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İNGİLİZCE

KPSS-YD-CS/2007

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

1. While it is possible that the death of elderly couples within a short time of each other could occur by chance, there is compelling ---- suggesting a causal link.

A) predictor B) evidence C) conflict
D) definition E) consideration

2. Egyptian actor Omar Sharif's ---- role is in a French film called "Monsieur Ibrahim".

A) latest B) rarest C) furthest
D) fastest E) clearest

3. Traditional views of foreign policy depend ---- on assumptions about the relations between states.

A) constructively B) respectively
C) heavily D) locally
E) consecutively

4. Golf will soon ---- the destination for many vacationers and property owners over the next few years.

A) attribute B) attract C) fulfil
D) confirm E) determine

5. The prices of commodities such as tea and coffee have benefited from the general boom in commodity prices ---- by increased demand and fairly static supply.

A) brought about B) kept on
C) taken up D) pulled down
E) turned up

6. In this test, the candidate is shown as many as 20 different pictures of persons and scenes, and is asked to ---- a story about each.

A) put out B) make up C) put up
D) take to E) look into

7. Germany and Poland ---- pivotal positions in Europe, and the foreign policy challenges each has faced ---- profound and, in some senses, revolutionary.

A) would have occupied / will be
B) would be occupied / were
C) were occupying / had been
D) occupy / have been
E) have occupied / would have been

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

8. Numerous empty pots ---- in the cellars of houses in Germany between the 16th and 19th centuries ---- by archaeologist Dietmar Waidelich in the 20th century.
- A) buried / were excavated
B) have been buried / had been excavated
C) were buried / were being excavated
D) were burying / were to be excavated
E) had been buried / were going to be excavated
9. Contrary to popular belief, psychodynamic studies ---- that older adults ---- less psychologically resistant than younger persons to unpleasant thoughts.
- A) had revealed / will be
B) revealed / have been
C) have revealed / are
D) reveal / should have been
E) will reveal / had been
10. Innovators ---- business, industry, education and the arts always try to find creative solutions ---- various problems.
- A) through / at
B) for / about
C) with / within
D) in / to
E) over / by
11. The age limits of adolescence are not clearly specified, but it extends roughly ---- age 12 ---- the late teens.
- A) at / up
B) from / to
C) over / in
D) between / for
E) about / of
12. ---- in cryptography and telecommunications, chips for computer programmes have been used for years, banks are only just beginning to benefit from them.
- A) Just as
B) Whether
C) Provided that
D) Whenever
E) Whereas
13. Children who have received special attention from trained teachers typically have ---- IQs ---- do children who have not.
- A) higher / than
B) so high / that
C) very high / but
D) both high / and
E) the highest / or

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

On the whole, Turkey's north Aegean coast is blissfully free of the worst excesses of tourist development. Most of the coastal towns are smaller and (14) ---- family-oriented than those further south, although the scenery is sometimes spoiled (15) ---- unsightly second-home developments. Çanakkale makes the best base for visiting the famous battlefields and (16) ---- for visiting the famous ruins at Troy. Not far south is picture-perfect Assos, an old town situated on an extinct volcano (17) ---- the Greek island of Lesbos. At Bergama the impressive ruins of the acropolis, (18) ---- paper was invented, can be seen.

14.

- A) the more B) the most C) most
D) more E) the least

15.

- A) in B) at C) by D) on E) of

16.

- A) not only B) as well as
C) either D) both
E) also

17.

- A) overlooking B) overlooked C) overlooks
D) to have overlooked E) to overlook

18.

- A) when B) which C) that
D) where E) whose

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

19. While personality may not be particularly important to leadership success, ----.

- A) some researchers investigated the effects of different styles of leadership on group atmosphere
B) leaders can sometimes change to accommodate changed circumstances
C) social psychologists have considered the same thing under more controlled conditions
D) democratic leaders were liked significantly more than autocratic leaders
E) according to many researchers, behaviour certainly is

20. ---- as they have different survival needs.

