

# A

## KAMU PERSONELİ YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI

(İLKBAHAR DÖNEMİ)

### İNGİLİZCE

3 Mayıs 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 testin 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.*

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

1. Few Arab governments have any legal ---- to monitor arms trade.

- A) interpretation                      B) framework  
C) judgement                              D) adoption  
E) obsession

2. European companies are stepping up their investment in the Libyan gas sector, as the Libyan government is increasingly ---- to welcome them.

- A) tentative                      B) essential                      C) obvious  
D) similar                              E) keen

3. Consumers in the Gulf countries have ---- higher real purchasing power because of sustained low inflation.

- A) inclusively                      B) pensively  
C) considerably                      D) faintly  
E) bilaterally

4. For the world's automotive industry, this year's Dubai Motor Show is a rare opportunity to ---- serious business with wealthy customers in the Middle East.

- A) lift                                      B) purchase                      C) relate  
D) conduct                              E) satisfy

5. The major component of most gallstones is cholesterol, though some are ---- of calcium salts.

- A) swept away  
B) kept away  
C) broken down  
D) looked after  
E) made up

6. There ---- various indications that the current financial crisis ---- a damaging effect on technology companies.

- A) are / is having  
B) were / will have  
C) had been / has had  
D) have been / would have had  
E) would have been / had had

7. Russia ---- earlier this week that it ---- all its troops out of Georgia.

- A) had announced / pulled  
B) announces / would have pulled  
C) announced / had pulled  
D) is announcing / has pulled  
E) has announced / was pulling

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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8. With its superior firepower, NATO ---- any battle, but it ---- the war in Afghanistan.

- A) had won / loses
- B) can win / is losing
- C) has won / lost
- D) would have won / had lost
- E) is winning / was losing

9. About 20 to 40 per cent of pancreatic cancer cases are cured ---- chemotherapy followed ---- radiation therapy or surgery.

- A) about / over
- B) from / to
- C) with / by
- D) of / into
- E) at / through

10. The objective ---- a proper diet is to achieve and maintain a desirable body composition and a large capacity ---- physical and mental work.

- A) through / through
- B) on / within
- C) at / across
- D) of / for
- E) after / between

11. Gang violence is deplorable and cannot be tolerated, ---- simply "cracking down" on it is not the solution.

- A) so that
- B) whereby
- C) but
- D) when
- E) so long as

12. The Caucasus is a strategically vital region ---- could play a critical role in the European Union's future energy security.

- A) whereas
- B) who
- C) as
- D) whereby
- E) that

13. ---- inflation and unemployment rise sharply in Europe, the solidarity of the European Union could break down in some damaging ways.

- A) If
- B) As if
- C) Unless
- D) Until
- E) Even though

14. In the current financial crisis, Italy is alone among the big European countries in having ---- a bank rescue fund ---- a stated figure for the sum it is ready to make available.

- A) more / than
- B) neither / nor
- C) such / as
- D) so / that
- E) just / as

15. Deep-sea diving can cause medical problems ---- air embolism and decompression sickness, which can be fatal if not treated promptly.

- A) as regards
- B) as far as
- C) also
- D) such as
- E) just as

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

Eritrea was part of the first Ethiopian kingdom of Aksum (16) ---- its decline in the 8<sup>th</sup> century. It came under the control of the Ottoman Empire in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and (17) ---- of the Egyptians. The Italians (18) ---- the coastal areas in 1885, and the Treaty of Ucciali, signed on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1889, gave Italy (19) ---- over part of Eritrea. The Italians ruled the colony until World War II. It was made an Ethiopian province in 1962, but a civil war (20) ---- against the Ethiopian government led by rebel groups who opposed the union and wanted independence for Eritrea.

16.

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

17.

- A) subsequently                      B) widely  
C) unanimously                      D) earnestly  
E) extensively

18.

- A) capture  
B) will capture  
C) have captured  
D) captured  
E) are capturing

19.

- A) institution                      B) sovereignty                      C) treatment  
D) opposition                      E) prominence

20.

- A) broke out                      B) took off  
C) set out                      D) kept on  
E) went forward

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

The portrait, as it is known today, was born in the Renaissance. In fact, portraits (21) ---- before the Renaissance, of course: (22) ---- think of the Pharaohs with their colossal statues, or the busts of the Roman emperors, (23) ---- those figures seemed very (24) ----. Renaissance artists, by contrast, sought to create not just a likeness of their subjects, but also (25) ---- of their spirit.

21.

- A) exist  
B) would exist  
C) have existed  
D) would have existed  
E) had existed

22.

- A) Just                      B) Already  
C) Always                      D) Usually  
E) Previously

23.

- A) whenever                      B) when                      C) but  
D) while                      E) so far as

24.

- A) principal                      B) prospective  
C) enthusiastic                      D) recent  
E) remote

25.

- A) many                      B) anything  
C) something                      D) any  
E) few

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

26. ---- that the basic principle of collective ownership of rural land will remain unchanged.

- A) In the past, many people in China feared
- B) The Chinese government had already decided
- C) Some politicians in China took part in a debate
- D) The Chinese Prime Minister has stated
- E) Chinese peasants held a protest meeting last Sunday

27. ----, but it no longer sponsors terrorism.

- A) North Korea had long wanted to reach an agreement with the US
- B) North Korea had, until recently, no intention of giving up nuclear weapons
- C) The North Koreans and the Japanese have had talks on a variety of issues
- D) Two decades ago, two North Korean agents blew up a South Korean airliner
- E) North Korea's regime may be brutal in all sorts of ways

28. Because Brazil's exports include a wide variety of valuable raw materials, ----.

- A) the unpredictable exchange rates had damaged the country's economy a lot
- B) the government introduced a number of austerity measures to reduce inflation
- C) the country has had huge earnings in foreign currency over the past few years
- D) the country's economy cannot satisfy domestic demand without higher inflation
- E) most economists agree that a weaker currency will mean higher inflation

29. ---- where bones that span six million years of human evolution have been dug up over the last 25 years.

- A) New archaeological evidence helps us to understand the evolution of primitive humans
- B) Various fossils have recently been found in an Ethiopian valley
- C) The history of human evolution can best be traced through the study of fossils
- D) The new discoveries in Ethiopia significantly expand our knowledge of primitive humans
- E) In Ethiopia, a wide range of fossils, including teeth, skull, jaw and hand bones, have been discovered

30. When François Mitterrand nationalized France's banks in 1981, ----.

- A) he opposed the view that economic liberty had been under attack
- B) he had already decided to minimize these risks in a short term
- C) he had tried to avoid populist gestures
- D) his ultimate aim has been to regulate France's financial system
- E) he did so because he thought the state would run them better

31. In the 1970s and 1980s, Colombia became one of the international centres for illegal drug production and trafficking ----.

