

A

İNGİLİZCE

KPSS/1-YD-CS/2006

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

1. The river Loire runs through the heart of France, and this region embodies the ---- of the French way of life.

- A) essence B) approval C) conscience
D) explanation E) decision

2. China went through a long period of ---- population growth.

- A) delicate B) rigid C) rapid
D) pleasant E) comfortable

3. Scientists and various organizations are ---- working to develop vaccines for the top three killer diseases: AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis.

- A) socially B) suddenly C) recently
D) currently E) nearly

4. The Central Asian region ---- buried in poverty and plagued by corruption and social inequality.

- A) belongs B) remains C) prospers
D) depends E) maintains

5. At airports, planes waste a lot of fuel and ---- large amounts of exhaust as they taxi to the runway.

- A) give off B) leave off C) turn on
D) put away E) take off

6. The country's Minister for Development couldn't get much work done today because there were so many visitors to ----.

- A) come across B) find out C) lead on
D) leave out E) show around

7. When I ---- one book I usually go straight on to the next but, with this one, I ---- time to think it over.

- A) finish / would have needed
B) had finished / would need
C) have finished / needed
D) will finish / need
E) was finishing / had needed

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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8. If natural selection ---- running, we ---- a lot more like apes now.

- A) would not have favoured / had looked
- B) has not favoured / will look
- C) did not favour / looked
- D) had not favoured / would look
- E) does not favour / have looked

9. It ---- that, by 2050, global life expectancy ---- by another ten years.

- A) seemed / would have been increasing
- B) seems / will have increased
- C) has seemed / will be increasing
- D) would seem / has increased
- E) will seem / would increase

10. New parents may be amazed when their baby, even ---- the first moments of life, lies ---- eyes wide open, seemingly examining them and other objects in the room.

- A) from / across
- B) at / for
- C) on / by
- D) in / with
- E) through / of

11. The children knew, only too ----, that their father was fighting overseas, and would be gone for a long time.

- A) better
- B) much
- C) many
- D) more
- E) well

12. Sometimes a snap decision can be ---- effective ---- one made deliberately and cautiously.

- A) more / than
- B) either / or
- C) so / too
- D) much / as
- E) most / for

13. You wouldn't mind if I opened the window a little, ----?

- A) didn't I
- B) did you
- C) would you
- D) had I
- E) don't you

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

14. – 18. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Scientists have been researching viable alternatives to petroleum ever since the “energy crisis” of the 1970s. As a result, in recent years, the world market for wind turbines (14) ---- by an average of 40 per cent annually. Last year alone, wind-power production worldwide (15) ---- by almost a third. (16) ---- wind plants you build, the cheaper and more powerful you can make them. Turbine makers now (17) ---- giant machines that once existed only in theory. Today one standard turbine can (18) ---- at least 1 megawatt of power, more than double the amount produced 20 years ago. This is enough power for as many as 800 modern households.

14.

- A) would have grown B) will grow
C) will have grown D) has grown
E) would grow

15.

- A) decided B) remained C) fluctuated
D) produced E) increased

16.

- A) The more B) As much C) How much
D) As few E) The little

17.

- A) had produced B) are producing
C) would produce D) having produced
E) would have to produce

18.

- A) subtract B) allow C) provide
D) repeat E) respect

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

19. If one end of an electrical conductor is heated while the other is kept cool, ----.

- A) the group of scientists is developing new methods for recycling energy
B) the electricity saved would be especially useful
C) attaching thermoelectric devices to power plants could generate more useful power
D) a small voltage is created between the two
E) these thermoelectric devices will also be used alongside solar cells and in geothermal and nuclear power plants

20. As soon as he saw the picture ----.

- A) the trees and the flowers are so lovely
B) he is impressed by the depiction of light and shade
C) he realized it was a fake
D) it is the portrait of a girl
E) the technique couldn't have been worse

