



KAMU PERSONELİ YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI

(SONBAHAR DÖNEMİ)

İNGİLİZCE

22 Kasım 2009

ADI	:
SOYADI	:
T.C. KİMLİK NUMARASI	:
SALON NUMARASI	:

GENEL AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu soru kitapçığındaki test 100 sorudan oluşmaktadır ve verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
2. Bu soru kitapçığının türü **A**'dır. Bunu cevap kâğıdınızdaki ilgili alana kodlayınız.
Bu kodlamayı cevap kâğıdınıza yapmadığınız veya yanlış yaptığınız takdirde, sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir.
3. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
4. Test kitapçığındaki her sorunun yalnızca bir doğru cevabı vardır. Bir soru için birden fazla cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır.
5. Bu kitapçığındaki soruların cevapları, kitapçıkla birlikte verilen cevap kâğıdında ayrılmış olan yerlere, kurşun kalemle işaretlenecektir. Cevap kâğıdı buruşturulmayacak, üzerine gereksiz hiçbir işaret konulmayacaktır.
6. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.** Bu nedenle, her soruda size en doğru görünen cevabı işaretleyerek cevapsız soru bırakmanız yararınıza olacaktır.
7. Sınavda uyulacak diğer kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Merkezimizin yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla çoğaltılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.

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

1. Many cell phones now have the same ---- as personal computers.

- A) functionality B) ambition
C) care D) worry
E) attentiveness

2. During the 1970s, the West African state of Niger's economy flourished from uranium production, but when uranium prices fell in the 1980s, its ---- period of prosperity ended.

- A) unpredictable B) various
C) brief D) excessive
E) successive

3. ---- poor after World War II, Crete is now thriving from tourism.

- A) Necessarily B) Adequately
C) Accurately D) Tentatively
E) Desperately

4. Cities in China are growing fast as millions of people ---- to urban areas.

- A) gather B) migrate C) occupy
D) issue E) increase

5. Located in Central Europe, Germany is ---- of the North German Plain, the Central German Uplands, and the Southern German Highlands.

- A) spread out B) brought together
C) held out D) made up
E) taken down

6. Recent excavations in Algeria ---- that *Homo erectus* ---- there between 500,000 and 750,000 years ago.

- A) have indicated / resided
B) had indicated / has resided
C) indicated / would reside
D) could have indicated / had been residing
E) indicate / had resided

7. German Chancellor Merkel is under pressure from power companies, which ---- to invest in new power generation projects unless they ---- exempt from tough emission requirements.

- A) refused / have been
B) refuse / are
C) have refused / had been
D) had refused / will be
E) were refusing / are to be

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

8. Although she ---- properly yet, the recipient of the world's first face transplant ---- well, according to the first scientific report of the operation.
- A) hadn't smiled / would have done
B) didn't smile / will do
C) doesn't smile / may have done
D) couldn't have smiled / does
E) can't smile / is doing
9. To protect whales and dolphins ---- the coast of Hawaii, a court in California has temporarily banned the US navy from using powerful sonar equipment ---- a military exercise in the area.
- A) at / over
B) in / on
C) before / through
D) off / during
E) within / with
10. As it had in World War I, Argentina proclaimed neutrality ---- the outbreak of World War II, but in the closing phase it declared war ---- the Axis powers.
- A) over / after
B) for / with
C) at / on
D) about / through
E) from / above
11. During the wars ---- followed the French Revolution, Belgium was occupied by France and later annexed.
- A) whether
B) who
C) when
D) that
E) as
12. The private sector in the Gulf states employs mostly expatriate workers, ---- the majority of nationals are employed in the public sector with higher wages and job protection.
- A) so that
B) just as
C) while
D) unless
E) in case
13. A series of gas discoveries in recent years in the Western Desert of Egypt means that a range of new export projects must be developed ---- the country is to make full use of its new reserves.
- A) lest
B) although
C) after
D) as if
E) if
14. Hundreds of deep fjords that cut into the coastline give Norway an overall oceanfront of ---- 12,000 miles.
- A) more than
B) just as
C) the same as
D) so far as
E) as well as
15. Made out of metal so that it conducts the charge, the lightning rod is usually located ---- high ---- possible because of lightning's tendency to strike the nearest object to it.
- A) so / as
B) as / as
C) more / than
D) both / and
E) not only / but also

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

16. – 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Ever since Lord Curzon, a member of Britain's World War I cabinet, (16)---- that the Allies "had floated to victory on a sea of oil," major industrialized powers have sought oil security. For instance, an imperialist surge by Japan to secure oil supplies in East Asia resulted (17)---- the fateful attack on Pearl Harbour. The desire to control Middle East oil pushed the Soviet Union into Afghanistan, and led to Saddam Hussein's (18)---- of Kuwait. And in his 1980 State of the Union speech, US President Jimmy Carter made clear America's own oil-security policy (19)---- he described what would become known as the Carter Doctrine: "Any attempt by an outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the (20)---- interests of the United States of America."

16.

- A) declares B) declared
C) has declared D) would have declared
E) would declare

17.

- A) in B) within C) on
D) below E) of

18.

- A) purchase B) exclusion C) invasion
D) negotiation E) illusion

19.

- A) in case B) although C) even if
D) when E) so far as

20.

- A) tedious B) irrelevant C) redundant
D) vague E) vital

21. – 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Saturn and its 47 diverse moons have been (21)---- the close watch of the Cassini probe since 2004. The probe's main (22)---- in its planned 74 orbits is to gather detailed images of the second largest planet in our solar system, its icy moons and spectacular rings, (23)---- span (24)---- 272,000 kilometres. So far, the probe (25)---- some of the best images we have of Saturn, and provided astronomers with a wealth of new data.

21.

- A) under B) in C) with
D) through E) over

22.

- A) stage B) objection
C) assumption D) controversy
E) aim

23.

- A) whatever B) where C) who
D) which E) whereas

24.

- A) completely B) almost C) largely
D) adversely E) slightly

25.

- A) is capturing B) captures
C) has captured D) had captured
E) will capture

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

26. – 35. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

26. If the cost of health benefits for working people in a country rises, ----.

- A) soaring health costs are one of the big factors that have crippled the economy
- B) usually employers cut wages or pass on the costs as higher prices to customers
- C) firms should, in fact, be indifferent to whether they pay employees cash wages or benefits
- D) those costs have nearly doubled this decade alone in many industrialized countries
- E) the current economic difficulties have forced politicians to focus on health reform

27. ---- that bats use ultrasonic beams to follow insects through the dark.

- A) A group of students are experimenting
- B) Scientists had wondered
- C) A great deal of evidence needs to be gathered
- D) It's long been known
- E) Over the years, no scientist has questioned

28. ----, while just 1.7 tonnes of corn yields the same result.

- A) A team of scientists has claimed that the traditional methods of production in plastics are extremely costly and have an adverse impact on the environment
- B) It has been announced that a company in China, sponsored by the government, is planning to harvest plastics from crops of corn
- C) Eight tonnes of crude oil are currently needed to create one tonne of polyol, which is an alcoholic substance used in a number of plastics
- D) Scientists are now using a new type of microscope that lets them view internal structures of materials in greater detail than ever before
- E) The device the company's scientists use utilizes X-ray analysis technology and reveals chemical compositions of objects being studied

29. ----, but it failed to halt the rise of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi war machine.

