

READING PASSAGES / TEST 10 (60 ADET SORU)

1. "SOCIAL" SPIDERS

About 35 of the world's spider species are known to be "social". The social behaviour of these spiders is not as advanced or as organized as that of ants and bees but it is just as fascinating. Depending on the species, social spiders live in groups that range from a few individuals to thousands. Some small groups are made up of only a mother and her offspring on a single web. These groups last until the young reach maturity. Then they scatter to form colonies of their own. In other groups, each spider builds its own web within a community of other spiders. Still other spider species live in huge, socially complex web and nest "communities." These spiders join together to capture prey, to feed, and to share in the care of offspring. In some colonies, more than 20,000 spiders of both sexes and all ages live together and join in group activities. During the day, most of the spiders are inactive. They stay in the centre of the web to avoid the heat. Their activity is greatest at night, when many spiders come out to spin silk and repair the surface of their web. Some spiders put down silk framework lines while others lay sticky silk on top of them. Jobs are performed by whichever spider happens to be near the work that needs to be done.

1-Some spider species ----- .

- A) remain with their mother for life
- B) organize themselves in a way identical to ants and bees
- C) rely on other spiders to build their webs
- D) have as many as twenty thousand offspring
- E) perform their activities collectively

2-In the large colonies mentioned in the passage, ----- .

- A) the spiders hunt by day and work on the web by night
- B) the centre of the web is the warmest place
- C) there isn't a set distribution of tasks
- D) only mature spiders are to be found
- E) females with offspring hold the highest social position

3-It is stated by the writer that spiders ----- .

- A) consist of approximately thirty-five species
- B) don't all have the ability to spin webs
- C) never come out during the day
- D) don't have such a complex social system as ants and bees
- E) all have specific roles to play within a community

2. ICELAND

Ten million years ago Iceland's climate was comparable to Florida's and able to support sequoia and redwood trees*. As recently as 5,000 years ago, Iceland had expansive forests. But man and sheep have managed, in little over a thousand years, to destroy virtually all of Iceland's forests. And when the trees disappeared, so too did most of the well-drained soil, carried off by the incessant wind. Today, farming is largely limited to the production of hay for fodder on 1,500 square kilometres (less than 2 per cent of the country). Although the mean daily temperature in Iceland is about 4°C — nine degrees higher than might be expected at this latitude — farmers may get warm, summery days in February or hailstorms and snows in July. The relatively temperate climate is brought by a branch of the Gulf Stream that hits the southwest coast. Seasons are defined rather by the amount of daylight. Summer is three months of almost day-long sun, when the pace of life quickens; winter is the season of darkness, when farms and villages are isolated for months and life retreats indoors. The fertile triangle around the Tjeras River, which attracted Iceland's first settlers, is still the country's most productive agricultural region. Life has changed here more rapidly in the past 35 years than in the previous 850 years.

4-Considering Iceland's latitude, ----- .

- A) the country receives very little sunlight
- B) farming there is highly productive
- C) its average temperature is quite high
- D) its climate is particularly hostile and changeable
- E) it's surprising that it has the same climate as Florida

5-The triangle around the Tjeras River ----- .

- A) is the only area in Iceland where farming is possible
- B) lost its forests only in the last 35 years
- C) contains Iceland's only remaining sequoia and redwood trees
- D) saw the first settlement in Iceland
- E) consists only of farms and villages

6-In Iceland ----- .

- A) about ninety-eight per cent of the land is not suitable for cultivation
- B) the soil is well-drained and fertile
- C) there is year-round sunshine
- D) there are now no trees left at all
- E) the only trees to be found are sequoias and redwoods

3. DEBATE OVER THE WORLD'S FUTURE

How many people can the earth hold? Will birth and death rates continue to decline? Can food production keep pace with population growth? Can technology supplement or replace today's resources? What are the long-term effects of pollution on health, climate, and farm production? Debate over such issues has spawned many volumes, as scholars look to the future with varying degrees of optimism and gloom. In a lecture titled "The Terror of Change", Patricia Gulas Strauch cited three aspects of our future about which there is little disagreement: The speed of change will accelerate, the world will be increasingly complex, and nations and world issues will be increasingly interdependent. Today's problems, "facing Third World megacities in particular, cannot be ignored by developed countries. We cannot look to the past for solutions; there is no precedent for such growth. We are in uncharted, challenging waters.

