

## 1. JUDO

Judo, which means 'the gentle way', is a perfect example of how skill can overcome brute force because it teaches a person to use an opponent's weight against them. So, although a woman may feel intimidated by a taller male opponent, through the skilful application of throws and holds, she can overpower him. It's easy to see why this sport produces self-confidence and is a great way of releasing tension. The sport of judo was invented in Japan in 1882 to combat bullying in schools. Jigoro Kano founded a judo academy after years of studying other martial arts to discover the most efficient way of deterring his playground enemies. Initially judo was not accepted by other martial artists, but in 1886, Tokyo's police force held a martial art tournament and judo techniques scored highly. Recently, judo has been the most widely practiced of martial arts outside China and Japan.

1- We are told in the passage that judo ..... .

- A) was invented by a Japanese policeman
- B) was designed to fight bullying in Japanese schools
- C) was developed outside China or Japan
- D) was never popular with many martial artists
- E) is the only martial art practised by women

2- We can conclude from the information given in the passage that to be successful at judo, one must ..... .

- A) be bullied by someone much stronger
- B) be physically stronger than an opponent
- C) be skilled in the techniques of the sport
- D) have a lot of tension to release
- E) be very tall and heavy

3- We can infer from the passage that judo produces self-confidence because in judo, ..... .

- A) one can enter international tournaments throughout the year
- B) the philosophy prepares one to feel strong enough to overpower anyone
- C) it is possible for one to beat an opponent who is physically stronger
- D) It is quite easy to apply the techniques one has learnt
- E) one grows very big physically because of the practice

## 2. THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY

The Bayeux Tapestry, a historical record created in the 11th century, is the only masterpiece of its kind in the world. The most extraordinary thing about it is its sheer size. It is a huge embroidered piece of linen cloth measuring 70 metres long and 50 metres high. The pictures tell the story of the conquest of England, by William the Conqueror in 1066. The designers sectioned the story into 72 separate scenes, which begin with the King of England, Edward the Confessor, shown close to death in 1064 and ends with the crushing defeat of the Anglo-Saxons by the Normans at Hastings on the south coast of England. It shows King Harold with an arrow in his eye. The scenes which include battles kidnappings ransoms are embroidered in rich colours which bears no resemblance to reality. Animals, for example, can be depicted in blue, green or yellow. For many years the tapestry, which served as a decoration in the cathedral at Bayeux, was little known outside the town. Today, after being meticulously repaired, it is on display for tourists.

**4- According to the passage, the scenes embroidered on the tapestry**

..... .

- A) are made up of seventy-two separate sections showing the conquests of all countries by the Normans
- B) show the history of England-being conquered in the 11th century
- C) also reflect parts of the cathedral in the French town of Bayeux
- D) tell of Edward the Confessor's childhood in detail
- E) also include parts from the lives of the people who embroidered it

**5- The passage tells us that the story on the work of art starts with**

..... .

- A) the tapestry being repaired
- B) the cathedral at Bayeux
- C) the kidnapping of William the Conqueror
- D) the King of England's ill health
- E) the defeat of the English King in battle

**6- The author notes that the most unusual aspect of this tapestry is .....**

- A) that it: shows real battles
- B) the unnatural colours
- C) its painstaking restoration
- D) that it shows royal characters
- E) the immense size of the work

### 3. THE INTERNET

The Internet originated as a system used for research by the military in the USA. Universities were the next group to connect to the system. The Internet started to develop as commercial system in the late 1980s and by the mid-1990s, home users were starting to connect to the Internet in significant numbers. Internet usage is still growing quickly and the number of hours we spend 'on-line' is rising sharply. The United States still leads the way in Internet usage, but Europe is catching up. It is difficult to predict such a fast-growing area, but at the end of 1999, it was estimated that between 13 and 14 million people in the UK, about one fifth of the population, had access to the Internet. World-wide, at least 100 million people are connected to the system. E-mail is the simplest application of the Internet, but it is also the most popular both among businesses and personal users. E-mail is a straightforward and cost-effective way of communicating using the Internet, falling somewhere between the phone and the facsimile in terms of formality and speed. E-mail is cheap and it only takes a few seconds for a message to reach the Internet. At the moment, the computer is the most common way people connect to the Internet, followed by mobile phones, but in the future, television sets will have Internet capabilities:

7- According to the passage, the Internet was first used .....

- A) by the American army to search for information
- B) to carry out research for the American universities
- C) to retrieve information through television screens
- D) by businesses to attract more customers
- E) by American households to send e-mail messages around the world

8- According to the figures in the passage, in 1999, .....

- A) 20 percent of British people had access to the Internet
- B) the Internet started to develop as a commercial tool
- C) the majority of businesses used e-mail as their main form of communication
- D) Europe caught America up in the numbers of people using the Internet
- E) 100 million British people used the Internet for e-mail messages

9- The author predicts that in the future.....