- A) During World War II, France was split into a German-occupied north and an unoccupied south
- B) Following World War II, France turned its attention to its African colonies, where there was a growing demand from the natives for independence
- C) After a series of extremely savage battles, Allied armies liberated France in August 1944 from the German occupation
- D) In May 1940, the Germans marched into an undefended Paris, and in the following month the French government signed an armistice
- E) Beginning in 1919, French foreign policy aimed at keeping Germany weak through a system of alliances

30. Although there were plenty of sceptics when Mauritius tried a decade ago to become an offshore financial centre, ----.

- A) it has partly attained its goal, since it now hosts 19 national and international banks
- B) it has built a textile industry that has made the country relatively prosperous
- C) last month it brought in a new labour law, making it easier to hire and fire
- D) it imports most of its food and energy as rising world prices are pushing up inflation
- E) much of the economy remains concentrated in the hands of a few local magnates

31. In his opinion, poetry is essentially an effort to elude facts, ----.

- A) since he had been regarded as a promising young poet
- B) whereas prose is essentially a means of unearthing and exhibiting them
- C) but his poems have been published in respectable literary journals
- D) because many critics share the view that poets should be concerned with politics
- E) if many prose writers enjoy writing about social and cultural issues

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

32. Missions to the Moon's previously unvisited mountains and polar regions will aid the search for water, ----.

- A) since the first crewed mission will be planned for the far side of the Moon
- B) whereby test landings are scheduled to begin in 2010
- C) which is vital to any future lunar base to be set up by NASA
- D) even if the mission aims to land astronauts on the surface of the Moon by 2015
- E) even though dense clouds of interstellar dust conceal the heart of our galaxy

34. ----, it would be regarded as a disaster at home and abroad.

- A) Since power generation in China fell by 7% last year
- B) As India had enjoyed a big economic advantage over China
- C) Because unrest and even insurgency are widespread in many countries
- D) If China's growth rate were to fall to 5% or less
- E) While India is considered to be a major economic power

33. New radiocarbon dating of fossils suggests ----.

- A) that mass extinctions of mammoths and wild horses 10,000 years ago were caused by natural climate shifts
- B) whether humans were to blame for extensive destruction in the natural world and also for the pollution of the oceans
- C) how scientists began to understand clearly what dinosaurs ate and why they disappeared from the face of the Earth
- D) if an olive branch buried for thousands of years in volcanic ash could have revealed the fate of the great Minoan civilization on the Greek island of Thera
- E) when it was scientifically established that dinosaurs belonged to a large group of reptiles called *archosauria*

35. In the early years of the global warming debate, there was great controversy over ----.

- A) while China has been blamed for the climate crisis today
- B) although scientists have concluded that this warming is dangerous
- C) since the details of future forecasts about warming remain unclear
- D) that warming would be a significant problem in the decades ahead
- E) whether the planet was indeed warming

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

36. – 40. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

36. **Despite the rapid industrialization of countries such as China and India, climate change is neither any one country's fault nor any one country's responsibility.**

- A) Çin ve Hindistan'ın hızlı sanayileşmesi nedeniyle oluşan iklim değişikliği, kesinlikle başka bir ülkenin suçu veya sorumluluğu değildir.
- B) Çin ve Hindistan gibi ülkelerin hızlı sanayileşmelerine rağmen, iklim değişikliği, ne herhangi tek bir ülkenin hatasıdır, ne de herhangi tek bir ülkenin sorumluluğudur.
- C) Çin ve Hindistan dahil, pek çok ülkenin hızla sanayileşmesi sonucu ortaya çıkan iklim değişikliği, herhangi bir ülkenin suçu olmadığı gibi, sorumluluğu da değildir.
- D) Tek bir ülkenin suçu veya sorumluluğu olmayan iklim değişikliği, Çin ve Hindistan dahil, pek çok ülkenin hızla sanayileşmesi sonucunda ortaya çıkmıştır.
- E) Çin ve Hindistan'ın yanı sıra, çeşitli ülkelerin hızla sanayileşmesi, iklim değişikliğine yol açmış olup, tek bir ülke suçlu veya sorumlu değildir.

37. **America's conventional military superiority has pushed its enemies inevitably towards insurgency to achieve their objectives.**

- A) Amerika'nın klasik askerî üstünlüğü, düşmanlarını, amaçlarını gerçekleştirmek için, kaçınılmaz olarak ayaklanmaya itmiştir.
- B) Klasik askerî gücü nedeniyle, Amerika'nın düşmanları, hedeflerine ulaşabilmek için, hiç çekinmeden ayaklanma yolunu seçmişlerdir.
- C) Amerika'nın klasik askerî gücünü bilen düşmanları, amaçlarında başarılı olmak için, ister istemez ayaklanma yoluna gitmişlerdir.
- D) Amerika'nın klasik askerî üstünlüğünün sonucu olarak, düşmanları, ayaklanma yoluna giderek, amaçlarına ulaşmayı benimsemişlerdir.
- E) Amerika'nın klasik askerî gücünden çekinen düşmanları, ancak ayaklanma yoluyla hedeflerine ulaşabileceklerini fark etmişlerdir.

38. **Deprived of the moderating effects of the oceans, much of Central Asia experiences bitterly cold winters and boiling hot summers.**

- A) Orta Asya çoğunlukla okyanusların yumuşatıcı etkilerinden uzak olduğu için, burada kışlar çok soğuk ve yazlar oldukça sıcak olur.
- B) Orta Asya, okyanusların yumuşatıcı etkilerinden uzak olduğu için, pek çok bölgede kışlar oldukça sert ve yazlar da son derece sıcak geçer.
- C) Orta Asya'nın pek çok bölgesinde kışların çok sert ve yazların çok sıcak geçmesi, okyanusların yumuşatıcı etkilerinin burada bulunmamasındandır.
- D) Okyanusların yumuşatıcı etkilerinden yoksun olan Orta Asya'nın büyük bölümü, çok sert soğuk kışlar ve son derece sıcak yazlar yaşar.
- E) Orta Asya, okyanusların yumuşatıcı etkilerinden tamamiyle yoksundur ve dolayısıyla bu bölgede kışlar olabildiğince soğuk, yazlar ise dayanılmaz derecede sıcak geçer.

39. **There are still places in the world where one can go to dive and see very little indication of human impact.**

- A) Hâlâ dünyanın pek çok yerinde dalış yapılabilir ve insan etkisinin çok az belirtisi görülebilir.
- B) Dünyada hâlâ öyle yerler vardır ki dalış yapmak için buralara gidilebilir ve buralarda insan etkisinin çok az belirtisi görülebilir.
- C) Dalış yapmak için gidilebilecek ve insan etkisinin çok az görülebileceği yerleri dünyada hâlâ bulmak mümkündür.
- D) Dünyada, insan etkisinin çok az olduğu ve dalış yapmak için gidilebilecek hâlâ pek çok yer bulunmaktadır.
- E) Dünyada, dalış yapmak için gidilebilecek ve insan etkisinin çok az belirtisi görülebilecek yerler hâlâ mevcuttur.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

40. The Democratic Republic of Congo's government set up a special commission last week to review at least 60 mining contracts signed in the last ten years.