- A) Sensory processes involve the sense organs and the neural pathways that emanate from them
B) Each of our sense organs is tuned to receive a particular range of stimuli
C) Different species have different ranges of sensitivity
D) There is no sharp break between the initial uptake of stimulus information by the sense organs and the brain's subsequent use of that information
E) Our eyes see the world, our ears hear it, our noses smell it, our mouths taste it, and these provide us with most of our knowledge

21. ---- but they rarely become angry enough to band together against this problem.

- A) Citizens of many countries know that their police forces are dishonest and inefficient
- B) In 1979 life in Tanzania grew worse than usual during a war with neighbouring Uganda
- C) Animal theft was always responded to collectively by all the men of a tribe
- D) In less than a year, the grass-roots venture in a few villages grew to a successful justice system for the country
- E) This is no small task in a country with few roads and a limited telecommunications infrastructure

22. Most people think the Barbie doll symbolizes American culture, ----.

- A) in which Barbie dolls come in a box labelled "Made in China"
- B) so it has been the most profitable doll in history
- C) although only about \$0.33 of the \$10 retail price goes to the factories in China
- D) but the truth is, Barbie is really an international product
- E) if only Japan could supply Barbie's nylon hair

23. Poor nations labour under the weight of diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis ----.

- A) although these diseases are no longer a problem there
- B) when there had been treatment available
- C) since they cannot afford to pay the prices companies want for drugs
- D) if they have modern healthcare programmes
- E) that they are requesting economic aid from wealthy countries

24. The most rapid growth in 2005 in African tourism was recorded in Kenya, ----.

- A) while it is difficult to overestimate the potential benefit of tourism to the South African economy
- B) even though Africa is an increasingly attractive destination for tourists
- C) whether tourism had a positive or negative impact on a country
- D) since there would certainly be plenty of room for growth in the tourist sectors of many African countries
- E) where the number of visitors increased by 26%

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

25. **Personality can be defined as characteristic patterns of thought, emotion and behaviour that define an individual's personal style of interacting with the physical and social environment.**

- A) Bir bireyin kişiliğini, fiziki ve sosyal çevreyle kişisel etkileşim tarzından çok, tipik düşünce, duygu ve davranış kalıpları belirler.
- B) Kişilik, bir bireyin fiziki ve sosyal çevreyle kişisel etkileşim tarzını belirleyen, tipik düşünce, duygu ve davranış kalıpları olarak tanımlanabilir.
- C) Bir bireyin tipik düşünce, duygu ve davranış kalıpları, onun, fiziki ve sosyal çevreyle kendine özgü etkileşim tarzını belirleyerek kişiliğini oluşturur.
- D) Kişiliği belirleyen en önemli kalıplar, bireyin fiziki ve sosyal çevreyle etkileşimindeki kişisel tarzını tanımlayan belli başlı düşünce, duygu ve davranışlardır.
- E) Bir bireyin kişiliği, o bireyin ayırt edici düşünce, duygu ve davranış kalıplarının yanı sıra, fiziki ve sosyal çevreyle kişisel etkileşimi olarak tanımlanabilir.

26. **One of the most important principles of the Turkish constitutional system is secularism, which has been regarded as a fundamental achievement of the reform programme introduced under the leadership of Atatürk.**

- A) Türk anayasa sisteminin en önemli ilkelerinden biri, Atatürk'ün önderliğinde sunulan reform programının temel bir başarısı olarak kabul edilen laikliktir.
- B) Atatürk önderliğinde kabul edilen ve reform programının temel bir başarısı olma özelliğini taşıyan laiklik, Türk anayasa sisteminin en önemli ilkelerinden biridir.
- C) Laiklik, Atatürk'ün önderliğinde sunulan reform programının temel bir başarısı olduğu için, Türk anayasa sisteminin en önemli ilkelerinden biri kabul edilmektedir.
- D) Türk anayasasının en önemli ilkesi olan laiklik, Atatürk'ün önderliğinde sunulan reform programının temel başarılarından biridir.
- E) Atatürk'ün önderliğinde sunulan reform programının temel başarısı, Türk anayasa sisteminin çok önemli ilkelerinden biri olarak kabul edilen laikliktir.

