

KPSS

KPSS İNGİLİZCE

2005 SORULARI



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1-13 Sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **Many sea creatures live alone from birth and so must ---- solutions to everyday problems without a model to copy.**

- A) take off B) work out C) put up
D) pull out E) let out

2. **One of the greatest roles of photography is to record images of the world around us worthy to be ---- as a heritage for all generations.**

- A) brought back B) given back
C) handed down D) thrown out
E) sent down

3. **I used to see quite a lot of Jane, but now we ---- manage to meet.**

- A) just B) fairly C) rarely
D) usually E) mainly

4. **You can't trust Amy; she can't even ---- a secret.**

- A) remember B) win C) prevent
D) keep E) leave

5. **Some of the company directors do not have the ---- to sign papers on behalf of the company.**

- A) possession B) influence C) talent
D) progress E) right

6. **The Giant Pacific Octopus has the ---- length of 3 meters and weighs up to 30 kilograms.**

- A) essential B) efficient C) eager
D) impressive E) unpleasant

7. **---- both of these novels, the story is told largely ---- the dialogues.**

- A) About / at B) For / of C) With / from
D) From / with E) In / through

8. **The now-extinct sabre-tooth cat ---- one of the most dangerous creatures ever ---- in the world.**

- A) is / having lived
B) was / to have lived
C) had been / to live
D) would be / to be living
E) has been / living

9. **If I ---- you were interested in architecture I ---- you to the lecture.**

- A) knew / will have invited
B) had known / would have invited
C) have known / will have invited
D) will have known / would invite
E) know / will be inviting

10. I ---- a lot of tennis when we lived in Liverpool, but I ---- any more.

- A) had played / wouldn't do
- B) played / didn't
- C) have played / haven't done
- D) was playing / hadn't done
- E) used to play / don't

11. In general, European women are ---- optimistic about their career prospects ---- American women.

- A) more / but
- B) so / as
- C) less / than
- D) neither / nor
- E) both / and

12. He was brought up ---- a family proud ---- its musical skills.

- A) from / for
- B) an / on
- C) by / of
- D) to / through
- E) with / about

13. We'll take a short break in the middle of the day ---- everyone can get something to eat.

- A) just as
- B) in case
- C) owing to
- D) in order to
- E) so that

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

Shanghai is a city with a split personality. In little more than a decade, dozens of shiny glass-and-steel skyscrapers have appeared in its financial (14) ----, and many of these are quite (15) ----. However, (16) ---- the Huang River in old Shanghai, the 19th century colonial buildings have a gloomy, (17) ---- appearance and many of them (18) ---- down soon.

14.

- A) policy
- B) district
- C) arrangement
- D) Department
- E) matters

15.

- A) spectacular
- B) competent
- C) confident
- D) insignificant
- E) generous

16.

- A) against
- B) with
- C) off
- D) between
- E) across

17.

- A) lively
- B) pleasing
- C) attractive
- D) depressing
- E) reasonable

18.

- A) have been pulled
- B) had been pulled
- C) will be pulled
- D) were being pulled
- E) would be pulled

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

19. ---- who began her career in London as a typist.

- A) Ruth is another top American businesswoman
- B) You should consult the others
- C) She's like many other British women
- D) It's not easy to be a working mother
- E) The job is too demanding for a mother

20. Since most life on our planet depends on light, ----.

- A) caretonoids absorb different wavelengths of light
- B) it is important to understand the nature of light
- C) much of the radiation reaching our planet comes from the sun
- D) there is too much sunlight in desert regions
- E) many plant species in hot and dry environments have evolved adaptations

21. ---- that successfully combine so many different elements.