- A) because the drug cartels virtually controlled the country
- B) even though 2 million Colombians have left the country in the past several years
- C) that the government unsuccessfully attempted to stem the guerrilla violence
- D) just as the leading drug dealers were offered lenient punishment in exchange for their surrender
- E) since the country has turned into a battleground with bombs, killings and kidnappings

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32. New Zealand consists of two main islands and a number of smaller, outlying islands, which are so scattered ----.

- A) while the country has been in the forefront in instituting social welfare legislation
- B) as other inhabited islands include the Chatham Islands and Great Barrier Island
- C) even if the North Island and the South Island are separated by the Cook Strait
- D) since the Maoris, who consisted of several tribes, were the first inhabitants of the country
- E) that they range from the tropical to the antarctic

33. Suriname, now a Latin American country, was originally explored by Spain in 1593, ----.

- A) because the English transferred sovereignty to the Dutch in 1667
- B) but by 1602 the Dutch began to settle the land, followed by the English
- C) since colonization was confined to a narrow coastal strip
- D) although African slaves made up the workforce for coffee and sugarcane plantations
- E) while after 1870 plantation workers were mostly imported from British India

34. Some types of breast cancer grow very slowly and spread to other parts of the body ----.

- A) as an infected breast usually appears red and swollen
- B) so long as they can be detected
- C) only after they become very large
- D) so that the diseased breast may be removed
- E) because recently two separate genes for breast cancer have been identified

35. The prevalence of schizophrenia worldwide appears to be slightly less than 1 per cent ----.

- A) if schizophrenia is a relatively serious mental disorder
- B) since it is regarded as a major public health problem throughout the world
- C) because schizophrenia and other delusional disorders share certain features
- D) although areas of higher or lower prevalence have been identified
- E) unless people with schizophrenia occupy one fourth of all hospital beds

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

36. Undernutrition, a deficiency of essential nutrients, can result from inadequate intake because of poor diet or poor absorption from the intestine.

- A) Temel besin eksikliği olan yetersiz beslenme, az beslenmeden veya bağırsaktaki az emilimden dolayı yeterli gıda alınmamasından kaynaklanabilir.
- B) Az beslenme veya bağırsaktaki az emilim sonucu temel besinlerin yeterli alınmaması nedeniyle, beslenme yetersizliği oluşur.
- C) Temel besin eksikliği olarak anlaşılan beslenme yetersizliği, az beslenme veya bağırsakta az emilim sonucu ortaya çıkmaktadır.
- D) Az beslenme veya bağırsaktaki az emilim nedeniyle yeterli gıda alınmaması, temel besinlerin eksikliğine ve yetersiz beslenmeye yol açmaktadır.
- E) Temel besinlerin eksikliğine bağlı olarak oluşan beslenme yetersizliğinin kaynağı, az beslenme veya bağırsaktan az emilim olmasıdır.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

37. **New Zealand was the first country in the world to give women in 1893 the right to vote.**

- A) 1893'te dünyada kadınlara ilk seçme hakkı verilen ülke Yeni Zelanda'dır.
- B) Dünyada kadınlara 1893'te ilk seçme hakkını veren ülke Yeni Zelanda olmuştur.
- C) Yeni Zelanda, dünyada, kadınlara 1893'te seçme hakkı veren ilk ülkeydi.
- D) Dünyada kadınlara ilk seçme hakkı, 1893'te Yeni Zelanda'da verilmiştir.
- E) Kadınlara 1893'te seçme hakkı verilen dünyadaki ilk ülke, Yeni Zelanda idi.

38. **The issue under debate today is whether, for all its flaws, capitalism is the best economic system man has yet invented.**

- A) Bir sürü aksaklıklarına rağmen, kapitalizmin, insanoğlunun bugüne kadar ortaya koyduğu en iyi iktisadi sistem olup olmadığı tartışılmaktadır.
- B) Bugün tartışılan konu, tüm kusurlarına rağmen, kapitalizmin, insanın şimdiye kadar icat ettiği en iyi iktisadi sistem olup olmadığıdır.
- C) Eksiklikleri de olsa, insanlığın bugün ortaya koyduğu en iyi iktisadi sistemin, kapitalizm olup olmadığı hâlâ tartışılmaktadır.
- D) İnsanın şimdiye kadar yarattığı en iyi iktisadi sistem olan kapitalizmin kusurları, bugün tartışma konusudur.
- E) İnsanlığın bugüne kadar yarattığı en iyi iktisadi sistem olmasına rağmen, kapitalizmin aksaklıkları günümüzde tartışılmaktadır.

39. **The West needs to keep talking to Russia about many things, notably about efforts to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons.**

- A) İran'ın nükleer silahlar üretmesini engelleme girişimleri, Batı'nın Rusya ile konuşmak zorunda olduğu pek çok konunun içinde özellik taşımaktadır.
- B) Batı'nın Rusya ile konuşmak zorunda olduğu pek çok konu içinde özellikle İran'ın nükleer silahlar elde etmesini engelleme girişimleri bulunmaktadır.
- C) Batı'nın, Rusya ile pek çok konu üzerinde, özellikle İran'ın nükleer silahlar edinmesini engelleme çabaları üzerinde konuşmayı sürdürmesi gerekmektedir.
- D) Batı, İran'ın nükleer silahlar edinmesini engelleme çabaları dahil, pek çok konuyu özellikle Rusya ile tartışmak zorundadır.
- E) Batı, İran'ın nükleer silahlar üretmesini engellemek için yapacağı girişimleri, Rusya ile konuşacağı pek çok konu ile birlikte ele almak zorundadır.

