

TEST 5

The overwhelming success that Amy Tan achieved with her first novel. The Joy Luck Club, published in 1989, resulted in part from the vividness her recollections of growing up as a Chinese American. Although the novel dealt with the problematic relationships between Chinese-born parents and their Americanised children, Tan was reluctant to be considered a spokesperson for Asian Americans. She felt she was dealing with a personal conflict rather than with the raising of political consciousness. More importantly, she wanted her literary accomplishments to be regarded as aesthetic creations rather than as vehicles for cultural or historical edification, and the success of her subsequent novels did indeed establish Amy Tan as a notable literary presence whose best-sellers generated widespread, multi-ethnic appeal.

1- It is stated in the passage that, Amy Tan's first novel The Joy Luck Club

- A) serves to make her a spokesperson for Asian Americans'
- B) was inspired from a friend of hers growing up as a Chinese American
- C) is about her experience as a Chinese mother raising Americanised children
- D) was based on her own experiences as she was growing up
- E) appeals only to people from ethnic minorities

2- The passage makes it clear that Amy Tan

- A) wrote essentially to act as a vehicle for raising political consciousness
- B) had the greatest success with her first novel The Joy Luck Club
- C) wrote in all her books the conflicts between Chinese-born parents and their Americanised children
- D) is one of many well-known Chinese American authors
- E) considers herself a literary figure rather than a representative of a specific ethnic group

3- It is obvious from the passage that

- A) Tan's appeal is not as widespread as she would wish
- B) although Tan's books have sold well, literary prizes have overlooked her
- C) Amy Tan has written more than one successful novel
- D) the recollections of growing up as a Chinese American have little popular appeal
- E) although Amy Tan's books are written in Chinese, they are popular in English translation

On the Euphrates River, in the land that is now Iraq, ruins of the world's first great city stand alone in the desert. The city bore the proud name Bab-Ilu, meaning gate of the gods . The Hebrews called it Babel. In the Greek and Latin languages the name took the form Babylon, and the plain on which the city stood was called Babylonia. During the first thousand years of its known history, Babylon was a mere village. It became the capital of the kingdom of Babylon about 1894 BC and reached its first peak of glory in the reign of Hammurabi, the law-giver. This great king beautified the city with palaces, temples and towers and made it the religious and cultural centre of western Asia. In its temples scholarly priests copied and preserved the writings of the Sumerians, from whom the Babylonians derived their civilisation.

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4- It is clear from the passage that

- A) Babylon grew into a big city from a small village
- B) Babylon was deserted because of lack of water
- C) Greek and Latin were spoken in Babylon
- D) Babylon was the first settlement in the world
- E) not a trace remains of ancient Babylon

5- We understand from the passage that

- A) the ruins of Babylon were discovered in 1894
- B) the course of the Euphrates river has changed over the centuries
- C) Babylon was the home of the world's first civilisation
- D) the Sumerian civilisation came before the Babylonian one
- E) the scholarly priests of Babylon wrote on clay tablets

6- It can be concluded from the passage that anyone visiting Babylon today

- A) couldn't help but be impressed by the laws of Hammurabi
- B) would find only the isolated remnants of a once-great society
- C) would be impressed by its palaces, temples and towers
- D) would understand the influence of the Sumerian civilisation on the Babylonians
- E) would find himself in the religious and cultural centre of western Asia

Scientists believe that today the number of people who are carrying defective genes is increasing. Part-of the explanation for this is that more people are being exposed to damaging radiation, chemicals and other environmental hazards from the side-effects of technology. Another reason may lie in generations of poor nutrition. Medical advances, however, have made it possible for those people with inherited diseases and other deficiencies to live longer, marry and to produce children. Each year increasing numbers of genetic defects are being defined, the ways in which they are transmitted are better understood, and methods for identifying carriers of such defects are being improved. The controversial field of generic surgery, in which harmful genes are altered by direct manipulation, is also being studied.