- A) This was written towards the end of his long and varied life
- B) The novel really has two heroines
- C) No one else could have done it
- D) These later articles are obviously better
- E) There aren't many novels

22. In many parts of Asia, the lifestyle is no longer an active one, ----.

- A) which would certainly be an advantage
- B) when they used to work in the fields all day
- C) if people sit in front of a computer throughout the working day
- D) though walking to work was beneficial
- E) so people are starting to put on too much weight

23. Life has evolved and adapted itself to the environment around it ----.

- A) so long as conditions remained constant
- B) which was billions of years ago
- C) that it has developed accordingly
- D) as if there had always been pollution
- E) since it first came into existence

24. The safest place to be, ---- is in a car.

- A) when lightening strikes
- B) that no harm was done
- C) but I will be frightened
- D) unless the scientists have been wrong
- E) until the storm was over

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

25. **Because of the burden of pensions for the growing elderly population, Japan's public finances were the worst among the developed countries in 2004.**

- A) 2004'te Japonya'nın kamu maliyesi, giderek artan yaşlı nüfusun emekli maaşlarının yükü nedeniyle, gelişmiş ülkeler arasında en kötüsüydü.
- B) Gelişmiş ülkelerden biri olan Japonya'nın kamu maliyesi, giderek artan yaşlı nüfusunun emekli maaşları nedeniyle 2004'te çok kötüydü.
- C) Japonya'nın kamu maliyesi, yaşlı nüfusun 2004'te artan emekli maaşları nedeniyle, gelişmiş ülkeler arasında giderek en kötü duruma gelmiştir.
- D) Gelişmiş bir ülke olmasının rağmen Japonya'nın kamu maliyesi, giderek artan yaşlı nüfusun emekli maaşlarının yükü nedeniyle 2004'te, kötüleşmiştir.
- E) Giderek artan yaşlı nüfusun emekli maaşlarının 2004'te kamu maliyesine getirdiği yük nedeniyle, Japonya gelişmiş ülkeler arasında en kötü durumdadır.

26. **The 151 - mile-long demilitarized zone has separated the two Koreas since 1953 and is the most seriously fortified border in the world.**

- A) İki Kore'yi ayıran ve 1953'ten beri askerden arındırılmış olan 151 mil uzunluğundan bölge, dünyadaki en ciddi şekilde tahkim edilmiş sınırlardan biridir.
- B) İki Kore'yi ayıran 151 mil uzunluğundaki bölge askerden arındırılmıştır ve 1953'ten beri dünyadaki en ciddi şekilde tahkim edilmiş sınırdır.
- C) 151 mil uzunluğundaki askerden arındırılmış bölge, 1953'ten beri İki Kore'yi ayırmaktadır ve dünyadaki en ciddi şekilde tahkim edilmiş sınırdır.
- D) 1953'ten beri askerden arındırılmış olan bir bölge, İki Kore arasındaki sınırı oluşturmaktadır ve 151 millik bu sınır çok ciddi bir şekilde tahkim edilmiştir.
- E) Dünyanın en ciddi şekilde tahkim edilmiş sınırlarından biri, İki Kore arasındaki 151 mil uzunluğundaki bölgededir ve bu bölge 1953'ten beri askerden arındırılmıştır.

27. **Learning by memorization is being replaced more creative learning methods that teach students to be enquiring and analytical.**

- A) Ezberleyerek öğrenmenin yanı sıra, öğrencileri sorgulamayı ve analitik düşünmeyi öğreten daha yaratıcı öğrenme yöntemleri kullanılmaktadır.
- B) Ezberleyerek öğrenmenin yerini, öğrencilere sorgulayıcı ve analitik olmayı öğreten daha yaratıcı öğrenme yöntemleri almaktadır.
- C) Öğrencileri ezberleme yöneltmek yerine onlara hem sorgulamayı hem de analitik olmayı öğreten daha yaratıcı öğrenme yöntemleri vardır.
- D) Ezberleyerek öğrenmenin yerini alan yaratıcı öğrenme yöntemleri sayesinde öğrenciler sorgulamayı ve analitik düşünmeyi öğreniyorlar.
- E) Ezberleyerek öğrenme, yerini öğrencileri daha yaratıcı, sorgulayıcı ve analitik olmayı öğreten yöntemlere bırakmıştır.