40. **The European Union can help underdeveloped countries, especially those in Africa, by offering financial aid, more open trade arrangements and easier visa conditions.**

- A) Avrupa Birliği'nin, özellikle Afrika'daki az gelişmiş ülkelere yardım edebilmek için, mali yardım, daha açık ticaret kolaylıkları ve daha uygun vize koşulları sunması gerekir.
- B) Avrupa Birliği, az gelişmiş ülkelere, özellikle Afrika'dakilere, mali yardım, daha açık ticaret düzenlemeleri ve daha kolay vize koşulları sunarak yardım edebilir.
- C) Az gelişmiş ülkelere mali yardım, daha açık ticaret olanakları ve daha rahat vize kolaylıkları sunan Avrupa Birliği, özellikle Afrika'daki ülkelere yardım edebilir.
- D) Avrupa Birliği'nin, az gelişmiş ve özellikle Afrika'daki ülkelere yardım edebilmesi için, mali yardım ve daha açık ticaret koşullarının yanı sıra, daha uygun vize kolaylıkları da sunması gerekir.
- E) Avrupa Birliği'nin az gelişmiş ülkelere ve özellikle Afrika ülkelerine yapacağı yardımlar, mali yardım, daha açık ticaret koşulları ve daha uygun vize kolaylıkları olabilir.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

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

41. Ekonomik kalkınma gibi, siyasi barışıklık, Afganistan için çözümün gerçekten bir parçası olmak zorundadır.

- A) Political reconciliation, just like economic development, must indeed be regarded as a final settlement in Afghanistan.
- B) Not only economic development but also political reconciliation has really to be the ultimate settlement in Afghanistan.
- C) It is essential that, in addition to economic development, political reconciliation must in fact be considered for a lasting solution in Afghanistan.
- D) As part of a lasting solution in Afghanistan, political reconciliation as well as economic development must indeed be taken into consideration.
- E) Like economic development, political reconciliation does indeed need to be part of the solution for Afghanistan.

42. Zimbabve'den, insanların açlıktan ölmeye başladıklarına ilişkin yürek parçalayıcı haberler sızmaktadır.

- A) Heart-rending news has been filtering out from Zimbabwe that the people are starting to die of starvation.
- B) One gets heart-rending news out of Zimbabwe that the people there are dying of starvation.
- C) The news out of Zimbabwe that people are about to die of starvation is heart-rending.
- D) The heart-rending news that has been leaked out of Zimbabwe is that people have been dying of starvation.
- E) The news that the people in Zimbabwe have been dying of starvation is extremely heart-rending.

43. Kafkaslar, 1991'de Sovyetler Birliği'nin çöküşünden arta kalmış birçok içten içe kaynaklı çatışmayı barındırmaktadır.

- A) After the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Caucasus has become an area with various simmering conflicts.
- B) Following the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, there have emerged various tensions in the Caucasus ready to explode into conflicts.
- C) The Caucasus harbours several simmering conflicts left after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.
- D) It is in the Caucasus that, following the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, a number of issues have risen, ready to explode into conflicts.
- E) Several regional conflicts have risen in the Caucasus since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991.

44. Shakespeare, her ne kadar tüm yaratıcılık enerjisini öncelikle sahneye odaklamış olsa da, kendisi aynı zamanda çağının en önde gelen lirik şairi idi.

- A) Even if Shakespeare's creative energy was primarily focused on the stage, he was indeed the most admired lyric poet of the period.
- B) For Shakespeare, the stage was the focus of his creative energy, but he was also a leading lyric poet of his time.
- C) It was on the stage that Shakespeare mainly focused his creative energy, even though he was regarded as the most eminent lyric poet of the period.
- D) Shakespeare was the most respected lyric poet of his age, although his creative energy was mainly focused on the stage.
- E) Although Shakespeare focused all his creative energy primarily on the stage, he was as well the foremost lyric poet of his age.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*



45. Son yıllarda, tarihçiler, üst sınıflar ve onların siyasi çatışmalarına ilişkin öykülere daha az, ancak alt sınıf insanların yaşamlarını biçimlendiren iktisadi ve toplumsal güçlere daha çok vurgu yapmışlardır.

- A) In recent years, historians have emphasized more the economic and social forces that have an impact on the lives of lower-class people, but less the stories about upper-class political confrontations.
- B) Stories about the upper classes and their political differences have not received much emphasis from historians in recent years, while more emphasis has been put on the economic and social developments that have affected the lives of lower-class people.
- C) The economic and social factors that shape the lives of lower-class people have often been emphasized by historians in recent years, since stories about the upper classes and their political quarrels no longer receive any attention.
- D) In recent years, historians have placed less emphasis on stories about the upper classes and their political conflicts, but more on the economic and social forces that shape the lives of lower-class people.
- E) In recent years, historians' emphasis on the economic and social developments that have shaped the lives of lower-class people rather than on the stories of upper-class political conflicts has received much attention.

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

46. Most foreign tourists visiting London come to see the Houses of Parliament. This monumental Gothic building on the River Thames is probably Britain's best-known landmark. Indeed, the people who come to visit it may know very little and care even less about what happens inside, but they appreciate the place as one of the greatest achievements of nineteenth-century art. ----. Indeed, the Parliament is a magnificent building.

- A) Before the Norman Conquest in 1066, King Edward the Confessor established his palace on the site
- B) Also, most of those who work daily in the building remain awed by its artistic power
- C) The disaster of the great fire of 1834 destroyed much of the medieval palace
- D) For security reasons, the Houses of Parliament can no longer be viewed by the general public
- E) The word "parliament" derives from the French word "parler", which means "to speak" or "to talk"

47. At the start of the twentieth century, Britain was still the greatest world power. By the middle of the century, although still one of the "Big Three", Britain was clearly weaker than both the United States and the Soviet Union. ----. Its power had ended as quickly as Spain's had done in the seventeenth century. One reason for this sudden decline of Britain was the cost and effort of two world wars.

- A) Indeed, by the end of the 1970s, Britain was no longer even among the richest European powers
- B) In electronics and technology, Britain is still a world competitor
- C) No one doubts that Britain is living in an age of uncertainty
- D) But the most important reason was the basic weaknesses in Britain's industrial power
- E) The discovery of oil in the North Sea has given Britain a great deal of economic advantage

