SORU TİPLERİ

PARAGRAF

YÖKDİL FEN

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Aircraft landing-wheel brakes are fitted to all sizes of aircraft for arresting motion after touch-down, for steering during taxiing by differential control of port and starboard brakes, and to hold the aircraft stationary while the engine is warmed-up or tested. Small aircraft have simple two-shoe internal expanding brakes manually operated and very similar to the standard road-vehicle brake, but the larger machines require power-operated brakes using compressed air or hydraulic pressure from compressors or pumps driven by the engine. Besides being as light and compact as possible, landing-wheel brakes must remain effective and balanced during very high rates of energy dissipation due to the great weight of the aircraft and the very high landing speeds.

1. It is clear from the passage that one of the functions of an aircraft's landing-wheel brakes is to ----.

A) act as a substitute steering aid
B) prevent the craft from moving during engine warm-up
C) keep the aircraft steady after touch - down
D) assist in the dissipation of energy on landing
E) prevent the aircraft landing at very high speeds

2. We understand from the passage that the high landing speed of a large aircraft ----.

A) has been one of the determining factors in the design of brakes of large craft
B) is directly related to its weight
C) only becomes a problem on poor runways
D) has occasionally led to wheel-locking
E) opened the way to a more scientific study of friction

3. According to the passage, the braking system of small aircraft ----.

A) differs little from that of larger aircraft
B) is not very different from that of ordinary cars and buses
C) is both power - operated and manual
D) is specially designed for coping with high-speed landings
E) cannot be used to steer the craft after landing

Our understanding of submarine volcanic eruptions has improved substantially in the past decade owing to the recent ability to remotely detect such events and to respond rabidly with brief surveys and sampling at the eruption site. But these data are necessarily limited to observations after the event. In contrast, the 1998 eruption of the Axial volcano on the Juan de Fuce ridge was monitored by on site sea-floor instruments. One of these instruments, which measured bottom pressure, was overrun and entrapped by the 1998 lava flow. The data recorded by this discovered. The data recorded by this instrument reveal the duration, character and effusion rate of an eruption on a mid-ocean ridge.

4. According to the passage, it is only within the last ten years or so that ----.

A) the studies made of the Axial volcano have given rise to a great deal of controversy
B) scientists have realized how important under ocean volcanic activity is
C) it has been possible to monitor volcanic eruptions under the sea
D) the effusions rate of the Axial volcano has increased noticeably
E) the geological causes of volcanic activity under the sea have been major scientific concern.

5. According to the passage, with the aid of instruments placed on the ocean floor, ----.

A) a great deal of information correcting the eruption of the Axial volcano was obtained
B) a lot of data have been collected concerning oceanic eruptions throughout the world
C) it is now possible to anticipate when volcanic eruptions are going to take place
D) scientists can now watch the volcanic activities at an eruption site while they are actually happening
E) we have come to understand the part played by bottom pressure during a volcanic eruption

6. We can conclude from the passage that the study of submarine volcanic activity ----.

A) is concerned more with the duration of an eruption than with its other aspects
B) has so far made very likely progress
C) has focused primarily upon the Axial volcano ever since 1998
D) has been greatly improved by early detection of such activity
E) is frequently made more difficult due to the sudden uncontrolled flow of lava.

The culmination of the classic age of the machine tool was the work of Joseph Whitworth. His pre-eminence lay not so much in any far-reaching innovations as in the quality and accuracy of the workmanship he was able to obtain. It was Whitworth who introduced the standard screw thread which was used in British engineering until 1948, and it was he who revolutionised standards of measurement. Indeed, the many measuring machines of the second half of the 19th century, though increasing the facility, did not greatly increase the accuracy Whitworth had attained. At the Great Exhibition of 1851 his planning, slotting, shaking, drilling, punching and shearing machines made him the outstanding machine-tool maker of the age.

