

ÜDS FEN – Mart 2005

1. – 18. sorularda cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Astronomers ---- that huge star explosions could create carbon, oxygen and other elements, then ---- them into nearby interstellar space.

- A) are theorizing / are ejecting
- B) have theorized / eject
- C) theorized / will eject
- D) theorize / would have ejected
- E) will theorize / ejected

2. Apparently there is a great deal of unused energy ---- around in our local environment that we ---- to tap into.

- A) having flowed / may be able
- B) to flow / had been able
- C) to be flowing / were able
- D) flowing / might be able
- E) to have flowed / might have been able

3. According to statistics ---- by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, global banana production ---- steadily over the past 40 years.

- A) having been published / was rising
- B) to be published / would rise
- C) published / has been rising
- D) to publish / rose
- E) being published / had been rising

4. Past research ---- running as a factor in human evolution because humans ---- poor at fast running compared to other mammals.

- A) dismissed / would be
- B) has dismissed / are
- C) had dismissed / have been
- D) would dismiss / were
- E) was dismissing / were being

5. The details ---- yet, but the company ---- the results of the trials as soon as possible.

- A) aren't being revealed / has published
- B) hadn't been revealed / published
- C) won't be revealed / would have published
- D) can't be revealed / would publish
- E) haven't been revealed / will publish

6. Each of these mini antennas is capable ---- absorbing energy ---- short-wavelength electromagnetic radiation.

- A) of / from
- B) to / off
- C) for / out of
- D) in / with
- E) at / through

7. The strategy for dealing ---- a fire in a tunnel used to be ---- the train to continue until it had left the tunnel.

- A) from / through
- B) at / by
- C) to / with
- D) over / to
- E) with / for

8. Silicon-on-insulator technology, which has helped improve chip performance considerably, has become cheaper and easier to adopt, ---- a technology called Smart Cut

- A) apart from
- B) as regards
- C) according to
- D) thanks to
- E) with respect to

9. Unified field theory in physics is the theory that attempts to explain the four fundamental forces, which are strong nuclear, weak nuclear, electromagnetic and gravity, ---- a single unified force.

- A) so as to
- B) ahead of
- C) in terms of
- D) with a view to
- E) on behalf of

10. Scientists at the US Geological Survey Center found that the Canadian quake, ---- measured 7.9 on the Richter scale, triggered off several smaller ones as far as Nevada and Utah.

- A) in which
- B) which
- C) where
- D) what
- E) who

11. Chip-making is very competitive, so ---- opportunity to cut costs and improve yields is highly prized.

- A) all
- B) certain
- C) some
- D) any
- E) such

12. The nucleus is surrounded by a number of moving electrons, ---- of which has a negative charge equal to the positive charge on a proton.

- A) both
- B) much
- C) less
- D) more
- E) each

13. When considering eye colour in birds, it is important to make a ---- between the eye wattle, which is the coloured skin around the eye, and the iris colour.

- A) consideration B) contribution
C) replacement D) distinction
E) significance

14. The US government demands ---- exemptions from a worldwide ban on the use of methyl bromide, a pesticide that damages the ozone layer.

- A) responsive B) eager
C) indefinite D) susceptible
E) major

15. Africa's deserts are spreading ---- owing to cycles of drought together with over-farming and overgrazing.

- A) influentially B) successfully
C) fundamentally D) continuously
E) conveniently

16. The idea of changing CO2 into petrol was certainly an attractive one, but it was soon ---.

- A) repeated B) discredited
C) deceived D) implied
E) inferred

17. By one account, the team ---- the desired compound in just three days.

- A) drove through B) turned over
C) came up with D) put up with
E) made up for

18. The government's nuclear adviser ---- that so far no radioactive contamination has been found outside the test site.

- A) points out B) puts out C) sets up
D) takes over E) gets in

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

In the past a significant amount of the acid in rainfall was neutralized by alkaline materials, notably the calcium-rich minerals in windblown dusts. But recently there has been a slow (19) ---- in levels of alkaline materials in the air; this is partly because there are fewer unpaved roads which were an important (20) ---- of dust in the past. Recently, ammonia emissions (21) ---- on the increase in many parts of the world. One might presume that this is a good thing because ammonia is alkaline. Unfortunately, however, it (22) ---- with SO2 to produce ammonium sulphate, which is converted (23) ---- nitric acid in soil.