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

48. During World War II, the Allies had started to think of ways in which a new world order could replace the failed League of Nations. Even before it joined the war against Germany and its allies, the US had agreed on an "Atlantic Charter" with Britain. The basis of this new charter was US President Roosevelt's "Four Freedoms": freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from fear, and freedom from want. At the end of the war, the victorious Allies created the United Nations, which expressed the ideas of the Atlantic Charter. ----.
- A) In the early 1960s, Britain was increasingly interested in joining the newly-formed European Community
- B) In 1948, the Soviet Union tried to capture West Berlin by stopping all road and rail traffic to it
- C) Thus, they hoped that the success of the wartime alliance could be carried into peacetime
- D) All these military and scientific developments drew Britain more closely to the US
- E) During the post-war period, Britain was seriously concerned about the danger from the Soviet Union
49. Little is known about the life of women in the Middle Ages, but without doubt it was hard. ----. It also spread two very different ideas about women. So, on the one hand, women were regarded as pure and holy, while, on the other, they could not be trusted and were a moral danger to men. Such religious teaching led men both to worship and also to look down on women.
- A) It is unlikely that love played much of a part in most marriages
- B) Marriage was always the single most important event in the lives of medieval men and women
- C) This was because by marriage a family could improve its wealth and social position
- D) The Church taught that women were always to obey their husbands
- E) Once married, a woman had to accept her husband as her master
50. Around 1550, the Renaissance in Italy began to decline. The causes of this decline were varied. ----. The French King Charles VIII viewed Italy as an attractive target for his expansive dynastic ambitions. In 1494, he led an army of thirty thousand well-trained troops across the Alps to press his claims to the Duchy of Milan and the Kingdom of Naples.
- A) The French invasion of 1494 and the incessant warfare that ensued was one of the major factors
- B) Renaissance humanists were primarily interested in the study of classical texts
- C) To the Italian political disasters was added a waning of Italian prosperity
- D) As Italian wealth diminished, there was less and less of a surplus to support artistic endeavours
- E) Italy's virtual monopoly of trade with Asia in the fifteenth century had been an economic support for the Italian Renaissance
51. Our knowledge of the Celts in Britain is slight. As with previous groups of settlers, we do not even know for certain whether the Celts invaded Britain or came peacefully as a result of the lively trade with Europe from about 750 B.C. onwards. At first, most of Celtic Britain seems to have developed in a generally similar way. ----. Consequently, this fall led to serious economic and political differences between the Celts of southeast Britain and those of the northwest.
- A) The Celts were joined by new arrivals from the European mainland
- B) The Celtic tribes continued the same kind of agriculture as the Bronze Age people before them
- C) The Celts knew how to work with iron and could make a variety of weapons
- D) But from about 500 B.C., trade contact with Europe declined
- E) During the Celtic period, women may have played an important role in political life

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

52. A young colleague of yours is worried that the proposal for a paper he has submitted to the scientific committee of an international conference may be rejected due to his lack of advanced research experience. As a senior colleague, well aware of his research capacity and seriousness of purpose, you wish to cheer him up and encourage him by saying:

- A) I told you that your paper needs to be extensively revised. You may be good at research, but your arguments in the paper are extremely controversial.
- B) I know how a scientific committee reaches a decision. Chances are slim for your paper to be accepted as it is hardly based on sound research.
- C) Relax. Though you haven't got much experience in research, you are a promising scientist, and I am sure they will take that into consideration.
- D) It is too early for someone like you to be welcomed as a speaker at an international conference. You need to show your seriousness of purpose in your studies.
- E) As far as I am concerned, you should never have submitted your proposal because I know your research for this paper has been very limited.

53. As a highly respected economist, you have been invited by a group of businessmen to give a talk on the current global crisis. However, on the very day you are expected to speak, you are taken ill, and, upset about missing such a chance, you call the organizers and say:

- A) Frankly, I have already decided to cancel the talk that you wished me to give on the current consequences of the global crisis.
- B) Although I am not feeling well today, I would really like to take this opportunity and discuss with you the effects of the economic problems that the world is currently facing.
- C) Let me first express my apologies for cancelling the talk which I am expected to give today on the global impact of the current economic crisis.
- D) This is to inform you that, due to my prolonged poor health, I am not going to make my speech today on the global effects of the economic crisis.
- E) Unfortunately, I am not well at all. I would like to convey my apologies for not being able to share my thoughts with you all on the problems affecting the world today.

54. You are the moderator at a panel on tax reform. The discussion has drifted into a debate on the question of whether indirect taxation needs to be abolished altogether. You feel that, instead of narrowing the panel down to a single issue, the speakers should deal with various other issues that are related to taxation and tax reform in general. So you turn to the speakers and say:

- A) I think we have to look at tax reform from various angles. So I would like you to discuss many different aspects of the subject rather than focus only on one aspect.
- B) I can see that you'll never reach an agreement on tax reform. In this case, there is no use in discussing indirect taxation.
- C) I am glad to point out that each speaker has dealt with tax reform in detail and come up with a wide range of recommendations that need to be taken into consideration.
- D) We all know that indirect taxation is widely practised in the world, and so it is important that this taxation must be looked at from different angles.
- E) All this time, no speaker has yet addressed the problem of indirect taxation. So I would urge every speaker to discuss how this form of taxation can best be reformed.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

# A

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**55. As the head of the department, you have recently noticed that a junior staff member is often late for work. So you wish to find out why and send for him. In talking to him politely, you say:**

- A) I have warned you several times, and you still continue to come late. This is a serious offence that can never be tolerated. So be careful.
- B) You know very well that you are always late for work and that this is intolerable. Let me warn you once again, and if you insist on being late, I'll have to take disciplinary action against you.
- C) I am sure you are aware that it has almost become a habit with you not to get to the office on time. I wonder whether there is something that prevents you from being punctual.
- D) I've been informed by some of your colleagues that every day you seem to be late for work. So I sent for you to talk it over and warn you once again.
- E) Every day, you apologize for being late for work. I don't find your excuses very convincing. Unless you show up on time from now on, you'll be fired right away.

**56. A friend of yours, who you think is a fully qualified accountant, has applied for a vacancy in a company, but his application has been turned down by the Human Resources Department of the company. You are surprised. So, on his behalf, you call the director of the department, tell him about this unexpected decision, and ask him politely for an explanation:**

- A) I didn't expect that my friend would be rejected by your company, since, in my opinion, professionally he is perfect, so I would be grateful if you could kindly give me your reasons for his rejection.
- B) It is clear that you are biased against my friend, who is a good accountant, and so I want you to tell me frankly why he was not accepted.
- C) Your rejection of my friend's application to your company is absolutely unfair, since he is the best accountant I have ever known. So I need to know your reasons why he was not accepted.
- D) Contrary to my expectations, my friend, who is a professional accountant, has been rejected unfairly by your company. Give me a full account of your reasons for his rejection.
- E) I am extremely upset that you have turned down my friend's application for a job in your company. Now I want you to tell me in detail why he failed to qualify.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

57. At a literary gathering, you are introduced to a famous and popular novelist whose works you have always read with great pleasure. You wish to express your admiration for his writing and say to him:

- A) I am really very impressed by the popularity you have earned through your novels, some of which I find enjoyable.
- B) I know your novels are very popular, but in reading them I sometimes feel that some chapters need to be revised.
- C) Because your novels have always been admired by the public, you must be very pleased and feel encouraged for better writing.
- D) It has always been my wish to meet you, since your novels are most admired by the public.
- E) I would like to tell you how enormously I have always enjoyed reading your novels, which I believe are great works of literature.

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

58. (I) Towards the end of the eighteenth century, a vast cultural movement began to sweep across Europe. (II) Within the Romantic movement, a group of composers were inspired by new ideas about national identity. (III) The movement, known as Romanticism, called into question many of the principles of the eighteenth-century Enlightenment. (IV) In other words, the Romantics began to question human reason and the uniformity of human nature. (V) Moreover, they emphasized the diversity of humanity, and the importance of spontaneity, creativity, emotion and passion.