7-The points put forward in the lecture "The Terror of Change" ----- .

- A) have changed scholars from a sense of optimism to one of gloom
- B) are, for the most part, accepted
- C) had not been considered by scholars previously
- D) caused much debate and disagreement
- E) filled several volumes

8-According to the writer, having no equivalents in the past, ----- .

- A) analyses formulated by experts are open to discussion
- B) books on the world's problems cause a great deal of debate
- C) Third World megacities are not sufficiently aided
- D) modern technological developments do not meet the needs of the people
- E) today's problems require new solutions

9-The outlook for the world's future ----- .

- A) arouses optimism in some experts, yet pessimism in others
- B) is a repetition of events which occurred in the past
- C) depends entirely on technological advances made today
- D) is one of overpopulation, pollution and reduced farm production
- E) shows that the population will soon exceed the earth's capacity

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4. COLORADO

Best known for the Rocky Mountains, the loftiest state of the USA, Colorado, averages 6,800 feet above sea level. But Colorado encompasses other distinct geographic regions, including the fertile High Plains that sweep up from the east. Along the foothills of the Rockies nestle the metropolitan areas of Denver, Boulder, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Fort Collins, and Greeley, containing 80 per cent of the state's population. Beyond the Continental Divide, lush valleys and mountains level off to the high plains of the Colorado Plateau in the west. Intense settlement began with the discovery of gold in the late 1850s, after which the population began clamouring for statehood, granted in 1876. Colorado continues to produce a wealth of minerals, the most important of which, molybdenum, is used to strengthen steel. Although the plains are semi-arid, the mountains are the source of four of the nation's major rivers: the Platte, Arkansas, Rio Grande, and Colorado.

10-Colorado ----- .

- A) contains eighty per cent of the United States' population
- B) is the most important state for mineral production
- C) consists of nothing but mountain ranges
- D) encompasses all four of the nation's rivers
- E) became a state in 1876

11-Among the states, Colorado ----- .

- A) has the most fertile land
- B) was the first to be settled
- C) is at the highest altitude
- D) has the largest population
- E) has the most successful mineral industry

12-The discovery of gold in Colorado ----- .

- A) drew eighty per cent of the nation's population to the area
- B) accelerated people's moving to the area
- C) was fortunate because the land was so mountainous and barren
- D) happened in 1876
- E) came shortly after molybdenum was found

5.PACIFIC SALMON FOR THE JAPANESE

Nobody eats as much Pacific salmon as the Japanese, who consume the fish raw, pickled, baked, salted, fried, soured, pasted, and smoked. They eat salmon livers, and salmon skulls, and they process the fish into burgers and sausage. They eat 300,000 tons of the fish each year, a third of the world's total catch. The centre of it all is Tokyo's Tsukiji fish market, the largest on earth. Long before sunrise, the market is buzzing. Hundreds of men and women rush around between stalls, shout orders at one another, slice fish, work the telephones, and joke under bright strings of lights that shine on acres of iced-down fish steaks, shark fillets, and thick red slabs of tuna stacked like wood. The concrete floors are newly washed and swept. The whole place smells fresh, like the sea.

13-It is clear from the passage that ----- .

- A) Pacific salmon are most commonly found in Japanese waters
- B) Tokyo's Tsukiji fish market is close to the sea
- C) the Japanese prepare Pacific salmon in a variety of ways
- D) the only fish eaten in Japan is the Pacific salmon
- E) the Japanese don't eat meat

14-In Tokyo's Tsukiji fish market, ----- .

- A) only Pacific salmon are sold
- B) salmon are processed into burgers and sausage
- C) over 300,000 tons of fish are sold every year
- D) only frozen fish are available
- E) work starts very early in the morning

15-It is stated in the passage that ----- .

- A) the Japanese consume three times as many fish as the rest of the world
- B) the Japanese eat more Pacific salmon than any other nation
- C) fishing is Japan's biggest industry
- D) the only fish market in Japan is Tokyo's Tsukiji
- E) Tokyo's Tsukiji fish market sells a third of the world's total catch of fish

6.ELEPHANTS IN THE TIMBER INDUSTRY

In Burma, over one million tonnes of timber are extracted each year, 900,000 t by a combination of elephants and buffaloes, or elephants and machinery. About 5,400 captive elephants work in the timber industry, all of which - - with the exception of a few bred in captivity - are caught in the wild. Burmese forests are, in the main, managed cyclically under the selective logging system, with a logging cycle of 30 years. This system is dependent upon the natural regeneration of teak and other hardwoods, which will not occur if the forest environment is damaged. The superiority of elephants over machines in minimizing environmental damage during timber extraction is obvious. Indeed, one of the most important logging operations, known as "Ve Lite", can be undertaken only by elephants.