19.

- A) replacement B) discrepancy
C) prevention D) decline
E) relief

20.

- A) delivery B) improvement C) source
D) action E) expression

21.

- A) would be B) have been
C) would have been D) had been
E) are being

22.

- A) impairs B) accumulates
C) relates D) exchanges
E) reacts

23.

- A) through B) from C) of
D) to E) out of

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

24. ---- as water evaporating from leaves absorbs heat.

- A) Some forests could promote warming
- B) Global warming predictions could be wildly inaccurate
- C) Turning more land over to farming could have a great effect on global warming
- D) Forests help to cool the atmosphere
- E) Planting forests to absorb carbon dioxide can actually lead to warming

25. ---- how heavy elements produced only in stars end up in the space between galaxies.

- A) It seemed more than unlikely
- B) Astronomers have long wondered
- C) The argument is hardly convincing
- D) The explanation has yet to be tested
- E) The reason turned out to be simple

26. ---- if they had not been able to exploit their oil and mineral reserves.

- A) Indeed, the study was denounced as "deeply flawed"
- B) Waste dumps and worker camps constitute a further threat
- C) The benefits from oil and mining industries would also be reinforced
- D) Environmental groups were quick to condemn the conclusions drawn
- E) Actually, these countries might have lost even more forest land

27. Just before a flash of lightning lights the sky, ----.

- A) the phenomenon means physicists may have to rethink how lightning is made
- B) past studies have seen occasional hints of X-ray bursts
- C) a mysterious property of lightning has been confirmed
- D) an electromagnetic noise accompanies lightning
- E) a huge blast of X-rays or other energy particles is released

28. ---- because they don't encounter really strong atmospheric resistance.

- A) The storms on Uranus survive
- B) The Keck Telescope has captured the weather on Uranus
- C) The phenomena include a 29,000 km long cloud complex
- D) Images showed a giant storm oscillating backwards and forwards
- E) Uranus receives less solar energy than the Sun

29. ----, largely because the city's boundaries have been extended to include scores of smaller cities in the surrounding region.

- A) A megacity such as Tokyo invariably causes much pollution
- B) Shanghai and Beijing are rivals
- C) Pollution is a major problem in many cities in China
- D) Half the world's population live in urban areas
- E) In recent decades, Tokyo has grown at a remarkable rate

30. Alternative agriculture has some apparent disadvantages, ----.

- A) so that most farmers have little or no control over what products they produce
- B) just as the increasing uniformity of global eating habits had become popular
- C) because they were being replaced by huge corporation-owned farms
- D) while, as is the case with plant crops, herds of livestock damage land
- E) but there are real advantages to offset them

31. Brazilian scientists have cracked the genetic code of a parasite ----.

- A) whereby it caused a series of diseases in a range of crops, including grapes, almonds and coffee
- B) that is menacing the country's vineyards
- C) so that it destroyed citrus groves
- D) although farmers refused to use pesticide
- E) so long as it can have a devastating effect on the rain forests of the country

32. ----, it stays liquid but starts to follow quantum rather than classical rules.

- A) While helium can help explain the nature of gravity and the intimate workings of black holes
- B) Since a droplet of helium could hold the secrets of the universe
- C) When helium is cooled to near absolute zero
- D) As superfluid helium has profound mathematical links with the cosmos
- E) Because helium can reveal the origin of physical laws and elementary particles

33. Manufacturers must demonstrate that their aircraft are capable of flying safely in cold, wet conditions ----.

- A) as they went into a steep dive
- B) unless they are below 0°C
- C) in which they might ice up
- D) as soon as the wings began to ice up
- E) that they should have been able to handle

34. Experienced civil engineers know ----.

- A) as the foundations of a building are particularly important
- B) since they have to stick to the rules of physics, chemistry and the other sciences
- C) so that they have to exert considerable control over the workmen
- D) which kind of bridge works best in any given conditions
- E) while the separate parts are being assembled

35. ----, some people regard their local dams as beautiful.