21. Although the new underwater glider has military uses, ----.

- A) there are hydraulic pumps to release water
- B) it could run for months without human interference
- C) it actually uses very little electricity indeed
- D) it will mainly be used for environmental purposes
- E) the buoyant design helps to make it mobile

22. Conservationists are still criticizing the government of India ----.

- A) that the tiger has become an endangered species there
- B) if the tiger population has dropped from 40,000 to 3,700 in the course of a century
- C) because it is not giving the tiger population sufficient protection
- D) where there would have been a census of all the endangered species
- E) until everyone realized how accurate the census was

23. The EU has been struggling with a range of problems ----.

- A) which threaten to divide its members as never before
- B) that no country would run a budget deficit of more than 3% of its GDP
- C) since the old members will patronize and antagonize the newer, poorer ones
- D) even though the Dutch have traditionally been sceptical of European unity
- E) that the Netherlands and Spain have made significant efforts to keep within the rules

24. ----, the cost of petrol is unlikely to fall dramatically in the near future.

- A) Since house prices were falling
- B) While consumers will be paying much more for heating
- C) If the budget deficit were to increase
- D) As global supplies of refined petroleum are limited
- E) Although there has been an increase in consumer spending

25. – 28. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

25. A research report prepared by a financial firm suggests that the private sector in China accounts for no more than 30 per cent of the economy.

- A) Bir finans şirketinin son araştırma raporuna göre, Çin'de özel sektörün ekonomideki payı % 30'dan fazla değildir.
- B) Bir finans kuruluşunun raporunda belirtildiği gibi, Çin'de özel sektör, ekonominin % 30'undan fazlasını oluşturmamaktadır.
- C) Bir finans şirketinin hazırladığı araştırma raporuna göre, Çin ekonomisinin % 30'unu özel sektör oluşturuyor.
- D) Bir finans şirketinin yaptığı araştırma, Çin'de özel sektörün ekonomide yaklaşık % 30 payı olduğunu iddia ediyor.
- E) Bir finans şirketi tarafından hazırlanan araştırma raporu, Çin'de özel sektörün ekonominin % 30'undan daha fazlasını oluşturmadığını ileri sürüyor.

26. The European Union believes that torture and ill-treatment are among the most abhorrent violations of human rights and that all countries have an obligation to prohibit them unconditionally.

- A) Avrupa Birliği, işkence ve kötü muamelenin insan hakları ihlallerinin en nefret uyandıranları arasında yer aldığına ve tüm ülkelerin bunları kayıtsız şartsız yasaklama zorunluluğu olduğuna inanıyor.
- B) Avrupa Birliği'ne göre, insan hakları ihlallerinin en nefret uyandıranları işkence ve kötü muamele olduğundan, tüm ülkeler bunları kayıtsız şartsız yasaklamalıdır.
- C) Avrupa Birliği, insan hakları ihlallerinin en kötülerinden olan işkence ve kötü muamelenin, tüm ülkelerde kayıtsız şartsız yasaklandığına inanıyor.
- D) Tüm ülkelerde insan hakları ihlallerinin en nefret uyandıranları olduğuna inanılan işkence ve kötü muamele, Avrupa Birliği'ne göre kayıtsız şartsız yasaklanmalıdır.
- E) Avrupa Birliği, tüm ülkelerde insan hakları ihlallerinin en kötüsü olduğuna inandığı işkence ve kötü muamelenin kayıtsız şartsız yasaklanması gerektiğini açıkladı.

27. China and India have banned the use of prenatal diagnostic techniques to learn the sex of an unborn child.

- A) Çin ve Hindistan'da, doğum öncesi bazı tanı tekniklerinin kullanımı yasaklanınca, doğmamış çocukların cinsiyeti artık öğrenilemiyor.
- B) Çin'de ve Hindistan'da doğum öncesi tanı tekniklerini kullanmak yasak olduğundan, çocukların cinsiyeti doğumdan önce öğrenilemiyor.
- C) Hindistan gibi Çin'de de, çocukların cinsiyetini doğumdan önce öğrenmek için kullanılan tanı teknikleri yasaklandı.
- D) Çin ve Hindistan, doğmamış çocuğun cinsiyetini öğrenmek için doğum öncesi tanı tekniklerinin kullanımını yasaklamıştır.
- E) Çin ve Hindistan, doğum öncesi tanı tekniklerini, bunların çocukların cinsiyetini öğrenmek için kullanılması nedeniyle yasakladığını ilan etti.

