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

1. **Good leadership is about tackling big challenges, and the first and most important step in this process is recognizing which ---- should take precedence over the others.**

- A) obsessions B) debates
C) emissions D) candidates
E) issues

2. **By the 14th century, the Holy Roman Empire was little more than a ---- federation of the German princes who elected the Holy Roman emperor.**

- A) negotiable B) current
C) prescriptive D) loose
E) recurrent

3. **Roman numerals are expressed by letters of the alphabet and are ---- used today except for formality or variety.**

- A) courteously B) arguably
C) consecutively D) equivalently
E) rarely

4. **The Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea are increasingly seen as potential trouble zones that could ---- energy supplies from the Middle East to Asia.**

- A) increase B) disrupt C) consume
D) involve E) expand

5. **Dublin is a fairly easy city to ---- because of its frequent and efficient bus and underground services.**

- A) get around B) make over C) set up
D) get on E) go with

6. **The price of crude oil ---- by 40% this year due to the continuing risk of disruption in the Middle East, which ---- for one-third of global production.**

- A) surges / accounted
B) had surged / has accounted
C) has surged / accounts
D) surged / had accounted
E) will surge / could have accounted

7. **At the end of 1998, Estonia ---- the strict citizenship requirements that ---- the country's Russian minority from gaining citizenship.**

- A) relaxes / kept
B) had relaxed / have kept
C) has relaxed / were keeping
D) relaxed / had kept
E) will relax / are keeping

8. **An ideal anticancer drug ---- cancer cells without harming normal cells, but no such drug ----.**

- A) would destroy / exists
B) destroyed / existed
C) may have destroyed / has existed
D) has destroyed / had existed
E) had destroyed / would exist

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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9. Despite the official ban ---- demonstrations, 2008 has seen Egyptians take to the streets ---- massive numbers on several occasions.

- A) about / by B) for / with
C) over / at D) of / through
E) on / in

10. According to the generally accepted plate-tectonics theory, scientists believe that Earth's surface is broken ---- a number of shifting plates, which average ---- 50 miles in thickness.

- A) up / above B) at / for
C) down / beyond D) into / about
E) of / below

11. The island groups in the Pacific are often called "Oceania," ---- this name does not imply that they are the remains of a continent.

- A) whether B) but C) just as
D) whereby E) so that

12. ---- most people who commit suicide are depressed, having depression correctly diagnosed and treated is the most important step towards preventing suicide.

- A) As long as B) Although C) Because
D) Even if E) Unless

13. Algeria is particularly keen to increase its gas exports ---- OPEC production quotas restrict its oil exports.

- A) since B) so that C) as if
D) that E) whereas

14. In the early twentieth century, the motor car was one of the first major consumer products to be ---- mass produced ---- mass marketed.

- A) such / as B) more / than C) so / as
D) as / as E) both / and

15. The body's immune system attacks and eliminates ---- bacteria and other foreign substances ---- cancer cells.

- A) not only / but also B) rather / than
C) such / that D) as well as / and
E) just as / as

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

Nearly fifteen years after South Africa's democratic overthrow of apartheid, the country is facing growing (16) ---- over the rise of "economic apartheid" and the way it (17) ---- millions of South Africans in the same, if not a worsening economic position than they endured prior to 1994. (18) ---- South African government statistics, the average black household has become 15% poorer over the last fourteen years, while an average white household has seen its wealth grow (19) ---- some 19%. There has been a 20% decrease in the income of the poorest 50% of South Africans, and black South Africans have lost (20) ---- two million jobs over the same period.

16.

- A) interest B) demand
C) encouragement D) criticism
E) threat

17.

- A) is leaving B) had left
C) would have left D) left
E) was leaving

18.

- A) Because of B) According to
C) Instead of D) In addition to
E) Contrary to

19.

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

20.

- A) yet B) mostly C) hardly
D) nearly E) also

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

The gondola has been a part of Venice since the 11th century. (21) ---- its slim shape and flat underside, the boat is perfectly adapted to manoeuvring in Venice's narrow, shallow canals. The front of the boat has a (22) ---- leftward curve to prevent it from going around in circles, as the *gondolier*, or operator of the boat, uses the oar only on the right side. In 1562, it (23) ---- that all gondolas should be black to stop people from making an (24) ---- show of their wealth. Today, gondola rides are expensive, and are (25) ---- taken only by tourists.

21.

- A) About B) With C) Through
D) From E) Along

22.

- A) slight B) habitual C) relevant
D) cheerful E) favourable

23.

- A) has been decided
B) decided
C) was decided
D) would have decided
E) had decided

24.

- A) ostentatious B) affluent
C) adjacent D) omnipresent
E) inescapable

25.

- A) possibly B) obviously C) seldom
D) usually E) definitely

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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

26. If Iran were to go nuclear, ----.

- A) Russia and China did their best to stop it
- B) the United States may have taken preventive action
- C) other countries in the region would follow suit
- D) the UN Security Council sanctions need to be enacted without delay
- E) it can fire hundreds of missiles at Israel

27. ---- after strong winds and a heatwave started dozens of forest fires.

- A) Many villages in the area will be evacuated
- B) No precautions had been taken
- C) The government would have set up a special team of fire fighters
- D) Many fire fighting teams will have been called in
- E) Last summer, Athens was engulfed in thick smoke

28. During the Cold War, even as they prepared to destroy one another, ----.

- A) the West has always sought opportunities to make peace with the Soviet Union
- B) the United States and the Soviet Union had been involved in a constructive dialogue
- C) Britain has imported enormous quantities of timber from the Soviet Union
- D) the West and the Soviet Union struck deals and traded in energy
- E) the Soviet Union contributes a great deal to China's economic development

29. ---- because they were continually forced to defend their own conquests against other invaders.

- A) The Romans did not usually impose heavy tax burdens on the cities they conquered
- B) The geography of the Italian peninsula had a decisive influence on Rome's development
- C) The Romans were descended from various Indo-European peoples that had crossed the Alps into Italy during the second millennium B.C.
- D) The Romans were a sternly military society almost from the moment they settled on Italian soil
- E) The Romans looked to their gods to bestow upon their households and their city the blessings of prosperity, victory, and fertility

30. ---- that they influenced cultures across the Mediterranean.

