

A
YABANCI DİL TESTİ
İNGİLİZCE

SAYIŞTAY / 2006

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

61. I don't have much confidence in his ---- to be a good salesman.

- A) ability B) respect C) approval
D) agreement E) expression

62. The loans made by a bank are usually their most ---- assets.

- A) comparative B) responsive C) identical
D) exclusive E) profitable

63. In England during the 1980s, the velocity of monetary circulation slowed down ----.

- A) economically B) collectively
C) freely D) significantly
E) adversely

64. Banks will often co-operate with the government in an effort to ---- the economy and prevent inflation.

- A) increase B) obtain C) stabilize
D) lend E) satisfy

65. Milton Friedman, who ---- a Nobel Prize in 1976 for his monetary theories, ---- a great influence upon economists in recent years.

- A) had won / had exerted
B) won / has exerted
C) wins / will exert
D) has won / will have exerted
E) would win / should have exerted

66. If only I ---- out an accident insurance policy, I ---- to pay this bill myself.

- A) had taken / wouldn't have had
B) have taken / wouldn't have
C) took / don't have
D) should take / won't have had
E) would take / won't have

67. The rule is that all workers in the factory ---- wear a helmet.

- A) shouldn't B) have got to
C) don't have to D) would have to
E) don't need to

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

68. In a capitalist system individuals can pursue their own self-interest ---- many constraints.

- A) through B) between C) without
D) along E) over

69. If the company could install ---- computers, it would need ---- office workers.

- A) less / more B) few / less
C) little / most D) fewer / least
E) more / fewer

70. The prices of Japanese products tended to be low ---- they used a cheap workforce.

- A) unless B) because C) until
D) although E) so that

71. In the end we had to sell most of the goods at a price well below ---- we had hoped for.

- A) the other B) another C) the one
D) those E) the rest

72. – 76. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The past year has been hard for fashion and luxury-goods companies. In a climate of war and recession people have been reluctant to spend money (72) ---- on necessities. However, optimism is returning (73) ---- consumers. Even so, the consumer will be more (74) ---- and more selective than previously. From now on quality and a real sense of value (75) ---- the key factors in determining a purchase. It will be harder to sell something (76) ---- because it has a designer label.

72.

- A) rarely B) only
C) without D) as
E) except

73.

- A) among B) over
C) against D) between
E) of

74.

- A) resentful B) impulsive
C) irresponsible D) cautious
E) negligent

75.

- A) would be B) are going to be
C) should have been D) will have been
E) have been

76.

- A) and B) hardly C) but
D) just E) whether

77. – 84. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

77. When incomes are steadily rising, ----.

- A) the luxuries of one generation tend to be regarded as necessities by the next
- B) the standard of living has nevertheless remained unchanged
- C) there was suddenly a great demand for luxury items
- D) some people did not regard cars as luxury items
- E) the prices of consumer goods would have fallen

78. If there is an increase in the demand, for instance, of wool, by any one industry, ----.

- A) other industries would not have been so seriously affected
- B) the price of wool immediately rose by fifty per cent
- C) there have been constant rises in the prices of all goods made out of wool
- D) the prices of such commodities as carpets and blankets would also have been affected
- E) the price of wool will rise and affect the prices of all commodities made from wool

79. ---- because they want to provide some stability in the prices of agricultural produce.

- A) There has been a considerable increase in the demand for farm products
- B) Subsidies may be regarded as negative taxes
- C) Many governments support their agricultural industries with subsidies
- D) The prices of dairy produce have risen steadily over the past decade
- E) It is only in recent times that agriculture has been classed as an industry

80. ---- when the total demand for goods and services rises faster than the rate of growth and supply.

- A) The minister spoke encouragingly on the financial situation
- B) Demand-pull inflation occurs
- C) Every effort was made to check inflation
- D) Inflation has only attracted attention in recent years
- E) Prices will continue to rise rapidly

81. Unofficial strikes are those ----.

- A) that they hardly received any funding at all
- B) that have only lasted for a day or two
- C) which will have been regarded as illegal
- D) which do not have the official support of a trade union
- E) whose employees were heavily fined

83. Many people used to feel ----.

- A) if the university curriculum could be less theoretically orientated
- B) whether the economic situation was growing more serious
- C) if the problem would somehow solve itself
- D) that the unions were largely responsible for inflation
- E) how the tax system could be made more efficient

82. ----, they have an obligation to their shareholders to operate as profitably as they can.

- A) As these are valuable income-earning assets
- B) Since banks are joint-stock companies
- C) Though there was very little risk of any capital loss
- D) If the demand for cash is unexpectedly heavy
- E) Unless such loans can be recalled at very short notice

84. ----, today's changeable market still requires attention from the current administration.