- A) everybody will be connected to the Internet
- B) e-mail messages won't take as long to send as they do now
- C) television sets will also be used to connect to the Internet
- D) the military will make less use of the Internet
- E) universities will find new ways of using the Internet both for research and teaching

#### 4. MIGUEL GIL MORENO (1968-2000)

Even the most war-hardened journalists must have felt a cold shiver of shock on the day that Miguel Gil Moreno was shot dead by rebels from Sierra Leone. Miguel was killed close to where he had recently shot his last pictures, which were images of a massacre of UN troops. The death of Miguel, who was just 32 years old, deprives television news of the cameraman who shot some of the most compelling and powerful images of war. Miguel did not start out as a photographer or journalist, but as a lawyer. After graduating from Barcelona Central University Law School, he practised law at a city firm before studying Human Rights at the Centre for Human Rights in Barcelona. Miguel believed wholeheartedly in the right and obligation to bear witness and to report. He soon gained himself a reputation for, unequalled brilliance in photographing human suffering during conflicts. He worked in dangerous places such as Kosovo, the Congo and Sierra Leone. In 1998, he won the Rory Peck Award for his Kosovo coverage. How many people will be brave enough, like him, to go where the perpetrators of war would rather no one went? How many will carry on the work of bringing the ugly and brutal truth into our comfortable lives?

10- It's mentioned in the passage that Miguel last photographed..... .

- A) the ceremony of the Rory Peck Award
- B) casualties of the Kosovon crisis
- C) law graduates from Barcelona Central University
- D) some "war-hardened journalists
- E) a mass killing of United Nations soldiers

11- The passage states that as a result of Miguel's death, television news will ..... .

- A) hire bodyguards for all their journalists
- B) only hire war-hardened journalists
- C) no longer cover the war in Sierra Leone
- D) not send journalists into war zones
- E) be missing one of its brilliant cameramen

12- Before becoming a journalist and cameraman, Miguel ..... .

- A) worked as a lawyer
- B) was a UN soldier
- C) won the Rory Peck Award
- D) escaped a massacre of UN troops
- E) fought in the Kosovon War

## 5. PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OF ART'S FAMOUS STEPS

More money is spent on art in Philadelphia than in any other American city. In fact, about one percent of the total city budget is spent on art. Philadelphia's art museum houses an unparalleled collection from the Middle Ages onward. It has exhibits from all over the world and has a superb collection from the Orient. It is a palatial structure set in the middle of beautiful Fairmount Park. The museum is the city's number one tourist attraction and you would be forgiven for thinking that this has something to do with its collection of 500,000 paintings. However, the museum's popularity has more to do with another form of art, the film. During the film 'Rocky', the hero, played by Sylvester Stallone, runs up the front steps of the building while he was training for a fight. Tourists arrive in bus loads, but many don't even bother to enter the building. They come merely for a glimpse of the scene from the Academy Award winning film, Rocky.

13- We learn from the passage that the museum is very popular with tourists because .....

- A) Sylvester Stallone runs there every day
- B) it has a wonderful collection of pieces of art from the Orient
- C) it has over 500,000 paintings
- D) the steps in front of it were used as a film set
- E) so much money has been spent on it

14- According to the facts in the passage. ....

- A) the steps of the art museum are regularly used by boxers to train for fights
- B) Philadelphia's art museum has the largest collection of oriental art in the world
- C) more tourists visit Philadelphia than any other American city
- D) the film Rocky was the most expensive film ever made
- E) for every dollar spent of the city budget, one cent is spent on art

15- It's stated in the passage that Philadelphia's art museum is .....

- A) too expensive for many of the city's visitors to afford to enter
- B) overshadowed by the beauty of Fairmount Park
- C) visited by more tourists than all the other attractions in the city
- D) the most elaborate and stately building in the entire city
- E) the former residence of the film star Sylvester Stallone

## 6. LEAVES OF GRASS

Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" could stand as an autobiography, as a self-portrait, and as the life work of a man who first began to write in 1855. The book provoked a reaction of praise and criticism unequaled by any other American work of literature before. His friends agreed that he and the book were the same, and this was exactly the illusion the poet wished to create. But of course the two were separate. The Walt Whitman who was portrayed in "Leaves of Grass" was transcendental, as much myth as man. The mortal Walt was born to a family of English and Dutch extraction on 31 May, 1819, in West Hills, Long Island, N.Y.

**16- We learn from the passage that Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass"**

..... .

- A) was his first work written in 1855
- B) was the most controversial work of American literature until then
- C) is a factual autobiography of the author
- D) was universally appreciated by both friends and enemies of the author
- E) was written in both English and Dutch

**17- We understand from the passage that Walt Whitman's intention in writing "Leaves of Grass" was ..... .**

- A) to tell about his life exactly as it was
- B) to provoke as much praise as possible
- C) to confuse critics with its complexity
- D) to be a portrait of West Hills, Long Island
- E) to be a mythical self-portrait of a poet

**18- It is clear from the passage that Whitman ..... .**

- A) is one of the greatest American novelists
- B) did most of his writing on Long Island
- C) lied about the origins of his parents in "Leaves of Grass"
- D) did not begin writing when he was very young
- E) used to visit Holland very often

## 7.THE VULCANS

The dignified, imperturbable first officer of the starship 'Enterprise' was born in the 23rd century on the planet Vulcan, to a Vulcan father and a human mother. Like all Vulcans, he has pointed ears and green blood as well as superhuman strength and intellect. From early childhood, he was taught how to suppress all emotion, which was loathed by Vulcans as the prime cause of violence, and to appreciate logic. True to his Vulcan heritage, he does not seek to be happy, but only to serve, governed by the highest principles of loyalty, a devotion to duty and a belief in personal honour.