- A) Because dams incontestably destroy ecosystems
- B) Just as a bridge or canal or industrial building can become a valued part of the scenery
- C) Since many past dam projects would never have been started in today's more ecologically aware conditions
- D) Even though dams embodied the American ideal of progress in the past
- E) So long as communities have grown up around the slack water that dams create

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

36. İnsan vücudunun pek çok hücresi bazı açılardan birbirinden belirgin olarak farklı olsa da hepsinin belirli ortak temel özellikleri vardır.

- A) Many cells of the human body differ markedly from each other in certain respects, but nevertheless they have several basic characteristics.
- B) Although many cells of the human body differ markedly from each other in some respects, all of them have certain common basic characteristics.
- C) Although the cells of the human body all have certain basic characteristics, they are strikingly different from each other in various ways.
- D) In spite of having certain common basic characteristics, the cells of the human body are surprisingly different from each other.
- E) Since the various cells of the human body are noticeably different from each other in certain respects, the basic shared characteristics often go unnoticed.

37. Yerkürenin çevresinde dönen 150 iletişim uydusundan oluşan ağ sayesinde, şimdi dünyanın herhangi bir yerinden haber yayımlamak mümkündür.

- A) News can now be transmitted throughout the world as there are 150 communication satellites circling Earth.
- B) A network of 150 communication satellites placed around Earth now makes possible the broadcasting of news all around the world.
- C) The broadcasting of news from anywhere in the world is now possible due to a network of 150 communication satellites that circle Earth.
- D) It is the 150 communication satellites that circle Earth, that enable us to transmit news all around the world.
- E) The broadcasting of news throughout the world would only be possible with the help of 150 communication satellites encircling Earth.

38. Atmosfer, yoğunluğunun her 100 metre yükseklikte yaklaşık % 1 oranında azalmasıyla, şaşırtıcı bir hızla incelik.

- A) At this altitude, the atmosphere starts to thin out at a remarkable rate, dropping in density by 1% every 100 meters.
B) The atmosphere thins out at a surprising rate, dropping in density by about 1% for each 100 meters in altitude.
C) There is a drop in density of roughly 1 % for each 100 meters in altitude, so the atmosphere really thins out at a noticeable rate.
D) The atmosphere thins out fast; indeed, the rate is more than a 1% drop in density for each 100 meters in altitude.
E) As there is a drop in density of 1 % in every 100 meters in altitude, one is fully aware that the atmosphere is thinning out.

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

39. Resonance is the increase in amplitude of vibration in a mechanical or acoustic system caused by an external influence.

- A) Rezonans, dışarıdan gelen mekanik veya akustik bir etkiyle bir sistemin titreşiminin genliğinin artmasıdır.
B) Bir sistemde rezonans, akustik veya mekanik bir etkinin neden olduğu titreşimin genliğindeki artıştır.
C) Rezonans, mekanik veya akustik bir sistemde herhangi bir etki sonucu oluşan titreşimin artması olarak tanımlanabilir.
D) Rezonans, mekanik ya da akustik bir sistemdeki titreşimin genliğinde bir dış etkinin neden olduğu artıştır.
E) Rezonans, dış etkilerin mekanik veya akustik bir sistemdeki titreşimin genliğini artırması olarak tanımlanabilir.

40. There is no evidence to suggest that weak static magnetic fields like the Earth's have any significant effects on the human body.

- A) Dünyadaki gibi zayıf statik manyetik alanların insan vücudu üzerinde herhangi önemli bir etkisi olduğunu gösteren hiçbir kanıt yoktur.
B) Dünyadaki statik manyetik alanların insan vücudu üzerinde zayıf da olsa herhangi bir etkisi olduğunu gösteren hiçbir önemli kanıt yoktur.
C) Dünyanın benzer zayıf statik manyetik alanların insan vücudu üzerinde etkili olduğu hiçbir şekilde kanıtlanmamıştır.
D) Dünyadaki zayıf statik manyetik alanların insan vücudu üzerinde herhangi bir etkisi olduğunu gösteren hiçbir önemli kanıt bulunmamıştır.
E) Dünyanın zayıf statik manyetik alanlarının insan vücudunu önemli ölçüde etkilediğini kanıtlayan herhangi bir bulgu yoktur

D) Dünyadaki zayıf statik manyetik alanların insan vücudu üzerinde herhangi bir etkisi olduğunu gösteren hiçbir önemli kanıt bulunmamıştır.