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- 7- From the information given in the passage, it is clear that
- A) there are fewer people with defective genes than ever before
 - B) thanks to medical advances, children are no longer born with defective genes
 - C) proper nutrition can correct every type of genetic disorder
 - D) people with defective genes sometimes live even longer than those with normal genes
 - E) defective genes do not necessarily inhibit a person from leading an almost normal life
- 8- The passage puts it forward that..... .
- A) modern technology is at least partly to blame for genetic disorders
 - B) radiation can be used to cure genetic defects
 - C) all genetic defects are now curable
 - D) genetic defects are spread in new ways all the time
 - E) carriers of such genetic defects are decreasing in modern times
- 9- The passage implies that the outlook for the future is
- A) bright because of new research and newly developed techniques
 - B) grim because the number of people -with genetic defects is increasing
 - C) unpredictable because of increasing environmental hazards
 - D) positive because genetic surgery will soon cure all genetic defects
 - E) not good because more people with genetic defects are marrying and producing children

The novels of William Faulkner, who was awarded the 1949 Nobel Prize for Literature, rank among the most important books of the 20th century. Faulkner wrote mostly about his home town of Oxford, in Lafayette County, Mississippi. In his fiction the place was renamed Jefferson, in Yoknapatawpha County. The time in various stories ranges from pre-Civil war days to the early 1960s. Family names such as Sartoris, Snopes, De Spain and Compson recur in his work. Faulkner's fiction recreates more than a century of Jefferson life. People of all sorts — wealthy and poor, evil and good, slave and free — come into sharp focus in his writing. Despite his complex and sometimes confusing style, the old truths of the heart are nearly always emphasised.

10- It can be understood from the passage that

- A) William Faulkner lived in Jefferson for longer than a century
- B) a place called Yoknapatawpha County will not be found on a real map
- C) Faulkner's books concern an influential family called Jefferson
- D) Faulkner's books emphasise the triumph of evil over good
- E) although he is from the US, Faulkner attended Oxford University

11- It is stated in the passage that

- A) Faulkner's novels follow the fortunes of a single family through a long period of history
- B) William Faulkner is the greatest American writer of the 20th century
- C) Faulkner reused characters carrying the same family names in his different works
- D) Jefferson, Faulkner's birthplace, is a town in Mississippi
- E) Faulkner was the first American writer to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature

12- It is implied in the passage that Faulkner

- A) had a better understanding of the rich than he did of the poor
- B) never left his hometown
- C) is little read today because of his complex style
- D) had a deep understanding of social life and human nature
- E) received his Nobel Prize because of political considerations rather than literary merit

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The geological formation of the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi River makes it one of the world's most unusual cataracts, the term for a giant waterfall. Situated between Zambia and Zimbabwe, it spreads over a mile in width. Unlike most rivers approaching a cataract, the Zambezi has no rapids to warn the river traveller of the approaching precipice. A shallow, broad river the Zambezi continues to move slowly up to the brink of the falls. Then it spills abruptly over the 355-foot precipice with a thunderous roar.

13- We learn from the passage that Victoria Falls

- A) forms part of a border between two countries
- B) is most unusual because of its height
- C) is the world's greatest waterfall
- D) is typical of the world's giant waterfalls
- E) has a number of rapids to warn river travellers

14- We understand from the passage that, in general, rivers leading to waterfalls

- A) slow down just on the brink of a fall
- B) flow faster as they approach a waterfall
- C) are broad and shallow
- D) have unusual geological characteristics
- E) spill from a height of 355-foot precipice

15- It is implied in the passage that

- A) Victoria Falls is only unusual because it is so wide and high
- B) the Zambezi River is too broad for anyone to swim across
- C) the Zambezi River is regarded as one of the world's natural wonders
- D) there are at least three unusual aspects to Victoria Falls
- E) someone travelling on the Zambezi River could easily be swept over Victoria Falls

The suffrage victory of 1920, which gave women the right to vote in the United States, led to a long period of relative calm in the pursuit of full equality for women. It was not until the 1960s that the feminist philosophy again gained both a significant group of spokeswomen and an audience. In 1963 Betty Friedan's book *The Feminine Mystique* observed that many college-educated women did not use their training but remained in their homes resigned to being housewives. In 1966 she organised the National Organisation for Women — NOW. NOW agitated for such improvements as more child-care centres for professional women who wished to return to work. NOW members lectured, lobbied in Congress and filed legal suits against sex discrimination.