**19-It is obvious from the passage that the person being described is ..... .**

- A) a man of great significance in world history
- B) the most handsome male on the planet
- C) the leader of mankind in the future
- D) a rather emotional person
- E) a character in a science-fiction work

**20-It is mentioned in the passage that the person being described ..... .**

- A) is better at intellectual than physical activities
- B) is often violent because of his hatred for Vulcans
- C) is hated by the other Vulcans on the planet
- D) is indistinguishable physically from a human being
- E) has powers that a human being doesn't

**21-We learn from the passage that the person being described was brought up ..... .**

- A) in a loving family
- B) to be logical and unemotional
- C) to search for the secret of happiness
- D) to be a warrior
- E) by his human mother

## 8. HOW BORING IS FAKENHAM?

Dictionaries are clear about, the meaning of 'boring' — "causing boredom, tedious". Boring means something so uninteresting and dull that sleep is the only escape. Fakenham in Norfolk, England, is a rural market town with roots in the printing industry and allegedly the most boring place in Britain. A local resident who let his controversial views loose on the Internet has whipped up a storm of protest from the majority of Fakenham's local people. At the time that the accusation appeared on an Internet page, newspapers and radio stations picked up the story. In retaliation, Fakenham had its own web site designed to explain the town's many virtues. In view of the information on this page, showing Fakenham as being steeped in history and with a remarkably clean river running through it, it seems an attractive place to visit. The riverside walks pass through wildflower meadows, where rare orchids grow in abundance and wildlife, such as the kingfisher, thrives. The town may lack a night club, which prompted the original accusation, but there is a new cinema, a bowling alley, a race course and plenty of pubs, cafes and antique shops. According to the owner of one of the cafes, The Dancing Goat, Fakenham is a wonderful little town and places are only as interesting or boring as people make them.

**22- From the statements given in the passage, it appears that Fakenham's own web site .....**

- A) hasn't been much appreciated by most of its residents
- B) puts the most emphasis on its cafes in order to attract visitors
- C) has been designed by one of its residents who really loves the town
- D) has been visited by a lot of curious Internet users
- E) has managed to arouse a liking in the author for the town

**23- Most residents of Fakenham .....**

- A) disagreed with the creator of the story on the Internet
- B) think in the same way as one resident has explained on the radio
- C) profited from the publicity of their town so extensively
- D) published newspaper articles about the town's virtues
- E) long for cafes, cinemas, pubs and night clubs being opened in their town

**24- From the whole of the passage, we can assume that the author .....**

- A) thinks that Fakenham is the most tedious place in the world
- B) has never actually been in Fakenham
- C) was the person who originally started the controversy
- D) owns a cafe in Fakenham called 'The Dancing Goat'
- E) designed a web site for Fakenham to reveal its virtues



## 9. THE DANGER OF HEIGHT

Emma Christoffersen was twenty-eight years old when she collapsed moments after leaving a long flight from Australia. Her death highlighted the statistics concerning health-related problems during long flights. In fact, more people die from health-related incidents during flights than from air crashes. Studies show that poor air quality, low oxygen levels and cramped seating are triggering heart attacks, deep vein thrombosis and causing contagious diseases among an increasingly large number of passengers. Long periods of sitting in cramped quarters can cause blood clots to form, especially in the legs and lower abdomen, which can cause deep vein thrombosis, from which Emma died. Passengers have also contracted tuberculosis through recycled air. Despite these problems, the airlines are not addressing these issues and continue to reduce the space between seats. The Aviation Health Institute advises that cabins are ventilated every three minutes, but at present, the average is every ten. To minimise the risk to their health, passengers are advised to exercise and drink plenty of water during a flight.

**25-According to the passage, air crashes account for..... .**

- A) the greatest number of deaths during flights
- B) far fewer deaths than are caused by tuberculosis
- C) fewer fatalities than from those relating to health problems during flights
- D) as many deaths as from heart attacks and deep vein thrombosis combined
- E) only a small proportion of all accidental deaths

**26-The author states that airlines are currently..... .**

- A) trying to provide more space for passengers
- B) ignoring the health-related problems during flight
- C) doing all they can to make their planes as safe as possible
- D) providing passengers with such facilities as exercise or plenty of water during their flight.
- E) designing the ventilation systems to prevent any further spread of disease

**27-The main factors contributing to health-related problems during flight mentioned in the passage are ..... .**

- A) the confined space in which a passenger has to sit and inadequate ventilation
- B) poor safety instructions handed to the passengers by the cabin crew of the aircraft
- C) the absence of any supply of liquid refreshment served while on board an aircraft
- D) people travelling when they are suffering from health problems and contagious diseases
- E) passengers not taking enough exercise before boarding a long flight

## 10. FROM HASHHASHIN TO ASSASSIN

The adoption of assassination as a political weapon derives from the Islamic world of the 11th century. A secret order of Muslims was founded in Persia in about 1090 by a man named Hasan-e Sabbah. After gaining control of a mountain fortress near the Caspian Sea, Hasan founded a sect to fight his political enemies by means of murder. Hasan and his followers were known as Nizaris and belonged to the Isma'ili branch of Islam. For two centuries this secret organisation terrorised the Middle East. Hasan, who gained the nickname Old Man of the Mountains from his fortress hideaway, is said to have given his followers a vision-inducing drug called hashish, made from Indian hemp. The visions of Islamic paradise brought on by the drug persuaded his disciples that they would have a glorious afterlife if they followed Hasan's orders and killed his enemies. The killers were called Hashshashin, the plural of a word meaning "one who smokes hashish." This name was eventually corrupted into its present form, Assassins.