27. **When works of art are criticized for being too impersonal, this criticism can be traced back to the assumption that the expression theory of art is correct.**

- A) Bazıları sanat eserlerini kişisellikten aşırı uzak olmakla eleştirirse de bu eleştiri, sanatın dışavurum kuramıyla ilişkili değildir.
- B) Sanat eserlerinin kişisellikten aşırı uzak olduğunun ileri sürülmesinin temelinde, sanatın dışavurum kuramının doğru olduğu varsayımına dayanan eleştiri yatmaktadır.
- C) Sanatın dışavurum kuramının doğru olduğu varsayılırsa, sanat eserleri kişisellikten aşırı uzak olmakla eleştirilebilir.
- D) Sanat eserleri kişisellikten aşırı uzak olmakla eleştirildiğinde, bu eleştiri, sanatın dışavurum kuramının doğru olduğu varsayımına dayandırılabilir.
- E) Sanat eserlerini kişisellikten aşırı uzak olmakla eleştirenler, bu eleştiriye, sanatın dışavurum kuramının doğru olduğu varsayımına dayandırmaktadır.

28. **Animals have internal defence mechanisms to protect them against disease-causing organisms that enter the body through air, food and water and through wounds in the skin.**

- A) Vücuda hava, yiyecek ve su ile ve derideki yaralar yoluyla giren organizmalar, hayvanların dahili savunma mekanizmalarını etkisiz hale getirerek hastalığa neden olabilirler.
- B) Hayvanların sahip olduğu dahili savunma mekanizmaları, onları hava, yiyecek ve su ile ve derideki yaralar yoluyla vücuda giren hastalık yapıcı organizmalara karşı korur.
- C) Hayvanlar dahili savunma mekanizmalarına sahip olmalarına rağmen hava, yiyecek ve su ile ve derideki yaralar yoluyla vücuda giren hastalık yapıcı organizmalara karşı daima savunmasızdırlar.
- D) Hayvanların, hava, yiyecek ve su ile veya derideki yaralar yoluyla vücuda giren hastalık yapıcı organizmalara karşı geliştirdikleri dahili savunma mekanizmaları vardır.
- E) Hayvanlar hava, yiyecek ve su ile ve derideki yaralar yoluyla vücuda giren hastalık yapıcı organizmalara karşı kendilerini koruyan dahili savunma mekanizmalarına sahiptir.

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

29. Tüketim, yatırım ve hükümet alımları, mallar ülkede üretilmiş olsun ya da olmasın, tüketiciler, firmalar ve hükümet tarafından yapılan tüm alımları içerir.

- A) All purchases by consumers, firms and the government, even if the goods were produced outside the country, are known collectively as consumption, investment and government purchases.
- B) Including all purchases made by consumers, firms and the government of goods produced inside or outside the country, consumption, investment and government purchases are a collective entity.
- C) Consumption, investment and government purchases include all purchases by consumers, firms and the government, whether or not the goods were produced in the country.
- D) Consumption, investment and government purchases comprise all purchases, whether by consumers, firms or the government, of goods produced either inside or outside the country.
- E) The goods produced outside the country and purchased by consumers, firms or the government, are included in calculations of consumption, investment and government purchases.

30. Bazı ülkelerde 1990'larda doğan çocukların yaklaşık % 60'ının, yaşamlarının bir bölümünü, genellikle, boşanmanın bir sonucu olarak tek ebeveynli bir ortamda geçirecekleri tahmin ediliyor.

- A) It is estimated that, in some countries, about 60% of the children born in the 1990s will spend some portion of their lives in a single-parent environment, usually as a result of divorce.
- B) Nearly 60% of all the children born in the 1990s are estimated to have spent a part of their lives in a single-parent home, usually due to divorce in some countries.
- C) Because of divorce, 60% of children in some countries, especially those born in the 1990s, are estimated to be spending a portion of their lives in a single-parent environment.
- D) It is thought that, in some countries, in the 1990s almost 60% of children were living in a single-parent home, mostly as a result of divorce.
- E) In some countries, mostly due to divorce, a portion of the children born in the 1990s will spend at least 60% of their lives in a single-parent environment, according to some estimates.

31. İlk atalarımızın dişlerinin üzerindeki izler, ağızlarını bir şeyleri tutmak veya kesmek için bir tür üçüncü el olarak sık sık kullandıklarına işaret edebilir.

