

1. HALLUCINOGENS

While many drugs speed up or depress the central nervous system, there is a class of drugs that distorts how we feel, hear, see, smell, taste and think. Called hallucinogens because users often hallucinate, or experience non-existent sensation these drugs are also known as mind-bending drugs. Some hallucinogens come from natural sources, examples of which are mescaline, psilocybin, DMT and marijuana. Others are made in laboratories. Of all drugs, synthetic and natural, the most powerful is LSD, or lysergic acid diethylamide. Twenty micrograms, an almost infinitesimal amount, is sufficient to produce a hallucinogenic effect. The most pronounced psychological effects induced by hallucinogens are a heightened awareness of colours and patterns together with a slowed perception of time and a distorted body image. Sensations may seem to "cross over", giving the user a sense of "hearing" colours and "seeing" sounds. Users may also slip into a dreamlike state, indifferent to the world around them and forgetful of time and place to such an extent that they may believe it possible to step out of a window or stand in front of a speeding car without harm. Users may feel several different emotions at once or swings wildly from one emotion to another. It is impossible to predict what kind of experience a hallucinogen may produce. Frightening or even panic-producing psychological reactions to LSD and similar drugs are common. Sometimes, taking a hallucinogen leaves the user with serious mental or emotional problems, though it is unclear whether the drug simply unmasks a previously disorder or actually produces it.

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1. One physical danger of taking the type of drugs described in the passage is that the user may

- A) become deaf
- B) think that he or she can smell colours
- C) feel absolutely no sense of danger
- D) have mild nightmares
- E) lose his or her eyesight

2- The effect which is not listed among those resulting from taking hallucinogens is

- A) an unreal concept of the shape of the body
- B) a more intense consciousness of colours
- C) a distorted concept of time
- D) a slowing down of the central nervous system
- E) the experiencing of sensations which are not actually existent

3- The passage tells us that it is not clear if

- A) it is possible to accurately predict what kind of experience a hallucinogen may produce
- B) small amounts of LSD can produce hallucinations
- C) different colours do have different smells
- D) lysergic acid diethylamide is a hallucinogen or not
- E) hallucinogens cause serious mental problems or reveal them

2. THE BATTLE of DIENBIENPHU

Few events better symbolise the end of colonialism in the Third World than the Battle of Dienbienphu. This was the inglorious defeat suffered by French troops as they made a last stand to hold onto their colonial empire in Indochina. Following World War II, French colonial officials and military forces returned to Indochina to reclaim their colonies. Vietnam, meanwhile, had declared its independence and asked the United States for help. The United States decided to back France instead. The Vietnamese, many of whom were Communists, started a guerrilla war against the French. The French steadily lost ground to the nationalist Viet Minh forces. Late in 1953, the French occupied the town of Dienbienphu in an attempt to cut Vietnamese supply lines near the border with Laos. The Vietnamese responded by cutting all ground access to the city, so the French had to fly in all supplies. In the spring of 1954, the Vietnamese general, Vo Nguyen Giap, besieged Dienbienphu with 40,000 troops. They used artillery to batter the town's defenses and overran it on May 7. The first Indochina War was over, and on June 4, France and Vietnam signed a treaty giving Vietnam complete independence. This defeat, combined with events that were soon to unfold in Algeria, led to the collapse of France's Fourth Republic.

4- The author describes the Battle of Dienbienphu to be

- A) typical of how the US and France have worked together in the past
- B) responsible for the civil war in Algeria
- C) a good mark that the period of colonialism in the Third World was nearly over
- D) the most decisive battle in Indochina during World War II
- E) a rare victory for Laos over Vietnam

5- We understand from the passage that following the fighting in Vietnam,

- A) a guerrilla war against the French erupted
- B) Algeria became a French colony
- C) the French faced a similar problem in Algeria
- D) France asked America for help for the fighting in Algeria
- E) the Vietnamese surrendered to the Americans

6- We can deduce from the passage that

- A) France had granted most of its other colonies independence before World War II
- B) Vietnam was not under control of France during World War II
- C) Communism seemed the best solution for Vietnam according to the US government
- D) the Vietnamese had more technically advanced weapons than the French and Americans
- E) nations other than France were staying in control of all their colonies during this period

3. HELEN KELLER (1880-1968)

Helen Adams Keller was born on June 27, 1880. Nineteen months later, she had a severe illness that left her blind and deaf. Her parents had hope for her. They had read Charles Dickens' report of the aid given to another blind and deaf girl, Laura Bridgman. When Helen was 6 years old, her parents took her to see Alexander Graham Bell, famed teacher of the deaf and inventor of the telephone. As a result of his advice, Anne Mansfield Sullivan began to teach Helen in 1887. Until her death in 1936, she remained Helen's teacher and constant companion. Sullivan had been almost blind in early life, but her sight had been partially restored. Helen soon learnt the finger-tip, or manual, alphabet as well as Braille — a system of writing for blind people, using raised dots which can be read by touch. By placing her sensitive fingers on the lips and throat of her teachers, she felt their motions and learnt to "hear" them speak. Three years after mastering the manual alphabet, she learnt to speak herself. "Once I knew only darkness and stillness. . . . My life was without past or future. . . . But a little word from the fingers of another fell into my hand that clutched at emptiness, and my heart leapt to the rapture of living." This is how Helen Keller described the beginning of her "new life" when, despite blindness and deafness, she learnt to communicate with others.

