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YABANCI DİL TESTİ

İNGİLİZCE

TCZB Tef. Kur. / 2008

61. – 69. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

61. Statistics concerning the ---- of wages and salaries show that the incomes of females are distinctly lower than those of males.

- A) involvement B) payment
C) recurrence D) inclination
E) rejection

62. In determining ---- points of law, judges will generally decide in accordance with the pattern of previously decided cases.

- A) temporary B) unfortunate
C) uncertain D) vulnerable
E) inaccessible

63. Taxation in Italy is ---- indirect; for instance, customs, excise and tobacco duties account for a very large proportion.

- A) conceivably B) efficiently
C) abundantly D) predominantly
E) doubtfully

64. Labour unions ---- with employers over the wages, working hours and working conditions of their members.

- A) compete B) propose
C) restrict D) estimate
E) negotiate

65. All staff will be given copies of the guidelines on security procedures, which were ---- by the management.

- A) drawn up B) shown out
C) put off D) set aside
E) given back

66. In Belfast, where dependence on just two industries ---- to massive unemployment, a new policy was soon introduced whereby new industries ---- encouraged.

- A) leads / will be
B) has led / had been
C) would lead / are
D) had led / were
E) will lead / has been

67. Despite attempts to lessen the country's dependence ---- coffee, this one crop usually accounts for about 60% ---- Brazil's export earnings.

- A) towards / above B) in / by
C) on / of D) to / upon
E) through / into

68. ---- more and more people are travelling to foreign countries for affordable medical treatment, the popularity of spa centres is also growing.

- A) Unless B) As if C) In case
D) Until E) Just as

69. Basel handles more foreign trade than ---- town in Switzerland on account of its position on the Rhine River.

- A) some other B) any other
C) the other D) other
E) one another

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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70. – 74. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

In the Chinese culture, family structure has been rooted in the philosophy of Confucius, (70) ---- dictated family roles that were inflexible by Western standards. Until recently, the Chinese family (71) ---- by a strict division between parents. The father was viewed as the major economic provider, and his major role was as disciplinarian. Children were expected to (72) ---- his authority and to obey him without question. In this role, the father tended to avoid displays of affection. (73) ----, the mother was to be the caregiver and provide children (74) ---- affection and emotional support.

70.

- A) which B) in which C) whose
D) what E) whom

71.

- A) should be described
B) will be described
C) is described
D) was described
E) may have been described

72.

- A) allow B) respect C) comply
D) convert E) connect

73.

- A) Otherwise B) Similarly
C) In contrast D) Furthermore
E) In addition

74.

- A) with B) for C) in
D) of E) by

75. – 79. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The young American singer and song writer Danny Deardorff was struck by polio (75) ---- he was an infant. The disease left his body crooked and crippled, but (76) ---- his earliest years, his musical talent revealed itself through song. (77) ---- a child, he made up songs about the postman walking down the street, about the screen door keeping bugs out and letting cool air in. Whatever Danny saw inspired lyrics and music. Today he is an internationally (78) ---- composer, performer, producer, and inspirational speaker. He has received numerous national awards and believes that music is a powerful form of communication, one that (79) ---- the mind through the heart.

75.

- A) as if B) as though C) even if
D) now that E) when

76.

- A) towards B) at C) from
D) by E) along

77.

- A) Even B) Like C) Such
D) As E) For

78.

- A) deliberate B) notorious
C) determined D) inevitable
E) recognized

79.

- A) reaches
B) will have reached
C) would reach
D) might have reached
E) reached

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

80. – 89. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

80. If the balance of nature is disturbed, ----.

- A) there has obviously been great cause for concern
- B) the result may be a number of possibly unforeseen effects
- C) this would usually have been the result of man's interference
- D) the extinction of one species has left another species without a natural predator
- E) the struggle to exist has continued

81. Even though enormous technical advances have been made over the last fifty years or so, ----.

- A) new methods of oil exploration hadn't been successful
- B) success depended more upon luck than upon good management
- C) oil companies are drilling into the sediments of the continental shelf and finding oil
- D) the process of obtaining oil from undersea fields remains endlessly challenging
- E) the speculations of petroleum geologists didn't focus on undersea beds

82. Since the country's forestry resources have been misused over a long period of time, ----.

- A) the forests are now seriously impoverished
- B) new trees would have been planted everywhere
- C) a balance between supply and demand will have been achieved
- D) this is, indeed, a worldwide problem
- E) forestry activities were being intensified

83. ----, when people are outdoors.