- A) Son on yıl içinde imzalanmış olan 60 kadar madencilik sözleşmesi, Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti hükûmetinin geçen hafta oluşturmuş olduğu özel bir komisyonca incelenecektir.
- B) Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti hükûmetince geçen hafta kurulan özel komisyon, öncelikle son on yıl içinde imzalanmış olan 60 kadar madencilik sözleşmesini inceleyecektir.
- C) Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti hükûmeti, son on yılda imzalanmış olan en az 60 madencilik sözleşmesini gözden geçirmek için, geçen hafta özel bir komisyon kurmuştur.
- D) Son on yılda imzalanmış olan yaklaşık 60 madencilik sözleşmesinin gözden geçirilmesi amacıyla, Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti hükûmeti, özel bir komisyonu geçen hafta oluşturmuştur.
- E) Geçen hafta Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti hükûmetince kurulan özel komisyonun amacı, son on yılda imzalanmış bulunan 60 kadar madencilik sözleşmesini değerlendirmektir.

41. – 45. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

41. Tüm AB devletleri, Ekonomi ve Para Birliği'nin parçası olmalarına rağmen, AB ülkelerinin tümü, Avro bölgesinin parçası değildir.

- A) Since the Economic and Monetary Union consists of all the EU states, the inclusion in the euro area of every EU country is not out of place.
- B) Although all EU states are part of the Economic and Monetary Union, not all EU countries are part of the euro area.
- C) Even if EU states all make up the Economic and Monetary Union, the euro area does not include every EU country.
- D) Even though every EU country is not included in the euro area, the Economic and Monetary Union is made up of all the EU states.
- E) It is unlikely that every EU country, which is part of the Economic and Monetary Union, will also be part of the EU area.

42. Çoğu bilim insanı, yıllarca, gezegenimizdeki ekolojik sistemlerin dengesinin gerçekten ne denli hassas olduğunun önemini kavramamıştır.

- A) For years, most scientists have underestimated just how delicate the balance of the ecological systems on our planet really is.
- B) The question as to whether the ecological systems on our planet have a delicate balance has in fact been overlooked for years by many scientists.
- C) The ecological systems on our planet are so delicate that, for years, most scientists have not really taken them into account.
- D) Our planet's ecological systems, which are really extremely delicate, have been neglected for years by various scientists.
- E) Many scientists have failed for years to understand that our planet's ecological systems are indeed very delicate.

43. Mevcut küresel kriz nedeniyle uluslararası ticaretin çökmesi, kalkınma iktisatçılarını, ticareti, bir büyüme motoru olarak görme konusunda kuşkulandırmıştır.

- A) The fact that trade is an engine of growth has been dismissed by development economists, since the current global crisis has caused the collapse of international trade.
- B) The current global crisis has undermined international trade, and this has led development economists to scepticism about trade as a means of growth.
- C) In view of the current global crisis and its adverse impact on international trade, many development economists have come to disregard trade as an engine of growth.
- D) Due to the current global crisis and the decline of international trade, development economists doubt whether trade can be regarded as an effective means of growth.
- E) The collapse of international trade due to the current global crisis has made development economists sceptical about regarding trade as an engine of growth.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

44. Her yabancı yazarın Çin'e bakış açısı, içinde büyüdüğü ülke ile biçimlenir.

- A) For a foreign writer, in order to have an opinion of China, he should first know his own country where he has grown up.
- B) A foreign writer's attitude towards the Chinese is essentially inspired by the country in which he has grown up.
- C) How a foreign writer understands China depends a great deal on the country he originally comes from.
- D) Every foreign writer's perspective on China is shaped by the country, in which he grew up.
- E) Before a foreign writer can understand China, he ought to focus in the first place on his own country in which he was born.

45. OPEC'in ikinci en büyük petrol ihracatçısı olarak, İran, halkının artan enerji gereksinimlerini karşılamak amacıyla, sadece nükleer yakıt elde etmek için uranyumu zenginleştirmek istediğini iddia etmektedir.

- A) Although Iran is the second largest oil exporting country in OPEC, it still continues to enrich uranium for the production of nuclear fuel and, thus, solve the rising energy crisis faced by its people.
- B) Iran, which is OPEC's second largest oil exporter, is resolved to enrich uranium and, thus, make nuclear fuel so that the desperate energy needs of its people can be met.
- C) As OPEC's second largest oil exporter, Iran claims that it wants to enrich uranium only to make nuclear fuel to meet the growing energy needs of its people.
- D) By enriching uranium, Iran, the second largest oil exporting OPEC member, intends to produce nuclear fuel in order to meet its people's increasing energy needs.
- E) Still OPEC's second largest oil exporter, Iran claims that it wishes to produce nuclear fuel by enriching uranium for the growing energy needs of its people.

46. – 51. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

46. The Africans who go abroad to work usually send money back home to pay for their relatives' medical care, education, and housing. Today, most African countries get the largest part of their foreign exchange earnings from such remittances. ---- Without this subsidy, Africa's dictators would have to face the political consequences of an angry population.

- A) In Africa, foreign aid goes mostly to those governments that have mismanaged their economies.
- B) There are over three million Nigerians in the US and another one million in Britain.
- C) From a quarter to almost 50% of university-educated graduates from Ghana, Uganda, and Kenya leave their countries to work in the West.
- D) Ironically, African citizens abroad subsidize state corruption.
- E) About three million middle-class Zimbabweans have migrated to South Africa since 1999.

47. The United States and its allies cannot remain in Afghanistan indefinitely. For them, building a capable Afghan security force and a credible Afghan government is the fastest and most responsible exit strategy. ---- On the other hand, a security force can only be as good as its government, and the Afghan government has been crippled by corruption. However, national elections scheduled for this year provide an incentive for the Afghan government to continue to improve.

- A) Afghans' greatest concerns are access to electricity, jobs, water, and education.
- B) Indeed, more US troops are absolutely necessary to defeat the insurgents in Afghanistan.
- C) It is a clear fact that Pakistan is connected to the Afghan insurgency.
- D) The Pakistani army remains primarily focused on the perceived threat from India.
- E) However, US efforts so far to reach a decision for a complete withdrawal have been mixed.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

48. After more than 30 years without building a nuclear plant, US power companies are seeking licences for over 30 new reactors. In addition, more than 300 reactors have been proposed worldwide. Countries such as Egypt, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Venezuela have serious plans to build their first nuclear plant. ----

- A) In other parts of the world, some 40 reactors are already under construction, though many have been underway for decades with no end in sight.
- B) Annual emissions of greenhouse gases are expected to double by 2050, from a current 7 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide each year to more than 14 billion tonnes.
- C) According to a recent report, nuclear power is a major solution to the West's growing electricity needs, and increased nuclear use can substantially lower greenhouse gas emissions.
- D) On the contrary, a country's use of nuclear power has much to do with government intervention, whether through state loans or streamlined regulations.
- E) Therefore, global electricity demand is estimated to nearly double by 2030, with nuclear power currently accounting for about 15 per cent of global use.

49. For decades, China has been content to let the invisible hand of the market work its magic on the country's economy. But there's one area where the government wants to reassert state control: healthcare. ---- Today, nearly 40 per cent of the population can't afford to see a doctor. The average hospital stay for a Chinese citizen costs nearly as much as an individual's annual per capita income in the country. Healthcare grievances have been at the heart of thousands of organized protests countrywide in recent years.