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

59. (I) By the fall of 1933, Germany had become a one-party state. (II) Soon afterward, the socialist and communist left were crushed by the Nazi regime. (III) Almost all non-Nazi organizations were either abolished or forced to become part of the Nazi system. (IV) At the same time, party propaganda sought to impress citizens with the regime's ideology. (V) In fact, the 1928 election in Germany was a turning point for the Nazis.

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

60. (I) The social unrest of the Sixties was international. (II) Its roots lay in the political struggles and social transformations of the postwar period. (III) Mass culture made its most powerful impact in the visual world, especially through film. (IV) Of these, the most important were the anticolonial and civil rights movements. (V) Especially, anticolonial movements reflected a growing racial consciousness and also helped to encourage that consciousness.

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

61. (I) Columbus was not the first European to set foot on the American continents. (II) Viking sailors had reached and briefly settled present-day Newfoundland and perhaps New England around the year 1000. (III) But knowledge of these Viking landings had been forgotten throughout Europe for hundreds of years. (IV) It would not be right, therefore, to deny Columbus credit for his accomplishments. (V) In fact, Columbus brought back no Asian spices from his voyages.

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

62. (I) In 1960, the leading Middle Eastern, African, and Latin American oil producers banded together in a cartel, forming the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). (II) By the late 1970s, in the aftermath of two Arab-Israeli wars, it appeared that a generation of fighting might come to an end. (III) The aim of this body was primarily to regulate the production and pricing of crude oil. (IV) So, in the following decades, it has played a leading role in the global economy. (V) Its policies have essentially reflected the desire to derive maximum profit from oil production.

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

63. (I) The legacies of colonialism weighed heavily on sub-Saharan Africa. (II) Most of the continent's former colonies came into their independence after World War II, with their basic infrastructures deteriorating after decades of imperial negligence. (III) The Cold War decades brought scant improvement, as governments across the continent were plagued by corruption, poverty and civil war. (IV) By the end of the twentieth century, East Asia had become a centre of industrial and manufacturing production. (V) Moreover, during the Cold War, these postcolonial states often became the very ground on which the superpower struggle was waged.

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

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

64. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Afghanistan became a battleground in the rivalry between Britain and Russia for control of Central Asia.

- A) During the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the invasion of Afghanistan by Britain and Russia led to serious hostilities in Central Asia.  
 B) It was in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that there emerged hostilities between Britain and Russia in Afghanistan, since Central Asia was important for them.  
 C) In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, both Britain and Russia got into a fierce conflict with each other in Afghanistan in order to dominate Central Asia.  
 D) Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the hostilities between Britain and Russia in Afghanistan were essentially for the possession of Central Asia.  
 E) In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Central Asia was so important for Britain and Russia that they first tried to conquer Afghanistan.

65. Spanish efforts to recover Gibraltar culminated in a referendum in 1967, in which the residents voted overwhelmingly to retain their link with Britain.

- A) Although Spain's aim had always been to annex Gibraltar, it was made clear in a referendum in 1967 that the people preferred British rule.  
 B) Spain had always tried hard to reclaim Gibraltar from Britain; however, in a referendum held in 1967, the people of Gibraltar decided by a great majority to stay with Britain.  
 C) A referendum in 1967 showed that, despite Spain's attempts to annex Gibraltar, in fact the people favoured Britain.  
 D) Spain's attempts to reconquer Gibraltar failed in 1967 when the people of Gibraltar held a referendum, and showed their loyalty to Britain.  
 E) In a referendum in 1967, the people of Gibraltar rejected Spain's claim of annexation, and voted in favour of Britain.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**66. A drug may affect several functions, even though it's targeted at only one.**

- A) While a drug may be used for various functions, it becomes effective only if it is taken for a specific function.
- B) Despite various other uses, a drug usually has a function for a special effect.
- C) The functions expected of a drug are various even if it is used for a specific disease.
- D) However effective a drug may be, its functions have to be several.
- E) A drug is taken for a specific purpose, but it may have a range of other effects.

**67. What is certain is that Azerbaijan's oil-fired economy has been booming in recent years.**

- A) Although Azerbaijan's economy is largely dependent on oil, in recent years it has entered a period of recession.
- B) There is no doubt that, over the past few years, Azerbaijan's economy, which thrives entirely on oil, has been growing fast.
- C) Since Azerbaijan's economic prosperity is related to oil, there has been some minor improvement lately.
- D) It is only in recent years that, because of its oil, Azerbaijan has experienced some economic progress.
- E) Over the past few years, due to an increase in its oil output, Azerbaijan's economy has become much stronger.

**68. Although Senegal is neither a large nor a strategically-located country, it has nonetheless played a prominent role in African politics since its independence.**

- A) Senegal is a small African country with no strategic importance; however, ever since it gained independence, it has always been in the forefront of African politics.
- B) As a minor but strategically significant country, Senegal has been very active in the politics of Africa since its independence.
- C) Once Senegal, which is a major African country with some strategic importance, gained its independence, it began to pay much attention to political developments in Africa at large.
- D) Despite the fact that Senegal has had much importance in African politics since its independence, its strategic position has been of no significance.
- E) As an African country, Senegal is so small that it has little strategic importance, and its involvement in African politics has not been notable ever since it gained independence.

**69. While the world has been distracted by Iraq and Afghanistan, Iran has come closer to the point where it could build an atomic bomb.**

- A) Contrary to Iraq and Afghanistan, both of which have been the object of international attention, Iran has upgraded its capacity to develop more nuclear arms.
- B) Both Iraq and Afghanistan continue to preoccupy the world, which has remained indifferent to Iran's attempts to produce new weapons.
- C) In developing nuclear arms, Iran pays no attention to international reactions, since the world is wholly concerned with issues in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- D) Because the world's attention has been drawn completely to Iraq and Afghanistan, Iran has in the meantime made much progress towards the development of an atomic bomb.
- E) It is true that Iran has made some advances in developing nuclear weapons, while the circumstances in Iraq and Afghanistan continue to draw international attention.

# A

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

70. Richard :  
- I've been reading about the ancient Egyptians lately.

Antony :  
- **How interesting! Anything particularly drawing your attention?**

Richard :  
- **It is claimed by some linguists that the early Egyptian language might represent the survival of a "root" language from which the other languages of the Afro-Asiatic group evolved in the past.**

Antony :  
- ----

- A) Possible. In fact, the language of the ancient Egyptians has for long been a matter of debate among linguists.
- B) Actually, as you may remember, the first known permanent settlement in Egypt dates back to approximately 4750 B.C.
- C) You know that the patterns of development in ancient Egypt differed greatly from those of the Sumerians in Mesopotamia.
- D) It is true that, due to the Nile, ancient Egypt was able to forge a cultural and political unity.
- E) You must recall that the Egyptian system of pictographic writing, called *hieroglyphs*, has always fascinated modern scholars.