16-Elephants ----- .

- A) are faster at extracting timber than machines
- B) are used in approximately 90% of all logging done in Burma
- C) prefer to work with buffaloes than with machines
- D) in Burma extract over one million tonnes of timber yearly
- E) are extremely difficult to breed in captivity

17-The writer has no doubts that ----- .

- A) the use of elephants in the timber industry causes less damage to the environment
- B) teak is the most favoured hardwood
- C) Burmese forests are managed better than all the others in the world
- D) wild elephants make better workers than those bred in captivity
- E) "Ve Lite" is the only logging operation that elephants do well

18-The Burmese selective logging system ----- .

- A) can be managed entirely by elephants
- B) involves the replanting of trees every thirty years .
- C) causes considerable damage to the environment
- D) is only used for the extraction of teak
- E) requires the forests to regenerate naturally

7. THE SHRINKING POPULATION OF THE CHEETAH

In view of its shrinking world population, and the encroachment of man into its environment, the status of the cheetah as an endangered species is not a matter of question. Only in east and southern Africa does the cheetah now seem to exist in significant numbers. In East Africa, the situation is deteriorating due to territory encroachment, poisoning, trapping and poaching; however, even though things look a little better in southern Africa, in Zimbabwe the population is thought to be diminishing, and in Botswana the numbers are definitely decreasing. In certain areas of South Africa, the cheetah is still classified as vermin and thus threatened with indiscriminate shooting. Only in Namibia is the population apparently increasing, although this may be a statistical artifact.

19-According to the writer, ----- .

- A) there is some question as to whether the cheetah is an endangered species
- B) the cheetah population is not in danger in east and southern Africa
- C) shooting is the only way to kill vermin efficiently
- D) the statistical evidence in Namibia may not be reliable
- E) cheetahs are vermin, especially in South Africa

20-The writer is certain that ----- .

- A) there are more cheetahs in Namibia than in all the other parts of Africa combined
- B) more cheetahs are lost through trapping and poaching than territory encroachment
- C) the cheetah is under threat of extinction
- D) cheetahs around the world are becoming smaller in size
- E) the cheetah endangers man's environment

21-The cheetah ----- .

- A) is the most endangered species in the world
- B) is considered a pest by some people in South Africa
- C) is best controlled by poisoning or trapping
- D) often encroaches on man's land
- E) is trapped mainly for its fur

8. THE MUSEUM ROBBERY

It was, Italian authorities said later, as if the thieves had a catalogue and knew just what they were after. Armed bandits bound and gagged six unarmed guards entered a store-room containing artifacts from the Roman town of Herculaneum and stole about 280 objects — gold rings, bracelets earrings, and precious stones All had been discovered during excavations of the seaside town, buried by the same eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79 that destroyed its larger and better-known neighbour, Pompeii. Authorities said that the stolen items also included a small bronze statue of Bacchus inlaid with copper and silver, a bronze vase, and a box of coins. The total value of objects taken during the robbery was estimated at 1.6 million dollars. Art historians and others criticized lax security that permitted two gunmen to climb a wall, enter the site, and break through a flimsy partition to get into the room where the artifacts were kept. Some of the critics also complained that the guards were unarmed. Officials said it would be hard for anyone to sell the stolen objects because all had been catalogued and photographed, and most had been exhibited and published.

22-It is stated in the passage that the stolen goods ----- .

- A) were the most valuable items in the museum
- B) were part of the museum's exhibition
- C) have now been pictured in a catalogue to make resale impossible
- D) consisted entirely of jewellery
- E) were too well-known to be sold easily

23-The artifacts stolen from the museum ----- .

- A) came from the ancient city of Pompeii
- B) were not on display
- C) had never been exhibited in the museum
- D) were all made in A.D. 79
- E) were all made of metal

24-Some people commented that ----- .