- A) Some hospitals have had to hire security personnel to protect medical staff from angry mobs.
- B) By comparison, Japanese pay just 15 per cent of their medical spending out of pocket.
- C) So the government has recently developed a strategy to provide affordable medical insurance to 90 per cent of its population by 2010.
- D) In fact, the free market reforms in China were first initiated in the late 1970s and early 1980s.
- E) The Chinese government has already met many of its economic goals and is now beginning to address scientific and technological development.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

50. The African Union is well aware that, although Africa has enormous agricultural potential, it still remains a major food importer. The majority of Africans live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihood; but the performance of the agricultural sector has been dismal. In addition to internal and structural problems that each African country faces, external setbacks such as climate change and global economic instability have made the conditions worse for growth and development in all sectors, including agriculture. ----

- A) The vision of the African Union is to achieve an integrated, prosperous, well-governed, and peaceful United States of Africa.
- B) These are some of the most serious issues that the African Union is determined to address as efficiently as possible.
- C) Africa seeks to promote existing and agreed-upon shared values across the continent at individual, national, regional, and international levels.
- D) All the African countries wish to eliminate ongoing conflicts and prevent the occurrence of new ones in order to achieve development and integration.
- E) Some of the values cherished and upheld by each African nation are good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, accountability, and transparency.

51. Turkey offers much for the naturalist, with rich marine ecosystems, abundant birdlife, and elusive larger mammals. Especially the rugged eastern provinces and also the regions with thick forests harbour a large variety of these mammals. ---- The tulip is perhaps the most famous of these. The great diversity of plants stems not only from the variety of habitats, which include arid plains as well as mountains and temperate woodlands, but also from Turkey's position as a "biological watershed" at the crossroads of Europe and Asia.

- A) There are huge tracts of unspoiled countryside, some of which have been set aside as national parks.
- B) Unfortunately, Turkish wetlands are under threat from dams, drainage, pollution, and climatic change.
- C) The country's position on the migratory flyways makes it a paradise for birdwatchers.
- D) The country is also floristically rich, with more than 11,000 plant species recorded.
- E) In winter, the country's lakes and wetlands hold thousands of wintering wildfowl.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

52. – 57. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

52. A colleague of yours seems worried that the paper he is going to present at an international conference contains a great deal of radical argument and that it may provoke the participants into strong objections and protests against his views. So you wish to lend your support for his views and encourage him to speak out confidently. You say:

- A) I suggest you get rid of all these provocative ideas, since many people at the conference will oppose you vehemently and try to silence you.
- B) Your views may be provocative and, therefore, displease others, but I know they are sound. So don't be discouraged.
- C) It is incomprehensible to me why you should always attempt to provoke other people and, in a way, subvert the conference.
- D) Everybody knows that you are a radical and always cause trouble at international academic gatherings. So I advise you to be careful.
- E) This conference you are going to attend is not the right occasion for you to express your provocative views. I would advise you not to get involved in a row.

53. As a literary critic, you are asked to express briefly your opinion of a novel recently published. You have read the novel and noticed some structural and stylistic defects in it. So you say:

- A) I am fully convinced that, like me, other critics will be much impressed by the novel as it deals with serious issues.
- B) In my opinion, it will take a long time before the novel really draws the attention of the reading public.
- C) With regard to the novel, I should stress in the first place that the author's portrayal of the characters is very disappointing indeed.
- D) Although the author of the novel has a great deal of capacity for creativity, he is so much under the influence of other novelists that he lacks originality.
- E) As far as I am concerned, it is not a very successful novel, as it lacks clarity and has certain plot problems.

54. As the chairman of a committee, you must call the members to an unscheduled but urgent meeting. So you phone them each and, with your apologies, inform them about the meeting. You say:

- A) I am wondering whether all the committee members will be available to attend a meeting later today.
- B) This is your chairman calling. We are going to have a meeting, which I want you to attend without any excuse.
- C) As a committee, we have to come together immediately. I am sorry about this, as it is contrary to our usual practice.
- D) Our committee needs to meet as soon as possible. I am sure you have no objection whatsoever.
- E) I am asking you and the other members to come to my office right away for a meeting. No one must be absent.

55. You have been invited to give a talk on the current global economic crisis. Yet you feel that, following your talk, there will be questions which may get you involved in a domestic political debate. Since you don't wish to be part of such a debate, you decide to decline the invitation. So you say:

- A) I am afraid my talk on the current crisis in the world economy may in the end turn into a controversy over domestic politics, which is not what I want. So you will have to excuse me from giving the talk.
- B) Before I can accept your invitation for a talk on the world economy, you must assure me that there will be no questions concerning domestic politics.
- C) I know out of experience that such issues as the current economic crisis in the world are extremely controversial, and I am absolutely sure that questions will be asked about domestic policies.
- D) There is no doubt that the world economic crisis has its adverse impact on domestic policies, which I wouldn't like to touch on in my talk.
- E) I have decided mainly to focus in my talk on the global effects of the current economic crisis, but I am also prepared to answer questions concerning domestic political issues.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

56. You've lent a friend of yours one of the reference books in your own personal library, which you often use for your own research. Although he promised you to return it soon, he hasn't done so, and you need the book urgently. You are upset and say to him:

- A) Should you need other books for reference, you just let me know, and you needn't worry about returning the book soon, which I have already lent you.
- B) I hope the book I gave you has been most useful for your research; you can give it back to me when you don't need it any longer.
- C) Since you haven't kept your word about the book you borrowed from me, I am really angry; it is an indispensable source for my research, and I need it now.
- D) Since my library has a number of reference books, you can borrow them whenever you need them, and you needn't hurry to return the one I've lent you.
- E) You said you would return the reference book I lent you. It is alright; I am using other sources for my research.

57. You are lecturing on the Industrial Revolution and the economic changes it brought about in England in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. You conclude your lecture by saying:

- A) So, to wrap up, the Industrial Revolution at the end of the 18th century and thereafter altered not only the foundations of the economy but also the very assumptions with which people approached economics.
- B) Moreover, one can suggest that Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries had ample supplies of coal and a well-developed network of canals, all of which proved important for industrialization.
- C) In fact, by the end of the 18th century and the early 19th century, London had become the leading centre for international trade and a headquarters for the transfer of raw materials, capital, and manufactured products throughout the world.
- D) Actually, the Industrial Revolution began with dramatic technological leaps in a few industries towards the end of the 18th century and the early 19th century, the first of which was cotton textiles.
- E) Undoubtedly, at the end of the 18th century and during the early decades of the 19th century, expanding networks of trade and finance in Britain created new markets for goods and new sources of raw materials.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

58. – 63. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

58. (I) Although about 1,400 seed banks exist worldwide, Norway's massive Svalbard Global Seed Vault dwarfs them all and aims to safeguard duplicates of the seeds. (II) Stored seeds are frequently lost because of natural disasters, war, and warm temperatures. (III) However, the United Nations predicts that 70% of the world's population will live in urban areas by 2050. (IV) So, Svalbard was built to withstand these challenges. (V) The facility is remote, located 1,000 kilometres beyond mainland Norway's northernmost tip.

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

59. (I) On 26 July 1956, Egypt seized the Suez Canal. (II) Egypt's president at the time, Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser, announced the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company. (III) His main aim was to provide funding for the construction of the Aswan High Dam. (IV) Violence is endemic in the Middle East even as the geopolitical landscape is changing rapidly. (V) His unilateral decision led to the invasion of the Canal area by a joint British and French force.

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

60. (I) In 1991, the United States and the Soviet Union signed a historic treaty reducing their stockpiles of nuclear warheads by about a third. (II) The Obama administration has not "lost its way" despite the myriad problems left behind by the previous administration. (III) The treaty, known as "START" (The Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty), was signed in Moscow by US President George Bush and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. (IV) At a joint news conference after the signing ceremony, both Mr Bush and Mr Gorbachev strongly and enthusiastically praised the treaty. (V) Especially, Mr Bush described it as "a significant step forward in dispelling half a century of mistrust."