7. We understand from the passage that Joseph Whitworth ----.

A) will be remembered for the improvements he made to the first standard screw thread
B) was the most versatile and gifted machine - toolmaker of his age
C) had only a few machine tools ready in time for the Great Exhibition of 1851
D) had brilliant ideas but was not a practical person
E) invented nothing of lasting importance

8. The author points out that the machine tools Joseph Whitworth produced ----.

A) were soon replaced by new and better designs
B) were all unnecessarily complicated
C) were remarkable for their quality and precision
D) went unappreciated
E) have received more attention than they deserve

9. We understand from the passage that, in the field of measurement, ----.

A) British engineers were slow to appreciate accuracy
B) Whitworth's work was soon to be surpassed by far better quality tools
C) No new advances would be made until the middle of the 20th century
D) Whitworth achieved a remarkable degree of accuracy
E) Whitworth's innovations attracted little attention

The main advantages of electric traction on railways are that it is both pleasant and efficient. It brings the removal of a smoke nuisance from tunnels and from the vicinity of larger cities. Further, owing to high acceleration, it is possible to provide a more frequent and faster service on densely populated suburban lines. The track capacity is improved by electrification on mountainous lines because of increase of speed, both up and down the gradient, generally using electric forms of braking in the latter case. Some of the major electrification schemes of the world, for instance, those in Switzerland and Sweden, have been largely dictated by the desire to operate the railway system without dependence upon imported fuel.

10. As is pointed out in the passage, the benefits of electric railway traction ----.

A) include a cleaner environment and an improved performance
B) can best be seen in Sweden and Switzerland
C) do not outweigh the problems involved
D) have only recently become apparent
E) are confined to mountainous conditions

11. The author points out that on mountainous lines the track capacity is improved by electrification ----.

A) but the safety aspect is causing much concern
B) but upkeep expenses are high
C) because it enables trains to go faster both up and down the line
D) though this is not the case in other locations
E) unless electric forms of braking are applied

12. Sweden and Switzerland, we are told, have some of the world's major electrified railway systems ----.

A) since they have small populations and the electrified systems seemed adequate
B) as they were determined to keep their mountain air unpolluted
C) as other railway systems were not practical in high altitudes
D) because they wanted to develop a railway system that did not rely on imported fuel
E) because the only safe braking system on a steep gradient is electric one

Post war radar has been developed for an enormous range of uses from police radar speed traps to the ballistic missile early warning systems. At sea it is used on ships of all sizes from the super tankers down to pleasure craft, and the air it guards military and civilian aircraft against collisions. It is even used to keep track of the orbital junkyard created by innumerable space launches. Radar found an unexpected use in astronomy and space navigation. Radar signals were bounced off the moon in 1946 and reflections were obtained from Venus and the sun in the late 1950s. Subsequently, radar maps were made of the moon and Venus - not that such long ranges are essential for radar maps to prove themselves useful. For example, satellite-borne radar aimed at the earth has actually led to the discovery of previously unknown remnants of a Mayan canal drainage system in Central America.

13. It is clear from the passage that following World War II ----.

A) the uses of radar in many fields have expanded vastly
B) space exploration has been one of the few areas of technology not to benefit from radar
C) the exploration of space has been made possible through the use of radar
D) the construction of super tankers has increased considerably
E) radar has been replaced by other navigational devices

14. According to the passage, one of the interesting uses of radar ----.

A) was the early warning against ballistic missiles in World War II
B) has been to locate and demolish the orbital junkyard
C) has been its contribution towards archaeological finds
D) has been to determine speed ranges for various vehicles
E) was to guide combat aircraft towards their targets during World War II

15. We understand from the passage that radar signals ----.

A) cannot provide accurate maps of the terrain of the earth
B) have sometimes proved unreliable
C) can control the movements of satellites
D) are adversely affected by space launches
E) can travel enormous distances through space

The Rhine - Ruhr area became the greatest industrial region of Germany, because it had at its heart the great coal field of the Ruhr. Mining is now almost entirely northeast and westwards across the Rhine. The region contains the greater part of the German iron, steel and heavy engineering industries. The great integrated iron and steel plants mostly cluster on the Rhine waterway. Specialized steel plants and engineering works are more widespread. With a decline in coalmining and the dismantling after World War II of certain steel plants, some of the older Ruhr towns have diversified their industries considerably: vehicles, electrical goods and clothing are now being produced.