- A) Once Bush was finally regarded as having won the election
- B) If only there could be a fairer redistribution of wealth in the country
- C) However irrational the new tax laws would appear to a large majority of the people
- D) After World War II economic recovery was a slow and painful process
- E) Although the US economy achieved a high economic growth during Clinton's term of office

85. – 87. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

85. For more than forty years, women have been joining the labour force and increasing their share of employment at a steady rate.

- A) İstikrarlı bir oranda istihdamdaki paylarını artıran kadınlar, kırk yıldan daha uzun bir süredir işgücünde yer almaktadır.
- B) Yaklaşık kırk yıldan beri işgücüne katılmakta olan kadınların sayısı ve istihdamdaki payları istikrarlı bir oranda artmaktadır.
- C) Kadınlar kırk yıldan daha fazla bir süredir işgücüne katılmakta ve istihdamdaki paylarını istikrarlı bir oranda artırmaktadır.
- D) Kırk yıldır istihdamdaki paylarını koruyan kadınlar, istikrarlı bir oranda işgücüne katılmaktadır.
- E) Kadınlar, istihdamdaki paylarını artırmak için kırk yıla yakın bir süredir büyük ölçüde işgücüne katılmaktadır.

86. Due to inflation, lenders are demanding high rates of interest to make up for the loss in purchasing power of the money loaned.

- A) Enflasyon nedeniyle, borç verenler, borç verilen paranın alım gücündeki kaybı telafi etmek için yüksek oranlarda faiz talep ediyorlar.
- B) Enflasyonun sebep olduğu yüksek faiz oranları borç verenlerin alım gücündeki kayba engel olmak içindir.
- C) Borç verenler enflasyon ortamında borç verdikleri paranın alım gücünü korumak için belli bir oranda faiz talep edebilir.
- D) Borç verenler, borç verdikleri paranın alım gücünü enflasyon olsa dahi, yüksek oranlı faizlerle koruyabilirler.
- E) Enflasyonun yükselmesi halinde, borç verenler, borç verdikleri paranın değerini kaybetmemesi için yüksek faiz talep edebilirler.

87. If the developing countries succeed in escaping from "the poverty trap" and achieve faster economic growth, they will be able to enter fully into international trade.

- A) Gelişmekte olan ülkeler uluslararası ticarete katılmayı başaramazlarsa, "yoksulluk tuzağı"na düşer ve hızlı bir ekonomik gelişme gösteremezler.
- B) Gelişmekte olan ülkeler uluslararası ticarete katılabilirlerse, "yoksulluk tuzağı"na düşmekten kurtulur ve daha hızlı oranda bir gelişme sağlayabilirler.
- C) Eğer gelişmekte olan ülkeler daha hızlı bir ekonomik gelişme sağlayabilirlerse, uluslararası ticarete katılıp "yoksulluk tuzağı"ndan kurtulabilirler.
- D) "Yoksulluk tuzağı"ndan kurtulmuş ve uluslararası ticarete hızla yer edinmiş ülkeler tam bir ekonomik büyümeyi gerçekleştirebilirler.
- E) Eğer gelişmekte olan ülkeler "yoksulluk tuzağı"ndan kurtulmayı başarır ve daha hızlı ekonomik büyüme gerçekleştirirlerse, uluslararası ticarete tam anlamıyla katılabileceklerdir.

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

88. Aslında, para arzı ve faiz oranları bağımsız değişkenler değildir.

- A) Naturally, as the amount of money available varies, so does the rate of interest.
- B) Actually, the supply of money and the rate of interest are not independent variables.
- C) One should not assume, of course, that the supply of money and the rate of interest are independent variables.
- D) Obviously, the amount of money available has a positive effect upon interest rates.
- E) As a rule, interest rates vary independently of changes in the amount of money available.

89. Bir ülkenin ulusal para biriminin yabancı piyasalardaki değeri o ülkenin ihracatı ve ithalatı arasındaki dengeyle yakından ilişkilidir.

- A) The foreign exchange value of a national currency is closely related to the balance between exports and imports in that country.
- B) There is a close relationship between the foreign exchange value of a national currency and the exports and imports of that country.
- C) Unfortunately, the balance between the exports and the imports of a country affects the foreign exchange value of its currency.
- D) A balance between imports and exports of any country gives the national currency a good foreign exchange value.
- E) So long as exports balance imports, the foreign exchange value of the national currency will remain high.

90. Toplam nüfus ve yaş dağılımındaki değişiklikler hem mallara ve hizmetlere olan toplam talebi hem de bu talebin yapısını açıkça etkileyecektir.