- A) the guards shouldn't have been carrying guns
- B) the statue of Bacchus was the most valuable item
- C) the thieves had clearly been in possession of a catalogue
- D) the thieves were able to take advantage of poor security
- E) it was strange that none of the guards were harmed

9.CETACEANS

The depth of our knowledge of certain parts of the world, of certain of its creatures, in any branch of science, depends basically on one fact — whether a competent researcher has worked there or not. Our knowledge of cetaceans (whales, dolphins and porpoises) is no exception: some species are never sighted at all and are therefore known only from their bones. Cetaceans are completely aquatic and very little of the animal shows above the surface of the water. They are most difficult to follow around, especially in the colder waters of the world. Nearly all countries have laws against their capture, and this makes it next to impossible to study them at close hand; and of the various methods of studying small cetaceans available to us, the examination of stranded animals yields more basic biological information than any other. During the past ten years, Natalie Prosser Goodall, with a few of her colleagues, has studied the stranded cetaceans of southern South America, but instead of just waiting for material to turn up, they actively go out and look for it, making regular surveys of suitable beaches, at first on foot or horseback, but more recently on Honda all-terrain-cycles. However, although a good start has been made in South America, an enormous amount remains to be learned and their project is not only to continue their activities but also to extend them south through one or more expeditions to survey the beaches of the South Shetland Islands and northern Antarctic Peninsula.

25-Natalie Prosser Goodall and her colleagues ----- .

- A) are the only competent researchers working in this area
- B) have made virtually no progress at all in South America
- C) obtain their information mainly by examining stranded cetaceans
- D) have also completed expeditions to the South Shetland Islands and the Antarctic Peninsula
- E) collect material from beaches and take it on their all-terrain-cycles back to their centre

26-According to the passage, ----- .

- A) capturing cetaceans is difficult because they are hard to follow around
- B) there is still a lot that is unknown about cetaceans
- C) whales, dolphins and porpoises are never seen
- D) cetaceans have been stranding themselves more frequently in the last ten years than ever before
- E) Natalie Prosser Goodall and her colleagues are the first researchers to study cetaceans

27-Cetaceans ----- .

- A) are protected by law in most countries
- B) in captivity do not respond well to being studied
- C) are never visible above the surface of the water
- D) only live in the colder waters of the world
- E) only strand themselves on the beaches of South America

READING PASSAGES / TEST 10 (60 ADET SORU)

10. ALLERGIC REACTIONS TO COSMETICS

In a recent survey, it was found that 25 per cent of the women interviewed reported drying and burning of the skin after using certain soaps, 10 per cent had eye and nasal irritations after using certain perfumes, and 8 per cent had cracked lips after using certain lipsticks. The most common symptoms of allergic dermatitis are extremely dry skin, scaling, and redness with swelling and itching. The products most likely to cause this condition are lipstick, nail polish, soap, hair preparations, deodorants, and perfumes. Various drugs are being developed for the relief of allergy sufferers. However, your best help is to convert to a cosmetic product to which you have no harmful reaction. Remember that the product is not at fault or in any way injurious; it is your particular sensitivity to it that creates the problem. A line of hypo-allergenic cosmetics that are relatively free from substances that have been found to create allergic reactions is on the market.

28-The writer advises those with allergic reactions to ----- .

- A) stop using soap
- B) take anti-allergenic drugs
- C) change their brand of cosmetics
- D) avoid all cosmetics
- E) complain to the manufacturer

29-It's likely that the aim of the survey was ----- .

- A) to test how well a particular brand of soap was selling
- B) to aid the drug manufacturers in their development of remedies
- C) to get evidence to support a legal claim for damages against a cosmetics company
- D) to collect the information needed to force cosmetics companies to . withdraw certain products
- E) to get an idea of how women react physically to cosmetics

30-Certain products cause allergies because ----- .

- A) they are very low quality
- B) the women are taking drugs which react adversely to the cosmetics
- C) the women overuse them by as much as 25 per cent
- D) certain people are sensitive to their ingredients
- E) the manufacturers use harmful ingredients because they are cheaper

11. INDIA'S FIGHT FOR INDEPENDENCE

During the First World War, India sent 985,000 men to the battlefields, at Britain's pleading, to assist her. In return, Britain promised that she would give India self-government. When the war was over, India demanded that Britain should fulfill her promise, but the British thought that the time for Indian independence hadn't yet come. Gandhi, the leader of the independence movement, was deeply disappointed. If Britain was not prepared to keep her word, he saw no reason why he should stay loyal to her. He began his campaign, in which all classes of the population took part, with a day of fasting. That had never happened before, for the Indians were divided strictly into castes. This small, weak man with a thin face and dark eyes, wrapped in white home-spun cloth, barefoot, sleeping on the floor, always speaking in simple language that everybody could understand, became the leader of 300 million Indians in their fight against British rule. He became the symbol of the idea of non-violence and urged his people to fight for freedom by peaceful means — by refusing to pay taxes and by strikes.