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7- According to the passage one of the things which encouraged Helen's parents to think positively about their daughter's future was

- A) reports of Anne Mansfield Sullivan's successes with similar children
- B) an account by Charles Dickens of the assistance another blind and deaf girl received
- C) the way Alexander Graham Bell had partially recovered from blindness .
- D) the invention of Braille by Alexander Graham Bell in 1887
- E) that her deafness and blindness were only partial

8- Anne Mansfield Sullivan is described in the passage as Helen's teacher and

- A) the inventor of Braille
- B) a faithful companion
- C) the subject of a report by Charles Dickens
- D) a distant relative
- E) a student of Alexander Graham Bell

9- From the information in the passage, we know that Helen Adams Keller

- A) was overjoyed about being able to communicate with others
- B) was blind and deaf when she was born
- C) was almost blind when she was born but partially regained her sight later
- D) took shorter than most students to learn the manual alphabet
- E) was disappointed by the slow progress she made under the instruction of Sullivan

4. PRESERVING WILDLIFE IN NATIONAL PARKS

The wildlife of Africa has been greatly reduced in the past 50 years, partly as a result of overhunting and poaching and partly because large areas of their natural habitats have been taken over for farming. Today many species are threatened with extinction. To protect wildlife, several countries have set aside land used exclusively for wild animals. These areas, called national parks, have tourist facilities that permit visitors to watch the animals in a natural setting. Among the countries that have established such parks are Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe and South Africa. Besides providing greater protection for the animals and promoting tourism, the parks make it possible for scientists to study animal behaviour in the wild. While scientists, tourists and animal lovers praise the national parks, the creation of these areas has led to conflict with people who would like to use the land for other purposes. The population of Africa is growing rapidly, and where there is a shortage of land for herders and farmers, the parks are seen as depriving people of land. The conflict is a difficult one, and it appears that it could continue for decades. One place where this problem is particularly serious is Kenya. There the government deals with the conflict by paying money earned from tourism as compensation for the loss of land to people who live next to the parks. It also spends money on projects that will directly benefit these people. The Kenyan government hopes that if people see and share in the economic benefits of the parks, they will be more willing to accept their presence.

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10-According to the passage, wild animals in Africa

- A) are better protected than in-most other parts of the world
- B) have not yet been studied scientifically in their natural habitats
- C) are now used exclusively for scientific purposes
- D) have decreased in number over the last half a century.
- E) are no longer threatened with extinction due to governments controlling poaching

11-It's stated in the passage that those who object to the establishment of national parks are

- A) government officials
- B) foreign tourists
- C) animal lovers
- D) research scientists
- E) herders and farmers

12-The Kenyan government makes up for any loss of land incurred by people living next to national parks by

- A) keeping them informed of scientific discoveries on animal behaviour
- B) permitting them free entrance to the park
- C) allowing them to hunt wild animals within the park
- D) paying them some of the money gained through tourism
- E) allowing them to farm some of the land on the park

5. HARRIET MONROE

As a poet, Harriet Monroe knew that other poets had little chance to become known and earn money. Few books by living poets were published, and magazines bought poetry mainly to fill leftover space. She solved the problem by starting her own poetry magazine, *Poetry: a Magazine of Verse* in 1912, through which she had a major influence on the development of modern poetry. She knew that a new publication with a small circulation could not pay its own way. Nevertheless, she wanted to pay poets for their work and to offer prizes. She could think of only one way to accomplish this: to persuade well-to-do people to support the magazine as they did orchestras and art museums. By asking about 100 Chicagoans to pledge \$50 annually for five years, Monroe raised the money to launch her magazine. She became the first editor. As its motto she chose a line from Walt Whitman: "To have great poets there must be great audiences too." *Poetry* published the work of nearly every notable modern American and British poet. Some well-known poems that first appeared in the magazine are Carl Sandburg's 'Chicago', Joyce Kilmer's 'Trees', T.S. Eliot's 'The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock', and Vachel Lindsay's 'Congo'. Monroe never married. Her hobbies were travel and mountain climbing. She continued as editor of *Poetry* until her death on September 26, 1936, in Peru.

13-In order to bring the work of living poets to the attention of a wide audience, Harriet Monroe

- A) campaigned in magazines
- B) started her own poetry magazine
- C) toured South America
- D) wrote to Walt Whitman for help
- E) used leftover space in her magazine *Poetry*

14-It is noted in the passage that, in order to fund her business venture, Monroe

- A) used her vast personal wealth
- B) asked modern poets to donate their work free of charge
- C) persuaded the rich of Chicago to donate money for the project
- D) used her wages as the editor of another magazine
- E) asked for donations from well-known American and British poets

15-According to the passage, 'Poetry: a Magazine of Verse'

- A) never paid for itself
- B) mainly printed the work of dead poets
- C) had a significant effect on the advancement of modern verse
- D) failed to attract the work of notable American and British poets
- E) had problems finding material to fill leftover space