- A) Our early ancestors have marks on their teeth that point to the idea that they may have used their mouths like a third hand, to grip or cut things.
- B) The idea suggested by the marks on the teeth of our forefathers is that they must have often used their mouths as a kind of third hand to grip or cut things.
- C) It is the idea that our first ancestors often used their mouths to grip or cut things that may be suggested by the marks on their teeth.
- D) Marks on the teeth of our early ancestors might indicate that they often used their mouths as a sort of third hand to grip or cut things.
- E) Frequently using their mouths as a third hand to cut or grip things may have caused our early ancestors to have marks on their teeth.

32. Avrupa Parlamentosu, her beş yılda bir seçilen 626 üyeden oluşur ve üyeliği için ülke nüfusu temel alınır.

- A) The European Parliament, consisting of 626 members elected every five years, bases its membership on country population.
- B) Made up of 626 members whose election is based on country population, the European Parliament convenes once every five years.
- C) The European Parliament is comprised of 626 members elected every five years, and country population is taken as the basis for its membership.
- D) Every five years, the 626 members who make up the European Parliament are elected to represent the population of each country.
- E) Country population forms the basis for membership in the European Parliament, whose 626 members are elected every five years.

33. – 36. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

33. (I) In general, everybody thinks that their good luck will last for ever. (II) People who have what's called an internal means of control see themselves as responsible for their life's outcomes. (III) That is, they explain their achievements and failures by looking at their own actions, inactions, traits and characteristics. (IV) Those with an external means of control, however, believe that their own actions have little influence on future outcomes. (V) They thank or blame forces beyond their control for the positive and negative events in their lives.

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

34. (I) Two economists have systematically analyzed surveys over nearly a 30-year period that ask individuals to describe themselves as "happy, pretty happy or not too happy". (II) Most people would prefer to live in a country with a high standard of living and few would want to experience poverty up close. (III) The results of their work are provocative. (IV) Over the last 30 years, reported levels of happiness have actually declined in the United States and remained relatively flat in the United Kingdom, despite very large increases in *per capita* income in both countries. (V) Could it be the increased stress of everyday life that has taken its toll on our happiness, despite the increase in income?

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

35. (I) During World War II, the Red Cross gave each Allied prisoner a weekly parcel, with the same mix of products – tinned milk, jam, butter, chocolate, sugar and cigarettes. (II) In addition, many prisoners received private parcels from family and friends. (III) They then began a system of trading their goods with each other, and cigarettes emerged as the medium of exchange. (IV) They would wander through the camp calling out their offers of goods to be traded for cigarettes. (V) Enterprising British prisoners subsequently bribed prison guards to permit them to enter the French compound.

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

36. (I) One of the curious facts of being in business is that we tend to pay more attention to winning new customers than to looking after them and keeping them loyal once we have won them. (II) Some people might regard this as an incomprehensible mystery – why do we behave like that? (III) But I do not really think it is much of a mystery. (IV) Customers, therefore, are more sophisticated and demanding than ever. (V) It is human nature for us to be excited by new opportunities.

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

37. – 40. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

37. Carol :

- **This article says that personality is shown by a person's handwriting and his favourite colours.**

Jane :

- ----

Carol :

- **Well, apparently, the size and shapes of the letters reflect different personality traits.**

Jane :

- **That's interesting. Could I read the article when you're finished with it?**

- A) I think those kinds of articles are filling our heads with useless information.
- B) Really? What's your favourite colour, then?
- C) I've heard about colour and personality, but how is handwriting related with personality?
- D) Let's have a sample of your handwriting, then.
- E) I read all about that in my psychology class, but I didn't believe it.

38. Walt :

- **Don't you think that the children are watching too much television?**

Sandra :

- **I don't think so. They only watch after they've finished their homework.**

Walt :

- ----

Sandra :

- **I suppose you're right. Sporting activities might be the answer.**

- A) Have they finished their homework yet this evening?
- B) Tell them to turn it off and read a book!
- C) Why don't you ask if they'd like to read a book?
- D) I don't remember watching this much TV when I was a child.
- E) But I think they should be involved in other activities as well.