E) Dünyanın zayıf statik manyetik alanlarının insan vücudunu önemli ölçüde etkilediğini kanıtlayan herhangi bir bulgu yoktur

41. The discovery of planets outside our solar system over the past decade is the first tangible clue that we may not be alone in the universe.

- A) Son on yılda güneş sistemimiz dışındaki gezegenlerin keşfi sayesinde artık evrende yalnız olmadığımızı ilk kez düşünebiliriz.
B) Evrende yalnız olmadığımızı gösteren elle tutulur ilk ipucu, son on yılda güneş sistemimiz dışındaki gezegenlerin keşfi sayesinde elde edilmiştir.
C) Evrende yalnız olmadığımızın elle tutulur ilk ipuçlarından biri, güneş sistemimiz dışında yer alan ve son on yıl içinde keşfedilen gezegenlerdir.
D) Güneş sistemimiz dışında yer alan ve evrende yalnız olmayabileceğimizin elle tutulur ilk kanıtı olan gezegenlerin çoğu, son on yılda keşfedilmiştir.
E) Son on yılda güneş sistemimiz dışındaki gezegenlerin keşfi, evrende yalnız olmayabileceğimizin elle tutulur ilk ipucudur.

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

42. (I) Theoretically, large oil tankers can stop within about 3 km from their typical cruising speed of 30 km per hour. **(II)** Wind and sea currents can also cause problems. **(III)** In practice, however, distances can be 15 km or more. **(IV)** To stop quickly, a vessel needs to reverse its propellers at full power. **(V)** This can take some time and breaking depends on how efficient propellers are in reverse.

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

43. (I) It is convenient to use symbols for the atoms of the different elements. **(II)** An atomic symbol is a one-or two-letter notation used to represent an atom corresponding to a particular element. **(III)** Today we know that atoms are not truly indivisible. **(IV)** Typically, the atomic symbol consists of the first letter, capitalized, from the name of the element, sometimes with an additional letter from the name in lowercase. **(V)** For example, chlorine has the symbol Cl.

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

44. (I) Until recently most big ships were built up to a standard "Panamax" size so they could pass through the Panama Canal. **(II)** The plan proposes a major enlargement of the canal. **(III)** But now new "post-Panamax" ships, up to 150 feet across and 1,200 feet long, are emerging from Asian shipyards. **(IV)** Apparently 160 such vessels are due to be built over the next few years. **(V)** As a result, ports around the world are being upgraded to accommodate them.

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

45. (I) The newly discovered crater has been named "Silver Pir" after the local fishing grounds. **(II)** It is situated 140 km off the east coast of Britain and is around 3 km across and 300 m deep. **(III)** It has been estimated that the asteroid that caused the crater must have been between 200 and 500 m across. **(IV)** However, it is not the size but the structure of a crater that is interesting. **(V)** As far as timing goes, the crash-landing must have occurred between 60 and 65 million years ago.

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

46. (I) Laser light is coherent. **(II)** This means that the waves forming the beam are all in phase; that is, the waves have their maxima and minima at the same points in space and time. **(III)** The word laser is an acronym meaning light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation. **(IV)** The property of coherence of a laser beam is used in compact disc (CD) audio players. **(V)** Music is encoded on the disc in the form of pits, or indentations, on a spiral track.

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

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

47.

Sandy: - **Why are people so opposed to introducing new species to any given area?**
Mavis: - **Well, they can, and generally do, cause a great deal of harm. Take, for example, the hedgehogs on the Hebridean Islands.**
Sandy: - ----
Mavis: - **Oh, couldn't they? They've been eating the eggs of indigenous ground-nesting birds.**

A) Surely they wouldn't hurt anything!
B) Why, what have they been doing?
C) They couldn't cause a problem!
D) Well, they are harmless enough!
E) Don't tell me they are proving a nuisance.