16. It is pointed out in the passage that, following World War II ----.

A) the increase in coal production gave a new impetus to the steel industry in the towns of the Ruhr area
B) new types of industry, such as textiles and car manufacturing, replaced the former steel industry in certain parts of the Ruhr area
C) the electrical industry throughout the Ruhr area of German became economically as important as the steel industry itself
D) the towns in the Ruhr area rapidly achieved a high level of prosperity through improvements in the steel industry
E) all the steel plants in the Ruhr area had to be closed down to avoid the pollution of the towns

17. It is clear from the passage that the immense coal deposits of the Ruhr ----.

A) have had adverse effect upon the older towns of the area.
B) have been almost completely used up by the iron and steel industry
C) turned the Rhine - Rohr into Germany's major industrial area
D) were once regarded as inexhaustible even in the face of such intense mining
E) have no equal anywhere else in Europe
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18. The writer of the passage makes the point that the major part of the iron and steel industry of Germany ----.

A) has basically remained unchanged during the last hundred years
B) has come into being since World War II
C) is the major source of the country's prosperity
D) no longer depends on coal as its main source of power
E) is located on either side of the Rhine

Weeds are plants out of place, either as the wrong plant in cultivated ground, or as any plant where none should be. They can cause considerable financial loss through the cost of their control and the damage they do to crops. Plants which become really troublesome as weeds are those which persist despite man's efforts to control them. Such persistency is due to several factors of which perhaps the most important are prolific seed production, coupled with die often remarkably long periods of dormancy of the seed, and the ability of vegetative parts of some plants to survive mechanical damage and adverse conditions and to set up new plants. Weeds may be controlled by hand, by cultivation and other mechanical means, by biological means and by chemical weed killers. Chemical weed killers are widely used, either to give a total kill and suppress all vegetation or to control weeds selectively in crops.

19. The writer points out that weeds lead to considerable financial loss ----.

A) because they appear where they are not wanted
B) because very little effort is made to control them
C) as all weed killers destroy the crops as well as the weeds
D) as they are all aggressive and able to resist man's efforts to control them
E) as the control of them is expensive and if they are left uncontrolled they harm crops

20. We understand from the passage that one reason why some can be particularly troublesome is ----.

A) because they produce large quantities of seeds several times a year
B) that they develop a resistance to chemical weed killers
C) because new plants can grow out of the damaged parts of a plant
D) that they can become dormant when weedkillers are applied
E) because it is impossible to kill them

21. It is clear from the passage that some chemical weed killers have been specially designed ----.

A) to rid the soil of all unwanted seed
B) to prevent weeds from producing seeds
C) to destroy a weed's capacity to produce seeds that can lie dormant over long periods of time
D) to destroy only unwanted vegetation
E) to sterilise the earth and prevent all forms of vegetation from appearing

A typical explosives factory is divided into two parts: the 'non-danger' and 'danger' areas. The main business of the non-danger area lies in the manufacture of nitric and sulphuric acids for the nitration processes, including the recovery of these acids from the waste products of nitration. Other raw materials are also prepared in the non-danger area. The actual manufacture of explosives and their mixing and packing are carried out in the danger area, subject to rigorous safety measures. The main danger in manufacture is ignition by spark, friction or impact, the latter two being especially hazardous if the explosive is allowed to become contaminated with gritty material. Naked lights, steel tools or anything which might produce spark or flame are therefore excluded from the danger buildings. Each building has a clean floor which may be approached only in specially cleaned shoes, while the workers are provided with factory clothing to ensure that grit is not carried into the buildings.