28. **Israel has decided to withdraw from the Gaza Strip, but it plans to continue building a 400 mile anti-terrorist barrier between itself and the West Bank.**

- A) Gazze Şeridi'nden çekilmeye karar veren İsrail, yine de kendisiyle Batı Şeria arasında 400 mil uzunluğunda bir bariyer inşa ederek terörü durdurmayı amaçlıyor.
- B) İsrail, Gazze Şeridi'nden çekilmeye planlamasına rağmen, Batı Şeria'yla arasında teröre karşı 400 mil uzunluğunda bir bariyer inşa etmeye karar verdi.
- C) İsrail bir yandan Gazze Şeridi'nden çekilme planları yaparken, öte yandan kendisiyle Batı Şeria arasındaki 400 millik bariyerin inşasına devam ediyor.
- D) İsrail, Gazze Şeridi'nden çekilmeye karar vermiştir, ancak, teröre karşı, kendisiyle Batı Şeria arasında 400 millik bir bariyerin inşasına devam etmeyi planlamaktadır.
- E) İsrail'in Gazze Şeridi'nden çekilirken, kendisiyle Batı Şeria arasında, teröre karşı inşa etmeye devam ettiği 400 mil uzunluğundadır.

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

29. Bir filmi neyin “kült” yaptığına karar vermek, bir filmin “iyi” mi “kötü” mü olduğuna karar vermek kadar keyfi olabilir.

- A) To describe a film as “cult” like labeling it “good” or “bad” is normally an arbitrary process.
- B) The reason for calling a film “cult” is as arbitrary as calling it “good” or “bad”.
- C) A film that is arbitrarily described as “cult” is just as likely to be “good” as it is to be “bad”.
- D) The assessment of a film as “good
- E) Deciding what makes a film “cult” can be as arbitrary as deciding whether a film is “good” or “bad”

30. Sıçanlar, vebanın Ortaçağ Avrupa’sının her yerine yayılmasına neden oldu ve bu yüzden nüfusun üçte biri öldü.

- A) One-third of the population of Europe died in the Middle Ages largely because rats spread the bubonic plague everywhere.
- B) In the Middle Ages, rats carried the bubonic plague right across Europe, thus killing one-third of the population.
- C) Rats caused the bubonic plague to spread throughout medieval Europe and, consequently, one-third of the population died.
- D) The bubonic plague, which was apparently spread by rats, caused one-third of the population of medieval Europe to die.
- E) During medieval times, it is thought that one-third of the population of Europe died from the bubonic plague which was being spread by rats.

31. Şekerler, ölçülü miktarlarda kullanıldıklarında sağlığa zarar vermeden yemeklere çeşitlilik katarlar, ancak büyük miktarlarda alındıklarında tehlikeli olabilirler.

- A) The use of moderate amounts of sugar to give variety to meals is not unhealthy, but in large amounts it can be dangerous.
- B) Sugars should not be used in large amounts as they are dangerous to the health, but small amounts give variety to meals and are acceptable.
- C) Since moderate amounts of sugar are not harmful, they can be used to give variety to meals, but large amounts are harmful and should be avoided.
- D) When used in moderate amounts, sugars add variety to meals without harming health, but when taken in large amounts they can be dangerous.
- E) Sugars, used in moderation, can give variety to a meal and are then harmless, but large amounts must be avoided.

32. Şişe suyunun kalitesi, farklı maliyetler ve şirket uygulamaları nedeniyle markadan markaya değişmektedir.

- A) The quality of bottled water varies from brand to brand because of different costs and company practices.
- B) The quality of bottled water varies with each brand as do costs and company practices.
- C) The quality of bottled water depends mainly on the brand, but the price and company practices are also important.
- D) With bottled water the source is important, but so is the price, the brand and company practices.
- E) There's a great difference between the brands of bottled water depending on the price and the company practices.

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

33. Most history books note 6 April 1909 as the date when US naval Captain Robert Peary became the first man to reach the North Pole. - ---. Peary must have traveled an average of over 43 miles per day for eight days to have reached the Pole on that day. In the conditions there this hardly seems possible.

- A) In fact another explorer could only manage an average of a little over 26 miles per day
- B) Moreover, the ice moves in a contrary direction
- C) Further doubt exists because his journals only mention straight - line distances
- D) One has to be very optimistic to imagine a van that can travel such distances
- E) But there little proof to support this claim

34. The Sedgwick Museum, Cambridge, was founded in 1904, but its origins go back 300 years to the time when a large collection of geological specimens was donated to the university. ----. After he died they decided to build the museum as a memorial to him.