- A) Injuries from lightning in the US number about 300 a year
- B) Scientists explain that lightning is a result of ice in storm clouds
- C) Lightning can travel miles away from the area of a storm
- D) Sound travels more slowly than light
- E) Most lightning deaths and injuries occur in the summer months

84. Whether you go to the supermarkets and department stores in France, or seek out the many small specialist shops, ----.

- A) markets can be found in towns and villages all over France
- B) you will be tempted by the stylish presentation and high quality of the goods on offer
- C) France is especially renowned for its wine, with a vast selection available
- D) French regional specialities can be bought outside their area of origin
- E) Provence, in the south, prides itself on the quality of its olive oil

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85. Materials for the study of Babylonian law are abundant ----.

- A) until more examples come to light in fresh excavations
- B) unless the documents were being written on clay tablets
- C) since almost all legal transactions were embodied in a written contract
- D) after the Babylonian state collapsed in the 6th century B.C.
- E) while some had been translated into various European languages

86. The Bank of England was founded in 1694 ----.

- A) before the need for credit facilities has been recognized
- B) whether city magnates thought they could make a profit out of it
- C) though capital might have been repaid by 1706
- D) because the government needed some way of financing a war
- E) if it had promised not to lend to the King without the consent of Parliament

87. Man is always being confronted with new problems ----.

- A) though he would have preferred to overlook them
- B) that were building up slowly but steadily
- C) which are largely the result of industrialization
- D) so the information had to be verified first
- E) if suitable solutions can be suggested

88. The Hagia Sophia was erected during the reign of Emperor Justinian (532-537 A.D.), ----.

- A) but the church was richly decorated with mosaics
- B) when the Byzantine Empire was at the height of its power and influence
- C) that it was the largest cathedral in the world for nearly a thousand years
- D) because today the monument is a museum serving both Christians and Muslims
- E) whether it is one of the greatest surviving examples of Byzantine architecture

89. English and German are widely spoken in Denmark, ----.

- A) so visitors should have few problems in making themselves understood
- B) whereas it is best known for its 20th century design and craftsmanship
- C) as Danish is similar to Norwegian and Swedish
- D) just as there are some differences in meaning and pronunciation
- E) although in 1972, Denmark became the first Scandinavian country to join the European Community

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

90. – 92. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

90. A historic step was taken in 1948 with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which proclaims the universality of human rights.

- A) 1948'de ilan edilen ve insan haklarının evrenselliğini kabul eden İnsan Hakları Evrensel Beyannamesi tarihî bir adımdır.
- B) 1948'de, İnsan Hakları Evrensel Beyannamesi'nin yayımlanması sayesinde, insan haklarının evrenselliği konusunda tarihî bir adım atılmıştır.
- C) İnsan haklarının evrenselliği konusunda 1948 yılında atılan tarihî adım, İnsan Hakları Evrensel Beyannamesi'nin ilanıdır.
- D) İnsan Hakları Evrensel Beyannamesi, 1948'de atılmış olan tarihî bir adımla insan haklarının evrenselliğini ilan etmiştir.
- E) İnsan haklarının evrenselliğini ilan eden İnsan Hakları Evrensel Beyannamesi'yle 1948'de tarihî bir adım atılmıştır.

91. Developing countries must either accept the rapid growth of population as inevitable and try to find solutions for the consequences, or make some attempt to limit the growth of population.

- A) Gelişmekte olan ülkelerin mutlaka yapmaları gereken, hızlı nüfus artışının sonuçlarına ilişkin çözümler bulmayı kabul etmek ya da nüfus artışını sınırlamak için girişimde bulunmaktır.
- B) Gelişmekte olan ülkeler ya hızlı nüfus artışını kaçınılmaz kabul etmeli ve sonuçlara ilişkin çözümler bulmaya çalışmalı ya da nüfus artışını sınırlamak için bir girişimde bulunmalıdır.
- C) Hızlı nüfus artışını kabullenmek zorunda kalan gelişmekte olan ülkeler, bir yandan bunun zararlarına çareler bulmaya diğer yandan da nüfus artışını sınırlamaya çalışmalıdırlar.
- D) Gelişmekte olan ülkeler, hızlı nüfus artışının sonuçlarını önlenemez olarak kabul ederlerse, ne onun zararlarını giderebilir ne de onu sınırlayabilirler.
- E) Hızlı nüfus artışından kaçamayan gelişmekte olan ülkeler, bu artışı sınırlayamasalar da onun sonuçlarına çareler bulmaya çalışmalıdır.