48.

Peter: - **What is meant by the International Date Line?**

Jane: - **It's an imaginary line that roughly follows the 180° line of longitude.**

Peter: - ----

Jane: - **It keeps dating uniform. The date is put forward a day when crossing the line going west, and back a day when going east.**

A) Well, what use does it serve?
B) How long has it been in existence?
C) Does everyone recognize it?
D) Who chose that particular line of longitude?
E) Have you ever crossed that line?

49.

Gerald: - **Is it really possible to drill a hole in glass with a hardened steel drill?**

Patrick: - **Apparently it is. But it's a tricky operation and you've got to keep plenty of turpentine and camphor on the area of contact between drill and glass.**

Gerald: - ----

Patrick: - **Apparently they act as a coolant and reduce friction.**

A) And is that difficult to do?
B) How do they help?
C) Will camphor dissolve in turpentine?
D) Are diamonds still being used to drill glass?
E) Aren't there any more reliable methods?

50.

Pam: - **Do you know anything about Maxwell? James Clerk Maxwell? I've never heard of him!**

Father: - **Few people have. And it's really most unfair. He was a very great physicist and much admired by Einstein.**

Pam: - ----

Father: - **He demonstrated that electricity and magnetism were just different aspects of the same phenomenon - electromagnetism.**

A) Really? What did he do?
B) Then why isn't he better known?
C) Do his theories have any practical application?
D) Are his theories of light really basic to colour television?
E) That's interesting! Did he ever meet Einstein?

51.

Lee: - Have you finished that book I lent you about the future of the world?

Reg: - ----

Lee: - I'm afraid his presentation of him as the planet's most successful predator and most dangerous enemy is utterly convincing.

Reg: - I agree with you entirely.

- A) The writer seems rather too optimistic about the future.
- B) No, I've only just started it. But I liked his overview of evolution.
- C) No; frankly I found it rather boring. There's too much emphasis on preserving the environment.
- D) I have indeed. It was fascinating. What do you think of the writer's view of man?
- E) Yes, I have. And I'm not convinced that the environment is a vast and unexplored storehouse of biological treasures.

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

52. Antoine Lavoisier was one of the first chemists to try to explain what makes a substance acidic. In 1777, he proposed that oxygen was an essential element in acids. But in 1808, Humphry Davy showed that hydrogen chloride, which dissolves in water to give hydrochloric acid, contains only hydrogen and chlorine. ----.

- A) Acids react with active metals such as magnesium and zinc to release hydrogen
- B) The Swedish chemist Svante Arrhenius defined acids and bases in terms of the effect these substances have on water
- C) Then chemists realized that hydrogen, not oxygen, must be the essential constituent of acids
- D) Acids and bases were first recognized by simple properties such as taste
- E) The stronger acids are those that lose their protons more easily

53. The aim is to transform scientific discoveries into commercially viable products and translate academic expertise into industrial strength. ----. However, over the next 10 years 75 new centres will be set up involving the creation of several thousand new jobs.

- A) Without financial support the scheme can never take off
- B) So far no definite plans have been formulated
- C) This aspect of the scheme has been widely criticized
- D) The universities themselves, came up with the idea
- E) But this will not happen overnight

54. Satellites are an essential part of modern life. They give access to dozens of extra television channels and let people talk on the phone right across the world. However, it is worth bearing in mind that they also have a covert, even a disturbing use as well, which is why they were invented in the first place. ----.

- A) Satellite spying, in fact, has a history that is just as fascinating as the technology itself
- B) A tiny Proba satellite measures just 60x60x80 cm
- C) To get a better idea of exactly where the Earth observation satellites are, the Web includes a "Sky View" programme
- D) Therefore, this gave rise to many a spacerelated theory
- E) On the contrary, a digital method of image capture was required to bypass this weak link and beam photos directly back to Earth

55. Ultimately we should be sending people to Mars because they can do things that robots cannot do. ----. It cannot realize that something is interesting and start to investigate.