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

61. (I) When we exercise, our body naturally produces heat. (II) Exercising in extreme temperatures therefore provides an added stress on our body to cool down. (III) In fact, our body cools down by redirecting the flow of blood to the skin, so the evaporation of sweat can dissipate heat from the blood. (IV) Unfortunately, individuals who take part in outdoor activities such as tennis, golf, or running are at greater risk of physical injury. (V) However, when the climate is humid, sweat cannot evaporate from the skin, and the body struggles to cool down.

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

62. (I) Ancient Lycia lay in the mountainous area between modern Fethiye and Antalya. (II) It wasn't a single country, but a federation of 19 independent cities. (III) The people of Lycia must have regarded burials as an important aspect of their religion, for they cut hundreds of tombs into cliff faces and crags that can be seen throughout the area today. (IV) These tombs were probably copies of domestic architecture, intended as houses for the dead. (V) Not much is known about the early history of Patara, although it was an influential member of the Lycian League.

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

63. (I) Sprawling across a vast plain at an altitude of almost 2,000 metres and ringed by mountains, Erzurum is one of Turkey's coldest cities. (II) It is also by far the most developed city in the region. (III) Erzincan's history has been marked by earthquakes, notably those of 1939 and 1992. (IV) Because it was located astride the main caravan route from India to Europe and controlled the passage between the Caucasus and Anatolia, Erzurum was fought over and ruled by many peoples from the Byzantines to the Ottomans. (V) Yet its most famous sights date from Seljuk times.

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

64. – 69. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.

64. At the end of World War II, Algerian nationalists called on the Allies to recognize Algeria's independence in return for their good service during the war.

- A) When World War II ended, Algerian nationalists, claiming that Algeria had made a useful contribution during the war, appealed to the Allies to acknowledge as right the independence of their country.
- B) As soon as World War II ended, the Allies were approached by Algerian nationalists to grant independence to Algeria, since they had benefited from the resources of the country.
- C) Algerian nationalists had served the Allies so well during World War II that, as soon as the war ended, they expected them to grant full independence.
- D) Following World War II, in which Algeria had played a useful part, the Allies were required by Algerian nationalists to grant independence to their country.
- E) Since Algeria had offered the Allies various services during World War II, Algerian nationalists were keen to secure with Allied support the independence of their country.

65. The increasing wealth of late medieval Europe transformed the social structure of European society.

- A) Europe in the Middle Ages accumulated much wealth, and this was due to new developments in European social life.
- B) In the late Middle Ages, Europe became increasingly rich, and this led to a structural change in society.
- C) The social changes witnessed in Europe towards the end of the Middle Ages were wholly related to contemporary economic prosperity.
- D) European society in the late Middle Ages underwent a process of change due to the rise of wealthy classes.
- E) It was at the close of the Middle Ages that Europe experienced a major social and economic transformation.

66. The eighteenth century witnessed the last phase of Baroque music and had two of the greatest composers of all time: Bach and Handel.

- A) The eighteenth century was noted for its interest in Baroque music, and at the time both Bach and Handel were the most notable representatives of this music.
- B) It was in the eighteenth century that Baroque music became most popular and that Bach and Handel were recognized as the most famous composers of the time.
- C) Bach and Handel were so admired in the eighteenth century that they were regarded as the greatest composers of Baroque music.
- D) Baroque music reached its final stage of development in the eighteenth century, which also produced Bach and Handel, regarded as the greatest composers ever.
- E) The development of Baroque music reached its climax in the eighteenth century when, as the greatest Baroque composers, Bach and Handel created the best of their music.

67. The attack on the World Trade Center in 2001 gave the term "globalization" a new and frightening meaning.

- A) When the World Trade Center was attacked in 2001, the meaning of the term "globalization" changed completely.
- B) Because of the attack in 2001 on the World Trade Center, the term "globalization" has acquired a meaning which is both horrific and unusual.
- C) The usual meaning of the term "globalization" was further broadened by the terrifying attack in 2001 on the World Trade Center.
- D) The term "globalization" has lost its usual meaning in the aftermath of the attack in 2001 on the World Trade Center.
- E) Following the attack in 2001 on the World Trade Center, further meanings have been given to the term "globalization."

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

68. The city of Port Elizabeth lies in one of South Africa's poorest provinces, a region burdened with 40 per cent unemployment.

- A) The city of Port Elizabeth is situated in a province in South Africa that is one of the poorest, suffering from an unemployment rate of 40 per cent.
- B) The province in which lies the city of Port Elizabeth is completely underdeveloped due to a 40 per cent rate of unemployment.
- C) The city of Port Elizabeth is so poor that the province in which it is situated has an unemployment rate of 40 per cent.
- D) One of the least prosperous provinces in South Africa is that of Port Elizabeth, where unemployment has risen to 40 per cent.
- E) South Africa has several least developed provinces, in one of which lies the city of Port Elizabeth, with a rate of 40 per cent unemployment.

69. With an economic growth over the past decade of nearly 50 per cent, Ireland enjoys a level of prosperity greater than that of Britain.

- A) Unlike Britain, Ireland has much prosperity since it has done its best over the past decade to achieve an economic growth of 50 per cent.
- B) Ireland's prosperity, which is much higher than that of Britain, has led to a 50 per cent rate of economic growth over the past decade.
- C) Both Britain and Ireland enjoy a high level of prosperity, which has resulted from a 50 per cent rate of economic growth over the last ten years.
- D) Ireland's economic growth over the past decade has been just 50 per cent, and this has led the country to a level of prosperity which is comparable to that of Britain.
- E) During the past ten years, Ireland achieved almost 50 per cent economic growth, which has enabled it to become more prosperous than Britain.

70. – 75. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

70. Susan:

- Do you know that every year 130 million tonnes of America's trash ends up in landfills?

Harry:

- Oh, yes, I certainly do, and more than that.

Susan:

- ----

Harry:

- Well, together all these landfills emit more of the greenhouse gas methane than any other human-related source.

- A) Is it true that some American building companies use inorganic refuse such as metals in roadbeds and heavy construction?
- B) Do you mean engineers have developed an efficient way of dealing with trash?
- C) What do you mean exactly? You seem to be implying something.
- D) America produces more trash than any other country in the world, doesn't it?
- E) Don't you think such a huge volume of trash can be processed to produce electricity?

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

71. John:
- **For our investments, we should consider tourism as a new area.**

Edmund:
- **Agreed. In fact, tourism has now become the world's biggest industry.**

John:
- ----

Edmund:
- **I certainly think so. Therefore, it is of vital importance for the economies of many of the world's poorest nations.**

- A) Moreover, travel enriches one's life. Don't you agree?
B) Actually, it fuels economic growth, doesn't it?
C) Do you believe that travelling broadens our experience of the world?
D) Furthermore, tourism enables people to explore other cultures and geographies. Right?
E) Yes, true. Yet, worldwide mobility because of tourism has its drawbacks. Do you agree?