22. We learn from the passage that, in the non-danger zone of a typical explosives factory ----.

A) nitric and sulphuric acids are produced and various other raw materials are got ready
B) the workers are provided with heavy factory clothing
C) the explosives are packaged and stored
D) nothing that might produce a spark or a flame is permitted
E) the main waste products are the nitric and sulphuric adds

23. We learn from the passage that the danger of ignition by friction or impact is greatly increased ----.

A) while the waste products of nitration are being extracted
B) if the explosives is contaminated with nitric acid
C) after the explosives have been packaged
D) if the manufacturing process is carried out inartificial light
E) if grit is present

24. It is pointed out in the passage that one of the safety measures taken in an explosives factory is ----.

A) he regular washing of the factory floors to keep them sterile
B) the education of the workers in fire - fighting procedures
C) the provision of special factory clothing for th eworkers in the danger area
D) to keep the manufacturing processes separate from the packaging and storing processes
E) the immediate removal of the explosives after packaging

Strictly speaking the term 'avalanche' should be restricted to falls of snow and ice in mountainous regions but popular usage has extended its meaning to cover rock fails and landslips in all environments. The period of greatest danger from avalanches proper is during a thaw, when melt-water makes a good lubricant for the snow and ice banked steeply against rock faces. The rising cloud of white dust, the vertical grooves and patches of bare rock formed by the scouring action, and the dull roar of the avalanche are all common features of mountains above the permanent snow line. Rock fragments may also be carried down, for the recurrent freezing and thawing of water lodged in joints and crevices of the rock forms a powerful agent of disintegration. The action is the same as that which leads to burst pipes. Freezing causes expansion of the water in the spaces of a joint and produces a pressure sufficient to break the rock.

25. The writer points out that most true avalanches ----.

A) consist of falling rock not of snow or ice
B) occur when the snow has started to melt
C) occur when the snow has melted a little and then frozen hard again
D) cause considerable disintegration of the rock surfaces they come in contact with
E) rarely leave behind them a bare rock surface

26. We learn from the passage that during an avalanche ----.

A) pieces of rock are likely to be carried down with the falling snow
B) the filling snow and ice soon start to melt
C) there is absolute silence
D) the falling snow is immediately followed by extensive rock falls
E) falling snow banks up steeply against the nearest rock face

27. The writer points out that the constant freezing and thawing of water in rock crevices ----.

A) is what causes an avalanche
B) is an unimportant detail
C) produces a smooth rock surface
D) causes a build-up of snow
E) will cause the rock to break up

A contraption that automatically fits deer with a pesticide impregnated collar is helping to tackle the menace of Lyme disease, which is usually spread among people by ticks that live on the deer. This disease is now one of the fastest spreading infectious diseases in the US and can be fatal. Trapping and treating every deer in a forest with pesticides isn't easy, so a machine has been designed to do it. The animals are lured to a feeding tray where have to place their heads in a V-shaped through to get to the food. The machine keeps an open pesticide impregnated collar at the ready, drooping next to the trough where the deer will put its neck. As the animal takes the food, its neck presses down on a switch that triggers a spring- loaded arm. This propels one end of the open collar over the neck where it meets the other end. The two ends join using Velcro, so within seconds of the animal's arrival the collar is complete.

28. The passage is about a special collar for deer which ----.

A) keeps them tick-free and safe from Lyme disease
B) is impregnated with a poison that kills the ticks on the deer
C) replaces the older system of spraying them with pesticides
D) is part of a research project to keep track of their movements
E) has been designed to keep a check on their eating habits

29. We understand from the passage that Lyme disease ----.

A) is carried and spread by ticks which live on deer
B) is one of the rarer of the infectious diseases
C) has killed a great many deer in the US
D) is rapidly on the decline in the US
E) affects deer more than any other animal

30. We understand from the passage that the collars are fitted to the deer ----.

A) while their heads are firmly held in a V-shaped trough
B) as fast as possible because the deer dislike the process
C) while they feed and the process only lasts seconds
D) with a mechanism that has to be man-operated
E) before they are allowed near the food

Britain has a target to deliver 10 per cent of its electrical power from renewable resources by 2010. And despite what one might hear from some quarters, superb natural and technical resources already exist that could make this possible. All that is lacking is the political will; but at present, the government seems reluctant to take any positive action. At present 'new' renewables, such as landfill gas, wind, solar, wave power and small-scale hydropower contribute around one per cent to the UK's electrical generating capacity. Generating power from landfill gas is already fully economic; but has limited scope for growth as the country moves away from land filling waste. Energy recovery from waste is highly controversial and also limited in capacity. So, if Britain is to meet her interim target of five per cent by 2003 and 10 per cent by 2010, she must look to other renewables for growth.