28. New research has revealed why the efforts to create an effective vaccine for malaria have so far failed.

- A) Sıtma için etkili bir aşının neden bulunamadığı konusundaki yeni araştırmalar bugüne kadar sonuç vermemiştir.
- B) Yeni araştırmalar, sıtma için etkili bir aşı bulunması çabalarının neden bugüne kadar başarısız olduğunu ortaya koymuştur.
- C) Sıtma için etkili bir aşının bulunması amacıyla yeni araştırmalar yapılması için bugüne kadar yeterli çaba gösterilmemiştir.
- D) Bugüne kadarki araştırmalar, sıtma için yeni bir aşı bulunmasına yönelik çabaların etkili olmadığını ortaya koymuştur.
- E) Sıtma için bugüne kadar neden etkili bir aşı bulunmadığını ortaya koymak için yeni araştırmalar yapılıyor.

29. – 32. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

29. Ortadoğu ülkeleri yeni işçileri istihdam etmek için, gelecek 20 yılda, şu andaki sayıyı ikiye katlayarak 77 milyon yeni iş yaratmak zorunda kalacak.

- A) To accommodate 77 million new workers the Middle Eastern countries plan to create twice as many job openings as there are at present.
- B) During the next 20 years, 77 million new jobs – twice the present number – will have to be created in the Middle Eastern countries to accommodate new workers.
- C) The creation of 77 million jobs in the Middle East over the next 20 years, which is twice the present number, should be enough to accommodate the new workers.
- D) As there are going to be 77 million new workers, the Middle Eastern countries plan to double the number of job openings over the next 20 years.
- E) Middle Eastern countries will have to create 77 million new jobs – doubling the present number – over the next 20 years to accommodate new workers.

30. 2005'teki Asya tsunamisi, uluslararası yardım çabuk ve cömert olduğunda, Birleşmiş Milletler'in son derece değerli bir koordinasyon rolü oynayabileceğini gösterdi.

- A) It was the United Nations that assumed the vital role of coordinator for the distribution of international aid that poured into Asia following the tsunami of 2005.
- B) With the Asian tsunami of 2005 it became clear that the United Nations has an important role to play in coordinating international aid when it is speedy and generous.
- C) Following the Asian tsunami of 2005, the important role of coordinating international aid which came promptly and abundantly, fell to the United Nations.
- D) The Asian tsunami of 2005 showed that the United Nations can play an invaluable coordinating role when the international aid is prompt and generous.
- E) The United Nations excelled in the role of coordinator for the distribution of the international aid that soon poured into Asia after the 2005 tsunami.

31. Bazı psikolojik çalışmalar, okula ilk başlayan çocukların, bir arkadaşlarıyla beraber giderlerse daha iyi uyum sağlayacaklarını öne sürmektedir.

- A) The psychological study has established that, when children start school they should go with a friend, otherwise they will have trouble in adjusting.
- B) According to several psychological studies, children entering school for the first time need to go with a friend, then they adjust easily.
- C) Some psychological studies suggest that children entering school for the first time adjust better if they go with a friend.
- D) The psychologist's report explains why children should have a friend with them when they start school so they can settle in more easily.
- E) These psychological studies all demonstrate that children starting school need to have a friend with them or they have trouble settling in.

32. Bilimadamları, Hiroşima'ya bomba atan uçağın yok olmaktan kurtulmak için, patlamadan en az 14 km uzakta olmuş olması gerektiğini hesapladılar.