6. THE DIARIES OF SAMUEL PEPYS

Historians owe most of their knowledge of the London of the 1660s to Samuel Pepys, England's greatest diarist. He began his diary in 1660, the year that Puritan rule ended and the period called the Restoration began. After the sobriety, of the Puritan years, Londoners now took great pleasure in attending the reopened theatres, where they enjoyed the comedies of John Dryden and other Restoration dramatists. Pepys enjoyed London life to the full, and he wrote down practically everything he thought, felt, saw or heard. He described the city's churches, theaters and taverns, its streets and homes, and even the clothes that he and his wife wore. Many momentous, happenings took place during the years covered in Pepys's diary. He remained in London during the Great Plague of 1664-65, and he also saw the Great Fire of 1666. He numbered among his friends many of the well-known people of the time, including the scientist Isaac Newton, the architect Christopher Wren and the poet John Dryden. Owing to failing eyesight, Pepys regretfully closed his diary in 1669. Pepys wrote his diary in Thomas Shelton's system of shorthand, but he complicated the more confidential passages by using foreign languages and a cipher of his own invention. Upon his death, along with other books and papers, the diary went to his old college at Cambridge. It was not deciphered until 1822. In addition to its historical significance, the diary holds a high place in literature. The style is vigorous, racy and colloquial. Because he intended it to be read only by himself, Pepys was completely honest. An incomplete edition appeared in 1825, and the entire diary, except for a few passages deliberately omitted by the editors, was available by 1899. An edition completed in 1983 includes the entire work.

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16-Pepys's diary, according to the passage,

- A) gives an accurate account of Puritan rule in England
- B) gives summarised general descriptions of London in his day
- C) doesn't include any personal information
- D) was written beautifully in a language he had created himself
- E) describes his daily life and London in great detail

17-It is stated in the passage that, in order to keep the meaning of some sections secret, Pepys

- A) locked his diary up
- B) deliberately omitted pages when he gave it to the publishers
- C) wrote in Thomas Shelton's system of shorthand
- D) used a code and foreign languages
- E) burnt sections of the book

18-Pepys's diary is, as stated in the passage, particularly interesting because

- A) he knew several important people and lived through some very important occurrences in London
- B) he describes the moderation and strictness of the Puritan era
- C) of the detailed accounts it gives of churches, theaters taverns and streets of Cambridge
- D) the code he used has never been translated by anyone
- E) it describes the experiments carried out by the scientist Isaac Newton

7. LIFTING DIVORCE BAN

In 1995, by a narrow vote of 50.28 percent to 49.72 percent, Irish voters approved a constitutional amendment allowing divorce. The margin of victory was just 9,118 votes out of 1.63 million cast, prompting a recount which upheld the result. In 1986, Irish voters had rejected the divorce amendment by a 2-to-1 margin. According to political analysts, working-class residents of Dublin, the nation's capital, who accounted for one-third of Ireland's population, provided the crucial swing vote that determined the outcome.

Analysts attributed the change in attitude since 1986 to several factors. Many cited as important the fact that the Irish government had passed 18 laws since the failed referendum covering property rights, child custody, child support and other issues related to divorce, because many people voting "no" in 1986 said that they did so because of inadequate laws covering the divisions of property in a divorce. Many analysts also pointed to the Irish government's 500,000-dollar promotional 'campaign in favour of lifting the divorce ban as an important factor in the amendment's passage. Opponents of the amendment, including the influential Roman Catholic church, said that they would challenge the result in the courts, pointing to the fact that the government's expenditure of public funds to promote the amendment was ruled illegal by the Irish Supreme Court.

The amendment would allow people to divorce only if they have lived separately for at least four of the previous five years. There were approximately 80,000 legally separated people in Ireland in 1995. With Ireland's vote, Malta became the only European country to have a ban on divorce.

19-The likely cause of the change in attitude in Ireland in favour of allowing divorce was, according to the passage, a result of

- A) a breakdown in family values over the previous nine years
- B) encouragement from the Irish Supreme Court
- C) the influential Catholic Church
- D) several new laws covering factors connected with divorce
- E) pressure from the European Union

20-The passage indicates that the victory was largely due to

- A) a promotional campaign by Roman Catholic Church
- B) the votes being incorrectly counted
- C) an increase in the number of legally separated persons in Ireland
- D) devout Roman Catholics refusing to vote on the issue
- E) workers living in Dublin and their families changing their opinion

21-The passage gives us the information that, in all the European countries but one,

- A) it is legal for couples to get a divorce
- B) the Roman Catholic church has no influence
- C) the divorce rate is very high
- D) governments call for referendums for important issues
- E) there are adequate laws covering the divisions of property in a divorce

8. FIFTH DISEASE

Fifth disease is a mild but contagious, viral disease of children that causes a very characteristic facial rash. The formal name for the disease is erythema infectiosum, which means "infectious redness". The name fifth disease was applied to the condition because it was the fifth pink-red infectious rash of childhood to be described, the others being scarlet fever, measles, rubella — often called German measles — and roseola. Although people of any age may contract fifth disease, children attending elementary school are the major group at risk. The virus causing this condition, human parvovirus B19, is spread by exposure to airborne droplets exhaled by an infected person. The disease is seen mainly in the spring months, and often occurs as an outbreak in a geographically limited region. More than half of the children who are exposed to fifth disease will contract the illness. After an incubation period ranging from four days to two weeks, an infected child usually has a fever of less than 38° C, may feel slightly ill or tired, and develops the most characteristic sign of fifth disease: bright red or rosy rash on both cheeks, making them look as if they have been slapped. In fact, the infection has been called "slapped cheeks disease". The rash does not itch, and may extend to the upper arms, thighs and buttocks, where it is more pink than bright red and has a lacy or netlike appearance. Children usually are no longer ill after five to ten days, but the rash often recurs a number of times over a period of several weeks. It seems to be triggered by exposure to direct sunlight, exercising or emotional stress. The child may continue in school or day care at this stage because once the rash appears, there is no longer any risk of giving the disease to others. The only treatment for the patient during the acute illness phase is bed rest. Drinking plenty of fluids is also important.