**28-The passage describes how Hasan-e Sabbah ..... .**

- A) sold the drug made from Indian hemp called hashish
- B) founded the Isma'ili branch of Islam
- C) fought against Persian terrorists
- D) was eventually killed by one of his enemies
- E) established a group of Muslims called Nizaris

**29-The group of killers referred to in the passage were originally called by a name meaning ..... .**

- A) people who use a particular drug
- B) the old men of the mountains
- C) those headed for paradise
- D) the name of a mountain fortress
- E) the secret order of Muslims

**30-According to the passage, for two hundred years the Nizaris..... .**

- A) ran a drug smuggling operation which brought hashish from India
- B) led a secret life in silence and prayer as part of the Isma'ili Muslims
- C) instilled fear into the inhabitants of the Middle-East
- D) established a political system in the Islamic world
- E) built a magnificent fortress beside the Caspian Sea

## 11. HOW TO BALANCE THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH?

In a United States that was so economically productive, why were there so many people in poverty and so few who were wealthy? Economist and social reformer Henry George found an answer to this question by analysing the workings of capitalism. He concluded that economic progress tremendously increases the value of land. Those who own the land reap great, unearned rewards from rent. This unearned prosperity for a few, George felt, was an obstacle to economic growth because it suppressed productivity. His solution, published in his book 'Progress and Poverty' in 1879, was to have government tax away all rent. This "single tax" would bring in enough revenue so that an other taxes could be eliminated, and it would end the desire to speculate in land values. The publication of 'Progress and Poverty' made George instantly famous. He made lecture tours in America, England, Ireland and Australia, and he was nearly elected mayor of New York City in 1886.

**31-According to the passage, Henry George found out why so few people were wealthy in the United States by ..... .**

- A) reading the book 'Progress and Poverty'
- B) studying the process of capitalism
- C) attending lectures in America, England, Ireland and Australia
- D) thinking like a capitalist rather than an economist
- E) listening to rich people who owned a lot of land

**32-Henry George claimed that unearned wealth obtained from land ownership ..... .**

- A) hindered economic development
- B) increased productivity
- C) was reforming society
- D) shouldn't have been taxed
- E) would help the country prosper

**33-What, in the opinion of the author, made Henry George well-known immediately was ..... .**

- A) his lectures in America, England, Ireland and Australia
- B) his success as mayor of New York
- C) the tax he introduced on land value
- D) the land reform that he initiated
- E) the book he wrote about his theories

## 12. ETERNAL ART, TRANSITORY TECHNOLOGY

Technology suggests permanent change and improvement. Once a new technique is discovered and adopted, society does not attempt to revert to the former technique. The automobile displaced the horse; the electric light replaced silent films; and word processors are rapidly making typewriters obsolete. This forward march of technology is called progress. In the fine arts such progress does not exist. The skill of the artist rests upon knowledge and experience, just as the skill of the technician does. But the creative processes involved seem to be different. Today, for example, one can admire the design of a Roman chariot, but few people would ever want to depend on it as a regular means of transportation. By contrast, it is still possible to walk into the Vatican's Sistine Chapel and be astounded by the magnificence of Michelangelo's frescoes. These paintings have an excellence that will never become outmoded. A work of art, whether it is a painting by Titian or a concerto by Mozart, is not a stepping-stone to something else that will someday be considered better. It is not like the vacuum tube, which served its purpose well enough until the transistor was invented. Each artwork stands on its own — distinctive for all time. Even poor imitations cannot damage the goodness and integrity of the original.

**34- We understand from the passage that Michelangelo's frescoes ..... .**

- A) were produced using the latest technology of the time
- B) are hard to appreciate in this technological age
- C) were a stepping-stone for him to produce better ones
- D) will some day lose their quality and value due to corrosion
- E) will not be discarded by the creation of similar works

**35-The main focus of the passage is that ..... .**

- A) a work of art retains its value for ever while a technological product is subject to replacement by a better version
- B) advancements have always been faster in painting techniques compared to those in music
- C) the invention of the transistor has formed the basis of most of the , technological development
- D) people prefer the comfort of using a new technological product to spending their money on works of art, which have no practical value
- E) the various techniques of artistic processes which enabled great works of art to be produced will some day be outmoded

**36-It's clear from the passage that ..... .**

- A) the move in technology is always forward
- B) works of art are more important for humanity than technological products
- C) some people have a tendency to revert to former periods
- D) it's easier to produce imitations of great works of art using technology
- E) no one has ever managed to produce better frescoes than Michelangelo