- A) Changes in the size and distribution of a population are automatically reflected in the total demand for goods and services, and the nature of that demand.
- B) The total demand for goods and services and the nature of that demand will naturally change as the population grows and the age distribution changes.
- C) Changes in the population and the age distribution in particular will have a noticeable effect on the total demand for goods and the nature of that demand.
- D) Changes in the total population and age distribution will obviously affect both the total demand for goods and services and the nature of that demand.
- E) The total demand for goods and services and the nature of that demand really depends on the size of the population and the age distribution.

91. – 93. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

91. Mary :
- **Why did the interview go badly? What sort of questions did they ask?**

Jennifer :
- **For example, they asked how the stock market value of a company like General Motors was determined.**

Mary :
- ----

Jennifer :
- **No, I couldn't. I suppose I panicked.**

- A) Well, surely you could answer that one!
B) Well, you knew the answer to that one, didn't you?
C) That was easy enough, wasn't it?
D) You can't call that a difficult question.
E) Well, I can't answer that question, either.

92. Andrew :
- **Did you buy those shares that I said were risky?**

Joe :
- **Yes, I did. And they are going up in value beautifully!**

Andrew :
- ----

- Joe :
- **Oh, do stop being so pessimistic.**
- A) Yes, I know. You really were lucky!
B) But they could go down suddenly! I'm warning you.
C) Yes; they'll probably continue to do so.
D) I bought some too. Thanks for the tip.
E) Share prices are fairly steady just now.

93. Brian :
- **Are you satisfied with the insurance company you use?**

David :
- **Yes; definitely. Whenever I need them I find them extremely helpful.**

Brian :
- ----

David :
- **Oh, normal, I suppose. I don't think the rates vary much from company to company.**

- A) What do they insure for you besides your car?
B) How long have you been with them?
C) What are their rates like?
D) What other policies do they have?
E) So you really do recommend them, don't you?

94. – 97. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

94. In a primitive economy a man would eat the food he grew and cover himself with the simple clothing he had made. If wants and the means of satisfying them increase beyond this level, goods will be exchanged by their producers. ----. A market consists of the conditions and relations which exist, and where buyers and sellers are in effective contact with one another.

- A) Companies have to identify market opportunities by carrying out market research
- B) For most commodities the really important determinant of demand is the level of incomes
- C) Economists are able to use a model of a perfect market as a means of assessing the degree of competition in real markets
- D) Salesmen are always looking for profitable possibilities of meeting new demands
- E) The process of exchange involves certain activities which are known collectively today as a market

95. Production must almost always take place in anticipation of demand. The successful entrepreneur initiates production well ahead of demand. To do this, he has to estimate likely consumer demand, market prices, and the actions of competitors. These are areas, of course, in which forecasting can never be entirely accurate. ----. The entrepreneur must bear the risk of any failure arising from such forecasts.

- A) Techniques exist for such types of forecasting but they produce no more than estimates of probable situations
- B) In the case of a small productive unit the entrepreneur is usually the so-called proprietor
- C) In the short run, at least one factor of production is fixed
- D) When capital is productive, it yields a return over all other costs of production
- E) Developing countries need trustworthy entrepreneurs to increase their rate of economic growth

96. In Japan we are all well aware of the clear and present danger caused by deflation. ----. These include excessive regulations and overprotective safety nets for inefficient industries.

- A) Over-protected sectors include farming, transportation and the postal service
- B) Nevertheless, the real problems today are not to be found in the private sector
- C) Nobody denies that deflation is dangerous for the macro-economy
- D) Without drastic reform in public sectors, there will be no hope of putting our economy back on the right track
- E) But some of us also feel it is a long-awaited opportunity to restructure the irrelevant systems embedded in Japan's economy

97. There are so many cultural variations that businesspeople cannot expect to memorize all of them for every country. ----. For example, it may be difficult to know whether to use a given name or surname, which of several surnames to use, and whether a wife takes her husband's name.

- A) In a given society, managers can also observe the behaviour of those people who have the respect they would like themselves
- B) Not all companies need to have the same degree of cultural awareness
- C) Wide variations exist even in addressing people
- D) Fortunately, there are guidebooks for particular geographical areas
- E) A company that is new to international business may need only a minimal level of cultural awareness

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

98. (I) Marketing theorists tend to give the word “product” a very broad meaning. (II) Customer advice, delivery and credit facilities all aim to increase sales. (III) They use it to refer to anything capable of supplying a need or want. (IV) Thus, the physical objects offered for sale by retailers are not the only products. (V) Indeed, the term covers such things as activities and organizations.

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

99. (I) Full employment is not the same thing as zero unemployment. (II) Indeed, zero unemployment is an impossibility in any real situation or economy. (III) This is because in any economy, there is always a normal turnover of labour as, for instance, people leave one job to take on another. (IV) A person is in involuntary unemployment if he or she is prepared to work but no job is available. (V) As a result, there is always a pool of people who are unemployed because they are currently between jobs.