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22-The details in the passage inform us that the group most affected by fifth disease is

- A) adults of all ages
- B) elementary school children
- C) children at day-care
- D) patients of acute illnesses
- E) children who are weak

23-According to the author, once the other symptoms of the disease have subsided and only the red facial rash is visible,

- A) patients should seek bed rest
- B) a temperature of over 38 degrees is common
- C) children should be slapped on both cheeks
- D) children can return to school
- E) patients usually suffer emotional stress

24-From the details about fifth disease given in the passage, it is clear that

- A) the majority of children who come into contact with the disease catch it
- B) it only ever affects children, but can recur several times
- C) the rashes it causes are normally very itchy
- D) the netlike or lacy rashes it causes are confined to the facial area of the patient
- E) the formal name for the disease is "slapped cheeks disease"

9. SPIES in CIA

In November 1996, for the second time in two years, a high-ranking CIA official was arrested for allegedly selling United States intelligence information to Russia. The FBI apprehended Harold J. Nicholson, who joined the CIA in 1980, and accused him of spying for Russia since 1994. According to the FBI, Nicholson sold the names of CIA agents operating in Russia to the Russian government. The motivation for Nicholson's betrayal, they believed, was purely monetary and was in no way ideologically charged. Nicholson was the highest ranking CIA official ever to be arrested for espionage. The most shocking aspect of his case was the fact that he began spying for Russia less than two weeks after another high-ranking CIA official, Aldrich Ames, had been arrested for serving as a Russian spy throughout the 1980s. The CIA estimated that the damage to United States intelligence work done by Nicholson, who had been under secret investigation since 1995, was considerably less than that done by Ames, who divulged information that compromised dozens of CIA operations and cost the lives of numerous agents. One indicator of the extent of the damage caused by the two spies, and of the changing times in the espionage game, could be gauged by their payoffs; whereas Nicholson had been paid an estimated \$120,000 by Russian intelligence services, Ames reportedly received more than \$2 million from the Soviets.

25-According to the passage, it is clear that Harold J. Nicholson gave information to the Russian government

- A) because he had been ill-treated at work
- B) because he was supporting the communist cause
- C) merely for the \$120,000 they paid him
- D) in return for over \$2 million dollars
- E) to save the lives of several CIA agents

26-Using the description given in the passage, Harold J. Nicholson's spying could be described as

- A) the most damaging that had ever been uncovered
- B) resulting in the deaths of many agents and causing several operations to fail
- C) significantly less than that done by another CIA agent, Alrich Ames
- D) helping the Americans to gather information on high-ranking Russian government officials
- E) considerably more harmful to the CIA and their operations than that of Alrich Ames

27-According to the author, the most surprising element of Nicholson's espionage activities was

- A) the small amount of money he was paid for giving the names of agents to the Russians
- B) the vast sum of money he was paid for compromising CIA operations
- C) the numerous CIA agents that lost their lives
- D) the fact that he was not a particularly a high-ranking official
- E) that he began his activities so soon after the arrest of another official

10. CITY LIFE

The sociology of cities has been studied by many scholars who have issued divergent and conflicting reports on the question of what effect living in cities has on people. The single feature that distinguishes city life from small-town or rural living is population: There are more people living more closely together in cities. There is no doubt that living in a major population centre can affect an individual's behaviour and emotional makeup. People in small towns are aware of informal social controls: What will the family think? What will the neighbours think? They know how quickly gossip gets passed around, so their social behaviour tends to be modified by this awareness. In a large city, these informal controls give way to formal ones — police, courts, jails, regulations and commands. The breakdown of informal controls throws individuals back on their own resources. Children in cities usually remain within the confines of the informal controls imposed by family, neighbours and friends. Adults, however, are more easily freed from these controls. To adults of strong character, this makes little difference. But to people whose lives are heavily influenced by what others think of them, the loss of informal controls can be quite unsettling. Such people can become lost in the crowd. Their personal contacts are superficial: They interact with other individuals only at those points where their life paths intersect — at work, at the grocery store, in restaurants, theatres or bar, on public transportation or at occasional social gatherings. In spite of hundreds of casual personal contacts, such individuals may be quite lonely. They may feel alienated from the rest of society, convinced that no one cares about them. This loneliness may promote mental illness or alcoholism, drug addiction or crime. Formal controls, because they are impersonal, are not nearly as effective as informal controls in regulating human behaviour.

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28-According to the passage, people in small towns, when compared with cities,

- A) care more about the judgement of other people ,
- B) tend to have fewer occasions on which they can socialise
- C) develop much healthier personalities
- D) feel the existence of the police force less strongly
- E) would lose their ways if taken to big cities

29-The passage describes one factor motivating people in small towns to behave in an acceptable way as

- A) the fear of what will be said about them by locals
- B) the influence of superficial relationships
- C) the rules imposed by authorities, such as the police
- D) awareness of how important it is to their prospects at work
- E) the fear of becoming an alcoholic or drug addict

30-According to the author, the nature of a lot of relationships in cities can

- A) lead to stronger personalities
- B) initiate psychological problems
- C) lead to happier families
- D) can pull families apart
- E) provide much more effective control on human behaviour