31. The passage contains a warning for Britain that ----.

A) if she is to produce more electricity, she has to make huge investments in renewable resources
B) if she fails to meet her 2003 interim target for electrical power production, industry could come to a standstill.
C) in order to reach her electricity target, she will have to find other renewable resources
D) since renewable resources are never cost effective, she must develop new technologies
E) although land filling is a feasible technology, it is highly likely to arouse a great deal of public opposition

32. It's clear from the passage that the scheme to produce more electrical power from renewable resources ----.

A) has aroused very little interest among scientists and economists
B) gives priority to the use of landfill gas rather than to any of the natural elements
C) is regarded, by the British public as technically and economically unsuitable
D) will probably never even reach its interim targe ton account of the expenses involved
E) needs government support if it is to be implemented

33. We understand from the passage that at present, almost all of Britain's electricity ---- .

A) is generated from non-renewable resources
B) is targeted to be produced from various renewable resources
C) could be provided through natural renewable resources
D) is being economically produced from landfill gas
E) is being produced uneconomically, and this has aroused the concern of the government

Glaciers originate in areas that lie above the limit of prominent snow. Thus in tropical climates glaciers are only to be found at very great heights, whereas in polar regions they flow into the sea. The largest glaciers are found in regions receiving the heaviest snowfall. The great glaciers of the Himalayas lie in the path of the monsoon, which deposits on them the full measure of its vast water vapour content. The largest glacierized areas after Antarctica are in Greenland, North America, and in central and south central Asia. It has been estimated that the volume of the world's glaciers and ice sheets exceeds 11,000,000 cubic miles which, if returned to the oceans, would raise the sea - level by some 200 ft, submerging all existing seaports and much land besides.

34. In the passage the contrast is made between ----.

A) the benefits and the dangers of glaciers
B) the size of glaciers in the Himalayas and in Antarctica
C) the glaciers on the snowline and those at great heights
D) the location of glaciers in the tropics and in arctic regions
E) the climatic effects of glaciers in different parts of the world

35. We understand from the passage that ----.

A) the snowline is only apparent after a heavy fall of snow
B) the size of a glacier is, in part, dependent on the amount of snowfall in a region
C) glaciers cannot be found in tropical regions
D) the monsoon has no effect at all in the formation of glaciers in the Himalayas
E) the volume of glaciers in the world is rapidly decreasing

36. From the figures given in the last part of the passage we can infer that ----.

A) the glaciers around the world are rapidly melting
B) all towns close to the sea are under immediate threat
C) the amount of water held by the glaciers really is enormous
D) the oceans around the world have been rising steadily for some time
E) it will be impossible to prevent flooding if the glaciers continue to meet at this rate

The report, Dams and Development, which has been recently published, provides stark evidence that the world's 45,000 large dams which block over half of the world's rivers, have been failed experiments. They have failed to produce as much electricity and water, or control as much flood damage, as their backers claim. They regularly suffer huge cost overruns and time delays. They have made up to 80 million people homeless, and their benefits have largely gone to the urban well-off not the rural poor they displace. Moreover, their effects on ecosystems have been disastrous.