- A) Phoenician textiles commanded a high price everywhere their merchants went
- B) The Phoenicians may have played an important role in introducing urban life into the Greek world
- C) Phoenician cities oriented themselves towards the sea
- D) The Phoenicians became famous as merchants and seafarers
- E) The widespread colonial and mercantile efforts of the Phoenicians meant

32. ----, it does not necessarily produce peace, equality, or homogeneity.

- A) If a key feature of globalization has been the transformation of the world economy
- B) Just as globalization has radically altered patterns of trade around the world
- C) Whenever globalization has forced the reorganization of economic enterprises
- D) Since globalization suggests a uniform process, one that operates similarly everywhere
- E) Although globalization means worldwide economic integration

31. Economic as well as social problems plagued Europe during the 1970s and 1980s ----.

- A) but these problems had actually begun much earlier
- B) because new industries continued to prosper
- C) in case the West German growth rate would slow down
- D) whereas seven hundred thousand French workers had been laid off
- E) unless demand for manufactured goods fell sharply

33. Everyone knows ----.

- A) that the politics of oil is crucial to life in the Middle East
- B) whether to the Arabs oil means the vast petroleum reserves lying under the desert sands
- C) if in the Middle East oil is a precious source of wealth and all too often a cause for war
- D) since non-OPEC oil producers currently account for 58% of total production
- E) as Iraqi crude oil exports in 2007 were more than 5% lower than in 2006

34. According to a report released by the US Secret Service, the Middle East is one of the world's hotspots ----.

- A) as there are other conspiracy theories emanating from the region
- B) whether Iran and Syria are actively engaged in economic warfare against the US
- C) when it comes to counterfeit US currency
- D) while the Iranian government dismisses charges of collaboration with counterfeiters
- E) although there is a conspiracy to undermine the US economy through counterfeit currency

35. Few figures in Western history have held the attention of the world ----.

- A) so long as Napoleon pursued serious interests in history, law, and mathematics
- B) as Napoleon did during the fifteen years of his rule in France
- C) because Napoleon's character seemed suited to the age in which he lived
- D) since Napoleon's particular strength as a leader lay in his capacity for inspiring others
- E) just as Napoleon believed that he was destined to be the saviour of France

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

36. In 1979, when its alliance with Great Britain ended, Malta sought to guarantee its neutrality through agreements with other countries.

- A) Malta, İngiltere ile ittifakının sona erdiği 1979'da, başka ülkelerle antlaşmalar yaparak tarafsızlığını güvence altına almaya çalışmıştır.
- B) Malta, 1979'da İngiltere ile ittifakına son vererek, tarafsızlığını güvence altına almak için birçok ülke ile antlaşmalar yapmıştır.
- C) Tarafsızlığını güvence altına almak amacıyla çeşitli ülkelerle antlaşmalar yapan Malta, İngiltere ile olan ittifakına 1979'da son verdi.
- D) İngiltere ile olan ittifakı 1979'da sona eren Malta, başka ülkelerle antlaşmalar yapmış ve tarafsızlığını güvence altına almıştır.
- E) Çeşitli ülkelerle antlaşmalar yaparak tarafsızlığını güvence altına alan Malta, İngiltere ile olan ittifakını 1979'da bitirmiştir.

37. In February 1994, the US lifted its trade embargo on Vietnam, which had been in place since it entered the war.

- A) ABD, savaşa girdiğinden beri Vietnam üzerinde uyguladığı ticaret ablukasını ancak Şubat 1994'te kaldırabilmiştir.
- B) ABD'nin Şubat 1994'te Vietnam üzerinden kaldırdığı ticaret ablukasını, savaşa girdiği yıldan beri uygulanmaktaydı.
- C) 1994 Şubat'ında Vietnam üzerinden kaldırılan ticaret ablukasını, ABD, savaşa girdikten sonra uygulamaya başlamıştır.
- D) ABD, Şubat 1994'te, savaşa girdiğinden beri Vietnam üzerinde uygulamış olduğu ticaret ablukasını kaldırmıştır.
- E) Şubat 1994'te Vietnam üzerinden kaldırılan ticaret ablukasını, ABD'nin savaşa girmesinden beri uyguluyordu.

39. Albania remained under Turkish rule for more than four hundred years until it proclaimed its independence on 28 November 1912.

- A) Arnavutluk, dört yüz yıl Türk yönetiminde kaldıktan sonra, 28 Kasım 1912'de bağımsızlığına kavuşmuştur.
- B) Dört yüz yıldan daha fazla Türk yönetiminde kalmış olan Arnavutluk, bağımsızlığını 28 Kasım 1912'de elde etmiştir.
- C) Bağımsızlığına 28 Kasım 1912'de kavuşan Arnavutluk, dört yüz yılı aşkın bir süre Türk yönetiminde kalmıştır.
- D) Arnavutluk, her ne kadar bağımsızlığını 28 Kasım 1912'de elde etmişse de, dört yüz yıldan fazla bir süre Türk yönetiminde kalmıştır.
- E) Arnavutluk, 28 Kasım 1912'de bağımsızlığını ilân edinceye kadar, dört yüz yıldan fazla Türk yönetiminde kalmıştır.

38. In Egypt, a number of oil deposits have been discovered in recent years, but it is unlikely that oil will play a major role in the country's economy in the near future.

- A) Son yıllarda Mısır'da birçok petrol yatakları keşfedilmiştir, ancak petrolün, yakın gelecekte ülke ekonomisinde önemli bir rol oynaması muhtemel değildir.
- B) Mısır'da son yıllarda birtakım petrol havzaları bulunmuş olsa da petrolün, ülke ekonomisinde yakın gelecekte oynayacağı rol çok önemli olmayacaktır.
- C) Son yıllarda Mısır'da, ülke ekonomisinde yakın gelecekte önemli rol oynaması muhtemel olan pek çok petrol havzası keşfedilmiştir.
- D) Son yıllarda Mısır'da keşfedilen petrol yataklarının, ülke ekonomisinde yakın gelecekte önemli bir rol oynaması ihtimal dışındadır.
- E) Mısır'da, ülke ekonomisinde yakın gelecekte önemli bir rol oynaması muhtemel olmayan petrol yatakları son yıllarda ortaya çıkarılmıştır.

40. The lungs are particularly prone to allergic reactions because they are exposed to large quantities of airborne antigens, including dusts, pollens, and chemicals.