11. NERO

He was born Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus in AD 37, but he has come down through history as Nero, the last Roman emperor descended from Julius Caesar. He also won the reputation of being a tyrant the ruler who "fiddled while Rome burned" and who instigated the first persecution of Christians; however, Nero's unsavoury reputation is almost wholly undeserved. He was certainly not the bloody dictator that Roman and Christian historians have depicted. Nero was born in the Mediterranean seaport of Antium. He was brought up by his mother Agrippina, a great-granddaughter of the emperor Augustus. She is noted for her relentless scheming to secure the fortunes of her son, killing those who stood in her way — including her uncle and third husband, the emperor Claudius. Agrippina's brother was the mad emperor Caligula. Nero became emperor in 54, and for the first five years his reign was exemplary. He stopped contests in the circus that involved bloodshed, banned capital punishment, reduced taxes, increased the independence of the Roman Senate and gave permission for slaves to bring complaints against their masters. He promoted competitions in poetry, theatre and athletics. In everything, he seemed to be pursuing the goal his teacher Seneca thought impossible — to remain innocent of all crime. The emergence of brutality and derangement in Nero occurred in 59, when he had his mother put to death. Her insanity and fury at him led him to this act. Three years later he had his wife Octavia killed. He also developed extraordinary pretensions as a poet, musician and actor, and became preoccupied with the mystery religions of Greece and the Middle East. In 66 he left Rome for 15 months of travel, in Greece to further his religious quest. Nero's religious obsessions and his artistic pretensions alienated many, including senators and the military. Yet he took little vengeance on his opponents. He was not in Rome when the city burned in 64 nor did he inaugurate a persecution of Christians because of the fire. The army became dissatisfied with his lack of attention to government, and he was soon deserted by all. He is believed to have killed himself in Rome in 68. For years afterward he was honoured, by the people, but later emperors destroyed his works and despised his memory.

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31-According to the passage, Nero became cruel and mad upon

- A) initiating the persecution of the Christians
- B) leaving Rome
- C) seeing bloody contests at the circus
- D) executing his mother
- E) entering a poetry competition

32-What the author thinks about Nero's reputation is that

- A) he certainly started up the bloody contests at the circus
- B) he was a relentless schemer
- C) he was almost certainly a bloody dictator
- D) he went down in history as an exemplary ruler
- E) he didn't totally deserve it

33-According to the passage, the emperor Nero was

- A) definitely playing music in Rome when it burned down
- B) the last ruler of Rome to have Julius Caesar as a direct ancestor
- C) totally insane for almost all of his reign
- D) very similar to his mother, Agrippina, and always killing his enemies
- E) respected by the emperors who came after him

12. PAUL SERENO

One fossil discovery after another gave University of Chicago professor Paul Sereno a reputation for having extraordinary luck. Sereno's "luck" was due in part to his willingness to go wherever the bones might be, however difficult and remote the site. His discoveries helped him piece together the family tree of dinosaurs. Sereno's discoveries began during graduate school. In 1984, as the first American graduate student of paleontology to study in China, he identified two new dinosaur species among the bones in Chinese fossil archives. When Chinese authorities rejected his application to dig in the Gobi desert of Mongolia, he took his request to a local official in Mongolia. Sereno explained in French that he wanted to hunt for the bones of big animals. The confused official admitted him under provisions for big-game hunters but offered little hope of finding much game in the desert. Sereno used his findings in China and Mongolia to make a family tree of the ornithischian, or bird-hipped, dinosaurs, one of the two main orders of dinosaurs. He based his work on careful comparison of details of various skeletons. The discovery that made Sereno famous came in 1988, the year after he completed his doctorate and joined the faculty at the University of Chicago. In a dry, dusty Argentina valley among sediments 225 million years old; he found the skull and a nearly complete skeleton of a *Herrerasaurus*, which, at the time, was the oldest dinosaur ever discovered. Less than a mile away three years later, Sereno found the complete skeleton of a 228-million-year-old dinosaur, which he named *Eoraptor*. Only six feet long, with sharp teeth and long claws, this earliest known dinosaur looked like a miniature version of *Tyrannosaurus rex*. It confirmed that dinosaurs began as small, meat-eating animals that walked and ran on their hind legs. Sereno was the first person to conduct extensive searches for dinosaur fossils in Africa. Governmental red tape and conditions in the Sahara desert made his expeditions to Niger in-1993 and Morocco in 1995 two of his most-gruelling, but also most rewarding.

34-According to the author, Sereno's "luck" was actually a result of his

- A) ability to speak fluent French
- B) bribing a Chinese government official
- C) position on the staff at the university
- D) working in isolated and inhospitable places
- E) knowledge of hunting large wild animals

35-We understand from the passage that the Mongolian official

- A) thought that Sereno would hunt large animals in the desert
- B) helped Sereno to get to the desert and dig for bones
- C) knew everything important about the Gobi desert
- D) actually knew that Sereno was a famous paleontologist
- E) was impressed by Sereno's scientific discoveries

36-According to the information in the passage, the earliest known dinosaur Sereno found

- A) was a huge type of bird
- B) was similar to a *Tyrannosaurus rex* but much smaller
- C) was hunted by early big-game hunters
- D) lived exactly 225 million years ago
- E) lived in the area where Niger and Morocco are located today

13. GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

When "Gulliver's Travels" was published in 1726, the author's name did not appear on the book. The title page read, "Travels into several remote Nations of the World, by Lemuel Gulliver ... " Many people accepted this as fact. Travel books of the time told many tales that were no more strange than the imaginary adventures of Gulliver. One sea captain even claim that he knew captain Gulliver well. Other readers condemned the book as full of exaggerations. Although it became one of the most famous books for children, it was not written for children. It was savage satire aimed at the human race. The tiny Lilliputians are vain malicious and bloodthirsty. The king and the court of Lilliput parody of the English king and court. The giants of Brobdingnag are amiable but commonplace and sensitive. Laputa is full of the foolish philosophers and scientists whom Swift despised. The Houyhnhnms are horses who use degraded men. Yahoos, as men use horses elsewhere. Looking at mankind through the eyes of horses. Swift sees people as vicious, greedy and ignorant. From its first appearance, "Gulliver's Travels" delighted its readers instead of shocking them. In spite of his bitterness, Swift took a dry delight in making his narrative sound real even when it was fantastic. Children could enjoy the marvellous adventures of a traveler among pygmies and giants, on a flying island, and in a country where horses talk. Thus, "Gulliver's Travels" soon became a children's classic.

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37- It is clear from the passage that when "Gulliver's Travels" was first published,

- A) it had a completely different title
- B) a number of people believed that it described real adventures
- C) it was popular with the English King and his court
- D) it was disliked immensely by philosophers and scientists
- E) it shocked almost everyone who read it

38- According to the passage, over the years "Gulliver's Travels" became

- A) condemned because it contained too many exaggerations
- B) more popular with adults than children
- C) an enduring favourite with children
- D) a well respected travel book
- E) less popular and was eventually forgotten about

39- We understand from the passage that, through his book, Swift

- A) made a huge fortune
- B) expressed his negative opinion of human civilisation
- C) got the idea of writing a number of children's books
- D) told about his travel to an island where pygmies and giants lived together
- E) annoyed philosophers and scientists as well as ordinary people

14. THESEUS

According to Greek legend, the hero Theseus, the son of Aegeus, king of Athens, was born and brought up in a distant land. His mother did not send him to Athens until he was a young man able to lift a stone under which his father had put a sword, and a pair of sandals. When Theseus arrived in Athens after many adventures, he found the city in deep mourning. It was again time to send to Minos, king of Crete, the yearly tribute of seven youths and seven maidens to be devoured by the Minotaur. This was a terrible monster, half human and half bull. Theseus offered himself as one of the victims, hoping that he would be able to slay the monster. When he reached Crete, Ariadne, the beautiful daughter of the king, fell in love with him. She aided him by giving him a sword, with which he killed the Minotaur, and a ball of thread, with which he was able to find his way out of the winding labyrinth where the monster was kept. Theseus had promised his father that if he succeeded in his quest he would hoist white sails on his ship when he returned; it had black sails when he left. He forgot his promise. King Aegeus, seeing the dark sails, thought his son was dead and jumped into the sea. The sea has since been called the Aegean in his honour. Theseus then became king of the Athenians. He united the village communities of the plain of Attica into a strong and powerful nation. Theseus was killed by treachery during a revolt of the Athenians. Later his memory was held in great reverence. At the battle of Marathon in 490 BC, many of the Athenians believed they saw his spirit leading them against the Persians. After the Persian Wars, the oracle at Delphi ordered the Athenians to find the grave of Theseus on the island of Skyros, where he had been killed, and to bring back his bones to Athens. The oracle's instructions were obeyed. In 469 BC, the supposed remains of Theseus were carried back to Athens. The tomb of the great hero became a place of refuge for the poor and oppressed people of the city.

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40- According to the Greek legend described in the passage, the Aegean Sea

- A) was the harshest sea in ancient times
- B) used to be even tributes to make the gods happy
- C) was where Theseus killed the monster
- D) was named after the King of Athens
- E) used to resemble a winding labyrinth

41- It is clear from the passage that when Theseus first arrived in Athens, the people were sad because

- A) his father had been killed by treachery
- B) he had failed to kill the monster
- C) they were preparing to send fourteen people to be eaten by a monster
- D) the king had just committed suicide believing that his son had been killed
- E) Ariadne, the beautiful daughter of the king, would be given to the monster

42- According to the passage, Theseus's final burying place

- A) provided a safe place for those living in poverty
- B) was in the Aegean Sea
- C) was in a distant land
- D) was in a labyrinth on the island of Skyros
- E) is situated en the spot where the battle of Marathon was fought

15. OSCEOLA (1804-38)

The leader of the Seminole Indians in their second war against the United States was Osceola. He was born about 1804 along the Tallapoosa River in Georgia. When he was 4, his family moved to Florida. As a boy he may have fought against Andrew Jackson in the First Seminole War. In 1832 some Seminole chiefs signed a treaty that called for them to move to Indian Territory in present-day Oklahoma. Osceola and other young Seminoles opposed the move. In 1835 the Indian agent Wiley Thompson called a council at Fort Gibson. Some of the chiefs agreed to move. Osceola rose and plunged his dagger through the new treaty. He said, "This is the only treaty I will make with the whites!" He was then imprisoned. Later he pretended to favour the move and was released. In December the conflict began. Osceola knew that the Indians were no match for the white soldiers in open battle, so he led the Seminoles deep into the Everglades. From there he led the Seminole braves in fierce raids on the white soldiers and settlers. The American public criticised the conduct of the war, and finally General T.S. Jesup was given 8,000 men to end it. Some of the Seminole chiefs had given many braves as hostages for the move to Indian Territory. In June 1837 Osceola, with 200 warriors, liberated them and other Indians held by the Army. In October Osceola came under a flag of truce to confer with a subordinate of Jesup. Jesup ordered him seized. Osceola was imprisoned first at St. Augustine and later in Fort. Moultrie in Charleston. He died on January 20, 1838, and was buried with full military honours. The war dragged on until 1842, when most of the Seminole tribe surrendered and were moved to West.