92. Today, in what many people call the advanced industrialized countries, only 2 or 3% of the population earn their living from agriculture.

- A) Günümüzde birçok insan, ileri düzeyde sanayileşmiş ülkelerde, tüm nüfusun sadece % 2'sinin veya 3'ünün tarımdan para kazandığını söylüyor.
- B) Günümüzde birçok insan, nüfusunun sadece % 2'si veya 3'ü tarımda çalışan ülkeleri ileri düzeyde sanayileşmiş ülkeler olarak görmektedir.
- C) Bugün, ileri düzeyde sanayileşmiş ülkelerde, yaşamlarını tarımdan kazanan insanların nüfusun sadece % 2'sini veya 3'ünü oluşturduğu bilinmektedir.
- D) Günümüzde, pek çok insanın ileri düzeyde sanayileşmiş ülkeler olarak adlandırdığı ülkelerde, nüfusun sadece % 2'si veya 3'ü geçimlerini tarımdan sağlamaktadır.
- E) Günümüzde, nüfusunun sadece % 2'sinin veya 3'ünün yaşamını tarımdan kazandığı ülkeler, ileri düzeyde sanayileşmiş ülkeler olarak düşünülmektedir.

93. – 95. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

93. Kamuoyu araştırmaları, televizyonun, pek çok insan için, özellikle gelişmiş ülkelerde, güncel olaylar ve genel konulara ilişkin en başta gelen bilgi kaynağı olduğunu göstermiştir.

- A) Surveys show that, especially in the developed countries, people are primarily interested in informative television programmes to do with current events and general issues.
- B) It is apparent from these surveys that, especially in the developed countries, most people rely on television for information on current affairs and general issues.
- C) Surveys have shown that, for most people, especially in the developed countries, television is the primary source of information for current events and general issues.
- D) According to some surveys, for most people in the developed countries, it is television that is the major source of information with its daily news and reports on general affairs.
- E) It seems from the surveys that, at least in the developed countries, people mostly want informative programmes on television, in particular, current events and general features.

94. Pamuk, yün, kereste ve gıda maddeleri gibi bazı ham maddeler yeniden elde edilebilir; ancak kömür, demir cevheri, petrol ve doğal gaz gibi kaynaklar tekrar yerine konulamaz.

- A) Some raw materials such as cotton, wool, timber and foodstuffs are replenishable, but resources such as coal, iron ore, oil and natural gas cannot be replaced.
- B) Cotton, wool, timber and foodstuffs are all replenishable raw materials, but others, such as coal, iron ore, oil and natural gas are not.
- C) Replenishable raw materials include cotton, wool, timber and foodstuffs, but not coal, iron ore, oil and natural gas.
- D) Such raw materials as cotton, wool, timber and foodstuffs can all be replenished, but coal, iron ore, oil and natural gas are just a few of the resources that are hard to replace.
- E) Cotton, wool, timber and foodstuffs are among the replenishable raw materials, but, on the other hand, coal, iron ore, oil and natural gas cannot be replaced.

95. Tarihini bilen hiçbir Avrupalı, ulusal görüş veya çıkar ayrılıklarının barışçı bir yolla giderilebileceği bir siyasi çerçevenin değerini azımsayamaz.

- A) The value of a political framework in which national differences of opinion or interest can be discussed fairly is recognized by all Europeans with a knowledge of history.
- B) The value of a political framework in which national differences of opinion or interest can be peacefully worked out is obvious to any European who knows history.
- C) It is obvious from European history that a political framework in which national differences of opinion and interest can be resolved amicably is invaluable.
- D) Every European with any historical sense at all recognizes the value of a political framework which allows for national differences of opinion and interest to be smoothed out amicably.
- E) No European who knows his history can underestimate the value of a political framework within which national differences of opinion or interest can be sorted out in a peaceful way.

96. – 98. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

96. The White House has a fascinating history. It was burned by the British during the War of 1812. ----. The name "White House," however, was not used officially until President Theodore Roosevelt had it engraved on his stationery in 1901.