71. Judy :  
- **What do you know about John Stuart Mill?**

Tom :  
- **As far as I can recall, he was the most committed and influential defender of personal liberty in Victorian Britain in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

Judy :  
- ----

Tom :  
- **Indeed, he was. He wrote many essays on women's political rights.**

- A) Agreed. In his *On Liberty*, he defended individual freedom in the face of the state and "the tyranny of the majority."
- B) I know his *On Liberty* became one of the defining texts of Western liberalism.
- C) He strongly argued that human freedom was essential to social progress.
- D) Yet, for me, more importantly, he was a dedicated supporter of suffrage for women.
- E) Historically, the Reform Bill of 1867 in Britain marked the high point of British liberalism.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.



# A

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72. John :  
- **By the way, can you tell me what the expression "the scramble for Africa" means?**

Harry :  
- **Oh, I thought you knew it, since you are seriously interested in the history of Africa.**

John :  
- ----

Harry :  
- **Well, it is about the colonization of Africa. It indicates the scope and speed with which the major European powers, excited by stories of rubber forests and rich diamond mines, conquered and colonized Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

- A) For instance, I know that in 1884 a conference, attended by the representatives of the European colonial powers, was held in Berlin to settle the matter of control over the Congo River basin.
- B) It has been pointed out that by the 1830s the French had created a general government of their possessions in Algeria.
- C) I am afraid I don't. I came across it in an article I was reading yesterday. There was no explanation given.
- D) Actually, the colonial powers' partition of Africa in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was the most striking instance of European imperialism.
- E) According to some eyewitness reports, in the colonies, Africans worked in appalling conditions, with no medicine or sanitation and too little food.

73. Liz :  
- **I am puzzled about why declining birth rates in the West have been accompanied by growing populations of older adults.**

Susan :  
- **You are right. Actually, it is a very complicated issue, and there is a wide range of reasons for it.**

Liz :  
- ----

Susan :  
- **I don't know where to start. I think one obvious reason is improved standards of health care.**

- A) Thank you so much. I'll take your advice and do some research on the subject.
- B) Exactly. You can perhaps outline some of them for me.
- C) I believe a new type of demographic crisis different from this confronts Western governments.
- D) One can definitely see that globalization has a serious impact on the world's population.
- E) Especially Asia's population as a whole has increased nearly four times over since 1900.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

# A

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74. Harriet :  
- **I am writing an article about the Cold War period. There is a great deal of material I have to deal with.**

Ares :  
- **I suggest you focus on a specific topic rather than giving a general account.**

Harriet :  
- ----

Ares :  
- **So, your article will, I am sure, arouse a great deal of interest in academic and political circles.**

- A) Right. I will demonstrate how the Cold War has given way to more complex global relations.
- B) You know the Eastern European revolutions of 1989 brought about the collapse of the Soviet Union.
- C) Especially the Soviet Union's increasingly severe domestic problems led to mounting protests in Russia in 1991.
- D) Everyone knows that the Iron Curtain had established one of the most rigid borders in European history.
- E) In my opinion, since the end of the Cold War, adapting to change has been difficult throughout Eastern Europe.

75. Isabel :  
- **Here is an interesting article on Byzantine learning. Have you seen it?**

Fred :  
- **Let me have a look. No, I haven't, but it does seem interesting.**

Isabel :  
- ----

Fred :  
- **Well, we know from history that, in education, Byzantine schools based their instruction on classical Greek literature.**

- A) In fact, Byzantine achievements in art and architecture have always been admired.
- B) Evidently, Byzantine scholars were very interested in the politics of ancient Greece.
- C) As it has been argued by most historians, religion dominated Byzantine life.
- D) One can point out that inventiveness was highly prized in Byzantine culture.
- E) It gives a full account of the Byzantine interest in classical Greek literature.

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**76. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The 16<sup>th</sup> century in England is generally known as the Tudor period, which historically lasted from 1485 to 1603. Among the famous Tudor sovereigns were Henry VII, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth I. In fact, the early years of the Tudor period were marked by significant changes in trade and in the arts of war. Henry VII made commercial treaties with European countries. Economically, England, which had always been a sheep-raising country, was by now manufacturing and exporting significant amounts of cloth. As lands were enclosed to permit grazing on a larger scale, people were driven off the land to the cities, and London grew into a metropolitan market with sophisticated commercial institutions. These changes had an impact on the traditional feudal social order, which also began to decline; also, due to the introduction of cannons and firearms, the feudal system of warfare became obsolete. Yet, it would be a mistake to imagine these changes as sudden and dramatic. In fact, it was a slow and long process whereby England was transformed into a modern state.

**76. According to the passage, it was during the Tudor period that ----.**

- A) England's overseas trade was adversely affected by ongoing wars in Europe
- B) feudalism in England was further strengthened
- C) England's exports to European countries were significantly in decline
- D) sheep-raising was introduced into England, which had large areas of grazing
- E) London was transformed into a major trade centre

**77. It is pointed out in the passage that the changes that took place in Tudor England ----.**

- A) were fundamentally inspired by the social and economic developments already being witnessed in Europe
- B) had far-reaching effects on social and economic life
- C) were mainly confined to social life and improved the efficiency of the feudal social order
- D) initially resulted from a revision of the traditional arts of war that had depended on the use of cannons and firearms
- E) greatly reduced all the political and legal powers that English sovereigns had traditionally enjoyed and used

**78. One understands from the passage that the Tudor dynasty in England ----.**

- A) was best represented by Henry VIII, who followed a policy of friendship with other countries
- B) introduced a number of military reforms in order to build the strongest army in Europe
- C) focused its main attention on the improvement of agriculture in the country
- D) was represented by powerful sovereigns, who played a leading role in European politics
- E) came to power in the late fifteenth century and ruled the country over a century

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

# A

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79. It is clear from the passage that, due to developments in cloth-making in Tudor England, ----.