- A) Akciğerler, toz, polen ve kimyasallar dahil havadan gelen çeşitli antijenlere fazlasıyla açık oldukları için alerjik reaksiyonlardan çok etkilenirler.
- B) Toz, polen ve kimyasallar gibi hava ile gelen pek çok antijene açık olan akciğerler, alerjik reaksiyonlara oldukça yatkındır.
- C) Alerjik reaksiyonlara fazlasıyla yatkın olan akciğerler, hava ile taşınan toz, polen ve kimyasalların da arasında bulunduğu çok sayıda antijene açıktır.
- D) Akciğerler alerjik reaksiyonlara özellikle yatkındır, çünkü toz, polen ve kimyasallar dahil hava ile taşınan büyük miktardaki antijenlere açıktır.
- E) Toz, polen ve kimyasallar gibi hava ile taşınan pek çok antijen, daima bunlara açık olan akciğerlerde alerjik reaksiyonlara yol açar.

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

41. Sürücüsüz metroları, kişi başına düşen 25.200 dolarlık millî geliri ve tıkr tıkr işleyen ticaret merkezleri ile Singapur, Asya'nın en Batılılaşmış şehirleri arasındadır.

- A) With its driverless subways, \$25,200 *per capita* income and smoothly running business centres, Singapore is among the most westernized cities in Asia.
- B) One of the most westernized cities in Asia is Singapore, for it has driverless subways, \$25,200 *per capita* income and smoothly running business centres.
- C) It is because of the driverless subways, \$25,200 *per capita* income and smoothly running business centres that Singapore is one of the most westernized cities in Asia.
- D) Singapore remains the most westernized city in Asia with driverless subways, \$25,200 *per capita* income and smoothly running business centres.
- E) The reason why Singapore is regarded as one of the most westernized cities in Asia is that it has driverless subways, \$25,200 *per capita* income and smoothly running business centres.

42. Çevredeki değişikliklerin, beyinlerimizde zamanın öznel biçimde algılanmasına nasıl yol açtığı sorusu, ruhbilimcileri ve beyin araştırmacılarını düşündürmeye devam etmektedir.

- A) Psychologists and brain researchers have recently started to wonder how changes in the environment cause the brain to experience time subjectively.
- B) The question of how changes in the environment give rise to the subjective experience of time in our brains continues to preoccupy psychologists and brain researchers.
- C) How changes in the environment can lead to the subjective experience of time in our brains is a matter of discussion among psychologists and brain researchers.
- D) The subjective time experience of our brains resulting from environmental changes has long been a controversial issue among psychologists and brain researchers.
- E) The reasons behind the subjective perception of time by the brain have not yet been explained by psychologists or brain researchers.

43. İster kendinden emin büyük çocuk, ister çok yönlü ortanca çocuk olun, aile içindeki konumunuz iş seçiminizden evliliğinizin ne kadar başarılı olduğuna kadar her şeyi etkileyebilir.

- A) Everything, from your choice of career to the success of your marriage, is determined by whether you were born as a confident first child or as a resourceful younger child.
- B) No matter what your position in the family may be, your choice of career and the success of your marriage depend highly on whether you have been a confident elder child or a resourceful middle child.
- C) Whether you are a confident first-born or a resourceful middle child, your position in the family can affect everything from your choice of career to how successful your marriage is.
- D) It seriously matters, both as regards your career and the success of your marriage, whether you were born the confident elder child or the resourceful middle child of the family.
- E) Even if you are a confident first child rather than a resourceful middle child, everything from your choice of career to how successful your marriage is will be affected by your position in the family.

44. Eğer Rusya ve Amerika'nın yoğun nükleer silahlarını ortadan kaldırmak için daha fazla bir şey yapılmazsa, Kuzey Kutup bölgesi yeniden bir nükleer cephe haline gelebilir.

- A) Unless further steps are taken to dismantle their extensive nuclear arms, the Arctic may become a nuclear front again for Russia and the US.
- B) If nothing further is done to dismantle the extensive Russian and US nuclear arms, the Arctic could once again become a nuclear front.
- C) In order for the Arctic to become a nuclear front again, something must be done to reduce the vast amount of nuclear weapons of Russia and the US.
- D) Whether or not the Arctic is to become a nuclear front again, Russia and the US must reduce their nuclear arms.
- E) Should Russian and US plans for turning the Arctic once more into a nuclear front be put into effect, both countries will have to reduce the amount of nuclear power.

45. Gladyatör dövüşleri ilk kez Roma'da, M.Ö. 264 yılında, Junius Brutus'un oğulları tarafından babalarının anısına düzenlenmiştir.

- A) Gladiator fights were first organized in Rome in the year 264 B.C. by the sons of Junius Brutus in memory of their father.
- B) The gladiator fights, which were held in Rome in 264 B.C. for the first time, were organized by the sons of Junius Brutus as they wanted to commemorate their father.
- C) The sons of Junius Brutus, who organized gladiator fights in Rome in the year 264 B.C. for the first time, did so in memory of their father.
- D) Gladiator fights date back to 264 B.C., when the sons of Junius Brutus first organized a ritual of sacrifice in Rome in memory of their father.
- E) The origin of gladiator fights goes back to 264 B.C., when the sons of Junius Brutus wished to honour the memory of their father in this way in Rome.

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

46. Logistics as a business concept began to gain ground in the 1950s, particularly in the US. This was because, as businesses expanded and reached out both to far-flung markets and sources of materials, the need for expert logisticians became imperative. Logisticians applied their own ingenuity to create companies that aimed to deliver the right item in the right quantity at the right time in the right place for the right price. ----. Indeed, with increasing globalization and ever longer and more complex supply chains, logistics companies have become ever more sophisticated and adaptable.
- A) The US has led the way in the development of efficient logistical systems
 - B) No region in the world requires efficient logistics more urgently than Africa does
 - C) Logistics is considered one of the most important aspects of military campaigns
 - D) The problems of the logistics industry have not been clearly identified yet
 - E) These aims have not changed, but the world has