31-Gandhi decided to start his campaign ----- .

- A) because the First World war had weakened Britain's position
- B) in an effort to unite the different castes in the country
- C) when Britain refused to give India independence
- D) when 300 million Indians chose him as their leader
- E) in order to stop Indian troops being sent to the battlefields of World War

32-During the First World War, Britain ----- .

- A) asked for troops from India
- B) lost nearly a million men on the battlefields
- C) gave India self-government
- D) faced a rebellion led by Gandhi
- E) assisted India on the battlefields

33-Gandhi's campaign ----- .

- A) took place during India's fasting period
- B) kept the castes strictly divided
- C) caused him to become small and weak
- D) was supported by all castes in India
- E) helped to bring down taxes and improve working conditions

12. THE SPIDER'S WEB

Many animals have a single feature we associate with them: a camel's hump, an elephant's trunk, a turtle's shell. When we think of a spider, we think of the distinctive web in which it traps its prey. But when did the spider first acquire the ability to weave webs? No one knows yet, but Paul Selden, a researcher at the University of Manchester in England, has evidence that spiders could weave orb, or radial, webs as long ago as 140 million years. Selden studied four tiny fossil spiders found in two Spanish quarries — "Each piece of spider looks like a little brown flake just under the surface of the translucent rock," he says — and found that they had "accessory claws" that modern spiders use to weave a web. The age of the orb-web weavers turns out to be many million years earlier than any previously known. Scientists have discovered fossils of spiders that could spin silk threads almost 400 million year ago. "But such spiders probably used the silk to line their burrows or as aids in sensory perception," Selden says. The Spanish spiders are the earliest known that could weave the common orb web: one that hangs in the air and traps the flying insects that are the spider's prey.

34-It's mentioned in the passage that ----- .

- A) spiders feed on insects
- B) most animals only have one noticeable feature
- C) ancient spiders lived in quarries
- D) the University of Manchester is a centre for spider research
- E) spiders were first seen in Spain

35-The spider fossils Selden found in Spain ----- .

- A) were the oldest specimens ever to be found
- B) were estimated to be almost 400 million years old
- C) showed evidence that spiders used silk to line their burrows
- D) proved that orb-web weavers have been on earth for around 400 million years
- E) possessed the part, which is used by existing spiders to weave their webs

36-The common orb web ----- .

- A) developed from the radial web
- B) enables the spider to catch its prey
- C) was developed by modern spiders
- D) was found in fossils from a Spanish quarry
- E) has been in existence for nearly 400 million years

13. ENTERTAINMENT IN ANCIENT TIMES

They didn't play chess or bridge, but people who lived 7,900 years ago had ways to spend their leisure time. Scientists excavating a Neolithic site in Jordan have found what may be the oldest game board yet known. Archaeologists have been uncovering the remains of Ain Ghazal, one of the largest population centres in the Middle East between 7000 and 5000 B.C. Last summer, while excavating a house, they found a limestone slab with two parallel rows of circular depressions, six in each row, cut into it. "It didn't suggest anything utilitarian or ritualistic," Rollefson, one of the archaeologists, recalls. "This is probably the oldest indication we have that people then took time out for leisure." Rollefson thinks that the game played on the board used pebbles or seeds as counters. To a Jordanian member of Rollefson's crew, the board wasn't unusual: He had played a modern version, called mancala, on a wooden board before working at Ain Ghazal.

37-There is evidence that ----- .

- A) Ain Ghazal was the largest population centre of the world
- B) early people took time to entertain themselves
- C) modern clay board games originated in Jordan
- D) early houses were built of limestone
- E) chess and bridge were invented 7,900 years ago

38-The game played on the board excavated at Ain Ghazal ----- .

- A) was the forerunner of chess
- B) had extremely complicated rules
- C) was originally played on a wooden board
- D) still exists in an altered form
- E) was taught to Rollefson by a Jordanian member of his crew

39-The archeologist reached the conclusion that the board was used for recreation ----- .