- A) Since the aircraft that dropped the bomb on Hiroshima was unharmed by the blast it must, in the opinion of various scientists, have been more than 14 km away.
- B) Scientists wanted the aircraft that dropped the bomb on Hiroshima to be at a distance of at least 14 km from the explosion and so be out of danger.
- C) Scientists are of the opinion that the aircraft that dropped the bomb on Hiroshima would have been destroyed in the blast if it had been less than 14 km away.
- D) Scientists calculated that the aircraft that dropped the bomb on Hiroshima must have been at least 14 km away from the blast so as not to be destroyed.
- E) Scientists have established the fact that the aircraft that dropped the bomb on Hiroshima escaped destruction because it got a full 14 km away before the explosion occurred.

33. – 36. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

33. Heavily armoured and trained to advance as one giant machine, Roman legionary troops would cut to pieces any enemy not wise enough to flee. They were unstoppable in open ground even if greatly outnumbered, and no cavalry charge could break their unbroken wall of shields. ----. This was because the tactics of these enemies were the tactics of the guerrilla, for they knew that to confront the Roman legions head-on could only lead to defeat.

- A) War has always been asymmetrical whenever there has been a power with clear superiority
- B) However, even in the best days of the empire, the Roman legions suffered defeats at the hands of much less accomplished enemies
- C) The Romans had had the advantages of superior organization, doctrine, training and equipment for centuries
- D) The Romans tended to fight symmetrical battles only in the first encounter with each new enemy
- E) As they had to fight ordinary wars from time to time with the Parthians and Persians, the Romans knew both kinds of war

34. According to conventional economic thinking, Sweden is doing everything wrong. Its government consumes nearly 60 per cent of GDP, its taxes are among the highest in the world, and its labour market is deeply inflexible. ----. And yet, far from being punished for these economic "mistakes", Sweden's economy is booming.

- A) Similarly, countries like Britain, Sweden and Denmark were warned that opting out of the euro would be an expensive expression of national sovereignty
- B) Much of this suggests a new approach to globalization
- C) However, the differences in efficiency between Europe and America are not immense
- D) Over the last decade, most European countries have begun to reform their economies
- E) Moreover, it provides very extensive social services

35. When the word "cyborg", meaning part machine, part human, first appeared in the middle of the 20th century, it was only in the context of science-fiction novels and films. Everybody knew that humans couldn't be put under mechanical or electronic control. ----. This possibility presents some interesting questions. It also suggests some rather horrifying possibilities.

- A) Today, however, some researchers believe that cyborgs will be possible within 50 years
- B) In fact, scientists have recently proved that the creation of a cyborg will remain impossible in the foreseeable future
- C) On the contrary, cyborgs will certainly continue to be a favourite subject of science-fiction writers
- D) In fact, humans will always remain firmly in control of their machines
- E) One example of fictional artificial intelligence is HAL, the self-determining computer in Stanley Kubrick's film *2001: A Space Odyssey*

36. The Spanish are known for their natural sociability and zest for living. ----. Sometimes it even seems as if they fit their work around the demands of their social life and not the other way round, as most people do.

- A) It is not uncommon for three generations to live together under one roof
- B) Eating out with friends and family is an important social activity
- C) They commonly put as much energy into enjoying life as they do into their work
- D) A popular saying with them is "leave it until tomorrow"
- E) In a crisis, it is always the family that provides assistance

37. – 40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

37. (I) In many parts of Asia, cranes are held sacred as symbols of happiness, good luck, long life and peace. (II) Although these birds are held in such esteem, they are also being destroyed. (III) In fact, cranes are among the most endangered families of birds. (IV) As many as nine of the planet's 15 crane species are threatened with extinction because of habitat loss. (V) The image of cranes can be seen in prehistoric art, on Egyptian tombs, and on the totems of Native Americans.

