

A

İNGİLİZCE

KPSS-YD-CS / 2008

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

1. **More than just a dance, flamenco is an artistic ---- of the joys and sorrows of life.**

- A) familiarity B) difference C) resource
D) expression E) sense

2. **The Lord of the Rings has been reprinted ---- times and translated into many different languages.**

- A) additional B) abundant
C) common D) delicate
E) numerous

3. **Although money is not the only means of payment for goods and services, it is the one which is most ---- used.**

- A) densely B) widely C) closely
D) suddenly E) inclusively

4. **The book and movie series of Harry Potter has ---- extremely popular, in part because the story involves witchcraft.**

- A) concerned B) admitted C) become
D) played E) reached

5. **The original inhabitants of Burundi were the Twa, a people who now ---- only 1% of the population.**

- A) set out B) stand by C) take on
D) come to E) make up

6. **It is often argued that a country should not rely on foreign sources for many of its products because, in times of war, these sources might well be ----.**

- A) cut off B) broken down C) held on
D) brought in E) got away

7. **Mount Etna, which is one of the world's largest active volcanoes, ---- by the ancient Romans ---- the home of Vulcan, the mythological god of fire.**

- A) would be thought / being
B) has been thought / having to be
C) is thought / to have been
D) was thought / to be
E) had been thought / having been

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

A

KPSS-YD-CS / 2008

8. Evidence that humans ---- to cultivate crops approximately 10,000 years ago ---- the presence of agricultural tools at archaeological sites.

- A) have begun / will include
- B) might have begun / would have included
- C) had begun / had included
- D) were beginning / has included
- E) began / includes

9. Wisconsin ---- the US dairy capital, and each year the village of Little Chute ---- the Great Wisconsin Cheese Festival.

- A) has been / would host
- B) is / hosts
- C) was / shall host
- D) can be / had hosted
- E) will be / used to host

10. Detroit, the largest city in Michigan, is situated ---- the southeastern part ---- the state.

- A) in / of
- B) at / on
- C) along / from
- D) by / through
- E) within / for

11. Estonia, which was created ---- World War I, enjoyed only two short decades of independence before it once again became a part ---- its powerful neighbour, the Soviet Union.

- A) from / at
- B) during / for
- C) after / of
- D) on / in
- E) around / within

12. ---- you buy something, you buy it because of the satisfaction you expect to receive from having it and using it.

- A) While
- B) If only
- C) Since
- D) When
- E) Though

13. ---- the death of the dictator General Franco in 1975, Spain became a constitutional monarchy under King Juan Carlos I.

- A) In spite of
- B) Since
- C) After
- D) As well as
- E) Instead of

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

14. – 18. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Swedish belongs to the northern group of Germanic languages. Various dialects are spoken, especially in Southern Sweden, (14) ---- the accent is almost Danish. (15) ---- the Swedish people look reserved, they are friendly and open-minded. Their cities are rich (16) ---- tradition, but also modern and dynamic. Stockholm, the capital, (17) ---- the latest in design and architecture. The country (18) ---- increasingly multicultural in recent years.

14.

- A) wherever B) which C) that
D) what E) where

15.

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

16.

- A) about B) at C) of
D) in E) by

17.

- A) gains B) replaces C) competes
D) completes E) offers

18.

- A) would have become B) has become
C) should become D) had become
E) will become

19. – 24. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

19. Although some people are happy to head off into the mountains alone, ----.

- A) it is advisable to hire a local who knows the paths
B) the Kaçkars are becoming increasingly visited for their trekking opportunities
C) you should bring a good quality tent, stove and sleeping bag
D) most of them aren't aware that good personal hygiene is quite important in the wild
E) measuring a distance on the map is very important for estimating the length of a walk

20. Before you spend any money on fish for your aquarium, ----.

- A) it is worth considering that juvenile fish are dark blue with distinctive white markings
B) bear in mind that much of the food we eat ourselves is also suitable for fish
C) be sure that you have provided the right environment for the well-being of your fish
D) you should have checked if they were likely to grow much larger
E) feed your fish sparingly as any uneaten food will cause pollution problems in the tank

