

PARAGRAF 1

(I) A revolver differs in sorts of firing chambers arranged in a circle in a cylindrical block that are brought into alignment with the firing mechanism and barrel one at a time. (II) A single action revolver requires the hammer to be pulled back by hand before each shot. (III) Revolver-type weapons are part of the long development of making better multi-shot weapons. (IV) In contrast, in a double action revolver, squeezing the trigger can pull back the hammer to cock the gun as well as serving to release the hammer. (V) Double action revolvers can also be fired in single action mode, which serves to improve the accuracy by reducing the force and distance required to pull the trigger.

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

PARAGRAF 2

(I) In the United Kingdom, the development of police forces was much slower than in the rest of Europe. (II) The word "police" was borrowed from French into the English language in the 18th century, but for a long time it applied only to French and continental European police forces. (III) The word, and the concept of police itself, was "disliked as a symbol of foreign oppression". (IV) Prior to the 19th century, the only official use of the word "police" recorded in the United Kingdom was the appointment of Commissioners of Police for Scotland in 1714. (V) Even today, many British police forces are suffixed with "Constabulary" rather than "Police".

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

PARAGRAF 3

(I) When sunlight reaches Earth's surface some is absorbed and warms the earth and most of the rest is radiated back to the atmosphere at a longer wavelength than the sun light. (II) Some of these longer wavelengths are absorbed by greenhouse gases in the atmosphere before they are lost to space. (III) The predicted effects of green house gases on the environment and for human life are numerous and varied. (IV) These greenhouse gases act like a mirror and reflect back to the Earth some of the heat energy which would otherwise be lost to space. (V) The reflecting back of heat energy by the atmosphere is called the "greenhouse effect".

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

PARAGRAF 4

(I) A mood is a relatively lasting emotional or affective state. (II) Moods differ from emotions in that they are less specific, often less intense, less likely to be triggered by a particular stimulus or event, however longer lasting. (III) Moods generally have either a positive or negative valence. (IV) In other words, people often speak of being in a good or bad mood. (V) Mood is an internal, subjective state as well, but it often can be inferred from posture and other observable behaviors.

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

PARAGRAF 5

(I) Everyone has times when they are alone through circumstances or choice. (II) Loneliness is not the same as being alone. (III) Being alone can be experienced as positive, pleasurable, and emotionally refreshing if it is under the individual's control. (IV) Solitude, on the other hand, is the state of being alone and secluded from other people. (V) Loneliness is unwilling and so it is certainly unlike solitude.

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

PARAGRAF 6

(I) Marriage remains relevant as the union that socially sanctions a sexual relationship. (II) In the law of England and Wales, children whose parents were not married to each other at the time of their birth were known as bastards. (III) They were considered illegitimate; meaning they usually could not inherit wealth or titles. (IV) This has also applied to children who were born inside a marriage which was then annulled. (V) In Catholicism, the Council of Trent made the validity of marriage dependent upon its being performed before an ordained member of the clergy and two witnesses.

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

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROLEDİNİZ

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- PARAGRAF 1) B
PARAGRAF 2) A
PARAGRAF 3) D
PARAGRAF 4) B
PARAGRAF 5) A
PARAGRAF 6) E