

Paragraf Bütünlüğünü Bozan Cümle

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1992 Mayıs 65-70

(I) Beginning in the mid-60s, there was in the West a profound surge or extension of liberalism, revolving once again around individualism. (II) It built upon what had gone before, but it also represented a significant redefinition, (III) And it is that surge which provides the immediate backdrop for current American opinion and values. (IV) To some extent, the way we perceive a decade is affected by the period which immediately preceded it. (V) Indeed, the modern American concept of freedom has been influenced by this all-pervasive individualism.

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(I) Man's chief purpose is the creation and preservation of values. (II) That is what gives meaning to our civilisation and, ultimately, to the individual human life. (III) Western civilisation attaches great importance to democracy and human rights. (IV) It is only when values are fostered through art, religion, science and love that men can really use well their powers to tame nature and secure human existence from the worst outrages and accidents that forever threaten it. (V) Civilisation, our very capacity to be human, rests on that perpetual effort.

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(I) Man differs from the lower animals because he preserves his past experiences. (II) In recent decades a growing number of historians have embarked on research in political and social history. (III) What happened in the past is lived again in memory. (IV) With the animals, an experience perishes as it happens, and each new doing or suffering stands alone. (V) But man lives in a world where each occurrence is charged with echoes and reminiscences of what has gone before, where each event is a reminder of other things.

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(I) Science, which was once thought to provide the answer to all human needs, has proved its inner contradiction. (II) On the one hand, it has enormously broadened and disseminated man's understanding of himself and of his environment, while on the other hand it has unleashed forces of immense destructive potential. (III) The prime example is of course nuclear power. (IV) This ambivalence of science has destroyed the belief that science is essentially good in human terms and that the more science there is, the better it is for man. (V) Therefore, governments are urged to allocate more resources for further scientific research.

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(I) Terrorism is the deliberate and cold blooded exaltation of violence over all forms of political activity. (II) The modern terrorist employs violence not as a necessary evil, but as a desirable form of action. (III) There is, indeed, a definite intellectual background to the present wave of terrorism. (IV) It is worth noting that the countries that finance and maintain the international infrastructure of terrorism are, without exception, despotic states. (V) It springs not only from early 20th century justifications of violence but also from the postwar philosophy of violence derived from Nietzsche through Heidegger, and widely popularised by Sartre, his colleagues and disciples.

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(I) It is the accuracy of laser surgery that makes it so efficient. (II) The laser beam can also remove bone which makes it invaluable in ear surgery. (III) This accuracy can be increased by sending the beam along fibres of glass finer than a human hair. (IV) These can carry a beam around corners and direct it precisely at a tiny area. (V) Thus there is virtually, no risk of damaging healthy cells.

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(I) Correct tyre pressure is more important than many people realise. (II) The right pressure opens up the tread, so its edges grip the road. (III) In wet weather this is obviously of prime importance. (IV) The spare tyre should also be checked occasionally to make sure it is fit for use. (V) But even when the weather is dry, tyre pressure should be checked and adjusted regularly

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(I) Written communication is the basis of much communication in the business world. (II) Letter writing, however, has gone into a decline since the appearance of the telephone. (III) It includes letters, reports, memoranda and telex messages. (IV) It has the disadvantage of being slower than oral communication. (V) But it has the great advantage of providing a record of transactions so that disagreements can be avoided and accuracy checked.

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(I) Most children, from time to time, show aggressive tendencies. (II) This is entirely normal, and should be regarded as so. (III) In fact, children should be encouraged to express their aggression fully through creative activities and exploration. (IV) For this, a safe, suitable background must be provided. (V) Actually more accidents occur indoors than they do outdoors.

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(I) There are several reasons why conventional medicine distrust the practitioners of alternative medicine. (II) Herbalists believe they can cure wide range of conditions with plant substances alone. (III) These people like to look beyond the immediate symptoms to the body's total state. (IV) They aim to restore health by helping the body to heal itself. (V) Their skill lies in knowing which plants are beneficial in which circumstances.

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(I) It is true that the Arabs carefully studied Greek thought, and translated into Arabic many outstanding Greek writings on medicine, science and philosophy. (II) Europe, even when at war with them, eagerly learned from their scholars. (III) Many European students attend Arab universities in Spain, and returned home as admirers of Arab learning. (IV) Indeed, the Western impact on the Arab world has been enormous. (V) Hence, medieval Europe was greatly indebted to the Arabs.

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(I) Financially, 1975 was a difficult year for the airline industry, with only meagre increases in traffic. (II) In the US, the situation was particularly bad. (III) There the airlines put most of the blame on the continuing rise in fuel prices. (IV) The economic recession combined with inflation lowered demand for railways. (V) In Europe, however, air traffic continued to increase but at a slower rate than in recent years.

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(I) Men of science and philosophers, from very early times, have attempted to define life. (II) They even tried to prove that all living things possess souls. (III) Nearly all living things grow during some of their life. (IV) Aristotle, for example, who may be looked upon as the “father of biological research” tried hard to establish the presence of souls in plants. (V) But for many centuries it was not realised that to define life is practically impossible.

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(I) Throughout history the Mediterranean has served as profitable commercial route between the East and the West. (II) Those who visit the Mediterranean are invariably impressed with its unity. (III) Everywhere it is the same, for the shades of difference here is less important than the resemblances. (IV) Yet this unity is the result of aggressive contrast; sea and mountain, sea and desert. (V) In these respects, the Mediterranean is very different from the rest of the world.

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(I) Fairs were first established in Medieval times as a means of bringing traders and customers together at stated places and periods. (II) Among the earliest examples were those of Winchester and Sturbridge in England. (III) To these fairs came traders from the Continent and the Baltic region. (IV) Today's fairs are of a different nature, being largely expositions of high technology. (V) They did business with the English merchants, and goods of every kind were exchanged.