43- It is clear from the passage that when Wiley Thompson met the Indian chiefs to discuss moving to Indian Territory,

- A) all the Indian chiefs agreed to accept the proposed plan
- B) the First Seminole War broke out
- C) Osceola demonstrated that he was violently opposed
- D) the Seminole tribe gave up and were all moved to Oklahoma
- E) none of the Indian chiefs present accepted any of the proposals

44- It is implied in the passage that in order to secure his release from jail, Osceola

- A) persuaded a subordinate of Jessup to release him
- B) hoisted the flag of truce
- C) signed a treaty agreeing to move to Oklahoma
- D) called for the help of 200 braves
- E) acted as if he had changed his mind

45- From the details given in the passage, we could describe the Seminole War as

- A) a war in which 8,000 American soldiers and Indian warriors lost their lives
- B) a quickly crushed rebellion of American Indians
- C) an evenly balanced struggle between Indian braves and US army troops
- D) a bloody series of battles fought along the Tallapoosa River
- E) a long-lasting struggle by Indians against forced relocation

16. THE LOS ANGELES RIOT of 1992

Late in the afternoon of Wednesday, April 29, 1992, south-central Los Angeles erupted in rioting, looting, arson and killing. The immediate cause of the outburst was a jury verdict in Ventura County, north of the city, rendered earlier that day. Four white policemen were found not guilty of assault in the beating of an African American, Rodney King. The incident had taken place on March 3, 1991, on the highway 210, north of Los Angeles. King and two passengers had led the police on a high-speed chase. When they were stopped, the two passengers quickly surrendered. Only King put up resistance. It happened that someone in the vicinity made a videotape of the beating incident — a tape that was played repeatedly on television across the country. The verdict surprised a nation that had witnessed the video but had not been informed of other evidence in the case. When the violence began, Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley imposed a curfew, but the rioting and looting still lasted three days. On the second night, the looting and arson spread briefly to other parts of Los Angeles. When it was over, it had become the worst urban disturbance in 20th-century America. More than 54 people had been killed. More than 5,270 buildings had been destroyed or badly damaged. At least 4,000 people had been injured and more than 12,000 arrested. Thousands of jobs had been lost and whole neighbourhoods wiped out. The rioting got a head start on the police because the verdict was so unexpected and the reaction to it so sudden.

46- One reason given in the passage for the police being unprepared for the rioting was that

- A) it erupted in a different part of Los Angeles than they had expected
- B) south-central Los Angeles was normally an exceptionally peaceful neighbourhood
- C) they assumed everyone would agree with the verdict
- D) they were not experienced enough to predict such disturbances
- E) the people became angry about the decision almost immediately

47- It is made clear in the passage that the Los Angeles Riot was caused by

- A) King's resistance to his arrest
- B) an arson attack in a black neighbourhood
- C) a shocking decision by the court
- D) traffic congestion
- E) the imposing of a curfew by the Mayor

48- The author emphasises that 20th-century America

- A) hadn't witnessed such a bad riot in any of its cities as the one in Los Angeles
- B) was still a country where blacks were discriminated against
- C) had a high crime rate, with rioting, looting, arson and killing
- D) was a place of many major riots with damaging results
- E) had to spend quite a lot of money and energy trying to crush riots

17. THE FOOD-POPULATION RELATION

In 1798 the English economist Thomas Malthus published the first edition of his "Essay on the Principle of Population". In it he pointed out that population, when unchecked, increases geometrically — 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, and so forth, but food supply increases arithmetically — 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and so forth. Simply stated, his thesis suggests that increases in food supply cannot keep up with rapid increases in population. So the world population could, by natural increase, outstrip its ability to feed itself. Since Malthus' time, his theory has often been discounted by other economists and population experts as too pessimistic. But recent projections of population increase, coupled with the other problems facing the world's food supply, have earned him a renewed respect in some quarters. The world population in 1980 exceeded 4 billion. An unchecked increase would bring the total by 1985 to more than 6 billion. Even with the introduction of birth control policies in such populous societies as China, India, Latin America and Africa, the world population by the year 2020 could well exceed 10 billion. China has taken the lead in combating population increase by launching in 1979, a one-child family program. By this means China hopes to reach zero population growth by the end of the century. In India, Latin America and Africa, and other areas that do not have centrally planned economies, it will be far more difficult to limit growth. Religious and cultural factors play a significant role in attitudes toward the family and may prevent any effective birth control programs from being implemented.