21. Because inflation has adverse effects on the consumer, ----.

- A) most companies are reluctant to offer competitive prices
- B) high inflation results in a weaker currency
- C) economists may have used different types of indexes to measure inflation
- D) high inflation creates problems for companies that deal with exports
- E) governments are always under pressure to bring inflation under control

22. All developed countries' governments are worried about unemployment, ----.

- A) so that demand for labour is derived from the demand for the product
- B) if some employers pay good wages because of market forces
- C) and there is a good deal of international discussion about it
- D) so investment in new technology makes people more productive
- E) even if employers must be able to reduce the number of people they employ

23. Portugal, an independent state since the 12th century, was a kingdom ----.

- A) although the country is crossed by three large rivers that flow into the Atlantic
- B) until a revolution in 1910 drove out King Manoel II, and a republic was proclaimed
- C) which occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula
- D) so that the Roman Empire conquered the region in about 140 B.C.
- E) since the Portuguese Empire in the 16th century extended to Africa and South America

24. Oil supplies are limited, and natural gas prices are rising, ----.

- A) although, within the next two decades, most countries will go bankrupt
- B) in case much of the demand is likely to be met with coal
- C) since the US has some of the world's richest deposits
- D) but coal could light our homes and power our factories for centuries
- E) even if more than a quarter trillion of tons of coal lie underfoot

25. – 28. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

25. **There has been much discussion about why ancient Athenian culture encouraged philosophy.**

- A) Eski Atina kültürünün felsefeyi neden teşvik ettiği hususunda çok tartışma olmuştur.
- B) Eski Atina kültürünün felsefeyi neden özendirdiği önemli tartışmalara yol açmıştır.
- C) Felsefenin Eski Atina kültüründen nasıl beslendiği konusu çok tartışılmıştır.
- D) Eski Atina kültürünün felsefeye nasıl kaynaklık ettiği hep tartışılmıştır.
- E) Eski Atina kültürünün felsefeyi niçin desteklediği daima tartışılmıştır.

26. **Children may not understand that other people have feelings different from their own.**

- A) Diğer insanların farklı duyguları olup olmadığını çocuklar anlayamazlar.
- B) Çocuklar, diğer insanların farklı duygular taşıdığını kavrayamazlar.
- C) Çocuklar, diğer insanların, kendilerinkinden farklı duygulara sahip olduğunu anlamayabilirler.
- D) Çocukların kavrayamadığı, diğer insanların farklı duygularla hareket edip etmediğidir.
- E) Çocuklar, diğer insanların kendilerinden farklı duygular taşıdığını hiç anlayamazlar.

27. **The European Central Bank should remain focused on holding inflation down.**

- A) Avrupa Merkez Bankası, enflasyonu durdurmaya odaklanmalıdır.
- B) Enflasyonu durdurmak için odak noktası, Avrupa Merkez Bankası olmalıdır.
- C) Enflasyonu alt seviyede tutmak için odak noktası, Avrupa Merkez Bankası olmalıdır.
- D) Avrupa Merkez Bankası, enflasyonu alt seviyede tutmaya odaklanmaya devam etmelidir.
- E) Avrupa Merkez Bankası, enflasyonu kontrol altına almaya odaklanmak için çaba göstermelidir.

28. **Most of us realize the impact that our families have on our development.**

- A) Çoğumuz, gelişimimiz üzerinde ailemizin etkili olduğunu biliyoruz.
- B) Pek çoğumuz, ailemizin gelişimimiz üzerinde sahip olduğu etkinin farkındayızdır.
- C) Gelişimimiz üzerinde ailemizin ne denli etkili olduğunu çoğumuz fark etmektedir.
- D) Ailemizin gelişimimiz üzerindeki etkilerini hepimiz çok iyi anlıyoruz.
- E) Hepimiz, ailemizin gelişimimiz üzerindeki etkisini yeterince biliyoruz.