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(I) Cuneiform is an ancient method of writing on tablets of damp clay. (II) The other early forms of writing also include the runic and the hieroglyphic systems. (III) When the tablets were dried and hardened they formed a permanent script. (IV) The origins of cuneiform writing can be traced back to the Sumerians of ancient Mesopotamia. (V) Later on, the method was adopted by other Middle Eastern peoples.

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(I) Mechanical engineering is one of the oldest and best developed fields of engineering. (II) Metal fatigue is a condition leading to breakage when a metal component is subjected to a large number of fluctuating repetitive stress. (III) It is the cause of most failures in metal components. (IV) It results from the repetition, not simply from the size of the stresses. (V) It causes minute cracks in the metal , usually at the surface, which grow and spread.

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(I) “Flying saucers” is the name given to saucer-like shapes which have, on occasion, been seen travelling through the atmosphere. (II) For some time speculation was rife, especially in America, as to what they were. (III) So it is time they were taken seriously and studied scientifically. (IV) Now, however, it is believed that they are nothing more than atmospheric phenomena. (V) That is to say they are as unreal as mirages or mock suns caused by unusual atmospheric conditions.

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(I) Nearly all astronomers believe that intelligent life exists on some of the planets orbiting the many billion stars, or suns, in space. (II) This life some or all of which could be different in form from us could range from less developed beings to those whose civilisations are far more advanced than ours. (III) It was thought by some that those from more advanced civilisations may even have achieved immortality. (IV) We can never imagine to reach these places with our present vehicles, or technology. (V) These beings could help us in many ways, perhaps by teaching us about immortality or about how to avoid our self destruction.

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(I) There are so many kinds of people in the world. (II) Another very significant measure of the adult is the ability to carry out practical tasks. (III) Grown-ups who aren't competent at anything are likely to end up in a mental hospital or prison. (IV) Indeed, about 70 % of the prison population are not able to manage everyday jobs. (V) No person is completely competent but he should know how to tackle the demands made on him by life.

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(I) If computers can be programmed to understand, reason, make decisions and act upon them, will they eventually take over from mankind and may be become the master? (II) We should be very careful in handling all kinds of computers not to give us any harm. (III) This question has been worrying people for sometime. (IV) Today there are scientists working with "artificial intelligence" who believe that there is nothing the human mind can do that computers will soon do just as well and someday infinitely better. (V) Is it possible that artificial intelligence will match our own?

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(I) There is heavy pollution in a good number of sea coasts of Turkey. (II) The authorities prohibit people getting into the sea because of the presence of coli bacilli in the water. (III) It is possible to cure people who take these bacilli into their bodies but it takes a long time to cure them. (IV) The municipal authorities are taking strict measures to keep the coasts clean. (V) The chief reason for this is the residue left out to mix with the clean water of the sea.

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(I) Green patches like woods on the outskirts of a large metropolitan city, also parks in the city keep the air of the city clean. (II) It is very expensive to keep such parks in a city. (III) However, they have to be maintained since they contribute so much to the health of the people. (IV) Birds chirp and twitter on the trees in the parks. (V) Both the government and the municipal authorities should make every effort to maintain and even add to the green patches in the city as they serve like the lungs of a city.

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(I) Founded in 1929, the Royal Canadian Geographical Society is a non-profit making, educational organisation. (II) Its object is to advance geographical knowledge of Canada. (III) One of the essential problems of grasping the story of Canada is its great extent and diversity. (IV) In particular, it aims to stimulate awareness of the significance of geography in Canada's development, well-being and culture. (V) In other words, it tries to make Canada better known to Canadians and to the world.

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(I) Mind from its earliest development has two different needs, to possess and to create. (II) It repeats former pleasure and does new things for the sake of doing them. (III) Being aware of this fact, many parents try to improve their knowledge about child behaviour well before the birth. (IV) The first dawn of consciousness is when the child does something with definite purpose, and recognises his power over his own hand. (V) First he discovers ownership of his hand, then he can move it.

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(I) There is a basic philosophy fundamental to good emotional health. (II) That is the philosophy of faith; faith in the ability of ourselves and others to improve and grow. (III) Our faith in the desire and capacity of human beings to work out problems cooperatively. (IV) This faith will carry us through stresses that might otherwise shatter us. (V) However, that's why an emotional disturbance requires professional treatment.

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(I) Scientists believe that the centre of the earth is like an enormous magnet, giving out a steady magnetic force. (II) This slowly moves away from the centre and up to the surface. (III) By the time it reaches the surface, the force is very weak. (IV) When there is a sudden increase in magnetic strength, many migrating animals have difficulty finding their way. (V) Accordingly, it gives different measures at different parts of the world.

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(I) The appendix or blind gut, is a structure of interest and sometimes concern. (II) As a result, man cannot digest the cellulose which is the main constituent of plant cell walls. (III) In the human body it is regarded as a useless relic, and its removal is often beneficial. (IV) The case is very different among herbivorous animals. (V) In the rabbit, for instance, the appendix is a very large organ, and hibernating animals fill it with food before their winter sleep.

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(I) Morality has, to a considerable degree, become secularised. (II) Morals are no longer regarded as absolute, final or unchangeable. (III) This is not to minimise institutional religion or discount the value of individual belief. (IV) Rather, they are seen as man-made and as such as variable from community to community, and from group to group. (V) The real test of morality has come to be whether or not it contributes to the social good.

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(I) The entrance of the US government into the foreign intelligence business is fairly recent. (II) Even between the two World Wars it did not maintain a strong intelligence organisation. (III) The army and the navy, however, maintained separate intelligence units at this time but they were designed specifically to meet their own needs in times of war. (IV) The duplication of material in this way was soon regarded as excessively wasteful and the system was accordingly abolished. (V) Additionally the State department kept a watchful eye on world happenings and ambassadors regularly reported their observations.

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(I) In Britain, mass broadcasting has been subject to some state control from its early days. (II) One agreed purpose has been to ensure that news comment and discussion should be balanced and impartial. (III) To this end, first, radio and then TV were entrusted to the BBC. (IV) The obvious solution to this financial pressure, was of course, to allow advertisements. (V) In 1954, however, the BBC's monopoly came to an end and commercial TV companies were granted licenses.