39. Marian :

- **What do you think about multi-millionaire Donald Trump? It says in this article that he may not be as rich as people think.**

Susan :

- ----

Marian :

- **But most of his money is sunk into businesses, many of which are failing.**

Susan :

- **He always seems to stay on top, though, doesn't he?**

- A) What do you think the secret of his success is?
- B) From his lifestyle, it certainly seems as though he has a lot of money.
- C) He has a very charismatic personality, I suppose that explains it.
- D) I think he should be doing more charity work with all his income.
- E) How did he make his fortune in the first place?

40. Sandra :

- **I saw a news programme on TV the other evening about the long-term negative effects of a global population decline.**

Leslie :

- ----

Sandra :

- **That's right. And no easy solutions are on offer.**

Leslie :

- **So it really is a serious problem.**

- A) So did I. It seems that the industrialized countries especially are being threatened.
- B) Yes, I did. France seems to be making a quick recovery.
- C) The population in many industrialized nations has been increasing for decades.
- D) Of course not. People are having fewer children these days as the cost of raising and educating them has increased.
- E) Improved medical services have also contributed.

41. – 44. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

41. Spoken and written language is not our only means of communication. We all exchange messages by nonverbal cues that form a silent language. ----. To illustrate, in most Western countries, black is associated with death.
- A) For products to succeed, their colours must match the consumers' frame of reference
- B) Another aspect of silent language is the distance between people during conversations
- C) In the US, people usually arrive early for a business appointment and a few minutes late for a dinner at someone's house
- D) Colours, for instance, convey meanings that come from cultural experience
- E) When dealing with someone from another country that shares your official language, don't assume that communication will go smoothly
42. The story of many early female archaeologists was one of exclusion and lack of recognition or promotion, or even employment. ----. This has remained so until the present time, so the achievements of the few female pioneers, spanning the 19th and 20th centuries, stand out all the more.
- A) Many of them achieved fame throughout the world by their excellent work
- B) Furthermore, many brilliant academic women accepted that after marriage, they could no longer pursue a professional career, and supported the academic work of their husband with little recognition
- C) A splendid insight into the careers and personalities of female as well as male archaeologists in Greece in the early years of the 20th century is given in *Faces of Archaeology in Greece*
- D) A wealthy British researcher who followed courses in prehistory and anthropology at Cambridge, Gertrude Caton-Thompson subsequently became well-known for her pioneering interdisciplinary project of survey and excavation in Egypt
- E) The violent reaction from the white community in Rhodesia to her findings so upset her that she refused to undertake further work in southern Africa

43. The problem for companies that use a legal basis for ethical behaviour is that laws vary among countries. ----. The industrial countries, which have strong laws concerning intellectual property rights, argue that developing countries need to strengthen such laws and their enforcement.
- A) The law represents a consensus derived from significant experience and deliberation
- B) Given that 25 per cent of the world's population is Islamic, it is important to understand how Islam is translated into rules that govern economic transactions
- C) In some cases, such as with health and safety standards, extraterritoriality should not cause problems
- D) For example, a major area of contention between industrial and developing countries is the protection of intellectual property, such as computer software
- E) A major challenge that companies face in the global environment is how to deal with product-liability issues
44. The two masks of drama – one with the corners of its mouth turned down, the other with the corners of its mouth turned up – are familiar everywhere. ---- Indeed, just as life gravitates between tears and laughter, they seem to imply that all drama is divided between tragedy and comedy.
- A) But drama is an ancient literary form.
- B) Polonius in *Hamlet* says of a visiting troupe of players that they act either "tragedy, comedy, history, pastoral, pastoral-comical, or poem unlimited".
- C) In its development from the beginnings to the present, it has produced a rich variety of plays.
- D) Can we be sure that it would accurately classify all plays and would not demand a totally new category?
- E) Derived from masks actually worn by the actors in ancient Greek plays, they symbolize the two principal modes of drama.