29. – 32. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

29. Uzmanlar, dünya ikliminin gelecekte daha da ısınıp ısınmayacağı konusunda uzlaşmamaktadır.

- A) No consensus has been reached by specialists about the question of the world's climate getting much warmer in the future.
- B) There has been no consensus among specialists concerning the question of whether or not the world's climate is getting warmer and warmer.
- C) For specialists, no consensus can be reached about whether the world's climate has already become much warmer.
- D) It is still a long way before a consensus can be reached among specialists about the question of whether or not the world's climate has already become extremely warm.
- E) Specialists are unable to reach a consensus on whether the world's climate will get warmer in the future.

30. Roman, kısa öyküden çok daha uzun olduğu için, karmaşık bir olaylar dizisi sunar.

- A) A novel, since it is much longer than a short story, can sometimes present a much more complicated sequence of events.
- B) Since it has a more complicated sequence of events, a novel is much longer than a short story.
- C) In addition to presenting a more complicated sequence of events, a novel is also much longer than a short story.
- D) Because a novel is much longer than a short story, it presents a complicated sequence of events.
- E) Despite being much longer than a short story, a novel presents a complicated sequence of events.

31. Gelişmiş ülkelerde hükümetler, işsizlik sorununu çözmek için çeşitli yöntemler denemiştir.

- A) Governments in developed countries have tried various methods to resolve the problem of unemployment.
- B) In developed countries, governments are trying several different methods for reducing unemployment.
- C) Various methods have been used by the governments of developed countries to resolve the unemployment problem.
- D) The unemployment problem in developed countries has been resolved by the governments using various methods.
- E) Governments of various developed countries have tried different ways of reducing unemployment.

32. İhracatlarını artırmış olan ülkeler, çoğu kez hızlı büyümeyi başarmışlardır.

- A) By increasing their exports, many countries have often achieved rapid growth.
- B) Countries achieving rapid growth have also been able to increase their exports.
- C) Countries which have been able to increase their exports have often achieved rapid growth.
- D) Rapid growth is usually achieved by countries that have been able to increase their exports.
- E) When countries are able to increase their exports, they have usually also been able to achieve rapid growth.

33. – 36. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

33. (I) If you travel to a foreign country, reading the local paper might not be your only problem; understanding the local people can cause confusion, too. (II) This is because, just as languages have different dialects, there are dialects of emotional expression. (III) For instance, experts coded the facial muscles used while expressing 10 emotions and found several cultural differences. (IV) Reflexive responses like fear and disgust showed the least regional variation, while sadness, happiness, shame, and anger showed the most. (V) Moreover, most of us would find it difficult and uncomfortable to speak for a long time.

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

34. (I) No other food product has chocolate's magical ability to take so many different forms. (II) Poured into moulds in liquid form, it may reappear in the shape of bars, individual shells to be filled, or sweets. (III) Also, with the addition of flour, it becomes a delicious pudding. (IV) Most people prefer to eat chocolate after meals. (V) Additionally, it may be used in making various kinds of cake.

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

35. (I) Consumer research shows that some advertisements have a harmful effect on children. (II) Advertising is not an end in itself, though many advertisements may be, in their own way, works of art. (III) The important thing is for the potential customer to remember the *theme* of the advertisement, not merely the advertisement itself. (IV) It is far better for a consumer to think, "That must be a great product!" than "That was a great commercial." (V) Hence, a creative advertising message might prove useless, while other duller advertisements seem to endure forever – for the very sensible reason that they move goods off the shelves.

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

36. (I) The air we breathe is often dirty and contaminated with many pollutants, particularly in urban areas. (II) As a matter of fact, air pollution consists of gases, liquids, or solids present in the atmosphere at levels high enough to harm living beings as well as materials. (III) Although air pollutants can come from natural sources, human activities also make a major contribution. (IV) Most industrial countries have taken measures to reduce carbon emissions. (V) For instance, motor vehicles and industry are the two main human sources of air pollution.

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

37. – 40. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

37. Elizabeth :

- **According to this article, the world is now a safer place than it was during the Cold War.**

Philip :

- ----

Elizabeth :

- **Not as much as you might think. The number of governments possessing nuclear arms has actually declined since the end of the Cold War.**

Philip :

- **So even though terrorists attack more often, they don't kill the high number of people that a nuclear warhead would.**

- A) It must be due to increased security at national borders.
- B) That can't be true. You'd better re-read the article!
- C) What about the recent rise in international terrorism? Doesn't that make the world more dangerous?
- D) I completely agree. Just think of all the missiles the US and Russia had pointed at each other during the 1980s!
- E) What do you think is the reason for this situation?