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(I) Studies have shown that even at birth a child responds positively and specifically to the tones of human voice. (II) Music in particular has been found to have a soothing effect upon a child. (III) In one such study a film of a new born baby was taken. (IV) When it was examined in slow motion it was found that tiny gestures on the part of the child synchronised with specific tones and syllables from parents. (V) Sounds other than the human voice, however, produced no such responses.

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(I) Feminism has established beyond all doubt that a very few women find satisfaction except by working outside the home. (II) Many women regard motherhood as a timeconsuming obstacle to the great joy of working outside home. (III) There are, however, plenty who contest this view. (IV) These value the time they spend with their children, and are aware that it teaches them patience and sensitivity and offers them a clue into their own pasts. (V) Moreover, because they have children, they feel a greater responsibility towards the future and the need to ensure the quality.

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1996 Mayis

(I) Chemistry is the science of the elements and their compounds. (II) It is concerned with the laws of their combination and behavior under various conditions. (III) This term is usually restricted to mean the use in war of poisonous gases. (IV) It had its roots in alchemy and has gradually developed into a science of vast magnitude and importance. (V) Its major fields are organic chemistry, inorganic chemistry, and physical chemistry.

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(I) Racism is the doctrine that one race is inherently superior or inferior to others. (II) It has no connection whatsoever with the study of race as a concept. (III) Moreover, it is not concerned with the investigation of racial differences, which is a science practised by the physical anthropologist. (IV) Racism is simply a vulgar superstition believed in by the ignorant or the mentally unbalanced. (V) Today in the world anti-Semitism is not so widespread as it used to be in the past.

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(I) Delacroix's paintings fall into three distinct groups. (II) One must also be reminded that he was devoted to music, and often spoke of his palette as though it were a scale on which he composed harmonies. (III) There are his portraits, remarkable for their astonishing psychological perception. (IV) Then there are his historical pieces, large ambitious subjects drawn from the romantic literature for which he had so much sympathy. (V) Finally there are a few landscapes, of pure lyrical content.

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(I) On 15 June 1977 the first free parliamentary elections for 41 years were held in Spain. (II) This was a decisive step on the road from dictatorship to democracy, and in July the new two-chamber parliament replaced the old "Cortes" of General Franco. (III) Indeed, the most crucial issue for the future of Spain was the separatist Basque terrorism in the north of the country. (IV) The first task of the new government and parliament was the drawing up of a new democratic constitution. (V) Also, in the meantime, a wide range of political and economic reforms were introduced, and in the 1980s Spain emerged as a major economic power in Europe.

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(I) Chartres cathedral is the medieval equivalent of the modern effort to put a man on the moon. (II) The medieval peasants who gazed at it must have been overwhelmed by a feeling of wonder. (III) Both represent the perfect combination of individual achievement and group cooperation. (IV) The space programme would never have got off the ground without von Braun's discoveries in the field of jet propulsion. (V) Similarly, the arches of Chartres would never have soared if an unknown French architect hadn't devised a system of buttresses to sustain a two-ton block of stone 120 feet in the air.

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(I) Tidiness means keeping things out of sight and yet available when wanted. (II) It implies that there is a special place for everything. (III) In some households half the living-room is regularly treated as storage space. (IV) It also implies that each thing used finds its way back to its place by a continuous process. (V) The process depends, however, upon the drawer, cupboard and the storage space being provided.

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(I) Few people are enamoured of the English weather, but G. K. Chesterton is. (II) Out of the England the weather is a series of sharp contrasts. (III) He sees it as being as beautiful and as changeable as woman. (IV) He also makes the interesting point that English landscape painters make the weather the subject of their paintings. (V) Their European counterparts, on the other hand, only use it to give atmosphere.

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(I) With only minor exceptions, public education in the United States is committed to twelve years schooling for all the children of all the people. (II) In the first year potential truck drivers and janitors sit alongside embryo research physicists and journalists. (III) This is also true of the twelfth year. (IV) In most schools, moreover, they use the same textbook, and are marked on the same standards. (V) Indeed, certain elements of the learning situation cannot be discussed at all.

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(I) While most early European immigrants to America were farmers, many city dwellers came to the new land as well. (II) These new comers were attracted to the bustling urban centres. (III) As a result, American cities expanded enormously. (IV) The history of the United States is filled with accounts of people who came from all over the world to settle here. (V) New York, for example, which had a population of only sixty thousand in 1600, grew to a city of more than one million people in 1860.

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(I) As we live and grow we learn the culture of the society in which we live. (II) Sociologists tell us that the most significant elements of culture that we must learn are values, norms and roles. (III) While values are rather general, norms are quite specific. (IV) A collection of norms connected with a particular position or activity in a society is called a role. (V) History shows us that disagreements over vital political issues always create violent conflicts within a society.

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(I) Getting through a day without being exposed to the media would be unthinkable. (II) Both directly and indirectly the media have a profound effect on our daily lives. (III) What we eat, what we buy, what we do, even what we think is influenced by the media. (IV) Yet, the question is whether what the media provides us with can always be good and revealing. (V) According to one study, 64 % of the American public turns on television for most of its news.

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(I) Writing in the 1930s, J.M. Keynes was mainly concerned with unemployment. (II) For him, the question was why it persisted. (III) Since 1945 the twin objectives of economic growth and full employment have been the primary concern of developed countries throughout the world. (IV) His own answer to this was that employment was determined by the level of output, and this was determined by demand. (V) Therefore, the level of employment could be regulated by managing the level of demand.

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(I) From the fourteenth century onwards, especially in Italy, scholars, poets, and artists began to take a new interest in learning. (II) In nearly all the city-states of Northern Italy the power had been seized by certain great families. (III) Instead of studying chiefly theology and the writings of the medieval philosophers they now turned to the philosophers and poets of classical antiquity and began to study them intensively. (IV) The minds of men were now set free and they began to think as they pleased (V) This new learning soon spread to the rest of Europe and the 'Renaissance' was well under way.