16- The author of the passage seems to believe that

- A) women should be satisfied with having obtained the right to vote in 1920
- B) had it not been for the book *The Feminine Mystique*, well-educated women would be content to remain housewives
- C) American women achieved full equality with men in 1920
- D) the feminist movement of the late 20th century has had negative results
- E) Betty Friedan was the inspiration behind the feminist movement of the 1960s

17- It is understood from the passage that

- A) educated women wish to return to work after having children for economic reasons
- B) women in the United States suffered a lot in 1920
- C) the National Organisation for Women campaigned for women to get voting rights
- D) there were few child-care centres in the USA in 1966
- E) after reading *The Feminine Mystique*, many women protested against being housewives.

18- We learn from the passage that NOW

- A) works in various ways to combat discrimination against women
- B) is mainly concerned with establishing child-care centres for single mothers
- C) is an organisation formed by several members of Congress
- D) battled through a long period of relative calm after 1920 to raise women's awareness
- E) was established by women who had read *The Feminine Mystique*

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The name hippopotamus means river horse , though hippos, as they are also called, are actually related to pigs. The hippopotamus was once found across the African continent. Today, however, because of intensive hunting by Africans, the creature is found only in the river systems of eastern and Central Africa. An African folk tale describes how God created the hippopotamus and told it to cut grass for the other animals. When the hippo discovered how hot Africa was, however, it asked God if it could stay in the water during the day and cut grass at night, when the weather was cool. God agreed, though He was reluctant because He feared the hippo might eat the river's fish. The hippo, however, was as good as its word — it fed only on vegetation.

19- One of the facts that we learn about the hippopotamus from the passage is that..... .

- A) its name is a Latin word
- B) it is a vegetarian
- C) it is fond of eating fish
- D) it can be found everywhere in Africa
- E) it is very helpful to other animals

20- According to the passage,

- A) the hippopotamus looks more like a pig than a horse
- B) the hippopotamus is, in fact, misnamed
- C) Africans hunt the hippopotamus for its horn
- D) the hippopotamus threatens the existence of the fish living in the same water
- E) certain species of the hippopotamus have long been extinct

21- We can infer from the passage that..... .

- A) the hippopotamus may be an endangered species
- B) the hippopotamus is hunted because it is dangerous to domestic livestock
- C) since there are so many Muslims in Africa, the hippopotamus, being related to the pig, is safe from hunters
- D) Africans keep the hippopotamus as a pet
- E) there are usually a lot of fish in the water where hippos live

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Whatever their occupation, practically the entire population of Detroit depends indirectly on the automobile industry. No other major American city depends so much on a single industry for its livelihood. When the automobile industry suffers, the entire population suffers. And since people tend to postpone car purchases during recessions, the whole industry can go into a tail-spin during hard times. This is why Detroit had an unemployment rate of more than 15 percent during the recessions of the early 1980s and early 1990s. But when times are good, automobile workers command salaries that are higher than wages in manufacturing in the rest of the country. One of the reasons wages are higher is that Detroit has long been a centre of organised labour, and the unions have fought hard to keep wages high.

22- It is obvious from the passage that

- A) the automobile industry accounts for about 15% of employment in Detroit
- B) most American cities depend on a single industry
- C) the whole population of Detroit works directly for the automobile industry
- D) the people of Detroit often do better during recessions than people of other cities
- E) the automobile industry affects almost everyone in Detroit in one way or another

23- There was a high rate of unemployment in Detroit during the early 1980s and early 1990s because

- A) manufacturers failed to obtain enough raw materials to keep workers occupied
- B) there was less demand for their major product, the car
- C) the wages were so high that employers had to cut down on the number of workers
- D) these periods were hard times for economies all over the world
- E) the demands of the labour union were too high for employers to meet

24- The benefit mentioned in the passage which was gained by union activities for auto workers in Detroit is that they

- A) have better working conditions compared to other industries
- B) are not made redundant by the employers during a recession
- C) earn more than other workers in manufacturing
- D) have their own labour union
- E) don't have to work hard during a recession

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Although deeply influenced by Greek education, Roman education was nonetheless quite different. For most Greeks, the end of education was to produce a good citizen, and a good citizen meant a well-rounded individual. The goal of Roman education was the same, but for the Romans a good citizen meant an effective speaker. The result was that they disregarded such non-utilitarian, Greek studies as science, philosophy, music, dancing and gymnastics, basing their education instead on literature and oratory. Even their study of literature, with its over-emphasis on the technicalities of grammar and its under-emphasis on content, had the purpose of producing good orators.