- A) The design appears to have been influenced by Leinster House, Dublin, and James Gibb's *Book of Architecture*
- B) The first residents were President John Adams and First Lady Abigail Adams in November, 1800
- C) Afterwards, when the building was being restored, the smoke-stained grey stone walls were painted white
- D) Over the years, there have been several additions made to the main building, including the West Wing, the East Wing, a penthouse and a bomb shelter
- E) In all, there are 132 rooms, 35 bathrooms, 28 fireplaces, 8 staircases and 3 elevators

97. It is fairly easy to measure output in the main manufacturing industries and in many of the other industries producing goods. ----. The output of a doctor or a teacher, for instance, is not easily measured.

- A) In this respect, many explanations of Britain's poor performance have been suggested
- B) The manufacturing industry accounts for about 70 per cent of industrial production
- C) The textile and shipbuilding industries are losing their markets to cheaper competitors
- D) It is much more difficult to do so for the service industries, however
- E) Industrial production is an early indicator of economic trends

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98. Vocational guidance is the name commonly given to the process of assisting boys and girls, and men and women, in the choice of an occupation. It is something more than simply providing occupational information. ----. The next stage, obviously, is to match the two sets of information.

- A) It is an activity in which the individual seeking advice is first helped to assemble relevant facts about himself and about occupations
- B) It is similar to the process of personnel selection
- C) Their main work lies in giving career talks to groups of school leavers
- D) Youth employment officers work for local authorities, and usually receive nine-month training
- E) Psychologists play an important role in assessing these young people

99. – 101. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

99. (I) The Design and Industries Association of England was founded in 1915. (II) Its members believed that the machine had to be accepted as a part of civilization. (III) They also believed that the artist must somehow be reintegrated into everyday life. (IV) However, the contemporary designer had a tradition on which to base his work. (V) It was thus a meeting place for the artist and the manufacturer, and it encouraged design that would be useful in daily life.

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

100. (I) The International Monetary Fund was set up in 1944. (II) The size of this deposit is fixed in relation to the country's share in world trade. (III) Its object was to work towards free trade at stable exchange rates. (IV) Under the original agreement, members agreed to make their currencies convertible into other currencies at fixed rates of exchange. (V) They also agreed not to impose exchange or import controls without the permission of the Fund.

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

101. (I) London, the capital of Great Britain, is situated on the Thames 37 miles from its mouth at Southend. (II) It is an administrative centre and a focus for national and international communications. (III) The London clay is not suitable for agriculture, since it is difficult to work when wet and cracks badly in dry weather. (IV) It is also the centre of cultural activity in Great Britain. (V) For instance, drama, music, opera, ballet, painting and sculpture are all represented there in great variety.

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

102. – 104. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles, in the belief "that universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based on social justice." In July 1961 it had 100 countries as members, including all the great powers. A unique feature of this organization is that its meetings are attended not only by representatives of governments, but by representatives of employers and working people as well, and these participate in the proceedings, by voice and by vote, independently of their governments. The principal policy-making body, for instance, is composed of four delegates from each member state, and of these, two represent the government. One represents employers, and one working people. The organization has, from the beginning, taken steps to collect full and up-to-date information about labour and social conditions throughout the world and to pass on the results to member states in the form of statistics and reports.

102. As we learn from the passage, the International Labour Organization (ILO) was founded in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles, ----.

- A) in the hope of persuading people to vote and act independently of their governments
- B) with a view to establishing good relations between employers and governments
- C) to fund research into working conditions throughout the world
- D) to collect statistical evidence relating to different approaches to social justice
- E) as a part of the effort to make a permanent and all-inclusive peace

103. The writer points out that, as an international organization, the ILO is extremely unusual ----.

- A) as it is allowed to investigate social conditions worldwide, even among non-member countries
- B) since all member countries must send at least four delegates to all meetings, and more if they wish
- C) since it has an ever-increasing membership, especially of the developing countries
- D) because, at the meetings, some delegates do not represent their governments but participate and vote independently
- E) as its sources of income are varied and mostly consist of the contributions made by industrialized countries

104. According to the passage, one of the functions of the ILO has always been ----.

- A) to educate the work force in the principles of social justice
- B) to make labour more informed about its international rights
- C) to collect and share data concerning social conditions and labour worldwide
- D) to create similar working conditions throughout the member countries
- E) to encourage the representatives of the employers and the employees to stand up against their governments