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(I) By about 3500 B.C., there had developed in Egypt and Mesopotamia a highly advanced social and economic life. (II) Copper and bronze were being used, although on a limited scale, and trading contacts with other countries had been established. (III) It is the opinion of most archaeologists that civilisation first developed in the Middle East. (IV) Many of these contacts were with Syria, which, lying between Egypt and Mesopotamia, had participated at an early date in the general advance of material and cultural development. (V) Moreover, Syria was endowed with a number of resources that were lacking in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

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(I) In 1965 when Mrs Indira Gandhi became the prime minister of India, she faced serious political problems in the country. (II) For instance, she followed a pro-Soviet foreign policy and, hence, did not react against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. (III) In the first place, she had to consolidate her authority in the Congress Party against the opposition from the Party's old guard. (IV) Also she had to deal with the terrorist activities in various parts of the country. (V) However, she took courageous steps in her rule and won a landslide election victory in 1971.

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(I) To understand the British system of government it is essential to appreciate the importance of the party system. (II) Naturally, parties exist to form governments, and in Britain the path to this goal lies in the House of Commons, for the party which obtains a majority of seats has the right to form the government. (III) Since the 17th century, two parties have usually been predominant in British politics. (IV) Until the 1920s these were the Tories (the Conservatives) and the Whigs (the Liberals), and since the 1930s the Conservatives and the Labour. (V) So far many reforms have been introduced to improve the local election system.

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(I) In October 1973 the Arab oil-producing states took the decision to restrict oil supplies to the West and raise oil prices. (II) The restriction of supplies was initiated as a shortrun weapon in the Arab-Israeli conflict. (III) In fact, it revealed a potential for obtaining higher prices, which had not previously been exploited by the oil countries. (IV) Most economists argue that the exploitation of North Sea oil has been a mixed blessing for Britain. (V) Being aware of this potential, the international oil cartel OPEC raised the price for a barrel of crude oil from 1.75 US dollars in September 1973 to 7.00 US dollars in January 1974.

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(I) Throughout the Middle Ages Christian Europe launched many allied expeditions against the Muslim rule in Spain to bring it to an end. (II) Historically the ancient palace of the Muslim rulers at Granada in Spain is called “Alhambra”. (III) Originally, it was designed, built, and developed into an architectural masterpiece in the 13th and 14th centuries. (IV) Unfortunately, the stylistic uniformity of the palace was spoiled when in the 16th century Charles V turned part of it into a modern residence. (V) However, the most beautiful parts of the interior, including the Court of Alberca and the Court of Lions, have survived and preserve their original charm.

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1998 Mayıs

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(I) High oil prices helped Venezuela to emerge, two years ago, from a long recession. (II) Soon the government launched a comprehensive economic reform programme, which was to be financed through the oil revenue. (III) In fact, the flow of money through trade could have enabled them to avoid taking unpopular decisions. (IV) However, with the recent precipitous drop in oil prices the economic situation has again begun to deteriorate. (V) In particular, the governments seems likely to cut down on the reform programme which it embarked on with high hopes.

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(I) Some historians point out that cannibalism did not exist before 1492. (II) They would argue that it was invented by Columbus. (III) Of course, this is not to deny that cannibalism was unknown in the ancient world. (IV) It seems always to have existed, or to have been said to exist, usually in “other” places. (V) Therefore, it is true that the word “cannibal” is a corruption of the Amerindian word “Carib”, which means “bold” or “fierce”.

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(I) Michael Levey's recently-published book *Florence; A portrait* is a masterly survey of Renaissance and post-Renaissance Florence. (II) His portrayal of this magnificent city is that of an eminent art historian elegantly at home in painting, sculpture and architecture. (III) As one visits this princely city, a dilemma characteristic of postwar Europe is unavoidably insistent. (IV) He is at his best especially when he is analysing particular masters and sites. (V) Indeed, it is fascinating to read his learned account of the achievements of the great Florentines like Botticelli, Brunelleschi, Michelangelo and the others.

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(I) They hadn't expected to see rolling hills dotted by family farms with herds of cattle grazing around. (II) Richardson County is in the south-eastern corner of Nebraska, abutting Kansas and Missouri and washed by the Missouri River. (III) It is the heart of the heartland, the America mythologized, in 1943, by Oscar Hammerstein in the lyrics of "Oklahoma!". (IV) Yet, today, this part of prairie America continues to possess very little of its pastoral and traditional charm. (V) Unfortunately, industrialisation and reckless urbanisation have destroyed much of it and turned the place into a wasteland.

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(I) As recently as the 1980s, poverty rates among the elderly in Britain were more than double those of the population at large. (II) Many experts and policy makers contend that the problems of the retirement system have often been exaggerated. (III) A great number of old people were largely dependent on the charity of their children and on local assistance programmes. (IV) However, by 1995 most of these people had improved their living conditions. (V) This was partly due to the fact that the country had become more prosperous in general.

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(I) The Morley Gallery has once again caught the attention of the public. (II) Its exhibition programme is richly varied and focuses on the less well-known painters. (III) In the current exhibition, some of the paintings of Joseph Hayward, a promising young painter, are on show. (IV) The Gallery is situated on the outskirts of London, but within easy reach of the metro. (V) Examples of his early work, such as a large watercolour of a garden, are also included.

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(I) A camera is now being developed that scans the electromagnetic radiation emitted by the human body. (II) The police, after all, never do show any enthusiasm for technological innovations. (III) It may prove to be a great asset in crime detection as hidden objects – which distort that radiation show up as cold spots. (IV) It can detect weapons and drugs hidden beneath layers of clothing. (V) Moreover, it has apparently no dangerous side effects.