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

38. (I) There are a great many more senior citizens today than in the past. (II) There are also far fewer young people to support them. (III) Most people view the aging of our planet's population negatively, believing that it could cause economic problems and social unrest. (IV) Much research is being carried on to find ways of helping people to live longer. (V) It is, however, a fact that has to be faced, and one should try to approach it in a positive way.

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

39. (I) Wealth began to pour into Istanbul as the Ottoman State spread westwards. (II) Further, the city had an influx of skilled craftsmen from the new territories of the empire. (III) Towards the end of the 17th century the Ottomans began to lose their technological advantage over Europe. (IV) Thus, the city, which had begun to fall into disrepair with the slow decline of the Byzantine Empire, began to return to its former glory. (V) This was helped by the works of the great architect Sinan.

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

40. (I) In a competitive global market, all that employers can afford to care about is profit and cost. (II) Male participation in the American work force fell from 80 per cent in 1970 to 75 per cent in 2000, while female participation rose from 43 to 60 per cent. (III) One result of this is that record numbers of men are moving back in with their parents. (IV) It seems they would rather remain unemployed than pursue traditionally female jobs such as nursing or teaching, despite severe shortages in these professions. (V) The trend is much the same in Europe, where many unemployed men sit and wait for the labour market of their fathers' and grandfathers' time to return.

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

41. – 44. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

41. John :

- **Have you heard about the apart-hotel in the Netherlands that has moveable cloth walls in the rooms?**

Anne :

- ----

John :

- **What a good idea.**

Anne :

- **Yes, it really allows for a lot of flexibility.**

- A) No, I haven't. What do you mean by cloth walls?
- B) Yes, since the walls are made of cloth, the rooms can be made larger or smaller to suit the needs.
- C) Yes, but since the walls are made of cloth, wouldn't that be a fire hazard?
- D) I think it's a terrible idea. You'd be able to hear everything through the cloth walls.
- E) Why do they need moveable walls in the room? You'd have to rearrange the furniture every time you moved the walls!

42. Peter :

- **Have you read this article? It says that two thirds of all the senior citizens who have ever lived are alive today.**

Katie :

- **Yes. With the world's large aging population, I'm surprised that so many companies still market their products to the younger generation.**

Peter :

- ----

Katie :

- **That's right. In addition to being the largest market, seniors are also the richest market today.**

- A) What about the grown children of seniors? Aren't they a large market?
- B) I'm not. You know what a "youth culture" we have in the world these days.
- C) But aren't there an awful lot of rich young people around?
- D) You're right. There's a lot of money to be made in products tailored for older people.
- E) I don't think the senior market is as large as is often suggested.

43. Hannah :
- ----

Bob :

- **Yes; it also seems that if women continue to have a larger share of the labour market, it will create social problems.**

Hannah :

- **Really? Like what?**

Bob :

- **Well, it says in this article that male unemployment and crime will rise, leading to over-crowded prisons and difficult family life.**

- A) Women today are receiving a better education than they used to.
- B) It seems that women are now working outside the home more than ever before.
- C) It says here that in secondary schools, girls do better than boys on standardized tests in all subjects, even in maths and science.
- D) Women shouldn't be willing to work for less money than men.
- E) I think it's wonderful that more and more women are working in managerial positions.

44. Amy :

- **There's a saying that goes: "There's no time like the present." What does it mean?**

Cindi :

- ----

Amy :

- **Something like: "Do it now!" or "Don't put it off till tomorrow."**

Cindi :

- **That's exactly right.**

- A) I presume it means the present time.
- B) I've no idea. Forget it.
- C) Don't ask me. I never can understand proverbs.
- D) How should I know? Do your own homework.
- E) I'd have thought it was obvious. Make a guess.

45. – 48. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Unlike 20th-century technologies like nuclear weapons, which were self-limiting because they depended on rare and expensive materials, new technologies such as genetic engineering, nanotechnology and robotics are easily within the reach of individuals or small groups. With each of these new technologies, a sequence of small, harmless advances leads to an accumulation of great power, and at the same time, great danger. Individuals with knowledge of the technologies could use them to cause great damage to the human race or to the earth. Nanotechnology, for example, could create viruses that reproduce uncontrollably and cover the planet. Intelligent robots could make copies of themselves and eventually control our civilization. Accordingly, with new technology comes the new responsibility to use it to help, rather than harm, the human race and the planet.