72. Bill:
- **As a firm, we are doing our best for fuel improvement.**

Bob:
- **Indeed, we must develop new technologies to reduce the environmental impact of gasoline and diesel.**

Bill:
- ----

Bob:
- **Yes, of course. Also you know we have already developed an innovative formula designed to help reduce fuel consumption.**

- A) Have other firms been investing in long-term solutions like hydrogen fuel?
B) Can you tell me how we can produce fuels from lots of different sources in order to meet the growing demand?
C) Don't you think the solution is a combination of cleaner fuels and cleaner engines?
D) How can we produce lead-free and low-sulphur fuels?
E) Is the burning of coal and gas for lighting, heating, and cooking one of the causes of local air pollution?

73. Mary:
- **The other day I was reading an interesting article on "the Black Death."**

Tony:
- **You mean the terrible plague that devastated Europe in the 14th century?**

Mary:
- ----

Tony:
- **Also throughout villages, towns and cities. As a result, the population of Europe was cut nearly in half.**

- A) Right. I didn't know that its effects were worst in confined places like hospitals, prisons, and monasteries.
B) According to a contemporary account, the city of Florence lost 96,000 people between March and October of 1348.
C) European men and women were convinced that the plague had been sent as a divine punishment.
D) However, as one learns from the article, the plague did not last long, but actually began to dissipate by 1351.
E) I feel that more study must be made of the social and political impact the plague had on medieval Europe in general.

74. Malcolm:
- **I believe a great deal of research needs to be made of Martin Luther King and his ideas.**
- Jacob:
- **I fully agree with you, since he was the preeminent figure in the civil rights movements started by blacks in the United States during the 1960s.**
- Malcolm:
- ----
- Jacob:
- **On the contrary. Fundamentally, he aspired to a fully integrated nation of all the Americans.**
- A) Before King, various civil rights groups in America had started to organize boycotts and demonstrations to condemn racial discrimination against blacks in all walks of life.
- B) Unfortunately, his inspiring career as a defender of civil rights in America was tragically ended by assassination in 1968.
- C) In fact, civil rights laws passed under President Lyndon B. Johnson in the 1960s did bring American blacks some measure of equality with regard to voting rights.
- D) Yes, of course. Yet, he's been accused of seeking complete independence from white society.
- E) As you know, the civil rights movements of the 1960s in America clearly showed the chasm between the egalitarian promises of American democracy and the real inequalities at the core of American social and political life.

75. Winston:
- **What does the term "global village" really mean?**
- Stanley:
- **Oh, well, it is essentially related to the global flow of information.**
- Winston:
- ----
- Stanley:
- **Alright, I will try. Beginning in the 1990s, increasingly sophisticated computers have brought people into instant communication over the internet with each other across continents in new cultural and political settings, and this has had a great impact on the everyday lives of men and women around the world.**
- A) In other words, are you suggesting that advances in electronic technologies have provided new worldwide platforms and connections for commercial interests?
- B) Do you mean the wide-ranging effects of information technologies on political struggles around the globe?
- C) Are you saying that electronic systems and devices designed to create, store and share information have become more powerful and accessible?
- D) Are you claiming that embattled ethnic minorities have found worldwide audiences through on-line campaign sites?
- E) What does that exactly mean? Can you be more specific?

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

76. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A key feature of globalization has been the transformation of the world economy, highlighted by the rapid integration of markets since 1970. In a series of historic changes, the international agreements that had regulated the movement of people, goods, and money since World War II were overturned. To begin with, the postwar economic arrangements sealed by various treaties steadily eroded in the late 1960s, as Western industrial nations faced a double burden of inflation and economic stagnation. A crucial shift in monetary policy occurred in 1971, when the United States abandoned the postwar gold standard and allowed the dollar to range freely. As a result, formal regulations on currencies, international banking, and lending among states faded away. They were replaced with an informal network of arrangements managed autonomously by large private lenders, their political friends in leading Western states, and independent financial agencies such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. The economists and administrators who dominated these new networks steered away from the interventionist policies that had shaped postwar planning and recovery. Instead, they relied on a broad range of market-driven models termed "neoliberalism."

76. It is indicated in the passage that the economic performance in the postwar period ----.

- A) totally eliminated the economic stagnation experienced by Western industrial nations
- B) primarily depended on policies formulated by the International Monetary Fund
- C) was mainly based on policies that allowed state intervention
- D) was so good that leading industrial states remained indifferent to neoliberalism
- E) had a positive impact on the development of international banking

77. As clearly stressed in the passage, the world economy ----.

- A) underwent a process of radical change after 1970, with markets quickly intergrating
- B) has never recovered from the adverse effects of inflation since World War II
- C) is now fully managed only by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank
- D) was affected by globalization for only a relatively short period after 1970
- E) is constantly manipulated by the United States and other leading Western countries

78. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that the United States' decision in 1971 to give up the postwar gold standard ----.

- A) greatly undermined the process of globalization in the following decades and has since led the world economy into a serious crisis
- B) has been the primary cause of the chronic inflation and economic stagnation faced by the rest of the world
- C) was essentially inspired by new economic models based on free-market policies and neoliberal practices
- D) was extremely important, since it overturned international currency and banking regulations
- E) was the natural outcome of the wide range of economic arrangements made in the postwar period in the West

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

79. As can be understood from the passage, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank ----.

- A) have always been regarded with suspicion by industrialized Western nations
- B) develop policies that give priority to state intervention in the management of the economy
- C) have always introduced new formal regulations for currencies and international banking
- D) recruit only those economists who strongly support interventionist economic policies
- E) are financial bodies that are free from any intervention by an outside authority

80. It is suggested in the passage that neoliberalism ----.

- A) signifies the economic policies that have been practised by the West since World War II
- B) is a term that refers to widely different models of the market economy
- C) has always been disregarded by World Bank economists and administrators
- D) is primarily concerned with the free movement of people and goods in the world
- E) has been more dominant in the United States than in any of the other industrial nations

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

81. – 85. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

During the latter part of 1980, Iraq invaded Iran and hoped to seize its southern oil fields. Iran counterattacked. The result was a murderous eight-year conflict marked by the use of chemical weapons and human waves of young Iranian radicals fighting the Soviet-armed Iraqis. The war ended with Iran's defeat, but not the collapse of its theocratic regime. In the short term, their long defence of Iranian nationalism left the mullahs more entrenched at home, while abroad they used their oil revenues to back grass-roots radicalism in Lebanon and militants elsewhere who engaged in anti-Western terrorism. Over the years, the strongest threats to the Iranian regime ultimately have come from within, from a new generation of young students and workers who have discovered that their prospects for prosperity and democratic rights have not changed much since the days of the shah.