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(I) There are clever lawyers and dull ones; fast runners and slow ones, good cooks and bad ones. (II) However, when it comes to investment, this human variety seems to disappear. (III) Those who manage money and prepare market analysis for companies are naturally well-paid. (IV) Numerous studies suggest that “exceptional” investment managers simply do not exist. (V) In any given period, each has no more than an even chance of doing better than the market index.

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(I) Agricultural teaching in West African schools invariably meets with apathy. (II) Even so, agricultural education is a necessity, but it should be directed towards the farmer himself. (III) He needs instruction in new techniques. (IV) The majority of these students acquire a lifelong distaste for all forms of activity. (V) He also needs information on new and profitable cash crops and potential local markets.

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(I) The basic strategy of the war on poverty during 1960's was to try to give everyone entering the job market comparable skills. (II) Of these, the best mechanism for breaking this vicious circle seemed to be educational reform. (III) This meant placing great emphasis on education. (IV) Many people imagined that if schools could equalise people's cognitive skills, this would equalise their bargaining power as adults. (V) In such a system nobody would end up very poor or, presumably very rich.

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(I) As forests are cut down, many wild animals are finding it harder to survive. (II) Sadly the range of the leopard, for instance, is but a fraction of what it formerly was. (III) They are, for instance, no longer to be found in Europe proper. (IV) Fortunately, there are instances of such endangered species managing to re-establish themselves. (V) In the Caucasus and northern Iran there are still some, but their numbers are decreasing rapidly.

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(I) Poverty is not primarily hereditary. (II) While children born into poverty have a higher than average chance of ending up poor, there is still an enormous amount of economic mobility from one generation to the next. (III) In this way many parents work to ensure that their children will enjoy easier lives. (IV) Indeed there is nearly as much economic inequality among brothers as in the general population. (V) This means that inequality is recreated anew in each generation, even among those who start life in essentially identical circumstances.

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(I) Several months ago the Czech finance minister announced that his country's four biggest banks would shortly be privatised. (II) Even so a poll showed that nearly half of the Czech people opposed the new interests rates in the country. (III) Since then, however, there has been a change of government which naturally slowed down proceedings. (IV) Moreover, a row over the value of one of the banks has further delayed the matter. (V) So has a recent startling revelation concerning loan policies in one of the banks.

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(I) Fire-fighting is presently getting a boost from technology. (II) Nevertheless, fire-fighting doesn't rate so high in the list of dangerous occupations. (III) With the new system, database information gets into the hands of the people on the scene. (IV) As a result, a firefighter can immediately determine the location of fire hydrants, hazardous materials, elevator shafts and electrical panels. (V) Further, the planning of rescue routes has become quicker and more reliable.

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(I) The latest cause for concern in drinking water is aluminium. (II) It can occur naturally in peaty moorland waters. (III) More often it is added in the form of aluminium sulphate to water at treatment works. (IV) Apparently, some countries in the world are not yet fully aware of the danger. (V) Water authorities do this because it removes tiny particles suspended in the water that can make it brown.

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(I) Boston High School is America's oldest and one of its finest public schools. (II) Indeed Boston is a city with large black population. (III) Sarah Wessman, who is 14, wants to go there. (IV) She applied last autumn and was rejected. (V) That might have been the end of the story except that Sarah found she was one of ten white candidates rejected by Boston High School while ten black candidates with lower scores were admitted.

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(I) Today the worst problem facing the government of South Africa is unemployment. (II) This now affects a third of the population and is rising rapidly. (III) Actually, the end of South Africa's isolation from the world meant that companies had to cut jobs to be competitive. (IV) Moreover, in order to meet the government's tight deficit targets, there are now cuts being made in the number of the public-service staff, which makes unemployment even worse. (V) In the economic sector, the situation is even more hopeful for there has been a wave of reforms and mergers among banks and insurance companies.

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(I) For governments and institutions, disaster preparedness is of vital importance. (II) This is especially so in countries where the risk of disaster is real. (III) Since disaster preparedness is a multi-sectoral activity, the functions and respective responsibilities of each sector must be clearly defined. (IV) In fact, few types of natural disaster can be predicted accurately. (V) Moreover, a precise division of labour among institutions and agencies, and detailed pre-disaster planning will reduce enormously the adverse effects of a disaster.

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(I) In Brazil, as in much of Latin America, oil in particular has long been a political symbol. (II) This has been represented by the country's federal oil company Petrobras. (III) Consequently, mismanagement and subsidized pricing paralyzed the system with debt. (IV) When founded in 1962, it was regarded as an icon of emancipation from foreign economic domination. (V) Yet, today the Brazilian government has taken serious steps to end, through privatization, Petrobras's oil monopoly.

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(I) Fish farming, which is practiced in many countries, has developed into an industry in recent years. (II) This has made scientific research into fish biology of vital importance. (III) Hence, advances in disease control and in fish nutrition are likely to be impressive in the years ahead. (IV) Fish farming has succeeded only where it can compete with other forms of food production in terms of costs. (V) Moreover, for most fish species, genetic improvements through breeding have already been achieved to make the industry profitable.

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(I) Heat stroke happens under unusually hot and moist conditions. (II) In either case one must send urgently for medical help. (III) This is because the evaporation of sweat cannot take place in an atmosphere already saturated with moisture. (IV) The patient becomes burning hot with a red dry skin and a fast, forceful pulse. (V) He may suddenly collapse and go into coma.

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(I) Archeological evidence has shown that the earliest libraries were built by the Sumerians. (II) All libraries are classified to facilitate reference, and the favorite system is the Dewey Decimal System, which divides the whole field of knowledge into ten main classes. (III) These are General Works, Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, Philology, Natural Science, Useful Arts, Literature, and History. (IV) Each of these main classes is again subdivided into ten main divisions. (V) Then, each division is marked by decimals within itself.

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(I) The telephone has come along distance indeed since Alexander Graham Bell invented the first crude transmitter in 1876. (II) Today we can place calls from automobiles, ships at sea and places in the air. (III) Using the phone system, we can fax documents around the world. (IV) Most local telephone markets are still monopolized by one company, but competition is growing. (V) Soon we will be able to dial up images of computerized data.