105. – 107. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

An entrepreneur is a risk-bearer. The risks taken by entrepreneurs arise from uncertainty. Economic conditions are always changing, and past experience is not necessarily any good guide to future prospects. Most production is undertaken in anticipation of demand. Firms will produce those things which they believe will yield a profit – they do not know that they will do so, because the future is unknown. Entrepreneurs must bear the costs involved during the time which elapses between the decision to produce and the eventual marketing of the commodity. They must pay rent for their land, interest on money borrowed, wages to labour and meet the costs of materials. These payments must be made without any certainty that the costs will be covered by receipts. If the sales revenue exceeds their expenses, the entrepreneurs will make a profit – if not, they must bear the loss.

105. The main point made in the passage is that the entrepreneur ----.

- A) can never be sure that any venture will succeed until it has actually done so
- B) makes a loss as often as he makes a profit
- C) soon becomes a good judge of economic trends and rarely makes mistakes
- D) is a sound businessman and doesn't take risks
- E) is prepared to pay high interest on money borrowed

106. According to the passage, a great many expenses have to be met by the entrepreneur ----.

- A) and these increase dramatically once the product is on the market
- B) but he is sure that his profits will exceed his expenses
- C) but the biggest one is labour costs
- D) before a product even goes onto the market
- E) and he is very rarely offered a loan

107. We understand from the passage that the success or failure of a product ----.

- A) is always purely a matter of luck
- B) is closely related to the quality of the materials used
- C) can be fairly accurately judged soon after it goes into production
- D) is of little importance to the experienced entrepreneur
- E) becomes apparent only after it has gone onto the market

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108. – 110. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The loss of job satisfaction, particularly in the manufacturing industries, is raising some serious social problems. In order to solve these problems, managers in many industrial countries are seriously considering various projects aimed at job enrichment. There are attempts to enlarge the role and responsibilities of the workers. Several factories have tried to abolish the assembly line by reorganizing production so that teams of workers are responsible for assembling the entire product (or a major component of it). Each team is free to decide how the various tasks will be allocated and the speed at which the job is carried out. Within each team the jobs may be rotated so as to increase the element of variety in the work.

108. It is pointed out in the passage that, especially in the manufacturing industries, ----.

- A) workers are perfectly satisfied with assembly line conditions
- B) great efforts are being made to give workers more job satisfaction
- C) workers are asking for higher wages, as they are being given more responsibilities
- D) the teams cannot organize themselves, so management has to assist them
- E) the rotation of jobs within the team has caused work to slow down

109. We understand from the passage that in several factories the assembly line is ----.

- A) being replaced by teams of workers who assemble either the whole or main part of a product
- B) coming back into fashion as workers find the work easier and less demanding
- C) still being retained since it is the ideal training ground for new workers
- D) still used when procedures are particularly complicated
- E) felt to produce a higher standard of product, allowing manufacturers to make a higher profit

110. It is clear from the passage that, under the new teamwork system, workers ----.

- A) have the opportunity of being promoted and even becoming managers
- B) find they can work faster than they expected
- C) carry more responsibility and are fully involved in the process of decision-making
- D) need a more thorough training period
- E) have more responsibility in theory, but not in practice

YABANCI DİL TESTİ BİTTİ.

ALAN BİLGİSİ TESTİNE GEÇİNİZ.

GİRİŞ SINAVI

24 MAYIS 2008

İNGİLİZCE

A KİTAPÇIĞI

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 21. D | 41. C |
| 2. C | 22. A | 42. E |
| 3. D | 23. E | 43. D |
| 4. E | 24. B | 44. C |
| 5. A | 25. C | 45. A |
| 6. D | 26. D | 46. D |
| 7. C | 27. C | 47. E |
| 8. E | 28. B | 48. B |
| 9. B | 29. A | 49. A |
| 10. A | 30. E | 50. C |
| 11. D | 31. B | |
| 12. B | 32. D | |
| 13. C | 33. C | |
| 14. A | 34. A | |
| 15. E | 35. E | |
| 16. C | 36. C | |
| 17. D | 37. D | |
| 18. E | 38. A | |
| 19. A | 39. D | |
| 20. B | 40. B | |