38. Matthew :

- **Have you ever heard of a "hurricane pilgrim"?**

Mother :

- ----

Matthew :

- **Okay, then, let's hear it.**

Mother :

- **Well, a pilgrim is a person who comes from far away to see something, and we both know that a hurricane is an extremely strong storm. So a hurricane pilgrim must be someone who comes from out of town just to see the storm.**

- A) No, but I can guess what it means.
- B) I don't think I have. What do you know about it?
- C) Yes; there's an article about them in this journal. What a dangerous interest!
- D) Is it a type of traveller?
- E) This is for your homework assignment, isn't it? Look it up on the Internet.

A

KPSS-YD-CS / 2008

39. Sarah :
- **Did you know that in the Pantanal wetlands in western Brazil the people have several different names for "mud"?**

Jan :
- **Then it must be a very muddy place!**

Sarah :
- ----

- A) The Pantanal is located near Brazil's border with Bolivia and Paraguay.
B) There are species of crocodiles that swim to the swamps from the nearby Rio Negro.
C) Most of the people living in the Pantanal raise cattle for a living.
D) Well, at least for part of the year. The mud completely dries up by the end of the summer.
E) The jaguars living in the forests of the Pantanal often kill cattle for food.

40. Beverly :
- **Here's an article about a 300-metre-tall wind turbine that was built in Denmark.**

Cam :
- **Three hundred metres? That's unusually tall, isn't it?**

Beverly :
- ----

Cam :
- **Unbelievable!**

- A) Indeed, it is, and it will be able to provide enough electricity for 20,000 homes.
B) More of these huge turbines are going to be built in Germany.
C) Yes, it is. I wonder why the US isn't doing more to produce renewable energy like this.
D) I don't know. Was it?
E) I agree. What about wind turbines in other countries?

Diğer sayfaya geçiniz.

41. – 44. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

41. A country may have a natural advantage in producing a product because of climatic conditions, access to certain natural resources, or availability of certain labour forces. ----. Sri Lanka's climate, for example, supports the production of tea, rubber and coconuts.

- A) Thus, if trade were unrestricted, each country would specialize in those products that give it a competitive advantage
- B) The country's climate may dictate which agricultural products it can produce efficiently
- C) New products usually create trade advantages for the countries where they are produced or developed
- D) The more the two countries' climates differ, the more likely they will favour trade with one another
- E) Rapid technological changes have created new products and displaced old ones

42. Although many people do not recall their dreams in the morning, evidence suggests that non-recallers do as much dreaming as recallers. If you take people who claim that they have never dreamed in their life and put them in a dream research laboratory, you will get dream recall at rates comparable to other people. ----.

- A) In contrast, people can be taught to recognize that they are dreaming
- B) Therefore, investigators do not yet understand why people dream at all
- C) In that respect, psychologists have demonstrated that some control of dream content is possible
- D) However, modern methods of study have answered a great many questions about dreaming
- E) So, if people say, "I never dream", what they really mean is, "I can't recall my dreams"

43. Suppose you were asked how you know the answers to simple addition problems, such as 4+2 and 3+5. Your response would probably be that you simply know and that you have memorized the answers to such often-encountered problems. And you would probably be right, since all of us have memorized a number of basic arithmetical facts. ----

- A) So, can research help identify problems and suggest solutions?
- B) Like memory, children's problem solving improves dramatically over the childhood years.
- C) However, it is quite difficult to determine which of these strategies a child is using.
- D) But what about young children who are just beginning to learn about mathematics?
- E) In addition, coping with addition problems is a common experience for any child who has started school.

44. In Britain, surnames were uncommon before the 13th century. They were originally descriptive in character, and used to distinguish persons of the same name, especially for real-estate matters. ----. These often indicated appearance (Black, Short), the occupation of the person (Baker, Tailor) or the father's name (McDonald, Robertson).