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(I) An international team of researchers has finished a study of the spread of HIV in Africa. (II) Safe sex education needs to be targeted at women and men in countries such as Kenya and Zambia. (III) The results show that teenage women and girls in Africa are up to six times as likely to be infected with HIV as males of the same age. (IV) Their findings also suggests that the AIDS epidemic in Central and East Africa is being caused by oldest man infecting young girls, who then pass the virus onto their children. (V) In the worst affected regions, up to half of all pregnant women are now infected with HIV, and 40 percent of them are teenage girls who have had sex with men aged 35 and over.

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(I) It should be stated at the outset that it is the successful farmers with the best quality land who have generally benefited from all the government support. (II) Traditionally the farmers on plateau in Central India cultivated a large number of unirrigated wheat varieties. (III) With the introduction to this region in the late sixties of electricity, and the technology for digging deep wells, they were induced to change to irrigated farming. (IV) Moreover, to develop high-yielding varieties of wheat appropriate for irrigated farming, the government set up a wheat research centre in the area. (V) This was then backed up with the organization of special training courses for farmers.

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(I) The collapse of the economies of south east Asia in the early years of the decade was later followed by that of Korea, the classic tiger economy. (II) What happens next in a region that is now strewn with the wrecks of so-called economic miracles? (III) This leaves Europe and United States as significant mass markets. (IV) The assumption that recession will spread in the region owing to capital flight and belt-tightening is most plausible. (V) This will deepen as foreign investors increasingly reduce their profile in south east Asia.

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(I) The first obvious fact about the mass media system is that it is not controlled by corporations; It is made up of them. (II) Many large corporations are active in the third world and in the arms trade. (III) Just as corporations do not control the car industry but the car industry itself is a corporation, so the media is made up of large corporations, all in the business of maximizing profits. (IV) Moreover, media corporations are not simply businesses; they are also owned by even larger parent corporations. (V) It's this parent corporations which influence and formulate the media policies and practices.

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(I) Once, when people dreamt they dreamt of America, of its high wages, comforts, huge cars, high technology. (II) "If only we could live there or make our country like it," millions said to themselves. (III) But no more. (IV) Today, only the desperately poor , the deluded or the oppressed wish to emigrate to America or build their countries with its image. (V) Finally the rate of democratic growth in America has shown a downward trend in recent decades.

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(I) Bonnington is now Britain's best known mountaineer. (II) The book he wrote about the journey was a best-seller. (III) He is not , perhaps, as famous as Edmund Hillary, who was the first man to have conquered the world's highest mountain. (IV) But he was the first to reach the top via Everest's previously unclimbed South-West Face. (V) This route had already been attempted on six occasions but on each occasion the result had been a defeat.

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2001 Mayıs

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(I) Heraclitus, an outstanding figure among the early Greek philosophers, was a native of Ephesus. (II) By birth he was an aristocrat, but devoted himself to speculation. (III) There he founded a school lasting down to the time of Plato, who was influenced by his ideas. (IV) He is best known for his doctrine of perpetual change and impermanence in nature. (V) Because of this it is usual to contrast him with Parmenides, his younger contemporary.

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(I) The larger a hall is the more difficult it is to make the acoustic effects evenly good. (II) There is also a greater likelihood of echoes. (III) Halls which are used for both speechmaking and music recitals have to compromise between the requirements of each. (IV) Actually, the sound heard in such a well-designed hall is superior to that produced by any stereo system. (V) Even different kinds of music require different acoustic effects.

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(I) My own knowledge of Jane Austen's life, character and opinions depends mainly on her letters. (II) Some 150 of these survive. (III) Most are to her sister Cassandra and are really family letters intended for the whole family. (IV) Her nephew was to write a memoir of his aunt, but he was old when he did so. (V) There are only a few written to friends, and these are the ones that reveal most about her.

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2002 Mayıs 59-64

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(I) Forests come under increasing pressure as the population increases as so many people use firewood for cooking. (II) On the average, one person burns about a metric ton of firewood a year. (III) Another result of deforestation is accelerated soil erosion. (IV) Because of this fuel need, forests surrounding communities have been slowly cut down. (V) As nearby trees are used up for firewood, people travel farther to obtain wood and the size of the deforested area expands.

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(I) In Egypt, with its proximity to the elephants of the Sudan, the craft of ivory carving was carried to a high state of perfection in late predynastic times. (II) Remarkably realistic figures of lions and baboons still survive from this period. (III) Even more remarkable are the statuettes of the 4th-dynasty. (IV) Even quite a small collection of ivory figures can be quite valuable. (V) At a later date the use of ivory continued in a rather different form; to provide inlaid ornamentation for furniture.

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(I) Norway remains aloof from the EU. (II) In contrast to Norway, the Swedish economy relies on multinational giants, not on oil reserves. (III) She sees it far more as a threat to her wealth than as a potential partner. (IV) The other Scandinavian countries, however, are all EU members. (V) They are trying to persuade Norway to join too, but she remains stubbornly resistant

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(I) In this book on management, the author makes the point that most people are deeply and rightly resistant to being managed. (II) He then goes on to give an attractive solution. (III) The world's business leaders are too often motivated by self interest, not by a company's performance. (IV) It is that the best way to manage people is to let them manage themselves. (V) This becomes truly meaningful when we are reminded that the best performers are those who both know enough and care enough to manage themselves.

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(I) Global inequality is not just about income. (II) It is also about education for children, access to world markets, control of technology and so on. (III) Nevertheless, the extremes of global inequality are exemplified in a striking fashion in income distribution. (IV) Cheap labor has undoubtedly aided economic development in many of the developing countries. (V) The richest 5% of the world's people have incomes 114 times those of the poorest 5%.

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(I) Global warming is bringing new arrivals to British shores. (II) Since 1980, 18 new fish species have been caught off the coast of Cornwall. (III) As the water warms up, they feel the need to move northward. (IV) Since they are cold-blooded creatures, they have to find suitable surroundings in which to regulate their temperature. (V) Indeed, between 1960 and 1980 no new species were reported anywhere in the area.