82. It is clear from the passage that Iraq's invasion of Iran ----.

- A) led to a war, which, in the end, settled the issue of the southern oil fields
- B) was sheer aggression, motivated by an economic purpose
- C) significantly weakened the authority of the Iranian mullahs
- D) was strongly opposed by the Soviet government of the time
- E) provoked Iranian students and workers into anti-regime demonstrations

81. According to the passage, the Iranian regime ----.

- A) has always been aware of the need to grant to the people their democratic rights
- B) was adversely affected by the war with Iraq and lost much of its power
- C) has introduced radical economic policies to increase its oil revenues
- D) has failed to gain the unanimous support of the people in the country
- E) wholly relies on young radicals in the country, who are inspired by nationalism

83. As can be seen from the passage, the war between Iran and Iraq ----.

- A) lasted under a decade and caused a great deal of bloodshed
- B) was actually a war of attrition, with no victory for either side
- C) greatly undermined the prosperity of the Iranian people
- D) made it necessary for the Iranian regime to use all its oil revenues for weapons
- E) was fought on both sides with weapons provided by the Soviets

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

84. It is stressed in the passage that, with the money earned from oil exports, Iran ----.

- A) financed a series of projects to strengthen nationalism among young radicals
- B) made huge investments to upgrade the capacity of its southern oil fields
- C) re-armed its army and, thus, was able to resist the Iraqi invasion
- D) carried out economic reforms to improve the living standards of its people
- E) sponsored radical political movements in other countries

85. According to the passage, some segments of Iranian society have ultimately become aware of the fact that ----.

- A) the Iran-Iraq war resulted from the Iranian regime's failure to cooperate with Iraq
- B) the Iranian government is wasting the country's oil revenues on unfeasible projects
- C) the new Iranian regime has not met their economic and political expectations
- D) the future of the regime in the country fundamentally depends on young radicals
- E) the power of the mullahs in the country is not so strong as has generally been assumed

86. – 90. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Until the late thirteenth century, European maritime commerce had been divided between a Mediterranean and a North Atlantic world. Starting around 1270, however, Italian merchants began to sail through the Strait of Gibraltar and on to the wool-producing regions of England and the Netherlands. This was the essential first step in the extension of Mediterranean commerce and colonization into the Atlantic Ocean. The second step was the discovery by Genoese sailors, during the fourteenth century, of the Atlantic island chains known as the Canaries and the Azores. Efforts to colonize the Canary Islands and to convert and enslave their inhabitants began almost immediately. But an effective conquest of the Canary Islands did not begin until the fifteenth century, when it was undertaken by Portugal and completed by Spain. The Canaries, in turn, became the base from which further Portuguese voyages down the west coast of Africa proceeded. They were also the "jumping-off point" from which Christopher Columbus would sail westward across the Atlantic Ocean in hopes of reaching Asia.

86. It is clear from the passage that the European discovery and conquest of the Canary Islands in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries ----.

- A) actually had no commercial and maritime significance, but became the major cause of rivalry between Portugal and Spain
- B) strategically paved the way for further explorations along coastal West Africa and across the Atlantic Ocean
- C) could have been prevented if the natives had been politically united to resist conversion and colonization
- D) caused so much excitement across Europe that especially Italian merchants were keen to use the islands as their commercial base
- E) had an adverse impact on the Netherlands' maritime trade with England and other countries in northern Europe

87. As suggested in the passage, in medieval Europe before 1270, ----.

- A) Spanish and Portuguese sailors had attempted to explore the west coast of Africa and enslave the natives
- B) only Italian merchants had had the monopoly to import wool from England and the Netherlands
- C) some daring attempts had been made to conquer and colonize the Canaries and the Azores
- D) there had been two major zones for maritime trade: the Mediterranean and the North Atlantic
- E) there had been continual efforts especially by the Portuguese to convert West African natives to Christianity

88. It is asserted in the passage that, in the late thirteenth century, ----.

- A) Italian merchants were first able to carry their Mediterranean trade into England and the Netherlands
- B) the Strait of Gibraltar gained so much strategic importance that it became a territorial issue between Spain and Portugal
- C) the Europeans soon realized that there was a great deal of profit to be made by slave trade across the Atlantic
- D) both England and the Netherlands emerged as the only major colonizing powers in the North Atlantic
- E) the Italians absolutely dominated the trade in the Mediterranean and strongly opposed other nations' attempts to benefit from it

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

89. As stated in the passage, the Canary Islands ----.

- A) were more densely populated than the Azores, which played no part in transatlantic trade
- B) had already been Christianized before they were discovered and colonized
- C) were not so important as the Azores in the increase of trade along the West African coast
- D) did not interest Christopher Columbus at all in his voyages across the Atlantic
- E) were subjected to colonization soon after they were discovered by the Genoese

90. As can be inferred from the passage, Christopher Columbus ----.

- A) hoped that his westward voyage across the Atlantic would ultimately take him to Asia
- B) learned much from Genoese sailors about the locations of the Canaries and the Azores
- C) had taken part earlier in Portuguese voyages down the west coast of Africa
- D) paid little attention to the strategic and economic importance of the Canary Islands
- E) always dreamed of completely controlling all the maritime commerce with Asia

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

91. – 95. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Like nearly all the peoples of the ancient world, the Romans took slavery for granted. Nothing in Rome's earlier experience had prepared it, however, for the huge increase in slave numbers that resulted from its western and eastern conquests. In 146 B.C., fifty-five thousand Carthaginians were enslaved after the destruction of their city; not long before, one hundred and fifty thousand Greek prisoners of war had met the same fate. By the end of the second century B.C., there were a million slaves in Italy alone, making Roman Italy one of the most slave-based economies known to history. The majority of these slaves worked as agricultural labourers on the vast estates of the Roman aristocracy. Some of these estates were the result of earlier Roman conquests within Italy itself. But others were constructed by aristocrats buying up the land holdings of thousands of small farmers who found themselves unable to compete with the great estate-owners in producing grain for the market.

92. It is suggested in the passage that, in their view of slavery, the Romans ----.

- A) attached a great deal of importance to the military value of slaves
- B) had largely been inspired by the Greeks and some eastern peoples
- C) were not so sophisticated as the other peoples of the ancient world
- D) began to follow a different policy only after they had enslaved the Carthaginians
- E) did not differ much from other ancient peoples

91. It is pointed out in the passage that, in ancient Rome, ----.

- A) aristocrats always had the right to determine grain prices for the market
- B) most aristocrats preferred small farmers to slaves as labourers on their farms
- C) the production of grain was solely the responsibility of large numbers of small farmers
- D) it was aristocrats that owned huge amounts of farming lands
- E) aristocrats were so hostile to small farmers that they drove them off their lands

93. It is implied in the passage that the early Romans ----.

- A) had no notion of slavery and knew nothing about it
- B) were not interested in farming and, therefore, imported their grain
- C) were so opposed to aristocrats that they protected small farmers against them
- D) had one political goal: to conquer all the other peoples east and west
- E) had always been on friendly terms with all the peoples of the ancient world

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

94. It is clear from the passage that, when the Romans began to extend their conquests, ----.

- A) they were seriously resisted by the Greeks, who had no fear of them
- B) their immediate aim was to conquer and enslave the Carthaginians
- C) it led to an enormous increase in the number of slaves
- D) they depended heavily on slaves for their military campaigns
- E) it greatly pleased the Roman aristocracy, since they were able to own new estates

95. As emphasized in the passage, slaves in ancient Rome ----.

- A) were totally of Greek and Carthaginian origin
- B) made up the backbone of the Roman economy
- C) formed what the author calls "small farmers"
- D) were so great in number that aristocrats were uneasy about them
- E) knew farming so well that they produced grain in huge amounts

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

96. – 100. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The finest example of Byzantine architecture is the church of Saint Sophia (Holy Wisdom) in İstanbul, constructed by the emperor Justinian in the sixth century. Evidently, its structural design was something altogether new in the history of architecture. The central feature of the design was the application of the dome principle to a building of square shape. The church was designed in the form of a cross, with a magnificent dome over its central square. The main problem for the architects was how to fit the circumference of the dome to the square area it was supposed to cover. The solution was to have four great arches spring from pillars at the four corners of the square. The rim of the dome was then made to rest on the keystones of the arches, with the curved triangular spaces between the arches filled with masonry. The result was an architectural framework of marvellous strength, which at the same time made possible a style of imposing grandeur and delicacy. The dome itself has a diametre of 107 feet and rises to a height of nearly 180 feet from the floor. So many windows are placed around its rim that the dome appears to have no support at all but to be suspended in midair.