### 13. HOW TO BECOME A KING?

The boy who was to become a great military leader and king of Prussia began his career hating the life of a soldier. Frederick II was born on January 24, 1712, in Berlin. His father was King Frederick William I. His mother was Princess Sophia Dorothea of Hanover, sister of George II of England. Frederick's father insisted on a practical, military education for his son. The boy preferred music, art and literature. He rebelled against tobacco, drinking and hunting, which his father believed were natural pleasures of royalty. The king forbade the prince's tutors to teach him Latin, but he studied it and the classics in secret. As Frederick became older, the relationship between father and son grew worse. Frederick's mother and his sister Wilhelmina sided with him against his father. This further enraged the stubborn king, who became more and more severe with his son, hitting him in public and even beating him with a cane in front of army troops. When Frederick was 18, he tried to escape the tyranny of his father by running away. Caught before he crossed the border, he was locked in solitary confinement for a time. From a window of his cell he was forced to watch the execution of his closest friend, who had accompanied him in his flight. After this incident, young Frederick was changed and became ruthless, crafty and cynical. Gradually the old king gave his son ever greater responsibilities.

**37- The passage tells us that the turning point in the change of the personality of Frederick came when .....**

- A) his tutors refused to teach him Latin .
- B) his father beat him severely
- C) his closest friend was killed
- D) his father threatened to put him in prison
- E) he felt solitary away from his family

**38- It's obvious from the passage that young Frederick .....**

- A) liked creative subjects better than practical ones
- B) was too frail to become a king
- C) was tempted to become an artist by his tutor
- D) had no talents in anything other than in arts
- E) did not get on with any member of the royal family

**39- The passage informs us that, despite his father's wishes, Frederick .....**

- A) ordered the execution of his closest friend
- B) managed to escape Prussia accompanied by a friend
- C) finally had his father placed alone in a prison cell
- D) sided with his mother against his sister Wilhelmina
- E) learnt Latin and the classics secretly

## 14. BOGEY and BACALL

The American actress Lauren Bacall first came into prominence as the husky-voiced glamour girl who captivated Humphrey Bogart both on and off the screen, but enduring talent enabled her to build a solid show business career that lasted for more than 50 years. Bacall made her film debut opposite Bogart in 'To Have and Have Not' (1944). Dubbed "The Look" for her sophisticated mannerisms and sultry eyes, Bacall was emulated by women across the United States. The real-life romance of the two stars further generated interest in the film. They married in 1945 and had two children. The popular couple, often referred to as "Bogey and Bacall", went on to appear together in 'The Big Sleep' (1946), 'Dark Passage' (1947), and 'Key Largo' (1948). Among Bacall's other early films were 'How to Marry a Millionaire' (1953), 'Written on the Wind' (1956), and 'Designing Woman' (1957). Bogart, who was 25 years Bacall's senior, died of cancer in 1957. She married actor Jason Robards, Jr., in 1961, and they had a son together before divorcing in 1969.

40- According to the passage, American women ..... .

- A) thought Lauren Bacall was the most beautiful film star in history
- B) preferred Bogart to Jason Robards
- C) usually have sultry looks as did Lauren Bacall
- D) were jealous of Lauren Bacall's happy marriage
- E) wished to be like Lauren Bacall

41- We can conclude from the passage that Lauren Bacall ..... .

- A) married Humphrey Bogart although he had two children
- B) attained fame through Bogart's influential connections
- C) was not as happy in her second marriage as she had been in her first
- D) had a brief affair with Bogart when she was married to another man
- E) got divorced from her second husband because she couldn't forget Bogart

42- We learn from the passage that the romance of Bogey and Bacall ..... .

- A) led to their first film together being referred to as 'The Look' ,
- B) heightened curiosity about their first film together
- C) was unique in the whole of American film history
- D) developed a long time before the film 'To Have and Have Not'
- E) led to her divorce from actor Jason Robards in 1961

## 15.THE DISCOVERY of FIRE

The ancient Greeks considered fire so great a discover that they believed it was a gift of one of the Titans, Prometheus, to humans. According to a Greek myth, Prometheus was penalised by the gods for giving the secret of fire to men. This myth, along with many other stories and customs, shows how much importance ancient people attached to their control of fire. The discovery of fire was essential to the spread of civilisation. For instance, through the use of fire, people were able to move into colder climates that were previously too inhospitable for them. This accelerated the spread of early humans across the world. People who could control fire were able to shelter themselves better by living in caves for the first time in human history. The use of fire might also have affected human physical development. With cooked food, large teeth were unnecessary, and teeth gradually evolved to the smaller ones that characterise modern humans. Fire also made metalworking possible, helping mankind to progress to the Bronze and Iron ages.

**43- According to the ancient Greek legend described in the passage, Prometheus**

..... .