- A) People may use names other than given or inherited names for professional purposes
- B) Surnames crept northwards from Germany through Denmark and into Norway in the 15th and 16th centuries
- C) Thus, the earliest surnames appeared among the urban, rich classes with property
- D) In some US families, there is a tradition of using a surname as a first name or a middle name
- E) In Britain, the use of two surnames is usually regarded as snobbish

45. – 48. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Tourism now represents a significant part of the economic assets of many countries, and in many of these, the “heritage industry”, as it has come to be called, is a highly significant part of the touristic experience. Of course, the presentation of major archaeological sites to the public has long been seen as part of the responsibility of governments, along with the proper conservation of these monuments. Particularly in Mexico, Egypt, Greece, and Italy, the ancient monuments have attracted a large tourist trade for over a century. But increasingly, the display of archaeological sites is being commercialized. Heritage has become big business, and, at times, it becomes part of the entertainment industry. Public awareness and enjoyment of archaeology are crucial to the discipline’s survival and development when not much government money is available. However, despite the possible financial advantages, many archaeologists and preservationists are worried, since there is already a huge conflict between tourist-driven “reconstruction” and the integrity of archaeological sites – many sites have been “reconstructed” so extensively that it has become extremely difficult to study them. Increasing tourism has had an inevitable effect on the preservation of many sites and may put them at serious risk of permanent damage.

45. It is clear from the passage that archaeological sites ----.

- A) benefit greatly from the tourism industry
- B) attract a great many tourists
- C) are never likely to become commercialized
- D) are largely dependent on government funding
- E) are, it is generally agreed, being improved by reconstruction work

46. It can be understood from the passage that the “heritage industry” refers to ----.

- A) the commercial opening up of archaeological sites to tourists
- B) the tourist trade in all countries
- C) the responsibility of governments to protect their countries’ monuments
- D) the development in the public of a sense of archaeological awareness
- E) the entertainment events held at archaeological sites

47. By the words “integrity of archaeological sites” as used in the passage, the author probably means ----.

- A) adding new details to the sites
- B) keeping the sites in a state of proper preservation
- C) reconstructing the sites for the heritage industry
- D) charging money to view the sites
- E) allowing only archaeologists to enter the sites

48. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the varied economic assets of countries
- B) tourism in Mexico, Egypt, Greece, and Italy
- C) tourism’s adverse effects on archaeological sites
- D) the entertainment industry and how it affects the economy
- E) government funding for the preservation of monuments

49. – 52. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

On 13 October, 1972, a plane carrying a group of Uruguayan rugby players and their families and friends crashed in the Andes Mountains *en route* to Chile, where the team was due to play a friendly match. Of the 45 people on the plane, only 27 survived the plane crash. On the freezing mountain, they faced tough conditions, having only small amounts of food and drink. Nine of the survivors died of their injuries and from exposure to the cold. Those remaining took the difficult decision to consume their dead comrades – a clear case of survival cannibalism. Some refused at first, but gave in a few days later out of desperation. About two months after the crash, three of the strongest survivors left the site in order to find help; and they succeeded in doing so. In all, 16 of the group survived. When they arrived at a hospital in Santiago, they were reluctant at first to speak of the cannibalism incident, claiming they had survived by eating cheese they had been carrying.

49. It can be understood from the passage that the survivors of the plane crash ----.

- A) were only the rugby players on their way to Chile
- B) easily made the decision to eat the flesh of those who hadn't survived the crash
- C) were supplied with adequate food and drink
- D) left the crash site together to try to contact help
- E) did not immediately reveal how they had managed to survive

50. According to the passage, the survivors of the plane crash remained on the mountain ----.

- A) with enough food and drink to help them stay alive
- B) in order to search for other survivors
- C) and died from exposure to the cold
- D) for a relatively long period of time
- E) so that they could bury their dead comrades

51. We can infer from the passage that no one would have survived the crash at all ----.

- A) if the survivors had been exposed to tough conditions on the freezing mountain
- B) even though plenty of food and drink had been available to the survivors
- C) because some of the survivors died of their injuries
- D) if the survivors hadn't been carrying a great deal of cheese with them on the plane
- E) if three of the survivors hadn't gone in search of help