25- The main purpose of the passage is

- A) to provide a definition of a good citizen
- B) to point out the difference between Greek and Roman educations
- C) to compare the histories of ancient Greece and Rome
- D) to impress upon the reader what is meant by a well-rounded individual
- E) to emphasise the similarities in education in ancient Greece and Rome

26- According to the passage, the most important difference between the Greeks and the Romans was

- A) the importance they gave to education
- B) their outlook on education and its goals
- C) their idea of what makes good citizen
- D) their methods of training ordinary citizens rather than soldiers
- E) their respective emphasis on grammar

27- We can infer from, the passage that an orator

- A) is someone who can speak effectively
- B) is a well-rounded individual
- C) was a non-utilitarian Greek study
- D) was the person specialising in teaching the Roman language
- E) was the name given to a literature teacher by the Romans

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Timur Lenk means Timur, the lame . But the handicap in his leg did not stop Timur from becoming one of the fiercest and most successful of the conquerors to come out of Central Asia. For almost four decades — from the 1360s until his death — he and his nomad warriors conquered every territory from Mongolia in the east to the Mediterranean lands in the west. When the city of Isfahan defied him, he slaughtered 70,000 of its inhabitants and built a pyramid of heads. The desolation caused by his campaigns gave rise to many legends, and even people who lived far beyond his conquests trembled at his name. His exploits inspired such works as Christopher Marlowe's play 'Tamburlaine the Great', published in 1590.

28- We learn from the passage that Timur

- A) is an inspiration for handicapped people
- B) was a contemporary of Christopher Marlowe
- C) was born in about 1360
- D) had difficulty in walking,
- E) would have been a greater warrior had he not been handicapped

29- It is clear from the information given about Timur that he..... .

- A) was about 40 years old when he died
- B) conquered the entire known world
- C) was not actually as fierce as was described in legends
- D) was interested in having pyramids built
- E) frightened even the people he did not conquer

30- The passage mentions the case of Isfahan to illustrate,

- A) the hatred the people of Isfahan had for Timur
- B) how Timur beautified the city with his fine buildings
- C) what a great leader Timur Lenk was
- D) how being lame assisted Timur in his conquests
- E) the extent of Timur's fierce attitude

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Reportedly the state of Wyoming in the western United States was almost called Cheyenne, the name given to the first large settlement — named for one of the Native American tribes that lived in the area. Instead the territory was named for the Wyoming Valley of northeastern Pennsylvania, where other Native Americans in the region had formerly lived. The original term comes from a Delaware Indian word meaning large plains or large meadows . Wyoming has scored notable firsts in the area of women's rights. In 1869, the year after the territory was created, its legislature granted the vote and the right to hold office to women — the first such legal recognition in the United States. Such dedication to human rights is reflected in Wyoming's nickname, the Equality State.

31- As a whole, the passage aims

- A) to explain why American states were given Indian names
- B) to give a brief account of the early history of Wyoming
- C) to point out some little-known facts about women's rights in the US
- D) to give a history of various Native American tribes
- E) to trace the history of the Native American terms cheyenne and wyoming

32- We learn from the passage that

- A) the first sizeable town in Wyoming was called Cheyenne
- B) the majority of Wyoming's population was made up of women
- C) Native Americans from Wyoming migrated to Pennsylvania
- D) there were more Native Americans than European settlers in early Wyoming
- E) the Delaware Indians took part in establishing Wyoming

33- It is emphasised in the passage that Wyoming

- A) is one of the oldest states in the United States
- B) has close relations with Pennsylvania
- C) is located in a large meadow
- D) is named after one of the Native American tribes that lived in fee area
- E) has the reputation of having a positive attitude towards human rights

Painting with the fingers is a simple form of creative expression. It was originally intended as a means of developing the imaginative and artistic powers of young children. Finger painting is used to study emotionally disturbed children. The titles they give their pictures are clues to their fears and resentments. Finger painting also helps retrain the weakened muscles of children who are crippled by long illness, accident or birth injury. The feeling of pleasure and accomplishment in their work goes far to restore self-confidence and the will to recover.