47. The year 1960 seemed golden and full of promise. Despite nearly constant international tension, everyday life in Europe and North America seemed to be improving. Economies recovered, many standards of living rose, and new forms of culture flourished. The economic horizon looked bright. ----. Western Europeans could no longer be so certain of their prosperity or of their leaders' ability to provide the sort of life they took for granted.
- A) Legal changes would not have occurred without women's movements of the time
- B) These changes marked a new culture of mass consumption boosted by marketing, advertising, and credit payment
- C) However, by 1990, most of the familiar landscape had been dramatically transformed
- D) The civil rights movement in the US had enormous significance for the twentieth century
- E) The most serious outbreak of student unrest in Europe came in Paris in the spring of 1968
48. St. Petersburg is not just a city of names and movements. It is also a city of bridges, with more of them than any other city in the whole world. With its 101 islands, it is also worthy of the title "city of islands." Not only that, but it has enough canals to compete with Venice, Amsterdam, and Stockholm. ----. As Dostoevsky's hero puts it, "It is the most abstract and fantastic city on earth."
- A) But most of all St. Petersburg is a city of culture, of literature and poetry in particular
- B) There are a total of 539 bridges, including 315 in the city centre
- C) The sports facilities and activities in it cannot go unnoticed
- D) The people of St. Petersburg are offered various educational opportunities
- E) A considerable number of painters and sculptors have lived there, too

49. Despite numerous intellectual and literary advances, the longest-lived achievements of the Italian Renaissance were made in the realm of art. Of all the arts, painting was undoubtedly supreme. Although Giotto was the great artistic genius around 1300, it was not until the fifteenth century that Italian painting began to come fully of age. ----. Fifteenth-century artists also experimented with effects of light and shade and, for the first time, carefully studied the anatomy and proportions of the human body.
- A) From about 1450 until about 1600 Italian thought was dominated by a school of Neo-Platonists, who sought to blend Platonism with Christianity
- B) One reason for this was that, in the early fifteenth century, the laws of linear perspective were discovered and first employed to give the fullest sense of three dimensions
- C) Sixteenth-century Italian writers, such as Machiavelli, Ariosto, Tasso, and Sannazaro, were also highly accomplished creators of imaginative prose and verse
- D) Perhaps the greatest of the Florentine artists was Leonardo da Vinci, one of the most versatile geniuses who ever lived
- E) Most Venetian painters showed little of the Florentine school's concerns with philosophical and psychological issues
50. World War II left Europe a land of wreckage and confusion. Millions of refugees travelled hundreds or thousands of miles on foot to return to their homes while others were forcibly displaced from their lands. ----. Food remained in dangerously short supply, and even a year after the war roughly 100 million people in Europe still lived on less than 1,500 calories per day.
- A) In some areas housing was practically nonexistent, with no available means to build anew
- B) The Soviet campaign to control eastern Europe did not go unchallenged
- C) Historians estimate that in World War II nearly 50 million people died
- D) Even more than World War I, World War II involved the combined efforts of whole populations
- E) Since industry was essential to winning the war, centres of industry became vital military targets

51. Western perceptions of the Middle East as a viable tourist destination have been adversely affected by the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the US, the subsequent war on terrorism, and the war in Iraq. Indeed, the impact of the 9/11 attacks upon the tourist sector in the region has been profound. ----. North Africa in general and Tunisia in particular have fared comparatively well, but Morocco has suffered badly.

- A) Morocco is already one of the biggest tourist destinations in the Middle East and North Africa, drawing 2.25 million visitors a year
- B) Especially, the effect on visitor numbers has been decisive although it has varied considerably from country to country
- C) Morocco has a better developed domestic beach culture than probably anywhere else in the Middle East or North Africa
- D) The target of 10 million visitors a year by 2010 may have been a little over-optimistic, although Egypt has made huge investments
- E) Some of the driest parts of Morocco lie on the coast, and so one feasible option is to pipe water there from the Atlas Mountains

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

52. In the workplace a friend is very disappointed because someone else has been promoted to the position she felt she deserved. She is also extremely angry and talking of giving in her resignation. You feel this would be very unwise, and say:

- A) Don't do anything while you are so angry; you may regret it later.
- B) Of course you're angry. You deserved to be promoted.
- C) After all, you are better qualified than anyone else here.
- D) Don't you enjoy working here? I always thought you did.
- E) If you want to resign, do: there's no one stopping you!

53. A friend is being posted to rather a remote part of the world, for two years, to carry out some research. You hear that his wife feels very reluctant to go. You want to awaken in her a more positive approach to the people and culture of the area where the husband has been posted. So you say:

- A) Take your computer with you and then you won't feel so cut off from the rest of the world.
- B) Don't worry; after a time you'll find you've got used to the conditions there.
- C) What's worrying you? Is it the language?
- D) What a wonderful opportunity to meet different people and watch a completely different way of life from close quarters.
- E) The secret is: keep busy. Then you won't have time to get bored.

54. A colleague has started to spend rather too lavishly and got herself into debt. But this doesn't seem to worry her and she continues to buy very expensive and quite unnecessary things. One day you happen to see her on the point of buying shoes she doesn't need and run across to stop her. You say to her firmly:

- A) Are you sure you can afford them?
- B) Think it over and come back tomorrow.
- C) Yes. They're quite nice, but there's really nothing special about them.
- D) Let's go and have a coffee somewhere and discuss the problem.
- E) No, you don't! You've got to give up this reckless spending!

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55. Your niece has been for an interview for a post. She very much wanted the job on offer, but has been turned down. Learning that this was her first-ever interview, you want to help restore her confidence and give her some practical advice. So, you say:

- A) The person who is giving the interview should try to put you at your ease.
- B) I'm sorry to hear that you were turned down.
- C) Don't worry. This was your first interview. You need some practice in being interviewed! Apply for lots of posts and go to lots of interviews.
- D) Were the questions he asked really all that difficult?
- E) What did you do wrong at this interview? Did you feel you were being treated unfairly?

56. Your sister is about to buy her first car, and wants your advice. You realize she is attracted to rather large and luxury-class models. You decide to give her a practical reason for choosing something smaller, and say:

- A) I'd love to drive a car like that.
- B) What do you want a big car like that for?
- C) That's a difficult car for a learner driver.
- D) Parking big cars like that is always a problem.
- E) Cars like that are for experienced drivers only!