96. As emphasized in the passage, the design of the church of Saint Sophia in İstanbul ensured that ----.

- A) it would serve as a model for the design of new churches in the future
- B) Emperor Justinian was greatly pleased by its structure and grandeur
- C) the rim of the dome had to have many windows to let sunlight in
- D) the weight of the dome had to be reduced by four great pillars
- E) architecturally its structure was unique and entirely unprecedented

97. According to the passage, the harmony of the dome and the square base on which the dome rested ----.

- A) had been a common feature of Byzantine architecture before Saint Sophia
- B) was made possible by the use of four great arches
- C) was never regarded as a crucial issue in the construction of Saint Sophia
- D) was not adequately taken into consideration during the design of Saint Sophia
- E) has always been a major problem throughout the history of architecture

98. It is claimed in the passage that Byzantine architecture ----.

- A) was still in its early stage during the reign of Emperor Justinian
- B) began to improve and further develop after the construction of Saint Sophia
- C) was greatly influenced by the architecture that preceded the sixth century
- D) is best represented and exemplified by the church of Saint Sophia
- E) always made use of masonry in the construction of buildings with grandeur

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

99. As suggested in the passage, the perfect combination of the dome and the arches in Saint Sophia ----.

- A) seemed to the architects to be precarious since the dome, with a diameter of 107 feet, was of an immense size and weight
- B) was somewhat spoiled by the curved triangular spaces that could be seen between the arches
- C) gave it not only amazing strength but also impressive magnificence and gracefulness
- D) enabled the architects to design and construct the whole structure in the form of a cross
- E) gave the architects themselves the impression that the dome was suspended in midair, with no support whatsoever

100. It is clear that the passage ----.

- A) is a concise description of Saint Sophia's architectural features and overall excellence
- B) mainly focuses on the distinctive aspects of Byzantine architecture in the sixth century
- C) gives a detailed account of Emperor Justinian's support for the construction of Saint Sophia
- D) discusses how Byzantine architects came to use the dome as a major structural element
- E) explains the reasons why Saint Sophia was designed in the form of a cross

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. 2009-KPDS Sonbahar Dönemi Sınava Giriş ve Kimlik Belgesinin aslı olmadan sınava girilmesi yasaktır. Bu belgenin fotokopisi veya faksı ile de sınava girilemeyecektir. Bu şekilde sınava giren adayların sınavı iptal edilecektir.
2. Adayların cep telefonu, çağrı cihazı, telsiz, fotoğraf makinesi, cep bilgisayar, saat fonksiyonu dışında fonksiyonu olan saat, hesap makinesi, sözlük, kitap, defter, müsvedde kâğıdı, pergel, açı ölçer, cetvel ve benzeri her türlü araç gereçle sınava girmesi kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır.
3. Bu sınavda verilen toplam cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**. Sınavın **ilk 90** ve **son 15** dakikası içinde hiçbir aday dışarı çıkarılmayacaktır. Cevaplama süre bitmeden tamamlarsanız, cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. Sınav süresinin bittiği ilan edilip cevap kâğıtları ve soru kitapçıkları salon görevlileri tarafından toplanıncaya kadar yerlerinizde kalınız.
4. Sınav evrakını teslim ederek salonu terk eden aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun tekrar sınava alınmayacaktır.
5. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak ve soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları; ayrıca, adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya yapılmasına yardım edenlerin kimlikleri, Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Görevliler kopya çekmeye veya vermeye kalkışanları uyararak zorunda değildir, sorumluluk size aittir.

Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek; bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu gösterirse, kopya eylemine katılan adayların cevaplarının bir kısmı veya tamamı iptal edilecektir. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Bu durum sizin için son derece önemlidir.

ÖSYM Temsilcisi bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporunda bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM takdir hakkını kullanarak bu salonda sınava giren adayların tümünün sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
7. Adaylar, görevlilerin her türlü uyarılarına uymak zorundadır. Görevliler, gerektiğinde oturduğunuz yerleri de değiştirebilir. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır.

Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanların ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanların kimlikleri tutanağa yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
8. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları eksiksiz doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemeelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Tükenmez kalem ve dolma kalem kesinlikle kullanılmayacaktır.

Cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
9. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz, sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfaları eksik veya basımı hatalı ise değiştirilmesi için derhâl Salon Başkanına başvurunuz.

Soru kitapçığında her sayfanın tepesinde basılı bulunan soru kitapçığı türünün, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçığı türüyle aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Farklı olması durumunda Salon Başkanından yeni bir soru kitapçığı isteyiniz. Soru kitapçığının türünün değişik olduğunu daha sonra fark ederseniz, size o zamana kadar cevaplama yaptığınız türden, hatasız bir soru kitapçığı verilmesi için Salon Başkanına başvurunuz.

Cevap kâğıdınızda, size verilen soru kitapçığının türünü "Soru Kitapçığı Türü" alanında ilgili yuvarlağı doldurarak belirtiniz. Cevap kâğıdınızda işaretlediğiniz Soru Kitapçığı Türü salon görevlileri tarafından sınav öncesi kontrol edilerek paraflanacaktır. Sizin işaretlediğiniz ve salon görevlilerinin parafladıkları kitapçık türü arasında fark olması hâlinde salon görevlilerinin parafladıkları kitapçık türü dikkate alınacaktır.
10. Cevaplamaya geçmeden önce size verilecek soru kitapçığının üzerine adınızı, soyadınızı, T.C. Kimlik Numaranızı ve bu salonun Salon Numarasını yazınız. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de tek tek incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
11. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
12. Sınav süresince, görevliler dahil, salonda kimse sigara, pipo, puro vb. şeyleri içmeyecektir.
13. Soruları ve bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
14. **Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve 2009-KPDS Sonbahar Dönemi Sınava Giriş ve Kimlik Belgenizi salon görevlilerine teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.**

**KAMU PERSONELİ YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ
SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI (KPDS)**

22 KASIM 2009

İNGİLİZCE

A KİTAPÇIĞI

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. A | 26. B | 51. D | 76. C |
| 2. C | 27. D | 52. B | 77. A |
| 3. E | 28. C | 53. E | 78. D |
| 4. B | 29. E | 54. C | 79. E |
| 5. D | 30. A | 55. A | 80. B |
| 6. A | 31. B | 56. C | 81. D |
| 7. B | 32. C | 57. A | 82. B |
| 8. E | 33. A | 58. C | 83. A |
| 9. D | 34. D | 59. D | 84. E |
| 10. C | 35. E | 60. B | 85. C |
| 11. D | 36. B | 61. D | 86. B |
| 12. C | 37. A | 62. E | 87. D |
| 13. E | 38. D | 63. C | 88. A |
| 14. A | 39. E | 64. A | 89. E |
| 15. B | 40. C | 65. B | 90. A |
| 16. B | 41. B | 66. D | 91. D |
| 17. A | 42. A | 67. B | 92. E |
| 18. C | 43. E | 68. A | 93. A |
| 19. D | 44. D | 69. E | 94. C |
| 20. E | 45. C | 70. C | 95. B |
| 21. A | 46. D | 71. B | 96. E |
| 22. E | 47. E | 72. C | 97. B |
| 23. D | 48. A | 73. A | 98. D |
| 24. B | 49. C | 74. D | 99. C |
| 25. C | 50. B | 75. E | 100. A |