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2003 Mayıs 58-63

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(I) The film Last Samurai takes place in Japan in the mid-1870s and is based on the life of Saigo Takamori, a samurai. (II) This samurai lived during the period of transition in which the country's ancient feudal culture, symbolized by samurai warriors, was being rapidly replaced by western ways. (III) Production of the film began at the 1000- year-old Engyoji temple in Hirneji near Tokyo. (IV) Throughout the film, the producers tried to be true to the elegant simplicity of Japanese architecture. (V) The rest of the film was made in New Zealand, where they built a replica of a 17th century samurai village, and in California.

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(I) Ever since the latter part of the 1990s, industrial pollution is being replaced by vehicle-linked smog in China. (II) Already, Shanghai planners estimate that 90% of the city's air pollution is from motor vehicles. (III) The thick smog over many Chinese cities has huge health costs. (IV) The World Bank estimates that air pollution takes about 5% of China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in health care costs and lost productivity from those too ill to work. (V) The nation has placed enormous economic and political capital into developing the car industry, and the passenger car is rapidly becoming a symbol of the country's success.

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(I) In the 1996 movie Phenomenon, John Travolta plays a small-town mechanic, George, who experiences a remarkable transformation. (II) For many people, IQ is the definition of intelligence and high IQ is an unquestioned good. (III) Knocked unconscious by a mysterious flash of light, George Malley awakens to find himself a genius. (IV) Previously, he had been a man of simple interests and modest accomplishments, but suddenly he becomes intellectually insatiable. (V) He devours several books a day, creates invention after invention, beats his former mentor at chess and cracks security codes in his spare time.

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(I) Countries throughout the world appear to be determined to avoid war at any cost. (II) In both France and Germany, governments are seeking to introduce more flexibility into the labour markets. (III) Germany plans to make it easier to fire workers, at least in small firms. (IV) It also plans to curb unemployment and make jobseekers take unattractive jobs. (V) The French are working on similar lines, but hampered by their 35-hour-week.

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(I) The risks of flying and driving are influenced by different parameters. (II) The risk of driving depends largely on the distance travelled. (III) Most people do, in fact, realize that flying is safer than driving, but still get nervous about it. (IV) The risk of flying is primarily affected by the number of take offs and landings. (V) Indeed, over a 10-year period, 95 per cent of all airline fatalities occurred either during take off or during landing.

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(I) Artists were much admired ancient Greek society for their skill. (II) For example, in the case of vase painting, it was quite common for the painter to sign the vessel in paint before it was fired. (III) This means that numerous vessels are known to be the work of specific artists. (IV) Obviously, art is not restricted to the depiction of scenes or objects. (V) In fact, for the Attic black figure style, twelve painters are known by name.

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(I) It seems that some form of electric battery may have been in use two centuries before Christ. (II) In 1938 the German archaeologist Wilhelm König found a small, oddly configured clay jar near Baghdad that he dated to 200 B.C. (III) In any event, the modern history of batteries begins with the Italian scientist Alessandro Volta. (IV) It has a coiled copper-sheet inside and an iron rod extending through the top. (V) When filled with an acid such as vinegar, it could have generated 1.5 to 2.0 volts.

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(I) New legislation to ban the slaughter of horses for human consumption in the state of Illinois was introduced on February 6th, 2004, in the Illinois House of Representatives. (II) On February 18th, 2004, the bill was referred to the House Executive Committee. (III) The legislation would also make it illegal to transport horses into or out of the state for slaughter. (IV) The Cavell International slaughter plant was destroyed by fire in March of 2002. (V) The antisllaughter legislation caused a clash between Horsemen's Council of Illinois, which opposes the bill, and industry associations, welfare groups and animal rights groups that support it.

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(I) There is no point in pretending to be someone you're not, not even when you're what is called a "paper" wasp. (II) A study at the University of Arizona has shown that these insects are severely punished if they try to mislead others over their social rankings. (III) Actually, their colouring is largely black and yellow. (IV) Scientists used a toothpick and special paint to alter the facial markings of a number of wasps and then analyzed how these "dishonest-insects were treated by their peers. (V) Compared to unaltered wasps, the fakes received far more aggression and harassment.

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(I) Proper testing is often sacrificed when new management systems are being developed. (II) The system must respond with 100 per cent accuracy. (III) As a result, expensive and sometimes catastrophic problems may emerge later. (IV) Why, then, is testing so often neglected? (V) One reason is that testing can be both expensive and time-consuming.

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(I) X-rays, chemical analysis of paint and close scrutiny by expert eyes are all used to tell art forgeries from the real thing. (II) But now computer scientists at America's Dartmouth College have come up with a digital method for sorting the real from the counterfeit. (III) Drawings or paintings are scanned at high resolution and a computer breaks them down into digital elements called wavelets. (IV) An analysis of Madonna with Child by the Renaissance painter Perugino showed that at least four people had worked on the six faces in the painting. (V) The wavelets are then analyzed statistically to find consistencies or differences.

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(I) Lengthy confinement and the isolating sensation of being cut off from Earth could endanger an astronaut's mental stability. (II) In the enclosure of a Mars capsule, feuds, suicide and even murder could occur, which would endanger all aboard. (III) To estimate levels of psychological stress on a Mars mission, Russian space scientists plan to lock six astronauts in a 4,500- square-foot imitation spacecraft for 500 days, with limited amounts of water, food and oxygen. (IV) They would then be closely monitored as they went about their daily activities. (V) In fact, even healthy individuals make tiny facial movements when they are under stress.

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(I) A data warehouse is a database that stores current and historical data. (II) In general, data warehouses not only offer improved information, but they make it easy for decision-makers to obtain it. (III) Although data administration is a very important organizational function, it has proved very challenging to implement. (IV) In fact, they even have the ability to model and remodel data. (V) These systems also enable decisionmakers to access data as often as they heed, without affecting the processing performance of the operational systems.