57. A friend has been over-working for months and has been losing weight and sleeping badly. You decide to really shock her into taking care of herself on the principle that sometimes you have to be cruel to be kind, and say:

- A) Get away from it all for a weekend. Go to a nice quiet place in the country.
- B) Why are you driving yourself like this?
- C) There should be more to life than making money!
- D) I suggest you look after yourself well.
- E) You're killing yourself by working too much. Besides, you're really neglecting your family!

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

58. (I) The brain's functions are both mysterious and remarkable. (II) From the brain come all thoughts, beliefs, memories, behaviours, and moods. (III) The brain is the site of thinking and the control centre for the rest of the body. (IV) Before performing a physical examination, the doctor interviews the patient to obtain his or her medical history. (V) The brain coordinates the ability to move, touch, smell, hear, and see.

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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59. (I) Most episodes of illness with a fever in children are caused by viral infections, although bacterial infections can also produce a fever. (II) The first symptom of a severe eye infection is usually swollen and red eyelids. (III) In fact, it is often hard to distinguish a bacterial infection from a viral infection. (IV) Though bacterial infections can be serious, they usually respond readily to antibiotics. (V) Prompt diagnosis of a bacterial infection is thus important to ensure prompt treatment.

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

60. (I) Devaluation of the Jamaican dollar made Jamaican products more competitive on the world market, and the country achieved record growth in tourism and agriculture. (II) Jamaica was inhabited by Arawak Indians when Columbus explored it in 1494 and named it St. Iago. (III) It remained under Spanish rule until 1655, when it became a British possession. (IV) In the following decades disease decimated the Arawaks. (V) As a result, slaves were brought from Africa to work on the sugar plantations.

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

61. (I) Since 1988, when China delivered intermediate-range ballistic missiles and missile launchers to Saudi Arabia, there has been genuine concern that China may have been trying to buy into the lucrative Gulf arms market. (II) However, there has been no evidence of further significant arms deals between China and the Gulf since that time. (III) On the other hand, since the 1990s, China has enjoyed a healthy trade in military equipment with Iran. (IV) In 2005 Saudi Arabia supplied China with 17% of its imported oil needs. (V) Obviously, this has caused a great deal of worry in the other Gulf states about the military imbalance that exists between themselves and Iran, an imbalance that China has been instrumental in creating.

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

62. (I) Earthquakes are the result of forces deep within Earth's interior that continuously affect its surface. (II) The energy from these forces is stored in a variety of ways within the rocks. (III) Although the Richter Scale has no upper limit, the largest known shocks have had magnitudes in the 8.8 to 8.9 range. (IV) When this energy is released suddenly by rupturing movements along faults in the crust of Earth, an earthquake results. (V) The area of the fault where the sudden rupture takes place is called the focus of the earthquake, while the point on Earth's surface directly above the focus is called the epicentre of the earthquake.

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

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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63. (I) The average salt concentration in the oceans at the present time is around 35 grams per litre of sea water. (II) Geological evidence shows that this figure has remained constant for the last 1.5 billion years. (III) Actually, this means that the oceans must lose nearly three billion tons of salt each year to balance the amount that enters them. (IV) Suggested mechanisms for this process include loss through sea spray, chemical reactions at the sea floor, biological activity, and the formation of salt deposits on land. (V) It is true that floating ice would not change sea levels if it melted.

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

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

64. **Actually, I try to keep out of her way because, whenever I do run into her, she pesters me for a loan.**

- A) Whatever you do, don't ever give her a loan or you'll find yourself forced to lend her money every time she asks for it.
- B) Even so, it's best to keep out of her way, if you can, as she takes every available opportunity to get money out of you.
- C) As a matter of fact, I avoid her as much as possible since, if we ever do happen to meet, she's sure to work on me to lend her money.
- D) Even so, I prefer not to risk a meeting with her as I know she will do her best to make me lend her the money.
- E) I'd rather not put myself in a position to be forced to lend her money again.

65. **By all accounts, the operation was a success, but the period of recuperation looks like being a long one.**

- A) So long as the operation is carried out successfully, the period of recuperation that follows will be short.
- B) Even if the operation is successful, it will be a long time before he gets back to normal.
- C) Since the operation was only a partial success, we mustn't expect a speedy recovery.
- D) The operation was a huge success, so he is expected to be back to normal almost at once.
- E) The operation apparently went off well, but quite some time may be required for him to recover fully.

66. **Everyone seems to be on edge these days, but with the elections so near that is hardly surprising.**

- A) The approaching elections seem to have caused a higher than average amount of friction between people.
- B) As elections are drawing near, we can expect such displays of bad-temper.
- C) The approach of the elections is no excuse for such displays of bad-temper.
- D) Nowadays tempers everywhere are frayed, which, I suppose, is only natural, with election day so close.
- E) With elections so close it's essential that everyone makes an effort to stay calm.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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67. If the film focuses on terrorism, it is not likely to attract large audiences.

- A) Films that focus on terrorism are not as popular as they used to be.
- B) If terrorism is central to the film, it probably won't achieve much popularity.
- C) As the film touches on terrorism we can't expect it to be popular.
- D) Unless there is at least a background of terrorism to the film, it won't be a hit.
- E) If you want the film to be a box-office success, choose any subject but terrorism.

68. People have usually assumed that this mountain village was abandoned because easier living conditions were available elsewhere.

- A) The prospect of better living conditions in another place must have tempted the inhabitants to desert this mountain village.
- B) Apparently, people abandoned this mountain village, tempted by the prospect of a better way of life elsewhere.
- C) It must have been hard to make a livelihood in this mountain village, so people opted out and went in search of an easier way of life.
- D) The mountain village was presumably abandoned when people realized that easier conditions were on offer elsewhere.
- E) It has generally been presumed that people deserted this mountain village because there was the prospect of a pleasanter way of life in another place.

69. Leonardo da Vinci forged close friendships with a wide variety of people, from humble apprentices to the king of France.

- A) Leonardo da Vinci had some close friends, who mainly included apprentices and also the king of France.
- B) Among the few people Leonardo da Vinci regarded as his friends were some poor apprentices as well as the king of France.
- C) Leonardo da Vinci was very fond of his friends, who in fact consisted of the French king and some poor apprentices.
- D) Leonardo da Vinci had a wide range of close friends, including poor apprentices and also the king of France.
- E) The king of France and a number of apprentices were the only people who made friends with Leonardo da Vinci.