- A) Sadly, his name is no longer remembered
- B) The museum shows the history of the Earth as recorded by rocks and is one of the best of its type
- C) Specimens range from the very small to the very big as represented by dinosaurs
- D) At a later date, Sedgwick added to the collection and persuaded the university to keep space for a museum
- E) Some of the fossils Darwin collected on his Beagle voyage are also on display

35. At the end of 1968, three American astronauts aboard Apollo 8 became the first humans to orbit the moon. ----. Even the Soviets sent their congratulations, but not without adding that they had not lost any "race", because there had never been one.

- A) The Soviets had also drawn up plans to land a cosmonaut on the moon
- B) It was a spectacular triumph, and the first time America had beaten the Soviets in the space race
- C) No one doubts the fact that the Soviets sent unmanned craft to the moon
- D) A small amount of lunar material has been brought back to Earth for analysis
- E) There are quite a number of strange things about some of the 32,000 photographs taken during the Apollo missions

36. Between 100,000 and 150,000 hairs grow on the average human head, at a rate of around 0.4 mm per day. ----. This amounts to an amazing 18 km per year.

- A) Hair has only been scientifically studied over the past 50 years
- B) Each hair has its own cycle of birth, death and replacement
- C) That's a total 50 m of hair growth every day
- D) Actually, though, hair is dead tissue
- E) The first synthetic hair dyes were created in 1907

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

37. (I) The word “fresco” comes from the Italian for “fresh”. (II) Fresco painting, however, has come to mean any type of wall painting. (III) But true frescoes are those where paint is applied while the wall plaster is still wet. (IV) Frescoes are to be found in many countries, including Crete, Morocco and China. (V) This process gives the colours a special freshness unique to frescoes.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
38. (I) In 1897 the artist Paul Gauguin thought, wrongly as it turned out, that he was about to die. (II) But first he wanted to paint yet another picture. (III) Gauguin spent a great deal of this life in Tahiti and many of his pictures are of this island paradise. (IV) For his subject he chose the story of mankind from birth to death. (V) Day and night for a whole month he worked on his picture in a state of great excitement.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
39. (I) It is not wise to grow only one kind of orange or only one kind of potato. (II) Oranges are of first importance in Brazil. (III) They account for 400,000 jobs and 1.2 billion dollars in yearly exports. (IV) Out of every 10 glasses of orange juice drunk in the world, 7 come from Brazilian oranges. (V) So it is not surprising that Brazil's richest man got his wealth from oranges.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
40. (I) Sportsmen and women are now able to perform at a higher level than ever before. (II) In fact, a race may be won or lost by as little as a tenth of a second, or even less. (III) Indeed, world records are constantly being broken. (IV) The increased involvement of science in sport is a major reason for this improvement. (V) Further, technology is helping athletes to become stronger, faster and fitter.
A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

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

41. Barry :
- **Well, what's your idea of the ideal holiday?**
Craig :
- **There's no such thing. But I like a holiday that offers plenty of activities.**
Barry :
- ----
Craig :
- **So we'd better take our holidays separately!**
A) One year I plan to go on a skiing holiday.
B) Do you ever climb mountains?
C) That's not for me. I like to be lazy when I'm on holiday!
D) There are organized holidays offering a wide range of activities.
E) So do I. We could go on an activity holiday together.
42. Judy :
- **Can I look at these photographs of yours?**
Sally :
- **Yes, of course. They're not very interesting. Mostly family.**
Judy :
- ----
Sally :
- **A lot of people say that. She's my brother's youngest child.**
A) This young man is very good - looking.
B) Who is this little girl? She looks like you.
C) You've got a little girly with you here. Who is she?
D) Is there a photograph of your sister? You are supposed to look very much alike.
E) You've got a very nice family. I'm quite jealous.

43. Andrew :

- **You're looking very pleased about something!**

James :

- **I am. I've just sold my old car for more than I paid for it!**

Andrew :

- ----

James :

- **I don't know. But when I bought it I knew I'd get a bargain!**

- A) Why did you sell it? It was a good car!
- B) Good. Then we have something to celebrate!
- C) I liked that car. I wish I could have bought it!
- D) How did you manage that?
- E) Are you going to get a new car now?