45. – 48. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The ruins of Hierapolis, a once-grand city near modern Denizli in Turkey, brilliantly bring into being a picture of life in the early centuries of the modern era. It was here that the mix of pagan, Roman, Jewish and early Christian elements evolved into a distinctly Anatolian environment. Founded around 190 B.C. by Eumenes II, King of Pergamum, Hierapolis was a cure centre that grew wealthy under the Romans and even more so under the Byzantines. It had a large Jewish community and an early Christian church. Frequent earthquakes regularly brought disaster; after the one in 1334, the locals finally gave up and moved away. Near the Hierapolis Archaeology Museum stand the ruined foundations of a Temple of Apollo. This temple had a spring called the *Plutonium* dedicated to Pluto, Roman god of the underworld. The spring gives off toxic vapours, and the temple priests would demonstrate its powers to visitors by throwing in small animals and birds and watching them die.

45. It can be inferred from the passage that, historically, visitors used to come to Hierapolis in order to ----.

- A) seek treatment for their illnesses
- B) request aid from Eumenes II of Pergamum
- C) throw animals into the Plutonium spring
- D) become rich by doing business there
- E) get a taste of the distinctly Anatolian environment

46. It is pointed out in the passage that, by visiting the ruins of Hierapolis, people ----.

- A) can see a statue of King Eumenes II of Pergamum near the Archaeology Museum
- B) can be cured of all their diseases
- C) can understand what life there must have been like in the past
- D) can understand the reasons why its people deserted the place
- E) can see the well-preserved Temple of Apollo

47. We see from the passage that Hierapolis was abandoned in the 14th century due to ----.

- A) the poisonous gases given off by the Plutonium spring
- B) the earthquakes that kept recurring in the area
- C) the unending conflicts that took place among the peoples of different religions living there
- D) the rise of the modern city of Denizli nearby
- E) invasions by different foreign forces

48. It is clear from the passage that the city of Hierapolis became wealthier under Byzantine rule ----.

- A) through the contributions of every facet of the society there
- B) because of the miracles of the Plutonium spring
- C) although this wealth was mostly centered around the early Christian population
- D) than it had been under Roman rule
- E) especially due to its large Jewish community

49. – 52. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Since the turn of this century, three million American manufacturing jobs have disappeared. Some economists and politicians attribute this loss to global trade deals, such as the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Whatever the reason for the loss, though, most experts agree on one point: the need to re-train displaced workers. Under a popular, expanding federal programme begun in the year 2000 and called Trade Adjustment Assistance, workers who are judged to have lost their jobs because of foreign-trade policy are eligible for the sort of expensive, generous assistance that has become rare in recent decades. Beneficiaries receive up to two years of aggressive training in “demand occupations” – jobs identified by government and business officials as growth areas – as well as unemployment compensation and subsidized health care while they learn. It has been estimated that this assistance, which can cost up to twenty thousand dollars per worker, puts a heavy financial burden on the government.

49. We see from the passage that, in the Trade Adjustment Assistance programme in the US, unemployed workers may receive training ----.

- A) at their own expense
- B) but this programme hasn't yet begun
- C) unless they were formerly employed in the manufacturing industry
- D) whatever the reason for their unemployment
- E) only in the event that they have become unemployed due to America's foreign-trade policy

50. The word “Beneficiaries” used in the passage refers to ----.

- A) foreign-trade policymakers
- B) manufacturing employers
- C) the workers who receive aid
- D) business officials
- E) factory workers

51. It is pointed out in the passage that the US Trade Adjustment Assistance programme ----.

- A) is very costly for the US government
- B) has in the past proved to be very effective in helping displaced workers find new jobs
- C) was started a few decades ago
- D) doesn't provide training in so-called demand occupations
- E) provides only unemployment compensation to displaced workers

52. It is clear from the passage that one possible cause of the loss of manufacturing jobs in the US is ----.

- A) economists and politicians
- B) global trade agreements
- C) generous government assistance
- D) aggressive training in demand occupations
- E) government and business officials

53. – 56. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Crimean War, when British, French and Turkish troops united to invade the Crimea in 1854 and take the naval base at Sebastopol from the Russians, was in many ways the first modern war. The telegraph and railroad both played vital roles, Florence Nightingale introduced efficient field nursing, and for the first time newspaper reporters and photographers covered the conflict. It was the first “armchair war”, which a distant public could experience as a kind of spectacle. The Russians were eventually driven from the Crimean Peninsula (in present-day Ukraine), and more than half a million people would be killed in the war. The war’s leading correspondent was William Howard Russell. His harsh and critical accounts in *The London Times* of the grim conditions endured by British troops in the winter of 1854-1855 because of appalling mismanagement – seven-eighths of the deaths were from cholera or overexposure, only one in eight from wounds – was the reason for British Prime Minister George Hamilton Gordon’s eventual resignation.