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

70. James :
- **Have you been to the Dali exhibition?**

Rodney :
- ----

James :
- **Why is that?**

Rodney :
- **I don't like being caught up in a crowd when I'm looking at paintings.**

- A) I certainly have. And I hope to go again soon.
- B) Not yet. I don't go to such exhibitions till they've been going for some time.
- C) I was there at the opening. What about you?
- D) Yes. I was surprised at how few large paintings there were.
- E) Of course. And it was quite an experience.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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71. Clare :
- **What's the matter with you? You're not your usual self!**

Kate :
- **I know I'm not. This report I'm doing is getting me down.**

Clare :
- ----

Kate :
- **No; thank goodness. But the deadline is near.**

- A) So that's the trouble. Is there still much left to be done?
- B) The trouble with you is that you're a perfectionist.
- C) When are you expected to hand it in?
- D) Would you like me to go over it for you?
- E) But it was nearly finished last week, wasn't it?

72. Fred :
- **Have you read this article on the economies of the Middle Eastern countries?**

Mike :
- **No, not yet. Anything interesting in it?**

Fred :
- ----

Mike :
- **That's to be expected. After all, Iran is the second-largest producer of oil in OPEC.**

- A) Well, Iran's nuclear aims seem to have increased international tension.
- B) To my surprise, 50% of Iran's revenue comes from its oil exports.
- C) Clearly, the global economy is suffering heavily from the current US economic crisis.
- D) Just one point: every day, the world spends around \$5.5 billion at current price levels on crude oil purchases.
- E) It seems that China, India, and Japan have become the primary markets for the Middle East's oil and gas.

73. Steve :
- **According to this latest report on Afghanistan, it's not safe for aid agencies to work there.**

Ken :
- **How come? There is a strong NATO force there to provide security.**

Steve :
- ----

Ken :
- **So, it seems that the NATO-led attempts to bring peace to this country have already failed.**

- A) You know that the aims of the NATO intervention in this country have been clearly defined.
- B) Indeed, northern Afghanistan remains reasonably peaceful and open to trade.
- C) Sure, but a large part of the country, especially the troublesome southern parts, are controlled by rebel groups.
- D) In fact, for this country to achieve peace and security, there is an urgent need for more foreign involvement.
- E) Actually, several nations have helped to build roads, bridges, and other important facilities.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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74. Tim :

- **A recent study has found that, in the oil-producing Arab countries in the Middle East, a quarter of the population lives below the poverty line, defined by the World Bank as earning less than \$2 per day.**

Tony :

- **Unbelievable. Despite record oil profits for those countries?**

Tim :

- ----

Tony :

- **In that case, one can say that Arab governments have been negligent of their social responsibility.**

- A) Yes, indeed. In fact, this clearly shows that the current oil boom has not benefited the average Arab citizen at all.
- B) It is true that higher oil prices allow governments to avoid making difficult decisions.
- C) Moreover, massive infrastructure and housing projects have been undertaken.
- D) So far, open economies have done much better than the closed ones.
- E) For instance, in the Gulf states, rising real estate prices have pushed up rents and housing costs.

75. Liz :

- **Do you think the Russian invasion of Georgia will do lasting damage to Russia's relations with the EU?**

Brian :

- **In the short term, tensions will be high, but before long things will settle down smoothly again.**

Liz :

- **How can you be so positive?**

Brian :

- ----

- A) Russia's decision last year to reduce gas supplies to Europe was based on economic considerations rather than on any political aim.
- B) Russia has always shown a keen interest in European politics and often tries to influence it to its own advantage.
- C) The response of France has been to construct several new nuclear power stations.
- D) If we're to live side by side, there must be a good measure of trust.
- E) Very simple. Russia needs European goods and technology as much as Europe needs Russian gas.

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

76. – 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The major sciences of the Hellenistic Age were astronomy, mathematics, geography, medicine, and physics. The most renowned of the early Hellenistic astronomers was Aristarchus of Samos (310-230 B.C.), sometimes called the "Hellenistic Copernicus." His primary accomplishment was his deduction that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun. This view was not accepted by his successors because it conflicted with the teachings of Aristotle and also with the Greek conviction that humanity, and therefore the Earth, must be at the centre of the universe. Later, in the second century A.D., Aristarchus's fame was overshadowed by that of Ptolemy of Alexandria. Although Ptolemy made few original discoveries, he systematized the works of others. His principal writing, *The Almagest*, based on the view that all heavenly bodies revolve around the Earth, was handed down to medieval Europe as the classic summary of ancient astronomy.

76. According to the passage, it was Ptolemy of Alexandria who ----.

- A) adequately summarized in his *Almagest* Aristarchus's ideas on astronomy
- B) was greatly inspired by Aristarchus's heliocentric view of the universe
- C) fundamentally shaped the European understanding of astronomy for the Middle Ages
- D) first studied and explained in *The Almagest* the movements of all the planets
- E) contributed extensively to the development of astronomy as a science

77. One gathers from the passage that, in the Hellenistic Age, ----.

- A) Aristotle's writings and the works of other philosophers were edited and published
- B) astronomy was the science which received the most attention
- C) all astronomers held the same views about the Sun and the planets
- D) astronomy was just one of several sciences to be studied seriously
- E) it was commonly accepted that Aristarchus's ideas had mainly derived from Aristotle

78. It is clear from the passage that, with his view of the universe, Aristarchus ----.

- A) opened the way for the study of astronomy as a science
- B) was only repeating the traditional Greek idea
- C) did not differ from other Hellenistic astronomers
- D) had much influence on his contemporaries
- E) made an unprecedented breakthrough in astronomy

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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79. It is pointed out in the passage that the Greeks ----.