- A) most farming lands were turned into grazing fields for the sheep
- B) English merchants began to look for new markets in order to export more goods
- C) rural people gave up farming and migrated to London in search of employment
- D) the economic prosperity of the people increased enormously
- E) many cities, including London, competed with each other for economic prosperity

80. On the basis of the passage, one can state that, during the Tudor period, England ----.

- A) earned large amounts of revenue from its exports
- B) took little interest in the affairs of continental Europe
- C) experienced a long process of social and economic transformation
- D) emerged as a major sheep-raising country in Europe
- E) remained totally indifferent to the economic and political changes in Europe

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**81. – 85. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In the last third of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, new technologies transformed the face of manufacturing in Europe, leading to new levels of economic growth and complex realignments among industry, labour and national governments. Like Europe's first industrial revolution, which began in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and centred on coal, steam and iron, this "second" industrial revolution relied on innovation in three key areas: steel, electricity, and chemicals. For instance, steel, which was harder, stronger and more malleable than iron, had long been used as a construction material. But until the mid-nineteenth century, producing steel cheaply and in large quantities was impossible. That changed between the 1850s and 1870s, as new and different processes for refining and mass-producing alloy steel revolutionized the metallurgical industry. Although iron did not disappear overnight, it was soon eclipsed by soaring steel production. So, steel began to be used for various purposes. In Britain, for example, shipbuilders made a quick and profitable switch to steel construction, and thus kept their lead in the industry. Germany and the US, however, dominated the rest of the steel industry. By 1901, Germany was producing almost half as much steel as Britain and was able to build a massive national and industrial infrastructure.

**81. It is stated in the passage that, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, ----.**

- A) the steel industry in Europe surpassed all the other industries, including those of electricity and chemicals
- B) governments in Britain and Germany took severe measures to prevent radical labour movements
- C) the US produced so much steel that it began to manipulate the world steel market
- D) Britain's use of steel in the shipbuilding industry strengthened its dominant position in this sector
- E) the use of iron and steel as construction materials was wholly confined to shipbuilding

**82. According to the passage, the first industrial revolution ----.**

- A) caused so much labour unrest in Europe that the steel industry did not develop adequately
- B) came into being during the later decades of the eighteenth century
- C) originally began in Britain and, then, spread to Germany and other European countries
- D) led to the manufacture of a wide variety of goods, ranging from construction materials to chemicals
- E) did not last long, since it did not lead to the development of new technologies

**83. One understands from the passage that, before the mid-nineteenth century, ----.**

- A) steel production had been costly and did not amount to much quantity
- B) the "second" industrial revolution had spread all over Europe
- C) Germany and Britain had been in fierce competition in developing shipbuilding technologies
- D) Germany and the US collaborated against Britain for research in chemistry
- E) the manufacturing industry in Europe had benefited a great deal from new technologies

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

# A

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84. According to the passage, in the second half of the nineteenth century, the metallurgical industry underwent a radical transformation ----.

- A) although some countries, like Germany and the US, were still using obsolete methods of production
- B) due to Germany's lead in the development of new steel production technologies
- C) because Britain's shipbuilders had discovered new ways to build bigger but less expensive ships
- D) when alloy steel began to be refined and mass-produced through the introduction of innovative processes
- E) owing to new discoveries and technological progress in the fields of electricity and chemistry

85. It is suggested in the passage that, in the nineteenth century, innovative developments in the areas of steel, electricity, and chemicals ----.

- A) led to a lasting rivalry in shipping between Germany and Britain
- B) turned Germany into the strongest and most prosperous country in Europe
- C) brought about the "second" industrial revolution
- D) greatly contributed to the improvement of Britain's infrastructure
- E) became the main concern of national governments in Europe

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**86. – 90. soruları aşığıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In 1764, there was a serious quarrel over taxation between the British government and its colonies in America. The British government continued to think of the colonists as British subjects. In 1700, there had been only 200.000 colonists, but by 1770 this number rose to 2.5 million. Obviously, such large numbers needed to be dealt with carefully. Some American colonists decided that it was not lawful for the British government to tax them without their agreement. Political opinion in Britain was divided. Some felt that the tax was fair because the money would be used to pay for the defence of the American colonies against French attack. But several important politicians agreed with the colonists that there should be "no taxation without representation". Hence, in 1773, at the port of Boston, a group of colonists threw a shipload of tea into the sea rather than pay tax on it. The event became known as "the Boston Tea Party". The British government responded by closing the port. But the colonists then decided to prevent British goods from entering America until the port was opened again. The colonists' action was regarded as a rebellion, and the British government decided to defeat it by force. Thus, the American War of Independence got underway. The war lasted from 1775 until 1783. The British government had no respect for the colonists' fighting ability. The result was a disastrous defeat for the British forces. At the end of the war, Britain lost all the American colonies except Canada.

**86. It is clear from the passage that, since the American colonists were not represented in the British Parliament, ----.**

- A) some politicians argued that Boston should be exempted from all kinds of taxation
- B) they refused to pay the tax required of them by the British government
- C) it was much easier for them to start a war of independence against Britain
- D) they did not have a standing army and, therefore, were unable to defeat the British forces
- E) they were not subject to the laws of Britain and felt free to take action against Britain

**87. It is pointed out in the passage that not every politician in Britain ----.**

- A) supported the British government's decision to tax the American colonists against their will
- B) believed that the French would dare to invade the American colonies
- C) agreed that "the Boston Tea Party" jeopardized trade with the colonies
- D) was convinced that the British forces in America were strong enough to defeat the colonists
- E) was of the opinion that the American colonists would ever dream of independence

**88. It is stated in the passage that, within a period of almost three quarters of a century, ----.**

- A) Britain and France got into a fierce competition in order to colonize a very large part of America
- B) Britain lost the war against the American colonies and had to grant their independence
- C) Canada grew demographically well ahead of the other American colonies
- D) Britain's trade with the American colonies reached a level well above all expectations
- E) the population of the American colonies increased to more than ten times the original number

# A

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89. One understands from the passage that, because of the tax crisis, ----.

- A) the American colonists imposed sanctions on British goods
- B) the port of Boston was closed for over half a century
- C) Britain took urgent precautions in order to increase its military capacity in America
- D) the import of tea into the American colonies came under the British monopoly
- E) France expressed its willingness to aid the American colonies against Britain

90. It is stressed in the passage that, for the British government, ----.

- A) the port of Boston was of vital political importance for relations with the American colonies
- B) the political representation of the American colonies was fully dependent on their payment of taxes
- C) France's political aims in America had to be countered by the colonies themselves
- D) the people living in the American colonies were always considered to be British subjects
- E) a defence agreement with the American colonies had to be reached urgently against France

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*



**91. – 95. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The Mississippi is one of the world's great continental rivers, like the Amazon in South America, the Congo in Africa, or the Volga in Europe. Its waters are gathered from two-thirds of the US and, together with the Missouri, which is its chief western branch, the Mississippi flows some 6.400 kilometres from its northern sources in the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of Mexico, which makes it one of the world's longest waterways. The Mississippi has been called the "father of waters". Through all its lower course, it wanders along, appearing lazy and harmless. But people who know the river are not deceived by its benign appearance, for they have had many bitter struggles with its floods. They have had to learn that nothing is to be gained by fighting against the rages of the mighty stream. To control it, Americans have had to accept some of the river's own terms and to undertake the patient work of conserving and rebuilding soil, grasslands and forests, far back where the waters begin to gather.