- A) We need to learn much more about the Martian environment
- B) A robot is programmed with a specific set of instructions, and cannot go beyond them
- C) One day it may be worth sending people to Mars, but that day has not yet come
- D) Human exploration goes beyond scientific motives
- E) People can solve more difficult problems than robots can

56. Clay is a natural mixture of very small crystals of certain silicate sheet minerals. These minerals form by the weathering of granite. ----. The resulting wet platelike crystals adhere to one another to give a plastic mass.

- A) During the elevated temperatures of the firing, complex irreversible changes occurred
- B) Fired clay is a major medium for producing objects of art
- C) When a pure liquid substance freezes, it usually forms a crystalline solid
- D) Clay minerals easily absorb water
- E) The word "ceramics" comes from a Greek word for pottery

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

On 31 October 1994, a turboprop airliner heading for Chicago, Illinois, crashed into a soybean field at Roselawn in Indiana. All 68 people aboard died. Although the weather was cold and damp that day, no one could believe it when investigators revealed that the crash was caused by a build-up of ice on the wings. Not only did this modern plane have a fully functional de-icing system, but according to US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) standards, the French-built ATR-72 should have had no problems flying in the cold, damp conditions. The pilots even knew their craft was icing up and attempted to clear it, following de-icing procedures exactly.

57. The crash described in the passage was found by investigators to have been caused by a build-up of ice on the wings, ----.

- A) later, however, it became apparent that this was not the case
- B) but everyone regarded this finding as incredible
- C) which ATR-72 craft were not designed to withstand
- D) as the weather that day had been particularly wet and icy-cold
- E) which the de-icing system could not be expected to cope with

58. According to the passage, when the pilots realized the craft had encountered icing ----.

- A) they were nevertheless confident that their turboprop airliner was not in danger
- B) they decided to make an emergency landing
- C) it was already too late for them to do anything about it
- D) they also realized that their de-icing system was not fully functional
- E) they immediately carried out the instructions for de-icing with great precision

59. We understand from the passage that, on the day of the crash, the weather was cold and damp, ----.

- A) but a craft of this type should have been able to handle such conditions
- B) and so a dangerous build-up of ice on the wings was to be expected
- C) and so no turboprop airliner should have been allowed to fly
- D) and the pilots were uneasy about making the flight
- E) so the de-icing system was carefully checked before take-off

60. It seems from the passage that the aircraft crashed ----.

- A) because the design was in some way defective
- B) very close indeed to Chicago airport
- C) before the pilots had even realized that the wings were icing up
- D) without there being a really convincing reason for it to do so
- E) due to some negligence on the part of the pilots

61. – 64. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

It cannot be denied that buying locally grown food really does offer big advantages, not just in freshness, but also in environmental savings. Imported foods, especially those flown in from the opposite hemisphere, use up huge amounts of jet fuel – 127 calories of fuel per calorie of Californian lettuce flown to Britain, and 66 calories of fuel per calorie of South African carrot; that at least is what a green research group based in London has estimated. Much of that cost is hidden from consumers, because air fuel attracts no tax – an advantage guaranteed by international treaty. And under the Kyoto Protocol, carbon emissions from international transports aren't added to national carbon-emission tallies, because nobody can agree whose account to charge them to. But the fuel used to import food and drink to Britain continues to account for four million tonnes of CO2 emissions annually, which is about 2.5 per cent of the national total.

61. The author of the passage quotes figures supplied by a green research group ----.

- A) that help one to judge the freshness of food
- B) concerning the extent of CO2 aircraft emissions
- C) which compare the calorific value of carrots grown in California and South Africa
- D) to account for the low calorific value of Californian lettuce
- E) but gives no assurance of their reliability

62. It is explained in the passage that the cost of transporting food from abroad by air is less expensive than one might imagine ----.