- A) regarded the Earth as the centre of the universe
- B) were extremely influenced by Aristarchus's ideas
- C) were not fully familiar with the teachings of Aristotle
- D) completely ruled out whatever Ptolemy said about the universe
- E) knew how the planets revolved around the Sun

80. One understands from the passage that Aristarchus's reputation as an astronomer ----.

- A) can be attributed to Copernicus's study of his work
- B) never lost its significance in the Middle Ages
- C) began to grow only after the second century A.D.
- D) became widespread through Ptolemy's famous work *The Almagest*
- E) has been acknowledged as correct by modern astronomers

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

81. – 85. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The most significant political change in eastern Europe during the late 1980s was the collapse of communism in East Germany and the unification of East and West Germany. Although long considered the most prosperous of the Soviet satellite countries, East Germany suffered from severe economic stagnation and environmental degradation. Waves of East Germans registered their discontent with worsening conditions by massive illegal emigration to the West. This exodus together with evidence of widespread official corruption led to the resignation of East Germany's long-time, hard-line premier, Erich Honecker. His successor, Egon Krenz, promised reforms, but he was nevertheless faced with continuing protests and continuing mass emigration. In the end, on 4 November 1989, the government, in a move that acknowledged its powerlessness to hold its citizens captive, opened its border with Czechoslovakia. This move effectively freed East Germans to travel to the West. In a matter of days, the Berlin Wall, which had been the embodiment of the Cold War, the Iron Curtain, and the division of East from West, was demolished by groups of ordinary citizens. Jubilant crowds from both sides walked through the gaping holes that now permitted men, women, and children to take the few steps that symbolized the return to freedom and a chance for national unity.

81. As pointed out in the passage, in the late 1980s, ----.

- A) Honecker and Krenz were fully committed to the ultimate unification of East and West Germany
- B) East Germany began to enjoy so much prosperity that the other Soviet satellite states became envious of its economic success
- C) the East German government, already corrupt and disliked by the people, was no longer able to prevent mass emigration to the West
- D) Honecker introduced extremely austere economic measures in order to improve worsening conditions and get rid of corruption
- E) East Germany adopted a policy of cooperation with West Germany so that the effects of the Cold War could be eliminated

82. It is stressed in the passage that the Berlin Wall ----.

- A) had been built by the East German government in order to prevent any access to West Berlin
- B) not only divided East and West, but also, more importantly, symbolized the Cold War and the Iron Curtain
- C) signified both the powerlessness of Honecker's government and the failure of his economic policies
- D) would have been demolished even if East Germany had retained communism
- E) gave rise to a great many ideological controversies between East and West Germany

83. According to the passage, with the collapse of the Berlin Wall, ----.

- A) the Soviet satellite countries were exposed to Western ideas
- B) East and West Germany signed a treaty of reunification
- C) the economic prosperity of East Germany continued to increase
- D) the East Germans took up their fight against political corruption
- E) the East German people were, as it were, finally freed from captivity

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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84. It is stated in the passage that East Germany ----.

- A) made various attempts to fight corruption in the government, but failed
- B) had continually tried to be re-unified with West Germany before the fall of the Berlin Wall
- C) had never regarded communism as an acceptable regime until the 1980s
- D) faced extremely severe economic and environmental problems in the 1980s
- E) had a considerable economic and political influence on other east European countries

85. It is made clear in the passage that Honecker's resignation from the government ----.

- A) led to a serious political crisis in the country, which was finally resolved by the intervention of his successor Egon Krenz
- B) was inevitable because he had failed to carry out the reforms urgently needed to improve the economy and the environment
- C) was required by his successor Egon Krenz, who was far more popular with the people and took the necessary precautions to stop illegal emigration
- D) was demanded because, without having consulted his colleagues, he had opened East Germany's border with Czechoslovakia
- E) took place as a result of widespread official corruption and the massive illegal emigration to the West of the people of East Germany

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

86. – 90. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The causes of World War II were rooted in the peace settlement at Versailles in 1919-1920. The peace had created as many problems as it had solved. The senior Allied heads of state yielded to demands that involved annexing German territory and creating new states out of the eastern European empires. In doing so, the peacemakers created fresh bitterness and conflict. The Versailles treaty and its champions, such as US President Woodrow Wilson, proclaimed the principle of self-determination for the peoples of eastern and southern Europe. Yet the new states created by the treaty crossed ethnic boundaries, involved political compromises, and frustrated many of the expectations they had raised. The unsteady new boundaries would be redrawn by force in the 1930s. The Allied powers also kept up the naval blockade against Germany after the end of World War I. This forced the new German government to accept harsh terms that deprived Germany of its political power in Europe. The blockade and its consequences created grievances that made the German people feel angry and completely humiliated.

86. It is argued in the passage that the Versailles treaty, signed after World War I, ----.

- A) went into effect soon after the Allied naval blockade against Germany had been lifted
- B) did not take into consideration Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination
- C) enabled Germany to regain its territories in eastern Europe and become militarily strong again
- D) was a total failure, since it ultimately led to World War II
- E) was accepted with great jubilation by the German government and people

87. As pointed out in the passage, the new states in eastern Europe, created in accordance with the Versailles treaty, ----.

- A) became the source of many problems in Europe and caused much disillusionment
- B) were protected by the Allied powers against a possible German invasion
- C) formed an alliance in order to resist Germany's territorial demands
- D) maintained their independence until the start of World War II
- E) did their best to be on good terms with Germany and so pursued a pro-German policy

88. According to the passage, in the face of the Allied naval blockade, ----.

- A) Germany openly refused to reach any political compromise with the Allied powers
- B) the German government gave up its demands for the annexation of the east European countries
- C) the newly-created east European countries soon began to disregard each other's boundaries
- D) the German people strongly opposed Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination
- E) Germany had no other choice but to agree to the severe conditions dictated by the Allies

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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89. It is clear from the passage that, contrary to Allied expectations, ----.

- A) the Germans were able to overcome the grievances caused by the naval blockade
- B) the peace deal made at Versailles brought about new hostilities and conflicts
- C) Germany's political power in Europe became further strengthened by the Versailles treaty
- D) President Wilson was worried about the political future of the new states in eastern Europe
- E) Germany and the new east European states soon realized they had much in common and established good relationships

90. Clearly, the passage ----.

- A) is a comprehensive assessment of the impact that the Allied naval blockade of Germany had on the Versailles treaty
- B) is a detailed account of how Germany prepared itself economically and politically for World War II
- C) focuses directly on the problems that faced the new east European states created after World War I
- D) is a detailed study of the European importance and consequences of Woodrow Wilson's principle of self-determination
- E) summarizes the developments in Europe in the aftermath of the Versailles treaty

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

91. – 95. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The French Revolution transformed the political and diplomatic landscape of Europe suddenly and dramatically. The transformation of industry came more gradually. By the 1830s or 1840s, however, writers and social thinkers in Europe were increasingly aware of unexpected and extraordinary changes in their economic world. They began to speak of an "industrial revolution," one that seemed to parallel the revolution in politics. The term has stayed with us. The Industrial Revolution spanned the hundred years after 1780. It represented the first breakthrough from an agricultural and overwhelmingly rural economy to one characterized by large-scale manufacturing, more capital-intensive enterprises, and urbanization. It involved new sources of energy and power, faster transportation, mechanization, higher productivity, and new ways of organizing human labour. It triggered social changes with revolutionary consequences for the West and its relationship with the world. Of all these changes, perhaps the most important one was to be seen in energy. Over the space of two or three generations, a society and an economy that had traditionally drawn on water, wind, and wood for most of its energy needs came to depend on steam engines and coal. In other words, the Industrial Revolution brought the beginnings of "the fossil fuel age."