34- The passage informs us that finger painting

- A) should only be practised by handicapped children
- B) is a way for children to take revenge on people they fear and resent
- C) has recently become popular among adults
- D) is used for a variety of purposes with different kinds of children
- E) is not worthwhile unless it is titled by the doer

35- According to the passage, the main benefit of finger painting to emotionally disturbed children is

- A) to develop their imagination
- B) to give them something to fear and resent
- C) to offer clues to their problems
- D) to retrain their weakened muscles
- E) to teach them to use imaginative titles

36- We can conclude from the passage that in finger painting, children..... .

- A) apply the paint using their ringers instead of a tool
- B) make a different picture on each of their fingers
- C) copy the outline of their- hands by pressing their hands on a piece of paper
- D) draw the pictures of their individual fingers
- E) use each of their fingers for a different colour

The first book of rules for lawn tennis-was published by Maj. Walter Clopton Wingfield in 1873. The retired British cavalryman enjoyed games, but at heart, he was a salesman and a promoter. He soon patented a new and improved portable court for his outdoor game which mixed elements of racquets, badminton and court tennis. Then he began advertising lawn tennis sets with special balls and bats and shoes with India-rubber soles. To make it an all-season game, he even suggested it could be played on ice skates. Lawn tennis was sanctioned when championship matches were held at Wimbledon in 1877 on the grounds of a dub that had been renamed the All-England Croquet and Lawn Tennis Club. It is still the shrine of lawn tennis and holds the only Grand Slam event still played on a grass surface.

37- It is stated in the passage that

- A) lawn tennis was invented by a fanatical sportsman
- B) the man who invented lawn tennis was primarily interested in making money
- C) lawn tennis was an ancient game that was revived in the 19th century
- D) the inventor of lawn tennis had previously been a lawyer
- E) lawn tennis was an improvement over court tennis

38- It's obvious from the passage that Maj. Walter Clopton Wingfield's new game.....

- A) took a long time before it was taken seriously
- B) became quickly popular because of its simple rules
- C) failed to gain acceptance outside of Wimbledon
- D) could not be played without shoes with India-rubber soles
- E) included elements from already existing games

39- It appears from the information given in the passage that lawn tennis differs from court tennis because it

- A) was first played in the 19th century
- B) is enjoyed by elderly people
- C) has a shrine at Wimbledon
- D) is played on grass
- E) is still a Grand Slam event

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Numerous legends have tried to explain why human nature is not perfect and why people die. In Western civilisation, the best known of these stories is found in the first book of the Bible, Genesis. Some Christians accept the story as literal history, while others regard it as an instructive story. In either case, the point is the same. The first two humans, Adam and Eve, lived in a garden and had direct acquaintance with their creator — God. They were allowed full use of the garden except for one tree — the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. Tempted by the serpent. Eve ate some of the fruit of the tree and persuaded Adam to do the same. Immediately their original innocence was lost, and they knew they had been disobedient. The penalty given by God was expulsion from the garden and eventual death.

40- We can infer from the passage that religions other than Christianity

- A) do not believe that imperfectness and mortality were God's punishment upon humans
- B) cannot explain satisfactorily why Adam and Eve ate the forbidden fruit
- C) also have legends as to why man is imperfect and mortal
- D) do not regard Adam and Eve as sinful
- E) do not believe that the story explained in the Book of Genesis is true

41- The passage states that according to the Book of Genesis,

- A) Adam and Eve lived happily after their expulsion from the garden
- B) the serpent represented Satan
- C) Adam and Eve could communicate with God directly
- D) God created Adam and Eve as mortal creatures
- E) Eve represented evil, while Adam stood for good

42- From the story mentioned in the Book of Genesis, we can conclude that before they ate the forbidden fruit. Adam and Eve

- A) lived a rather restricted life
- B) were immortal creatures
- C) didn't know what good and evil meant
- D) had already planned to leave the garden
- E) wondered whether there was another world other than the garden

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The productivity revolution has made possible larger blocks of free time for most segments of society. As affluence became more widespread in industrial societies, individual preferences began to shift from demands for more income to demands for more free time. Before 1900, the average work year was 3,000 hours. Today, in the United States, it is about 1,000 hours, and in Europe it is already approaching 1,600 hours. In Germany, workers are guaranteed six weeks of vacation with pay each year. This is not true in the United States, where the amount of leisure time available to workers is among the lowest of industrialised nations. In Japan, known for its emphasis on productivity, workers in the 1990s were shifting their preference to time in which to enjoy the standard of living they have created since 1945.