- A) after trying it experimentally in other roles
- B) as it reminded him of a game he'd played with his Jordanian crew
- C) since there were also other indications that people took time out for leisure
- D) when he found pebbles and seeds resembling counters near it
- E) because it appeared to have no useful or religious purpose

14.A SOLUTION TO STARVATION

Rice is the second most abundant cereal crop in the world, preceded only by wheat. It accounts for 20% of global grain consumption, provides 25% of the entire caloric intake of the human race and it has been estimated that approximately half of the world population depends on rice for 80% of their food. An average of 100 kg of rough rice will yield 50 to 60 kg of whole kernels. The rest will be hulls, bran and brokens. It may therefore be estimated that 30-50% of world rice crops are lost to broken grains which means a staggering loss in cash value and direct loss from the food chain. If some way could be found to put this rice back into the direct food chain, there would be enough to feed all of the hungry of the earth.

40-To obtain a certain amount of edible rice ----- .

- A) there is wastage of about 60 kg per 100
- B) 20% of the globe needs to be cultivated
- C) between 30 and 50% of the rough rice requires sorting
- D) the broken grains need to be graded according to quality
- E) almost double that amount needs to be processed

41-Looked at from the point of abundance in the world ----- .

- A) rice is ahead of wheat
- B) rice is eaten by 80% of the world's population
- C) wheat has prime position
- D) rice is consumed by more people than any other grain
- E) wheat accounts for 20% of global grain consumption

42-The writer believes that ----- .

- A) people should get at least 25% of their caloric intake from rice
- B) the hungry of the earth should be prepared to eat lower quality rice
- C) rice should be given to the hungry and not sold for cash
- D) better methods for treating rice could eliminate starvation from the earth
- E) famine could be reduced if greater amounts of rice were cultivated

15. POPULATION GROWTH

For most of mankind's history, world population grew slowly, checked by epidemics, famine, and chronic malnutrition. Though the mortality rate was high, the birth rate was slightly higher, and with that small excess, our numbers gradually increased. Human population grows much like a savings account accruing compound interest — greater amounts yield greater amounts. English economist Thomas Malthus cited this fact in 1798, warning that human numbers - if unchecked — would soon outweigh the ability of the earth to feed them. But Malthus was writing on the eve of a new era, when the industrial revolution would transform Europe. The continent's population did rise substantially during the 19th century as medical breakthroughs lowered the death rate, but simultaneous agricultural advances also allowed food production to rise. The newly widened gap between birth and death rates gradually began to close as smaller families became socially acceptable. That trend quickened in industrialized countries during the 20th century, and today, the gap between births and deaths is once again small. In the developing countries, on the other hand, a far different history prevails. Only in the 1930s did the death rate begin to fall, but it fell dramatically as imported technology improved overall health and dietary conditions. The birth rate, however, remained high. Its decline depends largely on changing cultural norms, and family planning has spread successfully only within the past two decades. As the gap between deaths and births widened, the population exploded. Generally speaking, there were not more births — there were more survivors.

43-It was only twenty years ago that ----- .

- A) the numbers who survived beyond birth started to increase
- B) family planning started to have any effect in developing countries
- C) the world's population exploded
- D) people became aware of the link between death rates and diet
- E) the death rate fell dramatically

44-In nineteenth century Europe, ----- .

- A) human numbers were so high that they couldn't be fed
- B) there were numerous famines and epidemics
- C) the gap between birth and death rates was at its narrowest
- D) Thomas Malthus put forward his theory on population growth
- E) large families started to become less popular

45-In today's industrialized countries ----- .

- A) small families are not as acceptable as they used to be
- B) the birth rate has become too low to support population increase
- C) there isn't a big difference between the birth and death rates
- D) economists are trying to persuade families to have more children
- E) family planning goes against cultural norms

16. THE AZANDE

In Central Africa, between the sources of the Nile and the Congo rivers, lives a tribe called the Azande. They are a quick-witted people whose minds are far from closed; but on one subject — witchcraft — nothing can change their convictions. Like most other people, the Azande know that there are natural causes behind events: crops are ruined by disease, people die of old age, a hunt is unsuccessful because game is scarce. But whereas we should probably find such knowledge sufficient to explain any misfortunes, the Azande do not. They believe in witchcraft. When an Azande man quarrels with his wife, when his crops fail, when his child is sick, sometimes when he simply stubs his toe, he blames witchcraft, just as we might blame bad luck. It is important to realize that, to the Azande, witchcraft is not a frightening power, but simply a fact of life. They believe that witchcraft is an actual substance in a person's body, and anyone might be born with it. Thus it is essential for every man to learn how to detect witchcraft, how to persuade a witch to stop bewitching his family, and how to punish the more dangerous witches by means of "vengeance magic" — even with death, if necessary.