91. As one understands from the passage, the term "the Industrial Revolution" ----.

- A) was only used during the first half of the nineteenth century and has since been replaced by new terms, such as "the fossil fuel age"
- B) was invented after the Industrial Revolution was completed
- C) always signified the process of urbanization in Europe, which was closely linked with the migration of rural people to major cities
- D) was first invented by a group of European social thinkers who recognized that huge changes were occurring in the economic world
- E) essentially referred to the use of steam power in industry, but has today lost its original meaning completely

92. As pointed out in the passage, compared with the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution ----.

- A) was so sudden and unexpected that there emerged a desperate need for new sources of energy and more workers
- B) had no impact at all on the social changes which took place in Europe in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries
- C) had so much influence on European politics in the nineteenth century that governments had to revise their development plans
- D) was primarily concerned with social welfare and forced many countries in Europe to introduce new benefits for workers
- E) was a process of industrial, economic, and social transformation in Europe, which covered a hundred years beginning with the late eighteenth century

93. One learns from the passage that, with the Industrial Revolution, ----.

- A) a great deal of improvement was made in transportation so that goods could be carried in large quantities all over the world
- B) the usual energy resources, such as wind, water, and wood, began to be used far more efficiently in order to meet growing energy needs
- C) the traditional rural economy was replaced by a capital-based economy of mass production and labour
- D) economic affairs came to dominate politics and diplomatic relations in Europe so much that governments adopted policies for more cooperation with each other
- E) agriculture in Europe was fully modernized and, consequently, much higher productivity was achieved

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

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94. It is clear from the passage that coal-fired steam power ----.

- A) had not been used as a primary source of energy before the Industrial Revolution
- B) was only used as a source of energy for industry in the 1830s and 1840s
- C) quickly lost its importance for industry after the advantages of fossil fuels became apparent
- D) was not regarded as a feasible source of energy during the Industrial Revolution
- E) played a minimal role in the transport of goods during the Industrial Revolution

95. As can be seen clearly, the passage ----.

- A) explains how the Industrial Revolution transformed the landscape of European politics and relations
- B) gives a detailed account of the ways in which the French Revolution differs from the Industrial Revolution
- C) extensively outlines the role which various sources of energy equally played in the Industrial Revolution
- D) mainly deals with the meaning and the economic and social consequences of the Industrial Revolution
- E) discusses in depth the political and economic causes of both the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

96. – 100. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Renaissance originated in Italy for several reasons. The most fundamental reason was that Italy in the later Middle Ages was the most advanced urban society in all of Europe. Unlike aristocrats north of the Alps, Italian aristocrats customarily lived in urban centres rather than in rural castles and consequently became fully involved in urban public affairs. Moreover, since the Italian aristocracy built its palaces in the cities, the aristocratic class was less sharply set off from the class of rich merchants than in other European countries. Hence, whereas in France or Germany most aristocrats lived on the income from their lands while rich town dwellers, called *bourgeois* in French, gained their living from trade, in Italy so many town-dwelling aristocrats engaged in banking or mercantile enterprises, and so many rich mercantile families imitated the manners of the aristocracy that, by the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the aristocracy and upper *bourgeoisie* were becoming virtually indistinguishable. For instance, the noted Florentine family of the Medici, which had emerged as a family of physicians (as the name suggests), made its fortune in banking and commerce, and rose into the aristocracy in the fifteenth century. Obviously, social mobility as such brought about a great demand for education in the skills of reading and counting necessary to become a successful merchant, but the richest and most prominent families sought above all to find teachers who would impart to their sons the knowledge and skills necessary in politics and public life.

96. It is suggested in the passage that, in the period before the Renaissance, ----.

- A) the aristocrats in Europe were indifferent to the quality of education offered at schools
- B) the Medici of Florence had been a poor mercantile family with no skills in politics
- C) France and Germany had many more aristocratic families than Italy
- D) European banking was completely monopolized by the rich town-dwellers of France
- E) no other European country had an urban society as advanced as that of Italy

97. According to the passage, unlike their French or German counterparts, ----.

- A) medieval Italian aristocrats lived in cities and mixed with the general public
- B) Italian merchants in the Renaissance period were also engaged in trade north of the Alps
- C) distinguished Italian families wished their sons to become successful merchants
- D) the Medici were actively involved in the politics and diplomatic relations of their time
- E) the Italian upper *bourgeoisie* were strongly opposed to social mobility

98. It is pointed out in the passage that wealthy medieval Italian merchant families ----.

- A) deliberately avoided any involvement in the political affairs of their cities
- B) disliked urban centres and preferred to live in their castles built in rural areas
- C) never took an interest in the political activities of the aristocracy
- D) were greatly influenced in their habits and way of life by urban aristocrats
- E) were far more enterprising in trade than their French and German rivals

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

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99. According to the passage, it was in Italy that ----.

- A) what the French called *bourgeois* had the monopoly on banking
- B) merchants and aristocrats were clearly set apart
- C) banking developed much faster than trade
- D) most aristocrats wanted their sons to learn only the skills associated with politics
- E) the rise of the Renaissance first took place

100. It is clear from the passage that banking and trade ----.

- A) contributed a great deal to social mobility in Italy in the later Middle Ages
- B) were far more advanced in France and Germany than in Italy during the Renaissance
- C) were major enterprises that medieval Italian aristocrats chose to ignore
- D) first emerged in medieval Italy, but were more professionally practised north of the Alps
- E) had much impact on the development of education throughout medieval Europe

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

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

02 KASIM 2008

İNGİLİZCE

A KİTAPÇIĞI

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