37. It is pointed out in the passage that the large dams of the world today ----.

A) have not given the benefits expected of them
B) were primarily built to prevent flooding
C) have proved more cost-effective than originally anticipated
D) have contributed greatly to environmental improvement
E) play a major part in the economic success of individual countries

38. According to the passage, the construction of the world's large dams ----.

A) has been indirectly responsible for the pollution of rivers
B) has led to a huge increase in electrical production
C) has been to the advantage of rural communities rather than urban ones
D) has forced millions of people to abandon their homes
E) has often caused fierce controversy between the backers and opponents

39. It is clear that the facts given in this passage about dams ----.

A) relate to only a small proportion of the world's dams
B) give a balanced picture of their success and failures
C) make no reference at all to their impact upon the environment
D) overlook the huge expense that was entailed in constructing them
E) are derived from a recent report on the subject

Botanic gardens may be regarded as having a threefold function: to please and educate the public; to carry out investigations regarding the economic value of native and foreign plant products and acclimatisation of plants; and to act as centres of information and scientific investigation in various fields of botany, such as anatomy, morphology and physiology, for which museums, libraries and laboratories are also needed. The search for drugs and spices particularly has tempted men from early times to explore all parts of the world and this has promoted a close link between exploration and botanic gardens. One well-known botanic garden is the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh which was founded in 1670 by Robert Sibbald for the cultivation of medical plants. Since that date it has been removed to several different sites. It is now one of the major botanic gardens in Britain with an area of over 60 acres.

40. We learn from the passage that one of the main functions of botanic garden is to ----.

A) send out explorers in search of new spices
B) provide scientists with the means for carrying out investigations into botanical subjects
C) make more and more land suitable for cultivation
D) encourage the production of natural medicines to replace chemical ones which sometimes have serious side-effects
E) be economically self-supporting and encourage young people to take an interest in gardens

41. The author points out that there is a close link between exploration and botanical gardens ----.

A) as few native British plants are of use medicinally and many people now prefer natural medicines to chemical ones
B) as many people are curious about the medicinal properties of various plants
C) because the desire to find new drugs and spices has long been a reason behind many exploratory expeditions
D) since plants from foreign parts will only grow in the special conditions they are used to
E) though this is still a very new development

42. In this passage about botanical gardens, ----.

A) they are presented as a very pleasant luxury
B) the historical aspect is completely ignored
C) the problems of financing them are carefully considered
D) it is the functional aspect that is emphasised
E) the focus is on the rarer plants of foreign origin

Transport represents 22 per cent of total energy consumption in industrialized countries, mainly in the form of automobiles. Although this is the fastest growth sector in such countries, the rate of increase in road transport energy demand has slowed in most developed countries since the late 1960s. This has reflected both improved vehicle efficiency and a slowing down in the level of acquisition of automobiles by households. These developments have encouraged hopes that saturation levels may operate at lower levels than sometimes projected. In developing countries, transport represents 14 per cent of total energy consumption but the number of automobiles is approximately 20/1000 people, compared to 600/1000 people industrialized countries. In addition to strictly technical improvements that can be made to automobiles and trucks, there is another important area of action which could help in the solution of the problems, namely, system operation. In this category, there is a variety of actions that could be performed more efficiently such as transporting passengers and freight by other means, such as bus and rail that would result in lower energy consumption and therefore, lower emissions.

43. It is clear from the passage that transport requirements in the industrial countries ----.

A) are increasing faster than ever before
B) account for a large proportion the energy consumed
C) will be easier to meet as vehicle efficiency improves
D) are being reviewed with the aim of meeting them with greater efficiency
E) will continue to rise at roughly the same rate

44. It is pointed out in the passage that energy consumption in industrial countries would be reduced ----.

A) to the level of that in the developing countries if the number of cars per household were reduced
B) if alternative energy sources could be found for buses and cars
C) if the governments took appropriate action
D) if more people were to make use of public transport
E) significantly, if certain simple measures were put into effect

45. The writer of the passage feels that one hopeful sign relating to the energy consumption factor is ----.

A) the growing concern about the pollution caused by car emissions
B) that the technical improvements introduced by the car industry have led to cleaner emissions
C) the unexpected drop in car sales
D) the trend to send goods by train not by lorry
E) that the number of cars per household is not increasing as fast as formerly

Just as railway bridges were the great structural symbols of the 19th century, highway bridges became the engineering emblems of the 20th century. The invention of the automobile created an irresistible demand for paved roads and vehicular bridges throughout the developed world. The type of bridge needed for cars and trucks, however, is fundamentally different from that needed for locomotives. Most highway bridges carry lighter loads than railway bridges do, and their roadways can be sharply curved or steeply sloping. To meet these needs, many turn-of the-century bridge designers began working with a new building material: reinforced concrete, which has steel bars embedded in it. And the master of this new material was Swiss structural engineer Robert Maillart, who designed some of the most original and influential bridges of the modern era.