43- According to the passage

- A) long paid vacations are enjoyed by most of the workers throughout the world
- B) people must work as hard as ever in spite of the productivity revolution
- C) people in the United States are not as industrious as those in Europe
- D) people in industrialised countries work far fewer hours than they did a century ago
- E) most people are more interested, in money than in leisure time

44- Judging from the information given in the passage, we can say that

- A) workers in the United States are the luckiest in the world in terms of leisure time
- B) Japan has the world's hardest working population
- C) Europeans work less than half the hours that they used to
- D) the standard of living was very high in Japan in 1945
- E) workers in Germany enjoy one of the longest paid vacations

45- It's implied in the passage that

- A) Japan has achieved a high standard of living since 1945
- B) people today use their leisure time much better than they used to
- C) as workers in industrialised countries spend less time working, poorer nations will overtake them economically
- D) today the Japanese enjoy as much vacation time as the Germans
- E) people are now spending most of their time enjoying themselves instead of working

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The 20th century began quietly for the United States, but soon new forces brought profound changes. Although science and technology enriched material life, two world wars and the prospect of a third raised grave concern about the future. The federal government intervened increasingly in the activities of the people. The nation also learnt that it was involved in the problems of peoples around the globe. Literature reflected the various reactions to the new circumstances. Some writers were deeply pessimistic; others viewed the same realities with hope for the future. One literary school surveyed the American past in an attempt to find meaning for the present. The writing that seemed most likely to survive emphasised enduring human values and the unquenchable vitality of the human spirit.

46- The passage chiefly concerns

- A) the 20th century history of the United States
- B) the way science improved life in the 20th century
- C) how the wars of the 20th century affected the United States
- D) how American literature reacted to the 20th century
- E) the pessimism of contemporary American writers

47- We learn from the passage that

- A) historical fiction was the most important 20th-century literary movement
- B) the overwhelming majority of American writers were pessimistic about the future
- C) due to the pace of change, few American writers were interested in enduring human values
- D) American writers reacted to the 20th century in a variety of ways
- E) 20th-century American literature is not as good as 19th-century literature

48- The author seems to suggest that in the 20th century, the American government

- A) supported attempts around the globe that tried to start a third world war
- B) declared the 20th century as the American Century
- C) became increasingly materialistic rather than one that cared about moral values
- D) encouraged the founding of schools where students could study the past
- E) followed an increasingly intervening policy towards people's activities

The inhabitants of The Netherlands number about 14.5 million. Their language, Dutch, shares certain characteristics with both German and English. In the province of Friesland, a language called Frisian is spoken, which has even closer links with English. When the area was originally settled by Germanic peoples, the north and west were occupied by the Frisians, the east by the Saxons, and the south by the Franks. The Dutch language developed mainly from the dialect of the Franks. Differences between the groups can still be noted in local dialects, customs, traditional folk costumes and in types of farmhouses.

49- The passage makes it clear that over the years, the different groups that make up the population of The Netherlands

- A) have abandoned their cultural differences to achieve unity
- B) have come to the point where they all speak the Dutch language
- C) have retained noticeable differences in various areas
- D) have developed their ties with the German and English peoples
- E) have developed the Dutch language, which is a mixture of Frisian, Frank, German and English

50- We learn from the passage that

- A) The Netherlands is the smallest country in Europe
- B) the origin of the Dutch language was primarily Frank
- C) there are at least two official languages spoken in The Netherlands
- D) an English person would find it easier to understand Dutch than a German would
- E) Frisian is a much easier language than Dutch

51- Upon reading the passage, besides other things, we also learn that

- A) the educational systems of the different groups in The Netherlands are similar
- B) the people of The Netherlands also speak German and English
- C) the different groups in The Netherlands build their farmhouses differently
- D) The Netherlands has had a troubled history because of the different groups
- E) there are no similarities between the Dutch and Frisian languages

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The San Francisco Earthquake occurred on April 18, 1906. Measuring 8.3 on the Richter scale, this earthquake began when part of the San Andreas Fault slipped over a segment about 430 kilometres long. Approximately 700 lives were lost in this tragedy, and shaking was felt within a 30-kilometre radius of San Francisco. One result of this earthquake was the discovery of earthquake faults or fractures in the rocks of the Earth's crust. This discovery was made by American seismologist Harry Fielding Reid in 1911. Before his work, it had long been assumed that faults were created by earthquakes. Reid realised that the opposite was true: pressures within a fault, as two earth plates come together, cause quakes.