**91. It is clear from the passage that the sources of the Mississippi's waters ----.**

- A) are so limited that the river seldom causes flooding along its banks
- B) are not as many as those of other continental rivers in the world
- C) need to be conserved to protect the river from environmental pollution
- D) are spread over a great part of the US
- E) cannot be ascertained, since the Rocky Mountains have not been explored fully

**92. It is pointed out in the passage that, although in its lower course the Mississippi looks quiet and harmless, ----.**

- A) most people believe that it may one day overflow its banks
- B) the people living along it are not aware of this
- C) actually it has caused much devastation
- D) people have always been indifferent to the threats it poses
- E) in its upper course it is extremely violent and destructive

**93. In the passage, attention is drawn to the fact that the Mississippi's waters can best be controlled ----.**

- A) if environmental measures are taken around its northern sources
- B) so long as its northern sources are definitely identified
- C) provided that Americans know how to struggle with them
- D) only if the people living along its course are evacuated
- E) in the same way that the world's other big rivers have been controlled

# A

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94. One understands from the passage that the Mississippi ----.

- A) has far more branches for the gathering of its waters than the Congo in Africa and the Volga in Europe
- B) differs from the Amazon in South America and the other continental rivers in the world largely because its waters are much shallower
- C) is far more navigable than the other continental rivers in the world and, therefore, becomes a commercially profitable waterway in the US
- D) flows so fast throughout its course that, despite the long distance, it does not take long for its waters to get to the Gulf of Mexico
- E) cuts across the US from the Rocky Mountains in the north to the Gulf of Mexico in the south

95. It is suggested in the passage that the American people ----.

- A) have in the end learned how to get along with the Mississippi
- B) always boast of having the world's longest river in their country
- C) have a very strong sense of the environment and, therefore, conserve their forests
- D) think that, without the Missouri, the Mississippi would have been just a mere stream
- E) regard the Mississippi as "the father of waters" because it is fully navigable

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

**96. – 100. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The Copernican revolution began over 500 years ago with the realization that the Earth was not the centre of the universe, but we still await its grand finale: the anticipated discovery of life elsewhere. Where else might we find life? The vast scale of the universe makes it virtually certain that there are other Earth-like settings. In our own solar system, Mars's distance from the Sun makes it sufficiently Earth-like; so, especially with increasing evidence for occasional liquid water, many are looking there for the first signs of extraterrestrial life. Recently, however, a new contender has emerged, and surprisingly it is from the cold outer solar system: it is Jupiter's moon Europa. As one of the four satellites of Jupiter, discovered by Galileo in 1610, Europa is now believed to have water in a liquid state, even though it is so far from the Sun. Thus, the possibility of liquid water on Europa has opened the door to speculation about life on this satellite of Jupiter.

**96. One clearly understands from the passage that, until Copernicus in the sixteenth century, ----.**

- A) Mars had generally been regarded as the planet with life on it
- B) the search for life elsewhere in the solar system had been futile
- C) it had been commonly believed that the centre of the universe was the Earth
- D) there had been many attempts to understand the outer solar system
- E) the planets in the solar system had all been discovered and studied

**97. According to the passage, the discovery of Earth-like settings in other parts of the universe ----.**

- A) is definitely out of question, since the universe is extremely vast
- B) would no longer make the Earth seem like the only planet with life on it
- C) seems possible, but it would be very costly and dangerous to attempt it
- D) has been an obsession for scientists ever since the time of Copernicus
- E) was what Galileo was primarily interested in in the early seventeenth century

**98. It is pointed out in the passage that, in recent years, ----.**

- A) some scientists have come to regard Copernicus's contribution to astronomy as negligible
- B) scientists have come to understand the reasons for Galileo's discovery of Europa
- C) astronomers have focused on an in-depth study of the outer solar system
- D) there has been much controversy about the geological features of Mars
- E) it has been suggested that Jupiter's moon Europa may have liquid water on it

*Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.*

# A

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99. It is stated in the passage that currently Mars ----.

- A) has been established as the only planet with a vast amount of water under its surface
- B) is being fully explored because, as a planet, it is so close to the Earth
- C) has been partially studied, and so it still maintains its mystery as a planet
- D) has been the main focus of the scientific search for extraterrestrial life
- E) and Europa provide a great deal of evidence for a better understanding of the solar system

100. According to the passage, it is hoped that ----.

- A) the amount of liquid water on Mars will be sufficient for life on the planet
- B) in the future only Europa will become man's new home in the universe
- C) one day Earth-like life will be discovered outside our own planet
- D) living beings will be found on one of Jupiter's satellites
- E) the search for extraterrestrial life in the universe will never be disrupted

**TEST BİTTİ.**

**CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

# SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. 2009-KPDS İlkbahar 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. Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır. Çağrı cihazı, telsiz vb. haberleşme araçları ile cep bilgisayar, saat fonksiyonu dışında fonksiyonu olan saat vb. her türlü bilgisayar özelliği bulunan cihazlarla; silah ve benzeri teçhizatla; müsvedde kâğıdı, defter, kitap, sözlük, sözlük işlevi olan elektronik aygıt, hesap cetveli, hesap makinesi, pergel, açöölçer, cetvel vb. araçlarla da girmek yasaktır. Bu araçlarla sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Sınav Tutanağına yazılacak, bu adayların sınavları 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. Cevaplamayı 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 uyarmak 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.

Sınav görevlileri 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 işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Tükenmez kalem ve dolma kalem kesinlikle kullanılmayacaktır.
9. Cevapların cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
10. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz, sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası 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.

11. Cevaplamaya geçmeden önce size verilecek soru kitapçığı üzerinde ayrılan yere adınızı, soyadınızı, T.C. Kimlik Numaranızı ve bu salonun salon numarasını yazınız. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları ile cevap kâğıtları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de tek tek incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının bir tek sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
12. Soru kitapçıklarının sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
13. Sınav süresince, görevliler dahil, salonda kimse sigara, pipo, puro vb. şeyleri içmeyecektir.
14. Soruları ve bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
15. **Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve 2009-KPDS İlkbahar Dönemi Sınava Giriş ve Kimlik Belgenizi salon görevlilerine teslim etmeyi unutmayınız.**

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

03 MAYIS 2009

**İNGİLİZCE**

**A KİTAPÇIĞI**

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