- A) as the fuel an international aircraft consumes is untaxed
- B) and so imported food usually costs no more than locally grown
- C) but taste and freshness are lost
- D) but the resulting environmental hazards are increasing at a horrifying rate
- E) but still prohibitive

63. We learn from the passage that carbon emissions of aircraft travelling between countries ----.

- A) do not have a detrimental effect upon the environment
- B) cannot be measured accurately
- C) amount to an insignificant percentage of CO2 emissions worldwide
- D) are not ascribed to any particular country
- E) could be reduced and should be

64. One important point made in the passage is that ----.

- A) imported foodstuffs are often quite as fresh as locally grown ones
- B) transport costs make imported food extremely costly
- C) food grown locally is to be preferred, for several reasons, to imported food
- D) certain international bodies are seeking to tax air fuel
- E) Britain imports more food and drink than any other country in Europe

65. – 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In the first half of the 20th century, acid rain – whether natural or unnatural - was a hidden phenomenon. By the 1950s, however, its effects were becoming apparent to scientists in Scandinavia with the loss of fish from mountain lakes. A network of rainwater monitoring stations was set up across Europe, which very soon proved the existence of acid rain as a result of human activities. Acid rain was also charged with killing vast tracts of forest in Germany. The effects of long-range sulphur pollution were looking so worrying that the issue was placed before the world at the UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972. The outcome was that states are now responsible for ensuring that their activities do not damage the environment of other states. This paved the way for the development of programmes for reducing long-range air pollution. The most important of these was the Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution, attended in 1979 by the world's leading industrial nations.

65. It is clear from the passage that in Europe, during the first four decades or so of the 20th century, ----.

- A) scientists everywhere were aware of the dangers of pollution, but no one listened to them
- B) there was no such thing as acid rain
- C) acid rain destroyed large areas of forest land in central Europe
- D) there was a certain amount of acid rain but it went undetected
- E) the problems of pollution appeared small in comparison with other more pressing problems

66. According to the passage, once the effects of acid rain started to become apparent, ----.

- A) acid was blamed for every kind of misfortune
- B) rainwater was monitored at locations across Europe
- C) efforts were made to suppress the extent of the problem
- D) people everywhere began to panic
- E) international conferences were immediately held in many European countries

67. According to the passage, the UN Conference on the Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972 ----.

- A) put each state under the obligation of safeguarding the environment of other states
- B) was called to assess the rate of growth of sulphur pollution
- C) made the world aware for the first time of the potential short-range danger of sulphur pollution
- D) discussed pollution but did nothing about reducing it
- E) hoped to make the world at large more environmentally conscious

68. It is clear from the passage that once the reality of acid rain had been established, ----.

- A) ways of overcoming it were soon forthcoming
- B) industry everywhere set a good example and cut down on its pollution
- C) it was already too late to do anything much about it
- D) those who had caused it were called upon to cure it
- E) it was soon recognized as an urgent international issue

69. – 72. sorulan aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

After a heavy rain one day 200,000 years ago, someone small walked across some sand. Sand covered the tracks and eventually they hardened into sandstone. More centuries passed, and the sandstone eroded. Some construction workers on a break in Nahoon, South Africa, discovered the tracks, which were thought to be 30,000 years old. Now geologist Dave Roberts, at the Council for Geoscience in Cape Town, has redated the impressions and says they are 200,000 years old, the oldest human footprints on Earth. "We have far more powerful dating techniques now", says Roberts. He used thermoluminescence, a dating method that measures when sand grains were last exposed to light. Only about seven inches long, the prints clearly show five toes and a well-developed arch.

69. We understand from the passage that at some point during the 200,000 years during which the tracks lay hidden, ----.

- A) more and more sand piled up upon them
- B) others like them were lost through erosion
- C) they could have been washed away by heavy rains
- D) they turned into sandstone
- E) they could easily have been destroyed by teams of construction workers

70. According to the passage, the tracks that area described ----.

- A) will rapidly disintegrate if exposed to light for long periods
- B) were immediately recognized as being the oldest footprints on Earth
- C) are probably only 30,000 years old though some have suggested older
- D) were probably made by a child
- E) were found by some construction workers in Nahoon

71. We understand from the passage that the technique used to date these footprints ----.

- A) is just one of several very efficient new techniques
- B) has not always proved reliable
- C) was discovered and developed by Roberts
- D) is the one most widely used for dating anything found in sand
- E) is a quick and simple one

72. The footprints that are the subject of this passage ----.

- A) are the only known example of footprints hardening into sandstone
- B) turned out to be not quite so old as was originally estimated
- C) are small but clearly defined
- D) were made by feet very different from our own
- E) have attracted many geologists to the region in search of similar finds