53. It is pointed out in the passage that most of the British deaths in the Crimean War during the winter of 1854-1855 were due to ----.

- A) the inefficient nursing facilities
- B) injuries received by the troops
- C) the Prime Minister’s resignation
- D) bullets fired by French and Turkish troops
- E) disease and exposure to cold weather

54. The passage makes it clear that the new technologies and techniques introduced around the time of the Crimean War ----.

- A) prevented many deaths among the troops
- B) had absolutely no influence on its outcome
- C) combined to make it more modern than past wars
- D) made it possible to kill many enemy soldiers at once
- E) were the reason for the attack on Sebastopol

55. It can be understood from the passage that war correspondent William Howard Russell’s criticism of the mismanagement of British troops in the Crimea was ----.

- A) not printed in *The London Times*
- B) unjust and unfounded
- C) the result of the “armchair war”
- D) what later caused the British Prime Minister to resign
- E) not initially believed by the British public

56. We see from the passage that newspaper coverage of the Crimean War ----.

- A) was at the time viewed as unimportant
- B) made its events known to the whole world within a short time
- C) did not have an effect on the British public’s opinion of the war
- D) was not thought to have as important a place in the war as field nursing
- E) was directly responsible for Russia’s defeat

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Channel Islands fox is one of America's most photogenic creatures – and one of its most endangered. As recently as 1994, scientists estimated that more than 1,500 of the tiny foxes lived on Santa Cruz Island, the biggest in the island chain which lies off the coast of Los Angeles. Today, however, only about 80 remain in the wild there. Island mammals, because they're cut off from other environments, are particularly sensitive to disruptions in the balance of predators and prey, and it was a series of unrelated events on the northern Channel Islands that caused the present crisis. Scientists discovered in the mid-1990s that most of the foxes on the islands were being killed by golden eagles, which had previously been kept away by the presence of bald eagles, which feed mainly on fish and seal carcasses. But the bald eagle began to disappear in the 1950s, the victim of unintended poisoning by a nearby chemical factory. The factory had dumped pesticides into the Los Angeles sewer system, which empties into the ocean. The waste contaminated the marine wildlife which the bald eagles fed on, thus contaminating the bald eagles as well, and by 1960, bald eagles had vanished from the islands. The bald eagles' disappearance left an opening for the golden eagles, and by the mid-1990s golden eagles had become the main predator of the Channel Islands fox.

57. We see from the passage that golden eagles ----.

- A) have not always been present on the Channel Islands
- B) frequently hunt together with bald eagles
- C) eat mostly fish and seal carcasses
- D) are suffering due to their isolation from the mainland
- E) had disappeared from the Channel Islands by the mid-20th century

58. It is clear from the passage that the Channel Islands fox is in danger of disappearing altogether due mostly to ----.

- A) the island chain's nearness to Los Angeles
- B) a local reduction in the population of marine wildlife
- C) the golden eagle, its main predator
- D) the presence of contaminated seal carcasses on the Channel Islands
- E) the presence of bald eagles

59. It is pointed out in the passage that bald eagles were not a danger to the Channel Islands fox as ----.

- A) the foxes had learned ways to outsmart them
- B) the foxes lived in protected areas on the islands
- C) the bald eagles had been driven away from the islands by golden eagles
- D) bald eagles had never inhabited the islands
- E) foxes were not a large part of the bald eagles' diet

60. We can understand from the passage that the dumping of pesticides into the Los Angeles sewer system ----.

- A) eventually killed off all the golden eagles in the area
- B) indirectly led to a huge reduction in the local bald eagle population
- C) had no effect whatsoever on the local sea animals
- D) caused the extinction of the foxes on the islands
- E) did not affect the Channel Islands fox because of its relative isolation

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.