44. Ann :

- **Have you ever felt the desire to travel into space, to the moon, perhaps?**

Jean :

- **No, ever! And I cannot understand why anyone should want to do so.**

Ann :

- ----

Jean :

- **I know there are. But I imagine life in a space craft must be extremely uncomfortable.**

- A) Some people travel into space, others go to the North Pole.
- B) Well, I'm one of the many who do.
- C) A long trip would be awful. But a short trip might be fun.
- D) There's already a lot of talk about "space tourism."
- E) But there are plenty of people who do.

45. – 48. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız

Looking back at the past century, it's interesting to note that a number of new theories on teaching and learning have emerged. Among those theories which have been popular and become influential are the socio-cultural theory and constructivism. According to the socio-cultural theory, social interaction plays a fundamental role in the development of knowledge. Constructivism, on the other hand, states that learning is an active process in which learners construct new ideas or concepts based upon their current/past knowledge. If we go deeper into these theories, we will come to an understanding that they focus on the learner, while the teacher's role is that of an inquirer, observer and creator of "rich" learning environments from which the learner can make his/her own discoveries. These two perspectives (socio-cultural theory and constructivism) became the foundation of learner-centred instruction, which is often contrasted with the teacher-centred approach.

45. According to the passage, the socio-cultural theory and constructivism ----.

- A) give very definite guidelines for teachers to follow
- B) represent opposing theories of education
- C) have contributed almost equally to the teacher-centred approach to instruction
- D) are both extreme theories related to education and are no longer taken seriously by anyone in the teaching profession
- E) have both played an important role in establishing the learner-centred approach to instruction

46. We understand from the passage that the 20th century was one in which ----.

- A) the level of education everywhere was particularly low
- B) the teacher - centred theory of education was first introduced
- C) the learner lost his respect for the teacher
- D) educational theory received considerable attention
- E) educational theory was far behind educational practice

47. It is clear from the passage that, in the learner-centred approach to education, ----.

- A) everyone is free to choose his own study programme
- B) the function of the teacher is to help the learner find things out for himself/herself
- C) constructivism cannot be practised
- D) the learner works absolutely independently of the teacher
- E) vast amounts of equipment and resources are essential

48. As it is explained in the passage, by "constructivism" is meant ----.

- A) an understanding of how knowledge relates to the environment
- B) the process of learning through cultural interaction
- C) the building up of knowledge, step by step in line with a plan formulated by the teacher
- D) the knowledge that relates to any given environment
- E) the building up of new ideas by the learner on the foundation of the knowledge he/she has acquired

49. – 52. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

People may be overweight, not because they eat too much, but because they spend too little energy. More than one - third of the overweight population report no physical activity at all during their leisure time. Some overweight people are so extraordinarily inactive that even when they eat less than thin people, they still have an energy surplus. Reducing their food intake further would be a threat to their health. Physical activity, then, is a necessary component of nutritional health. People must be physically active if they are to eat enough food to deliver all the nutrients they need without unhealthy weight gain. One hundred years ago, 30 per cent of the energy used in farm and factory work came from muscle power; today only 1 per cent does. Modern technology, resulting in such things as computers and washing - machines, has replaced physical activity at home, at work, and in transportation. Underactivity is probably the single most important contributor to overweight. And in most cases, television watching makes the biggest contribution to physical inactivity.

49. One point emphasized in the passage concerning the problem of overweight is that - ---.

- A) it is threatening the lives and the happiness of a great many people
- B) the best solution is to eat less
- C) it is by no means a modern phenomenon
- D) people need to be made more aware of how it can be overcome
- E) it is usually the result of too little physical activity

50. According to the passage, some overweight people ----.

- A) rarely bother to turn the television on
- B) do not regard being overweight as a problem
- C) are quite as physically active as the average person
- D) may actually eat less than thin people
- E) seem to enjoy excellent health

51. As it is pointed out in the passage, modern technology ----.

- A) may make our working hours less active but does not affect our leisure hours
- B) has more advantages than disadvantages
- C) is, directly or indirectly, responsible for many of the overweight people in the world
- D) has led to a greater reduction of physical activity at home than in the workplace
- E) has revolutionized the work of the agricultural labourer but not of the factory worker

52. According to the passage, there are many factors contributing to modern-life underactivity, but the main one is ----.