52. We understand from the passage that, of the original group of 27 survivors, ----.

- A) some decided to go without food so that their friends would have more to eat
- B) none agreed to eat those who hadn't survived the crash
- C) there were only 16 who finally got off the mountain
- D) the majority froze to death on the mountain
- E) few were willing to share the food they had in their possession

53. – 56. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

News reporters are not robots. They have normal feelings, ideas, sensitivities, opinions, perceptions, prejudices, attitudes, and reactions. Still, the news reporter's task is to present information, not to pass judgement on it. Many stories, however, are all but useless without analysis and interpretation and at least some suggestion of significance. In situations involving complex trends and events, the facts cannot speak for themselves and the simple presentation of unexplained information may create problems rather than clarify them. In such circumstances, the reporter has to interpret a story with care, and in doing so, avoid giving personal judgements. In this delicate mission, the reporter ideally will quote authoritative sources, and attempt to give both or all sides of the story. It is inexcusable to omit or give only part of a legitimate point of view just because the reporter does not happen to agree with it. A good reporter – in Shakespeare's phrase, "an honest chronicler" – must be fair-minded.

53. The passage mainly focuses on ----.

- A) the complexity of news stories
- B) the importance of remaining objective when reporting the news
- C) the fact that reporters are not allowed to analyze news stories for their audience
- D) Shakespeare's idea of a good reporter
- E) ways for reporters to deal with sources

54. We understand from the passage that, in complex situations, if the news audience is merely presented with unexplained information, ----.

- A) this may cause much confusion and misunderstanding
- B) purely objective reporting will have been achieved
- C) they will be able to find its significance for themselves
- D) the facts will speak for themselves
- E) they can form their opinion of the events

55. According to the passage, the most important characteristic of a good reporter is ----.

- A) being able to present all kinds of news without any comments or analysis
- B) having definite opinions about the news
- C) the ability to pass judgement on a piece of information
- D) the ability to be fair when reporting the news
- E) knowing what is newsworthy and reporting only those events

56. According to the author of the passage, it is wrong for reporters to ----.

- A) make use of expert sources when reporting the news
- B) present their news stories with prejudice
- C) present stories that require further analysis
- D) avoid expressing their own opinion on any news they report
- E) give both or all sides of a news story

57. – 60. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Most books are published in two forms – hardback and paperback – the paperback edition being published and available for sale several weeks or months later than the hardback edition. The cost of producing a hardback book is only about 20% higher than the cost of producing the same book as a paperback, but the price of a hardback book is about three times the price of a paperback book. Why? The key to solving this puzzle is the fact that hardback books are published first, followed by the paperback edition. Booksellers use hardbacks and paperbacks to distinguish between two types of consumers: those who are willing to pay a lot and those who are willing to pay a little. The people who are willing to pay the most are eager to read the book as soon as it comes out, so they pay \$24 for a hardback book. The people who are willing to pay less are more patient and are willing to wait a few months for the \$8 paperback version. The pricing of hardback and paperback books is an example of *price discrimination*, in which certain people are prepared to pay a higher price for what they want.

57. By the words “this puzzle” in the text, the author is referring to the fact that ----.

- A) paperback books are published later than hardback books
- B) booksellers charge the same price for paperback books as hardback books
- C) the prices of hardback books are excessively high in relation to the cost of their production
- D) some people are willing to pay a higher price for their books
- E) there are basically two types of consumers

58. We understand from the passage that some consumers buy hardback books because ----.

- A) they do not want to wait for the paperback edition to come out
- B) they think hardback books have better-quality materials
- C) booksellers use extensive advertising to sell them
- D) they have more money to spend
- E) their cost of production is not much higher than that of paperback books

59. We understand from the passage that the cost of producing a hardback book ----.

- A) is reflected in the sale price
- B) is constantly rising
- C) depends largely on its length
- D) exceeds that of a paperback by 20%
- E) means that very few people can afford them

60. We can understand from the passage that consumers who are willing to wait before buying a product ----.

- A) are willing to pay a lot of money for the product
- B) must generally settle for a lesser-quality product
- C) may not be able to find the exact product they want to buy
- D) will be able to choose from a greater selection of products
- E) will usually have the chance to pay a lower price

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.