45. We understand from the passage that the new technologies of the present century ----.

- A) are not likely to bring any benefits, not even of a temporary nature
- B) will certainly put an end to life on the planet
- C) pose a possible threat to society and the planet
- D) are largely controlled by individuals and groups that want to destroy the planet
- E) are already showing signs of controlling our civilization

46. It is clear from the passage that the writer ----.

- A) believes that individuals with access to the new technologies must use them responsibly
- B) is sure that only responsible individuals have so far been allowed access to the new technologies
- C) is confident that individuals with access to the new technologies will definitely use them to help, rather than harm, the human race and the planet
- D) fears that all the individuals with access to the new technologies wish to harm the human race and the planet
- E) is extremely optimistic about how the new technologies will be used

47. It can be understood from the passage that 20th-century technologies such as nuclear weapons ----.

- A) could easily have been controlled by a few individuals
- B) were easy to control due to their reliance on costly resources that are difficult to obtain
- C) were easy to control since only the national governments had access to them
- D) were controlled by the national governments of a very few countries, and thus, were unlikely to prove dangerous
- E) were far more likely to prove beneficial than harmful

48. It is made clear in the passage that new technologies such as genetic engineering, nanotechnology and robotics could prove dangerous ----.

- A) even though those working on them are all fully aware of their responsibilities
- B) since they are designed to harm not to help life on earth
- C) as they are already showing signs of getting out of control
- D) due to their easy accessibility by individuals or small groups
- E) but nobody expects them to do so

49. – 52. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

For thousands of years the wild orangutan lived in rich tropical forests. The species has no natural enemy, but in the last three decades it has been driven to extinction. The main causes for this are miners, peasants and illegal loggers who have destroyed the orangutan's habitat on the Indonesian islands of Sumatra and Borneo. More than half of these lowland forests were cut down during President Suharto's autocratic reign, but the change to democracy in Indonesia in the late 1990s did nothing to stop the forest clearing. In addition, illegal hunters have killed more than 1,000 orangutan mothers per year, stealing their babies to sell on the black market. Because orangutans breed slowly, they could not reproduce quickly enough to counter these threats to their existence and so they died out.

49. It is clear from the passage that despite the shift to a democratic government in Indonesia, ----.

- A) the practice of selling baby orangutans on the black market increased
- B) the orangutans there began to have a better life
- C) the illegal hunting practices of the loggers were stopped
- D) the orangutans were moved to safety
- E) the forests there continued to be cut down

50. It is pointed out in the passage that the orangutans weren't able to replace those that had died or been stolen because ----.

- A) the government gave its support to the destruction of the forests
- B) they could only reproduce very slowly
- C) the black market price for young orangutans was rising rapidly
- D) no one, anywhere, showed any interest in the fate of the orangutans
- E) illegal hunters had carried out their plan to kill all the orangutan females

51. This passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) how the wild orangutan has become extinct
- B) the difficult life of the miners and loggers on Sumatra and Borneo
- C) how the lowland forests of Sumatra and Borneo are disappearing
- D) former Indonesian president Suharto's autocratic reign
- E) the change to democracy in Indonesia in the late 1990s

52. We can understand from the passage that the primary reason for the disappearance of the orangutans is ----.

- A) illegal hunting by miners
- B) the dictatorship of former President Suharto
- C) the destruction of their forest habitat
- D) the start of democracy in Indonesia
- E) the fact that they have no natural enemy