- A) showed humans how to work the metals iron and bronze
- B) was made to suffer for letting humans know how to make fire
- C) was forced by the gods to live in a totally inhospitable climate
- D) was the first ever human to build a fire
- E) gave fire to one of the Titans as a gift

**44- The main focus of the passage is ..... .**

- A) the development of houses through the ages
- B) the Greek mythological figure of Prometheus
- C) how fire played a central role in the progress of civilisation
- D) the origins of metalworking in iron and bronze
- E) the change in human teeth in the course of evolution

**45- One physical change fire may have been responsible for in humans, which is specifically mentioned in the passage, occurred through ..... .**

- A) eating cooked food
- B) living in colder climates
- C) spreading across the world
- D) working hard with metals
- E) living under shelter in caves

## 16. VITAMIN from "VITAL AMINE"

The value of certain foods in maintaining health was recognised long before the first vitamins were actually identified. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, for example, it had been demonstrated that the addition of citrus fruits to the diet would prevent the development of scurvy. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century it was shown that substituting unpolished for polished rice in a rice-based diet would prevent the development of beriberi. In 1906 the British biochemist Frederick Hopkins demonstrated that foods contained necessary "accessory factors" in addition to proteins, carbohydrates, fats, minerals and water. In 1911 the Polish chemist Casimir Funk discovered that the anti-beriberi substance in unpolished rice was an amine — a type of nitrogen-containing compound, so Funk proposed that it should be named vitamine — for "vital amine". This term soon came to be applied to the accessory factors in general. It was later discovered that many vitamins do not contain amines at all, yet because of its widespread use, Funk's term continued to be applied, but the final letter e was dropped.

**46- The passage tells us that before the discovery of vitamins, .....**

- A) Frederick Hopkins advised taking proteins, carbohydrates, fats and minerals
- B) polished rice was believed to be particularly healthy
- C) citrus fruits were not included in western diets
- D) some specific foods were already recognised as helpful to health
- E) scurvy and beriberi were two major causes of death

**47- According to the passage, the name vitamin is applied to "accessory factors" although .....**

- A) Casimir Funk didn't find it appropriate
- B) minerals are just as important
- C) beriberi is caused by eating too much rice
- D) some of them are not vital in diet
- E) not all of them contain "amines"

**48- From the information given in the passage, we can conclude that lack of a certain type of nitrogen-containing compound in a diet .....**

- A) may lead to the disease called beriberi
- B) is still very common in many parts of the world
- C) can be corrected by eating citrus fruits
- D) does not normally cause any health problems
- E) is common among those whose diet is rice-based



## 17.ADVERTISING in MAGAZINES

Publishers of magazines prior the 20th century had a single goal in mind — to provide good reading material to the public. They were not at all concerned with making huge profits, probably because they realised that it was not likely they ever would. Instead, publishers aimed to inform and to influence the opinion of their readers. The attitude of publishers toward the use of advertising was expressed in 1853 by the editor of Athenaeum in England. He felt it was his obligation, as far as possible, to protect the public from "the wily arts of the insidious, advertiser". A reversal of this attitude began during the 1880s and picked up momentum rapidly after World War I. Mass industrialisation produced an ever-increasing volume of goods for the public to buy. A few American and British publishers discovered that it was possible to increase circulation and to reduce costs by accepting advertising. One of the most successful early exponents of this view was Cyrus Curb's, the owner of *Ladies' Home Journal*. He bought the *Saturday Evening Post* in 1897, when it was about to cease publication. Through the extensive use of advertising and good articles, he made it a successful enterprise: By 1922, it had a circulation of more than 2 million. He, like many other publishers since, realised that it was possible to sell the public to advertising while selling reading material to the public.

**49- As described above, in the mid-1800s, advertising was widely considered by publishers as .....**

- A) a great way to make large profits
- B) a source of good reading material
- C) a way of increasing readership
- D) a way of reducing costs
- E) harmful and deceptive to the public

**50- The author explains that before the 1900s, one of the main aims of publishers was to .....**

- A) serialise novels
- B) advertise consumer goods
- C) make huge profits
- D) provide information
- E) entertain readers

**51- Cyrus Curtis is mentioned in the passage as someone who bought a failing newspaper and made it a successful product by .....**

- A) increasing his prices and reducing his costs
- B) selling products directly to the public
- C) changing its title to "Ladies' Home Journal"
- D) excluding advertising and including extensive political essays
- E) combining advertising with quality reading material

## 18. Dr. DEAN ORNISH'S PROGRAM

In an age when medical science was combating heart disease with costly high-tech interventions, American physician Dean Ornish was something of a throwback. His simple, inexpensive program of lifestyle changes, which featured a low-fat, primarily, vegetarian diet, moderate aerobic exercise, and daily stress management, contrasted sharply with such potentially risky treatments as bypass surgery, angioplasty and cholesterol-lowering medication. The holistic regimen that Ornish recommended appeared not only to halt the progress of atherosclerosis — the buildup of fatty substances within the arteries — but actually to reverse it. Despite his reluctance to being labeled a guru, Ornish continued to gain enthusiastic converts following the publication in 1990 of his best-selling second book. "Dr. Dean Ornish's Program for Reversing Heart Disease: The Only System Scientifically Proven to Reverse Heart Disease Without Drugs or Surgery". Later highlights for Ornish included the publication of a third book. "Eat More, Weigh Less; Dr. Dean Ornish's Life Choice Program for Losing Weight Safely While Eating Abundantly"; an invitation to the White House in 1993, and the announcement in August of that year that Mutual of Omaha, an insurance company, would reimburse policyholders for the cost of participation in the program — the first time a major insurer had agreed to cover an "alternative" treatment for heart disease.