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

100. (I) The quality of labour has changed greatly over the years. (II) The size of the labour force is related to the size of the population itself. (III) Improvements in the quality of labour are reflected in increases in the productivity of labour. (IV) One reason why the quality of labour is improving is better health. (V) Better health increases productivity per worker-hour by cutting down on illness and accidents.

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

101. (I) If basic education is to be improved, a large investment will have to be made in school buildings and in teacher training. (II) This will result in a visible change in the level of education only after ten or more years. (III) It will be even longer before the rewards are seen in higher productivity. (IV) Economists have spent a great deal of time researching the influence of on-the-job training on production. (V) Indeed, improvements in basic education must be regarded as long-term investments, but it would be unwise to delay them any longer.

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

102. – 104. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The higher the tax rates, the more people are tempted to cheat, but there is a substantial “black” or “underground” economy nearly everywhere. In Italy, for example, self-employed people, whose income is more difficult to confirm than that of company employees, account for more than half of the national income. Lots of people also have undeclared, part-time evening jobs with small and medium-sized family firms, on which no one pays any tax or national insurance. At the end of 1986, the Director of the Italian National Institute of Statistics calculated the size of the underground economy, and added 16.7% to Italy’s gross national product figure, and then claimed that Italy had overtaken Britain to become the world’s fifth largest economy.

102. As it is pointed out in the passage, the incomes of self-employed people ----.

- A) are not as easy to confirm as those of company employees
- B) may, in some countries, account for a considerable proportion of the national income but not in Italy
- C) are never declared unless tax rates are low
- D) are low in all countries compared with the employees of the larger corporations
- E) can not be expected to equal half of the national income

103. According to the passage, when tax levels are high ----.

- A) it is the self-employed people who suffer most
- B) no one is tempted to take on part-time evening work
- C) national insurance levels can be expected to fall
- D) the “underground” economy tends to grow
- E) medium-sized family firms find it hard to pay their employees

104. According to the passage, in 1986, Italy ----.

- A) saw the beginning of a substantial decline in her economy
- B) again was internationally recognized as the world’s fifth largest economy
- C) still had an economy well below that of Britain
- D) took strong measures against those who avoided paying income tax
- E) had quite a significant underground economy

105. – 107. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When large numbers of employees work on one site, it is easy for unions to recruit and communicate with their members. It is easy to organize industrial action and this gives the union extra power. Similarly, if the production process is highly integrated so that a large number of people contribute in varied and specialized ways, strike action by a very few people can disrupt production. For example, in the car industry, where production involves many people contributing parts for and working on an assembly line, quite small groups of people can halt production. However, this sort of union power is much reduced by the threat of unemployment.

105. According to the text, in workplaces where a lot of workers are employed ----.

- A) most of the employees work on an assembly line
- B) the risk of the workers being unemployed is high
- C) unions can easily find new members and keep in touch with their existing members
- D) labour relations between the employer and the employees are usually good
- E) union leaders don’t have to meet management

106. It is pointed out in the passage that unions may become less powerful if ----.

- A) the rate of unemployment is low
- B) they frequently organize strikes
- C) manufacturing costs are high
- D) any given management becomes unpopular
- E) there is a danger of unemployment

107. According to the text, an assembly line production process can be advantageous when organizing strike action, because ----.

- A) a large number of products can be produced in such conditions
- B) workers can communicate with each other easily
- C) the cost of blocking production is high
- D) even a few workers are enough to block production
- E) workers can easily be moved from section to section

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

108. – 110. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Most companies have advertising budgets. They use the money to increase the sales of their products, introduce new products, and change people's attitudes to their organizations. When a company decides to carry out an advertising campaign, it generally contacts an expert in the field: the advertising agency. The agency plans the campaign for its client. For example, it carries out market studies and provides essential marketing data on which to build a campaign. It also selects the media – such as newspapers, magazines, television and posters – which will be used for promoting the product. It will advise the client on how to create the right brand image and will invent messages or slogans to attract the public's attention.

108. It is clear from the passage that advertising ----.

- A) comes low on a company's list of priorities
- B) is no longer as popular as it used to be
- C) is a special field of expertise
- D) is more effective on the television than in newspapers
- E) is hard to manage on a budget

109. It is clear from the passage that an advertising campaign will very often be used when a company ----.

- A) wants to bring a new product to the public's attention
- B) realizes that there are few rival companies
- C) needs to improve its relations with the media
- D) understands that sales are going well
- E) feels it can afford such a luxury

110. We understand from the passage that, at the start of an advertising campaign, an agency ----.

- A) will check how much money the company is prepared to invest in the campaign
- B) will collect important marketing data on which to base the campaign
- C) may discuss the importance of the new goods to be introduced into the market
- D) has to produce slogans that meet the approval of the management
- E) invariably studies the advertising techniques of rival companies

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