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(I) Carrier companies have made great strides in recent years with the introduction of simple package tracking services. (II) Now they are racing to use the World Wide Web to gain market share by providing more sophisticated services for their customers. (III) Their web sites can handle package scheduling and pickup from start to finish. (IV) As a result, use of the World Wide Web has enabled companies to create new business ventures which wouldn't otherwise have been feasible. (V) Anyone in a major metropolitan area with a package to ship can use web sites to check delivery routes, calculate shipping charges, and schedule a pickup.

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(I) Infants all over the world begin to smile at about the same age. (II) Whether they are born in a remote African village or in a middle class American home, it seems to make no difference. (III) Unfortunately, this usually occurs when they see familiar faces or hear familiar voices. (IV) This suggests that age 15 more important in determining the onset of smiling than are the conditions of rearing. (V) Moreover, blind babies smile at about the same age as sighted-infants, suggesting it is an innate response.

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(I) In sharp contrast to many other euro-area members, Belgium and the Netherlands have in recent years been able to abide by the aim of the stability and growth pact, with budgets in balance or surplus. (II) Now the effects of weaker growth are eroding this achievement. (III) Their economy's slide into deficit is a new worry and a reason for belttightening. (IV) Similarly, Luxembourg, which for years had more Money than it could spend, is moving into the red. (V) In the end they have made concessions on their human-rights law to improve relations with America.

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(I) Stained glass windows are part of Britain's heritage. (II) In fact, we see them so often that we take the hours of effort that go into creating them for granted. (III) So an exhibition that counterbalances this effect is of particular value. (IV) Actually it is the work of local designers that are particularly interesting. (V) This one does just that by following the whole creative process from the initial designs all the way through to the finished product.

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(I) Prints from digital photos last for generations.
(II) In fact, they last longer than a traditional print if you use the right combination of printer, ink and specifically formulated photo paper. (III) Indeed, lab tests shows that they will not fade or discolors for about 50 years, or as soon as about 75 years if you keep them behind glass. (IV) Fading takes place when prints are exposed to light and contaminants in the air. (V) The layer above it contains polymers that help prevent fading.

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(I) The most popular talk show on Arab TV is *The Opposite Direction*. (II) The show is hosted by Faisal al-Kasim, a forty-two-year-old with glasses. (III) The chance to take part in the region's first experiment with free journalism was one that could not be missed. (IV) Al-Kasim moderates while two guests debate a topic of his choosing; viewers join in by telephone, fax and e-mail. (V) No other Arab television personality is as controversial, as despised or as revered as al-Kasim.

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(I) In the past century US life-expectancy climbed from forty-seven to seventy-seven. (II) Similar rises happened in almost every country. (III) And this process shows no sign of stopping. (IV) Such a pill could give us an extra twenty years of life. (V) According to the United Nations, by 2050 global life expectancy will have increased by another ten years.

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(I) Beginning about age 5, the child develops a sense of obligation to follow rules. (II) Indeed, young children change the rules frequently and arbitrarily. (III) He treats them as absolute moral imperatives handed down by some powerful authority. (IV) For him, rules are permanent, sacred and not subject to modification. (V) Obeying them to the letter is more important than any human reason for changing them.

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(I) The eruption of Nevado del Ruiz in Columbia in 1985 illustrates how a lack of monitoring and poor evacuation can lead to loss of life. (II) The eruption itself was a small one and didn't kill anyone. (III) Disaster came later when molten rock melted the ice cap. (IV) This caused mudflows which wiped out 230,000 people. (V) Sometimes there are early signs that an eruption is imminent.

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(I) Science is systematic because of the attention it gives to organizing knowledge and making it readily accessible to all who wish to build on its foundation. (II) If the results support the hypothesis, the scientist may use them to generate related hypotheses. (III) In this way science is both a personal and a social endeavour. (IV) In other words, it is beneficial both to the individual and to society at large. (V) Moreover, science contributes a great deal to the improvement and the quality of human life.

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(I) As people age, the amount of water in the body decreases. (II) Since many drugs dissolve in water, and since less water is available to dilute them, these drugs reach higher levels of concentration in the elderly. (III) Also, the kidneys are less able to excrete drugs into the urine, and the liver is less able to metabolize many drugs. (IV) For these reasons, many drugs tend to stay in an elderly person's body much longer than they would in a younger person's body. (V) People in every civilization in recorded history have used drugs of plant and animal origin to prevent and treat disease.

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(I) Many Romantic writers in Europe were preoccupied with the fact and idea of revolution. (II) For instance, in the early period of the French Revolution, all the leading English Romantics were in sympathy with it. (III) In fact, they were among its most fervent adherents. (IV) Through the greater part of the eighteenth century, man had been viewed as a limited being in a strictly ordered and essentially unchanging world. (V) Later, even after the first enthusiastic expectations had been disappointed by the events in France, the younger writers felt that its example still constituted humanity's best hope.

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(I) The governments of the EU, the US, China, India, Japan, Russia and Korea initialled a treaty to build the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER), the world's largest fusion machine, in Provence, France. (II) It will take a decade to build and will then run for two further decades, performing tens of thousands of fusion experiments. (III) At the end of that time, say its backers, the world will know once and for all if nuclear fusion is technically viable. (IV) Once this point has been settled, the costs can be taken into consideration. (V) As well as being the largest, the fusion reactor known as JET in Culham, Britain, is, by common consent, the world's most successful.

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(I) Patriarchy does not simply mean that men rule. (II) Otherwise, through a process of cultural evolution, societies that adopted this particular social system maximized their population. (III) Indeed, it is a particular value system that not only requires men to marry but to marry a woman of proper station. (IV) It competes with many other male visions of good life, and for that reason alone is prone to come in cycles. (V) Yet before it degenerates, it is a cultural regime that serves to keep birth-rates high among the affluent while also maximizing parents' investments in their children.

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