- A) driving to work instead of walking
- B) watching television
- C) labour-saving devices in the home
- D) the use of computers in offices
- E) fast - food services

53. – 56. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

John Steinbeck was born in California in 1902. He studied literature and writing at Stanford University for six years but, for financial reasons had to leave. He then moved to New York City where he worked as a labourer and journalist for five years. From there he moved back to California. In 1935, with the publication of *Tortilla Flat*, a collection of humorous stories, Steinbeck finally achieved popular success and financial security. He then moved on to write more serious fiction. Steinbeck's novels can all be classified as social novels dealing with the economic problems of rural labour. In 1939 he published what is considered his best work, *The Grapes of Wrath*, the story of Oklahoma tenant farmers who, unable to earn a living from the land, moved to California where they became migratory workers.

53. It is clear from the passage that, as a young man, Steinbeck, ----.

- A) led a hard life before becoming a well-known writer
- B) showed no interest at all in writing
- C) hoped to make a career for himself in a university
- D) had no financial worries at all
- E) constantly moved around the country in order to get as much experience of life as possible

54. We understand from the passage that *Tortilla Flat* ----.

- A) was so successful that Steinbeck could finally move back to California
- B) was the first in a line of humorous works of fiction
- C) is generally regarded as Steinbeck's best collections of short stories
- D) was Steinbeck's first real success in his career as a writer
- E) would always be the book that Steinbeck himself liked best

55. It is pointed out in the passage that Steinbeck's novels ----.

- A) all reflect Steinbeck's strong sense of humour
- B) have a serious tone and deal with social issues
- C) never achieved the popularity of his short stories
- D) are now only of academic interest
- E) are about all classes of society

56. According to the passage, *The Grapes of Wrath* ----.

- A) centres on the economic hardships of those who work on the land
- B) emphasizes the contrasting conditions of farm labourers in Oklahoma and California
- C) is largely biographical and draws on his own experiences in California
- D) never became as popular as *Tortilla Flat*
- E) moves between New York City and California

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The conventional photography industry is facing difficult times now that digital cameras have come to the fore in all parts of the world. People with digital cameras take more picture than do those with conventional cameras, but make fewer prints. They tend to share pictures over the internet and get any prints they do want from their computers, instead of going to a photography shop for prints. Further, a new threat has now appeared: camera-equipped mobile phones. These could change the nature of photography entirely, because they make the sharing of digital photographs far easier. In all probability they will soon be quite the most popular form of camera.

57. It is clear from the passage that people with digital cameras ----.

- A) do not need the services of the photography industry
- B) regard themselves as professional photographers
- C) can't take better photographs than people with conventional cameras
- D) take fewer photographs than one might expect
- E) are not interested in camera-equipped mobile phones

58. We understand from the passage that, with the coming of digital cameras, ----.

- A) photography has been made rather easy
- B) the photography industry has been enjoying a period of prosperity
- C) no one ever bothers to print any photographs
- D) more and more people have started to use the internet
- E) people are taking more photographs than before

59. According to the passage, it seems likely that camera - equipped mobile phones ----.

- A) will only enjoy a short period of popularity
- B) are going to bring radical changes to the field of photography
- C) will soon be able to produce photographs of higher quality
- D) will always be a luxury item
- E) will soon be replaced by a much smaller camera

60. One advantage of a mobile phone camera over the regular digital camera is that ----.

- A) it has a greater ability to store pictures
- B) prints of the photographs can be made
- C) it makes the sharing of pictures much more practical
- D) it can be operated more easily
- E) the photographs it takes are of better quality

**KPSS 2005
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1	B	21	E	41	C
2	C	22	E	42	B
3	C	23	E	43	D
4	D	24	A	44	E
5	E	25	A	45	E
6	D	26	C	46	D
7	E	27	B	47	B
8	B	28	D	48	E
9	B	29	E	49	E
10	E	30	C	50	D
11	C	31	D	51	C
12	C	32	A	52	C
13	E	33	E	53	A
14	B	34	D	54	D
15	A	35	B	55	B
16	E	36	C	56	A
17	D	37	D	57	A
18	C	38	C	58	E
19	A	39	A	59	B
20	B	40	B	60	C