bombs to blow a trench through the isthmus of Panama. The idea was to replace the 50-year-old Panama Canal, whose locks were too narrow for the world's growing fleet of super-tankers and aircraft carriers, with one that would be more suited to modern conditions. The problem was not just the size of the locks but their very existence. Ships don't simply sail through the Panama Canal; they have to be lifted 85 feet to the elevation of the highest point along the way and then brought down to sea level again. Each ship's trip through requires 52 million gallons of fresh water, more than most American cities use in a day, all of it flowing through huge gravity-fed tubes. The source of this water supply is a vast artificial lake whose dam also provides the electrical power for the whole operation. To fill up and empty a single lock takes 40 minutes on average, and when any one of the 12 locks shuts down for maintenance, ship traffic can back up for days. Finally, with all that complicated machinery, if the canal were to be sabotaged (as had happened to the lockless Suez Canal in 1956), correcting the damage might take years.

69. According to the passage, the artificial lake, built for the Panama Canal, ----.

- A) is the only way in which it differs from the Suez Canal
- B) is particularly vulnerable to an act of sabotage
- C) serves two basic functions
- D) was constructed over a period of very many years
- E) has always been regarded as a feat of American civil engineering

70. We learn from the passage that the Panama Canal is unlike the majority of canals ----.

- A) because it takes a ship several days to pass through
- B) since little traffic passes through it
- C) since, during the 50 years of its existence, it has presented no serious problems whatsoever
- D) because the level of the water has to be manipulated to a huge extent to allow ships to sail through
- E) largely because the locks are so much shorter and narrower than is normal

71. It is clear from the passage that, in the early years of nuclear technology, ----.

- A) atomic bombs were the major concern for the US government
- B) the Americans had already started to worry in case it would prove extremely dangerous
- C) the Americans wondered about using it to open a new canal across the Panama isthmus
- D) nuclear power was being used to operate aircraft carriers
- E) it was hoped that it would prove a source for unending electrical power

72. We understand from the passage that the Panama Canal presently being used ----.

- A) is one of the shortest and busiest in the world
- B) can no longer cope with the demands of modern shipping
- C) was constructed by and for the Americans
- D) is still modern in its design although it was built 50 years ago
- E) functions very efficiently and without waste

73. - 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

If the solar company's claims are borne out, its high-efficiency cells will bring solar power closer to becoming a practical option for home owners. The average power demand of a household is 2,000 to 3,000 watts. With solar cells around 20 per cent efficient, this demand can be met with about 15 square meters of solar panels, which is compact enough to fit on a rooftop. It has been estimated that ready-to-install arrays will sell for around \$10 per watt. That cost may eventually fall further. For, as one spokesman for the company said: "The trend is towards higher efficiency". Others agree, but say silicon may not be the material that ultimately delivers it. Thin films of cadmium telluride, for instance, are showing promise in the lab. One London-based solar energy systems supplier is very impressed with some new solar cells that have just come on the market, both on account of their efficiency and also because they are practical. They are very easy to connect together," he points out, you can just put tabs on the sides of the back contacts and connect one cell to another without wires."

73. The passage makes the point that, eventually, solar power will probably ----.

- A) come into domestic use on a large scale
- B) be the major source of energy throughout the world
- C) be replaced by other energy options
- D) double its current efficiency
- E) be produced with far fewer solar panels

74. The writer of the passage points out that the cost of installing solar cells for the home ----.

- A) is low considering how complicated it is to install
- B) is surprisingly inexpensive
- C) varies from supplier to supplier
- D) is what deters people from using solar power
- E) is likely to drop in the not too distant future

75. It is emphasized in the passage that the installation of the new-style solar cells ----.

- A) depends largely on the materials to be used
- B) requires professional expertise
- C) is very simple and practical
- D) completely covers the whole of a roof top
- E) is a service freely offered by the solar company

76. We understand from the passage that the material best suited for the efficiency of solar cells ----.

- A) has as yet aroused no interest whatsoever
- B) is almost certainly silicon
- C) has finally been identified in laboratory experiments
- D) is still under debate
- E) may be determined by its cost-effectiveness

77. — 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Smoke is clouding our view of global warming, protecting the planet from perhaps three-quarters of the greenhouse effect. That might sound like good news, but experts say that, as the cover diminishes in coming decades, we're in for a dramatic escalation of warming that could be two or even three times as great as official best guesses. This was the dramatic conclusion reached last week at a workshop in Berlin. Scientists have suspected for a decade that aerosols of smoke and other particles from burning rainforest, crop waste and fossil fuels are blocking sunlight and counteracting the warming effect of carbon dioxide emissions. Until now, they reckoned that aerosols reduced greenhouse warming by perhaps a quarter, cutting increases by 0.2°C. So the 0.6°C of warming over the past century would have been 0.8°C without aerosols. But the Berlin workshop concluded that the real figure is even higher –aerosols may have reduced global warming by as much as three-quarters cutting increases by 1.8°C. If so, the good news is that aerosols have prevented the world getting almost two degrees warmer than it is now. But the bad news is that the climate system is much more sensitive to greenhouse gases than previously guessed. In fact, warming could go up by 7 to 10°C.

77. We understand from the passage that the conclusions of the Berlin workshop ----.

- A) confirm official guesses as regards global warning
- B) are pessimistic about the possibility of controlling global warming
- C) have divided the scientific world
- D) have not been treated seriously by the scientific world
- E) are biased, and therefore contribute very little to a better understanding of global warming

78. According to the passage, greenhouse gases ----.

- A) have aroused concern in only a handful of scientists
- B) have turned out to be less dangerous than expected
- C) have a variable effect throughout the world
- D) have had a particularly damaging effect on rain forests
- E) are very effective on the world climate

79. We can infer from the passage that the cooling effect of aerosols ----.

- A) is not sufficient to prevent an increase in global warming
- B) was first recognized at the Berlin workshop
- C) has finally been measured with great precision
- D) is the only way to counteract global warming
- E) has been disappointingly low

80. It is clear from the passage that global warming, caused by carbon dioxide emissions, ----.

- A) is expected to drop dramatically in the near future
- B) has been continually on the increase for over a decade
- C) is unaffected by forest fires and fossil fuels
- D) has been over-exaggerated by the findings of the Berlin workshop
- E) is partially held in check by aerosols

**TEST BİTTİ
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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