73. – 76. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

By 2020, total meat consumption in developing countries is predicted to have more than doubled. Yet livestock, especially in wealthy countries, already munches its way through 36 per cent of the world's grain harvest. All that grain exacts a heavy environmental cost, because the increased demand pulls farmers towards growing maize and soybean and away from pasture and fodder crops such as alfalfa that do so much for soil health. And grain-fed animals tend to be housed in huge feedlots, where crowding causes disease and veterinary surgeons use more antibiotics, and where vast mountains of manure pollute the surroundings. Consumers could reverse many of these problems by demanding meat from grass-fed livestock, or simply by eating less meat. And as an added bonus for overfed Westerners, the meat from grass-fed cattle is leaner than that from grain-fed animals.

73. One point made in the passage, relating to grainfed livestock, is that ----.

- A) consumers in the developed world are refusing to buy their meat
- B) they tend to be kept in crowded conditions where disease spreads
- C) they are environmentally friendly
- D) they are of vital importance to ensure that the people of developing countries are to be properly fed after 2020
- E) farmers are not convinced that they are an economically sound proposition

74. We understand from the passage that cattle that feed on grass ----.

- A) need large amounts of pasture land that could be put to better use
- B) are a great threat to the environment
- C) will never be able to provide the world with an adequate supply of meat
- D) produce meat with a lower fat content than grain-fed cattle
- E) cause farmers more problems than grain-fed cattle

75. According to the passage, many farmers at the present time ----.

- A) are giving up cattle-farming altogether
- B) are giving up pasture land and growing maize and soybean instead
- C) are deeply concerned about the adverse effect that the growing of maize is having on the soil
- D) realize that the production of food is not a local but an international issue
- E) are looking forward to the time when meat consumption in the world will double

76. It is clear from the passage that the author is trying to convince ----.

- A) consumers in the developed countries to take a stand against the meat of grain-fed animals
- B) developing countries that there is nothing to gain from eating more meat
- C) Western countries to give up meat altogether
- D) farmers to grow more grain
- E) veterinary surgeons that more preventative measures should be taken to ensure the health of livestock

77. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When it came to replacing the bridge at John's Pass, there were certain special problems to be taken into consideration. The previous bridge had had a life span of only 30 years, but in that time the currents had caused extensive damage. But a more serious problem connected with the currents is that the bridge has to open on demand, rather than on a fixed schedule. Currents at the inlet are particularly fierce, and making boats wait would be too dangerous. This unpredictability makes life even tougher for motorists. Yet a fixed bridge would make a stretch of the Intracoastal Waterway impassable to boats taller than 65 feet, so that option was ruled out almost immediately. When an examination of the bridge's records showed that increasing the height would reduce the frequency of closings only slightly, the state decided to build a new drawbridge with the same height as the old one.

77. We learn from the passage that one rather special feature of the drawbridge at John's Pass is that it ----.

- A) is the only one in the region for which a record is kept of the boats that pass under it
- B) is twice as high as the former bridge
- C) only needs a life span of 30 years
- D) does not need to open for ships of well over 65 feet
- E) does not open and close at set times

78. It is clear from the passage that the currents at the inlet where the bridge is ----.

- A) have carried several ships onto the rocks
- B) vary greatly from season to season
- C) can be so violent that boats must not be kept waiting there
- D) make bridge maintenance difficult and dangerous
- E) are such that it is not a safe route for large ships

79. We understand from the passage that, though motorists would have much preferred a fixed bridge, ----.

- A) they did agree that it was quite impossible
- B) such an option was clearly not feasible and could not be considered at all
- C) this would have proved far too expensive
- D) people living nearby feared this would encourage even more traffic in the region
- E) they were pleased to learn that the new bridge would be opened less frequently

80. According to the passage, it was decided, after careful consideration, that the height of the drawbridge ----.

- A) need not be as high as the former one
- B) should be raised so that ships of up to 65 feet could pass under it
- C) should be the same as that of the previous one
- D) should be left to the discretion of the engineers building it
- E) should not be allowed to add seriously to the cost of constructing it

**TEST BİTTİ
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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