**52- Doctor Dean Ornish's program for fighting heart disease, as described by the author, ..... .**

- A) involved easily-made changes to one's way of life
- B) was effective but incredibly expensive
- C) required the use of cholesterol-lowering medication
- D) was highly technical
- E) relied heavily on innovative surgery

**53- One interesting thing that the author notes about this unconventional approach was ..... .**

- A) that it not only stopped the accumulation of fatty substances in the arteries, but also lessened them
- B) that only one insurance company refused to pay for a patient to undergo this alternative treatment
- C) that it became popular very quickly although it was potentially risky
- D) the reluctance of people to try it, despite its low cost and simplicity
- E) that many people followed the program even though they were not affected by heart problems

**54- From the author's remarks that reveal something about Dr Ornish's personality, it's possible to say that he ..... .**

- A) is an extremely greedy person
- B) possesses great technical ability for operations
- C) strongly believes in self-importance
- D) was quite modest about the success of his programme
- E) used to be a very popular guru

## 19. THOMAS CARLYLE

Through his friend John Stuart Mill, the English philosopher, Thomas Carlyle became interested in the French Revolution and set to work on a monumental history. After five months of difficult work on this project, Carlyle completed the first volume and left it with Mill for criticism. While in Mill's possession, the manuscript was accidentally burned by a maid lighting a fire. Mill was appalled when he discovered the loss and rushed to Carlyle's house nearly frantic with grief. Carlyle did not utter a word of reproach but tried only to console his friend. After Mill had left, he said to his wife, "Mill, poor fellow, is terribly cut up. We must endeavor to hide from him how very serious this business is for us." The three volumes of 'The French Revolution' were finally published in 1837. The book was immediately successful. The days of struggle were over, and Carlyle took his place as a leading English writer. His other books followed one another at intervals of two to five years. Carlyle had a few "messages" that he continually repeated. He affirmed that work of all kinds is dignified and sacred. He thought that men must renounce personal happiness to obtain peace of mind. He believed that the world must be governed by "heroes" — strong, just men; consequently he felt that the people should put their faith in such men and not in democracy. In his own day Carlyle exerted a strong influence on other writers, but today few people read Carlyle for what he had to say. The majority read his books for their majestic style and revealing flashes of his highly individual personality.

**55- According to the story related in the passage, Carlyle reacted to the loss of his manuscript by .....**

- A) reproaching his friend severely
- B) comforting his friend
- C) dismissing the maid
- D) arguing with his wife
- E) running frantically to his friend's house

**56- After Carlyle had finished his three volume of 'The French Revolution', he .....**

- A) left it with his friend John Stuart Mill for proofreading
- B) was devastated to find out that they had been burnt
- C) fell out with his friend John Stuart Mill
- D) published several other books
- E) lost interest in history

**57- In the opinion of the author, most people who read Carlyle today .....**

- A) are forced to do so as part of a history course
- B) are interested in his valuable theories
- C) do not believe in his "messages"
- D) don't understand why he was such a highly regarded writer
- E) are students studying French literature

## 20. DANIEL DEFOE

The author of "Robinson Crusoe", Daniel Defoe, was born into a family who were Dissenters, who did not believe in certain practices of the Church of England. Young Daniel was brought up in the strict yet independent beliefs of the Dissenters. At 14 he was sent to a Dissenters' academy. In addition to the traditional Latin and Greek, he studied French, Italian, Spanish, and history and became especially well educated in geography. He studied for the ministry, but instead of becoming a priest in 1685 he went into business. Engaged in foreign trade, he visited France and lived in Spain for a time. Meanwhile he was writing and speculating financially, but Defoe was more interested in writing than in conducting business. His lively mind was taken up with problems of the day. In pamphlets, verse and periodicals, he called for reforms and advances in religious practices, economics, social welfare and politics. In his "Essay on Projects", he suggested a national bank, reformed bankruptcy laws, asylums and academies of learning. He stressed the need for tolerance, often using satire for emphasis. In 1702 he wrote a pamphlet titled "The Shortest Way with Dissenters", satirizing the persecution of Dissenters. The government arrested him. After some months in prison, he was released through the influence of Robert Harley, a statesman who became his patron. In 1704 Defoe started *The Review*, a periodical. It was the first of many such periodicals with which Defoe was connected — forerunners of the modern newspaper. As people of that era did not care for fiction, Defoe wrote 'true histories' of pirates and thieves, spicing facts with imagination. In 1719 he published "Robinson Crusoe", which was drawn from the experiences and memoirs of a British sailor, Alexander Selkirk.

**58- From the information in the passage, we can assume that 'Robinson Crusoe' was .....**

- A) an accurate historical account of British piracy
- B) a mixture of fact and fiction describing adventures at sea
- C) the handwritten diary of the British sailor Alexander Selkirk
- D) a pamphlet about the cruel treatment of Dissenters
- E) Daniel Defoe's first periodical

**59- Defoe became a writer, although, as mentioned in the passage, .....**

- A) he had been a pirate
- B) he had been unable to pay his debts
- C) he preferred speculating on the stock market
- D) he knew relatively little about geography
- E) he had trained to become a priest

**60- We learn from the passage that, in order to emphasise the problems of his time, Defoe would .....**

- A) preach to religious congregations
- B) use his great knowledge of geography.
- C) write in French, Italian and Spanish
- D) ridicule established practices
- E) make fun of the statesman Robert Harley.