46-The writer states that the Azande ----- .

- A) all possess magic powers
- B) are very narrow-minded about everything
- C) generally live until they are old
- D) blame misfortune on witchcraft
- E) find it impossible to cultivate crops successfully

47-In the Azande culture, ----- .

- A) it is permissible to kill harmful witches
- B) stubbing a toe is a sign that bad luck will follow
- C) all men have to learn how to perform witchcraft
- D) witches are only found in certain families
- E) if a wife quarrels with her husband it means she is a witch

48-The Azande believe that ----- .

- A) the substance causing witchcraft can be removed from a person's body
- B) witches have their powers from birth
- C) hunting is an activity to be done as a hobby
- D) all events are caused by nature
- E) an ill child can be cured by witchcraft

17. THE SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE

As the human race evolved from its ancestors, many factors affected its survival and the course of evolution. While we lacked strength and speed, we were endowed with intelligence which enabled us to acquire first weapons and shelter, then fire, art, domestic animals, crops, medicines, sciences, machines and, finally, all the blessings and curses of modern society. Throughout history, our race has been industrious and resourceful, driven by instinct to explore and discover, to invent and to improve and protect our ways of life. Of course, these instincts exist to varying degrees in all people, and are essential to the survival of our civilization — but alone they are not enough. Major progress has always called for individuals to lead the way with inventions, voyages of discovery or other projects that have gone that one step further. Often these endeavours received little support when they were initiated; typically, they were called difficult or impossible, untried or too risky, eccentric or even worthless. But the bold and energetic people who undertook them overcame adversity, succeeded and, eventually, were recognized for their achievement. Then the words used to describe them changed, and they were admired for their originality, inspiration, courage and tenacity! Why did these individuals succeed? It was because all of them possessed an extra measure of that quality which has been the catalyst of virtually all progress in our history — the "spirit of enterprise".

49-The spirit of enterprise ----- .

- A) is the extra quality that few men in history have had
- B) exists as an instinct to the same degree in all people
- C) is the characteristic common to all achievers
- D) has developed with the course of evolution
- E) has only developed in modern times

50-According to the writer ----- .

- A) to explore and discover is instinctive in man
- B) most people are bold and energetic
- C) there have been many eccentric people in our history
- D) early endeavours were typically risky, or even worthless
- E) modern society is more cursed than blessed

51-According to the passage, many of those possessing the "spirit of enterprise" ----- .

- A) lived in the past, when mankind needed many things to survive
- B) took courage from the support they were given
- C) were sometimes overcome by the opposition from society
- D) used to be criticized severely if they couldn't succeed in anything
- E) were appreciated only after they achieved success

READING PASSAGES / TEST 10 (60 ADET SORU)

18. BELGIUM'S "LINGUISTIC BORDER"

Belgium has two main groups of people: one speaking French and the other Dutch; in addition, there is a small German-speaking community in the north-east. The country is divided by its so-called "linguistic border", to the north of which Dutch is spoken and to the south, French. An important part of Belgium's recent political life has developed in a context of permanent struggle around that border. The country's three official languages are Dutch, French and German, but although most representatives of the Dutch- and German-speaking communities have acquired French, few representatives of the French-speaking population have ever properly mastered Dutch. In the hope of changing mentalities and of developing closer communication between the different communities, an English teacher, Jean-Pierre Gailliez initiated — as a service to the community — a non-profit language centre which for 20 years has received substantial financial support from the state. Through this centre, he has been able to launch a wide range of activities employing, in many cases, a variety of modern communications.

52-Jean-Pierre Gailliez's language centre ----- .

- A) teaches only English to French and Dutch speakers
- B) was originally the idea of the Belgian State
- C) concentrates mainly on helping French speakers to master Dutch
- D) aimed to lessen the language problem in Belgium
- E) has made substantial profits over the last twenty years

53-Having communities speaking different languages ----- .