52- The passage tells us that the San Francisco Earthquake,

- A) was the worst in modern history
- B) resulted from a slip along a fault
- C) was volcanic in nature
- D) could have been avoided if proper precautions had been taken
- E) resulted in the discovery of the Richter Scale

53- Harry Fielding Reid

- A) revolutionised seismology by discovering earthquake faults
- B) could only study 30 kilometres of the San Andreas Fault
- C) took part in the invention of the Richter Scale
- D) had previously made a wrong assumption about the earthquake faults
- E) was the person who discovered the San Andreas Fault

54- The passage tells us that before 1911,

- A) it was impossible to predict earthquakes
- B) there had not been a major earthquake in San Francisco
- C) earthquakes were more dangerous than afterwards
- D) the relationship between faults and earthquakes was misunderstood
- E) Reid's warnings about the approaching earthquake had been ignored

başarmak için YESDİL!

For more than 350 years after his death, the outstanding German painter Matthias Grunewald was almost forgotten. Even today nothing is known of his early life. It is believed that he was almost 50 years old in 1519, which would mean he was born about 1470, probably in Wurzburg, Germany. His name first appears in documents from either the town of Seligenstadt or from Aschaffenburg, to the northwest of Wurzburg. His real name was Mathis Gothardt. Grunewald was mistakenly given to him by his 17th-century biographer, Joahcim von Sandrart. In about 1509, Grunewald became court painter for the archbishop of Mainz, so most of his paintings and drawings were of a religious nature.

55- The passage stresses that

- A) Matthias Grunewald died about 350 years ago
- B) Matthias Grunewald was not a good enough painter to be remembered
- C) few details are known about the life of Matthias Grunewald
- D) the paintings of Matthias Grunewald depict a wide variety of subjects
- E) none of Matthias Grunewald's paintings have survived

56- The mistake made by a 17th-century biographer.....

- A) earned the painter a completely new name
- B) was about the painter's age in 1519
- C) was related to the painter's birthplace
- D) caused the painter to be known as a religious person
- E) led to the rediscovery of a forgotten painter

57- - The passage tells us that Matthias Grunewald

- A) may not have been the same person as Mathis Gothardt
- B) was definitely born in Wurzburg, Germany
- C) must have died in 1519
- D) was called an outstanding painter by Joahcim von Sandrart
- E) had few non-religious paintings and drawings

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The Klondike River Region of Canada's Yukon Territory caught the attention of the world in 1896 when gold was discovered there. As had happened in the California Gold Rush in 1848, thousands of prospectors rushed to the scene. The greater part of the new gold rush occurred in 1898; since it took many people a long time to get to the far north. Dawson City was founded as a support base. For all the feverish activity, the gold rush was short-lived. By 1900, most of the miners had given up and left. The population of Dawson City, which had reached 30,000 in the peak years, soon fell to less than a few thousand. Another by-product of the gold rush was the literature penned by such authors as Jack London and Robert Service.

58- From what is said in the passage, we can conclude that

- A) there is no longer a city in the area called Dawson
- B) the Klondike Gold Rush was bigger than the one in California
- C) Dawson City is still the most important town of the region
- D) the discovery of gold in Klondike was somewhat a false alarm
- E) not one person got rich in the Klondike Gold Rush

59- We can infer that, in the passage, the word **prospector** refers to a person who

- A) travels to unknown territories
- B) searches for gold
- C) likes to take a risk
- D) owns large amounts of gold
- E) has an adventurous nature

60- The passage seems to suggest that

- A) most of the people who rushed to Klondike were disappointed
- B) many large fortunes were made during the Klondike Gold Rush
- C) Jack London and Robert Service got rich enough from gold to support themselves as writers
- D) there have been no gold rushes since the Klondike Gold Rush
- E) it is only because of Jack London and Robert Service that the Klondike Gold Rush is remembered at all

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

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