## 21. FAKE ART

The art world is flooded with forgeries. It has been estimated that only about half of the 600 works supposedly painted by Rembrandt are genuine. No great artist, past or present, has been safe from having his work copied by a counterfeiter. And some of the fakes have been so deceptive that only experts have been able to discover them. The number of fake paintings hanging in the world's museums will probably never be known because the museums fear for their reputations if it is learnt that they harbour 'counterfeit "masterpieces"'. Many museum curators now will accept a painting only after the most careful analysis and testing of its authenticity. The falsifying paintings and sculpture has been occurring since ancient times. Occasionally people have knowingly purchased copies of art. Wealthy Romans, for instance, demanded and received copies of famous Greek statues. But in the 20th century the market for fake art sold as being authentic has become very profitable, since artworks are now bought as investments for private collections.

**61- From the information given in the passage, it is clear that ..... .**

- A) there are a large number of fake works of art in existence
- B) counterfeit masterpieces are extremely rare, except for Rembrandt's paintings
- C) counterfeiting masterpieces has become harder recently
- D) wealthy Romans were often deceived and purchased fake copies of Greek statues
- E) counterfeiters usually sell their products to museums or art galleries

**62- It is stated in the passage that ..... .**

- A) over half of Rembrandt's paintings are not masterpieces
- B) all of the prominent painters' work has been copied
- C) fakes are always easy to detect on examination
- D) we will soon be sure of the exact number of forgeries hanging in the world's museums
- E) it is not possible to prove a painting's authenticity

**63- We understand from the passage that the people who manage art galleries and museums ..... .**

- A) are happy to assist the experts examine all their paintings
- B) make additional money by copying the works of art they look after
- C) often hide counterfeiters who are hiding from the police
- D) usually buy fake works of art when the originals are unavailable
- E) seem to accept that, among their exhibits, there may be counterfeits

## 22. CONFUCIUS (551-479 BC)

For more than 2,000 years, the Chinese people have been guided by the ideals of Confucianism. Its founder and greatest teacher was Confucius, whose humane philosophy also influenced the civilisations of all of eastern Asia, by way of many legends spread to illustrate Confucius' beliefs. According to one story, he and his disciples passed a cemetery where a woman was weeping beside a grave. "My husband's father was killed here by a tiger, and my husband also, and now my son has met the same fate. That's why I'm crying," she explained to them. When they asked her why she did not leave such a fatal spot, she answered that, in this place, there was no oppressive government. "Remember this, my children," said Confucius, "oppressive government fiercer and more feared than a tiger." In such teaching and with such wise sayings. Confucius tried to bring people to a virtuous way of life and a respect for the teachings of the wise men of older generations. He always said of himself that he was a "transmitter, not a maker". He collected and edited the poetry, the music and the historical writings of what he considered the golden age. Confucius laid no claim to being more than a man. Yet when he died, he was revered almost as a god. Temples were erected in his honour in every city of China. His grave at Kufow, in what is now Shandong Province, became a place of pilgrimage. Though Confucianism is commonly called a religion, it is rather a system of moral "Conduct. Confucius did not talk of God but of goodness. He did not teach about any god, saying simply, "Respect the gods, but have as little to do with them as possible." His attention was centred on making people better in their lifetime.

**64- One way described in the passage that Confucianism spread throughout eastern was by ..... .**

- A) oppressive governments
- B) wise men of China
- C) lecturing at universities
- D) preaching about God
- E) the legends said of its founder

**65- From the description of Confucianism in the passage, it is fair to say that ..... .**

- A) the worshipping of many gods is a central feature
- B) Confucius encouraged people to look forward to eternal life in paradise
- C) Confucius saw little virtue in poetry or music
- D) it is more a philosophy than a true religion
- E) its influence has been limited to the eastern section of China

**66- The story in the passage was used by Confucius to make a point about ..... .**

- A) the danger of living close to wild animals
- B) how people are afraid of being unjustly governed
- C) how important it is to grieve after the death of a loved one
- D) how some people just seem to get all the bad luck
- E) how people should always respect their elders

## READING PASSAGES / TEST 1

(66 ADET SORU)

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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1. B	2. C	3. B	4. B	5. D	6. E	7. A	8. A	9. C	10. E
11. E	12. A	13. D	14. E	15. C	16. B	17. A	18. D	19. E	20. E
21. B	22. E	23. A	24. B	25. C	26. B	27. A	28. E	29. A	30. C
31. B	32. A	33. E	34. E	35. A	36. A	37. C	38. A	39. E	40. E
41. C	42. B	43. B	44. C	45. A	46. D	47. E	48. A	49. E	50. D
51. E	52. A	53. A	54. D	55. B	56. D	57. C	58. B	59. E	60. D
61. A	62. B	63. E	64. E	65. D	66. B				

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