- A) has led to many people wanting to divide Belgium into three states
- B) makes Belgium a popular country with all its neighbours
- C) has greatly affected Belgium's political life
- D) means that all Belgian nationals are bilingual, if not "tri-lingual"
- E) results in great hostility and violence in Belgium

54-The Belgian State ----- .

- A) has launched a range of modern communication activities
- B) has provided funds for the language centre
- C) employed Jean-Pierre Gailliez to set up a language centre
- D) tries to create borders between the French, Dutch and German speakers
- E) started the language centre twenty years ago

READING PASSAGES / TEST 10 (60 ADET SORU)

19. THE PLIGHT OF BATS

Nearly a thousand kinds of bats constitute almost a quarter of the world's mammal species. However, most people, including conservation planners and public health officials, know little or nothing about the values and plight of bats nor how to solve apparent conflicts between bats and people. In fact many people fear bats so intensely that they attempt to kill them on sight, often using poisons that do not solve perceived problems, but instead create serious environmental and public health hazards. General ignorance and the extent of inappropriate responses needlessly threaten both people and bats. As a result, public health is often seriously compromised, and environmentally-vital bat populations are threatened. The consequences are potentially disastrous and make immediate - research and education imperative.

55-According to the writer, people's fear of bats ----- .

- A) causes them to overreact
- B) comes about because bats are health hazards
- C) is a result of the threatening appearance of these animals
- D) has arisen from the mistaken belief that they are poisonous
- E) means that conservationists do not include bats in their planning

56-We can infer from the passage that bats ----- .

- A) create serious health and environmental problems
- B) are feared by man more than any other animal
- C) are on the point of extinction
- D) have an important role to play in the balance of nature
- E) often threaten humans

57-The writer believes that people's current attitude to bats ----- .

- A) is due to the lack of planning done by conservationists
- B) has caused bats' numbers to drop below twenty five per cent of all mammal species
- C) has brought about the recent research and education programmes
- D) is the fault of badly-informed public health officials
- E) could have a devastating outcome

READING PASSAGES / TEST 10 (60 ADET SORU)

20. THE ASSEMBLY LINE

Henry Ford was a car builder. He was not the first to have the idea of the horseless coach. The Germans Daimler and Benz had invented it, but he was the first to use the assembly line for mass production. His Model T car was the first to be produced on the assembly line. The new system cut the time in which the car was put together from 14 hours to 1 hour and 33 minutes. Eventually the price of the car fell from \$1,200 to \$295. The car lacked certain luxuries; still it could be relied on and did not need much looking after. Soon Model T became a people's car. After nineteen years, when Model T became obsolete and sales dropped sharply — for other car manufacturers, copying Ford's assembly line system, were able to bring down the costs of much more attractive cars — Ford developed the new Model A. It was, too, the most inexpensive car on the market. Today there are hardly any factories to be found where Ford's assembly line system is not being utilized for mass production.

58-Ford's assembly line system ----- .

- A) was invented by the Germans Daimler and Benz
- B) was reliable and did not need much maintenance
- C) is used in almost every factory today
- D) became obsolete after nineteen years
- E) could put a car together in twelve hours and twenty-seven minutes

59-Henry Ford ----- .

- A) went bankrupt when sales of his Model T dropped
- B) introduced the system of getting mass production from an assembly line
- C) made profits of only \$295 on his first mass-produced car
- D) produced the Model T, which was the first car ever to be built
- E) worked in partnership with Daimler and Benz

60-Ford had to cease the production of Model T because ----- .

- A) manufacturing costs had risen to over \$1,000
- B) he could not compete with the mass production methods of Daimler and Benz
- C) the Model A was being sold at a much lower price
- D) other manufacturers had copied its design
- E) the price of more luxurious cars had dropped

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| 11. C | 12. B | 13. C | 14. E | 15. B | 16. B | 17. A | 18. E | 19. D | 20. C |
| 21. B | 22. E | 23. B | 24. D | 25. C | 26. B | 27. A | 28. C | 29. E | 30. D |
| 31. C | 32. A | 33. D | 34. A | 35. E | 36. B | 37. B | 38. D | 39. E | 40. E |
| 41. C | 42. D | 43. B | 44. E | 45. C | 46. D | 47. A | 48. B | 49. C | 50. A |
| 51. E | 52. D | 53. C | 54. B | 55. A | 56. D | 57. E | 58. C | 59. B | 60. E |

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