46. According to the passage, one important way in which highway bridges differ from railway bridges is that they ----.

A) are in constant use
B) can have quite a sharp incline
C) have to carry heavier loads
D) must be quite straight
E) are comparatively short

47. We can understand from the passage that, around the beginning of the 20th century, bridge designers ----.

A) were equally involved in the buildings of roads
B) followed Robert Maillart's lead and concentrated on highway bridges
C) made highway bridges on the same design as railway bridges
D) made some of the most spectacular bridges of the modern era
E) began to use a new building material, known as reinforced concrete

48. We understand from the passage that there was a great demand for highway bridges in the 20th century ----.

A) as more and more cars came into use
B) so many railway bridges were turned into highway bridges
C) even though the designing and building of them was uninteresting work
D) but railway bridges continued to attract the best designers
E) and structural engineers found they could not produce enough bridges

In a biography of Bardeen, recently published, he does not fit the popular stereotype of scientific genius, for he is surprisingly sane and ordinary. As far as character goes, he had several assets. To start with he was a notable team builder. Tenacious when it came to attacking problems, he had the gift of breaking a large problem down into smaller, more soluble parts and then reassembling the whole. As a teacher, his habit of stopping to think allowed his students to do so too. Government and industry valued his advice - according to one commentator, he helped Xerox to build one of the finest industrial laboratories in the world in the fields of organic and disordered solids during the late 1970s. But, perhaps, the most telling aspect of Bardeen's character was his willingness to share the credit with others. For example, he deliberately stayed away from the meeting of the American Physical Society in March 1957, at which his theory of superconductivity was first presented, so that the contribution of his young co-researchers would be recognised.

49. **It is emphasised in the passage that Bardeen's ideas ----.**

A) almost invariably centred on the study of organic solids
B) frequently had a practical application
C) received very little recognition in his own lifetime
D) had no direct bearing on industrial practices
E) were in the opinion of other scientists rather stereotyped

50. **As we understand from the passage, Bardeen ----.**

A) showed very little interest in his students and their work
B) was generally regarded as having several shortcomings
C) really disliked attending scientific conferences and giving papers
D) was by nature a modest person who preferred to keep a low profile
E) achieved nothing of any scientific importance prior to the 1970s

51. **It is clear from the passage that, unlike many really great scientists, Bardeen had the gift of ----.**

A) getting the utmost benefit out of his core searchers work
B) persuading governments to support his research projects
C) choosing the right problems to work on, that is, the ones that could be solved
D) writing biographical works as well as scientific ones
E) working effectively with other people and sharing his ideas with them

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

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Sosyal Bilimler, Sağlık Bilimleri ve Fen Bilimleri alanlarına yönelik çeviri, kelime, okuma çalışmaları ve soru çözüm stratejileri ile seviyeniz ne olursa olsun sizi YÖKDİL'e eksiksiz hazırlayacak internetin olduğu her yerden istediğiniz zaman ulaşabileceğiniz online eğitimler sunuyoruz.

ÇEVİRİ DERSLERİ

İster sınav için isterseniz akademik kariyeriniz için katılabileceğiniz başlangıç ve ileri düzey akademik çeviri dersleri, kısa sürede İngilizceden Türkçeye, Türkçeden İngilizceye çeviri bilginizi geliştirebilirsiniz. Çeviri dersleriyle birlikte hem okuma ve yazma becerinizi hem de kelime bilginizi geliştirebilirsiniz.

KİTAPLAR

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