53. – 56. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

If Shakespeare were alive today, he'd probably be writing movies. And Kenneth Branagh would probably direct them. Branagh is a celebrated stage actor who took his love of Shakespeare into filmmaking. Altogether, he has made six of the plays into films, starting with the award-winning *Henry V* in 1989. "The stories that Shakespeare writes, about kings and queens, the fates of nations and very powerful domestic dramas, are written at an intensity that can be presented in a bold and heightened way through film", he says. "In the theatre, the words and the performances are the same, but film does it in a language people are more familiar with". In *As You Like It*, the film he is working on now, Branagh transfers the action to 19th century Japan, where romance blossoms against the country's tranquil landscapes. This new setting speaks to modern audiences because, Branagh says, the play is partly about "the idea of the simple life, that feeling of getting out of the terrible competition of city life and being somewhere quiet, meditative and transformative."

53. It is clear that the writer of the article thinks that ----.

- A) Shakespeare's best play is *Henry V*
- B) Shakespeare would probably be in the film industry if he were living now
- C) modern audiences prefer stage productions of Shakespeare's plays to films of them
- D) Branagh's films are far too experimental
- E) Japan is an ideal country for filming Shakespeare's plays

54. We understand from the passage that Branagh is of the opinion that films of Shakespeare's plays have the advantage over stage productions ----.

- A) because they are in a medium audiences are familiar with
- B) since they can add more power and excitement to the background
- C) as the plays have constant scene changes
- D) but the writer of the passage disagrees with him
- E) especially when the aim is to modernize them

55. According to the passage, Shakespeare's play *As You Like It* ----.

- A) established Branagh as a famous actor
- B) is the only Shakespearean play to be set in Japan
- C) is Branagh's first attempt at filming a Shakespearean play
- D) is the one Branagh is presently making into a film
- E) is one of the less popular of Shakespeare's comedies

56. It is clear from the passage that Branagh feels that the Japanese setting he uses for *As You Like It* ----.

- A) is the best of several startling innovations aimed at shocking audiences and instilling new life into a tired play
- B) will not meet with much approval
- C) would not have pleased Shakespeare at all
- D) adds a valuable new dimension to Shakespeare's play
- E) reflects the desire expressed in the play to escape town pressures and escape to the tranquillity of the country

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In recent years, scientists have come to an agreement that the Earth is warming mostly due to the emission of carbon dioxide from electrical power plants that burn coal, oil and natural gas. Discussions of alternatives to these fossil fuels generally include windmills, photovoltaics (panels which convert sunlight to electricity) and even hydrogen fuel. Although these technologies hold a great deal of promise for the long term, none of them provides an immediate solution to the problem of global warming. Even if these new technologies fulfill their potential at some time in the future, it is unclear whether they will meet the world's energy needs. For this reason, nuclear power still remains the only really attractive alternative to fossil fuels.

57. According to the passage, nuclear power ----.

- A) is seen as a good alternative to fossil fuels because it could supply the world's energy needs
- B) is less attractive than fossil fuels as it is the main cause of global warming
- C) has a great future potential for clean energy production, but is not a practical solution at present
- D) presently supplies the world with more than half its energy
- E) enjoys very little favour as it is so dangerous

58. It is pointed out in the passage that although fossil fuels could be replaced by cleaner, safer alternatives to produce electricity ----.

- A) the price of electricity would soar
- B) this cannot be achieved in a short space of time
- C) these will certainly never be sufficient to meet the world's energy needs
- D) all known possible alternatives are potentially dangerous
- E) none of these alternatives has as yet been tested

59. In the passage, several alternatives that could be used to replace fossil fuels are discussed but ----.

- A) all of them pose health problems
- B) all are rejected for one reason or another
- C) fossil fuels remain the best choice
- D) with one exception, it is not likely that they will ever be able to supply enough energy
- E) they all present insurmountable technological problems

60. We learn from the passage that one important cause of global warming is ----.

- A) the sudden growth in the world's energy needs
- B) the increasing use of photovoltaics to produce electricity
- C) the production of electrical power from coal, oil and natural gas
- D) related to the closure of so many nuclear power plants
- E) the failure to recognize the potential of wind-power

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.