49- It is clear from the passage that Malthus's theory

- A) is far too pessimistic
- B) has regained popularity with some
- C) is accepted only by optimists
- D) is too simple to be accurate
- E) cannot be applied to modern times

50- According to the passage, in China,

- A) religious and cultural factors play a significant role
- B) families are encouraged to have only one child
- C) the population growth has finally stopped
- D) there is actually no shortage of food for the current population
- E) birth control has not proved very successful so far

51- One barrier mentioned in the passage to the effective establishment of birth control programs is

- A) disbelief of Malthus's predictions
- B) food shortages
- C) religious beliefs
- D) overly optimistic people
- E) the cost to governments

18. CRIMEAN WAR

The Crimean War was named after the Crimean peninsula, in what is now Ukraine, which was the main site of the war. The immediate cause of the war was a religious quarrel. In 1853 Czar Nicholas I of Russia demanded the right to protect Christian shrines in Jerusalem, then part of the Ottoman empire. As a first step, his troops moved into the Turkish Balkans. The Turkish sultan, counting on the support of Great Britain and France, refused the czar's demands. Great Britain feared its route to India would be cut off if Russia took Constantinople. Napoleon III, emperor of France, was eager to show that he was the true successor to his uncle, Napoleon I. War finally began in March 1854. By August, Turkey, with the help of Britain, France, and Sardinia, had driven the Russian forces out of the Balkans. In order to bring the war to a decisive end, the allied fleets proceeded to the Crimean peninsula. There their troops landed on September 16, 1854, and laid siege to the Russian fortress of Sevastopol'. Severe battles were fought in the Crimea at the Alma River, at Balaklava — immortalised in Tennyson's poem 'The Charge of the Light Brigade' — and at Inkerman. During the siege of Sevastopol', disease took a dreadful toll of French and British troops. Florence Nightingale's heroic work as head of the hospital service did much to improve conditions. Not until September 1855 was the smoking ruin of Sevastopol' in allied hands.

52- From the details about the siege of Sevastopol' in the passage, it is clear that

- A) Russia won a decisive victory crushing the allied troops
- B) many troops lost their lives through sickness
- C) Russia cut off the British's route to India
- D) Sevastopol' was located in the Turkish Balkans
- E) Napoleon III led the 'Charge of the Light Brigade'

53- It is clearly stated in the passage that the cause of the Crimean War was

- A) unrest among the citizens of the Turkish Balkans
- B) the Turkish Sultan destroying Christian temples in Jerusalem
- C) the Russians blocking the British route from India
- D) a fierce disagreement over the management of some religious sites
- E) the Turks single-handedly invading the Crimean peninsula

54- It is clear from the passage that the poem 'The Charge of the Light Brigade'

- A) describes the battles of Napoleon I
- B) was dedicated to Florence Nightingale for her heroic work
- C) was written at the time when the battle was being fought
- D) tells of a battle at the Crimean War
- E) was written by a soldier who survived the battle

19. FIRDAWSI (935?-1026?)

The greatest poet of Persia — now Iran — was Abu ol-Qasem Mansur, who wrote under the name Firdawsi. He wrote the country's national epic, 'Book of Kings', in its final form. Of the man himself, little is known. The most reliable source of information is an account by a 12th-century poet, Nezamiye 'Aruzi, who visited Firdawsi's native village of Tus and collected stories about him. Firdawsi was born about 935, the son of a wealthy landowner. It was to earn money for his daughter's dowry that he began the 35-year task of composing the 'Book of Kings', or 'Shah-nameh' as it is called in Persian. The work, nearly 60,000 couplets long, was based on a prose work of the same name, itself a translation of a history of the kings of Persia from the most ancient times down to the reign of Khosrow II in the 7th. When the poem was completed in 1010, Firdawsi presented it to Mahmud, the sultan of Ghanza, in the hope of being well paid for it. In this the poet was disappointed: He considered his reward so paltry that he gave it away. This angered Mahmud, and Firdawsi fled to Herat, then to Mazanderan. Some years later, Mahmud tried to make amends to the poet by sending him a valuable amount of indigo. Unfortunately the shipment arrived at Tus on the same day that Firdawsi's body was being taken to the cemetery for burial. His daughter refused the award. The 'Book of Kings' has remained one of the most popular works in the Persian language. Modern Iranians understand it easily because the language in which it was written bears a relationship to modern Persian — a relationship similar to that between Shakespearean English and contemporary English.

55- From the information given in the passage, Firdawsi's 'Book of Kings' could be described as

- A) an entirely fictional story about a mythical king of Persia
- B) a poem about Persian kings from Khosrow II to his own day
- C) a long poem based on an earlier historical account
- D) the life story of the sultan of Ghanza
- E) a translation in modern Iranian of an earlier Persian work

56- It is clear from the passage that Firdawsi wrote the poem

- A) to impress the sultan in the hope of being accepted at his court
- B) purely out of a love of history
- C) in order to raise money required for his daughter's marriage
- D) in a form of English quite similar to Shakespearean English
- E) not long before his sudden death

57- It is clear from the passage that

- A) Shakespeare and Firdawsi lived during the same time, but in different places
- B) eventually, Firdawsi managed to provide his daughter with a substantial dowry
- C) Firdawsi never returned to his native village of Tus after fleeing to Herat
- D) the language spoken in Iran hasn't changed dramatically since Firdawsi's time
- E) the style of writing used by Shakespeare strongly resembles to that of Firdawsi

20. MALPRACTICE

In law, malpractice refers to misconduct or negligence by a professional person, such as a physician, lawyer or accountant. Such misconduct includes failure to exercise the level of skill and learning expected of a licensed professional. The result of malpractice to the client or patient is injury, damage or some loss owing to professional incompetence. The official criteria for a valid medical malpractice claim are duty, breach, damages and causation. The practitioner must have had a relationship to the patient, which indicates that he or she had a duty to exercise ordinary care; must have breached — failed to measure up — to that duty, according to the applicable standard of care; and because of that breach must have caused the patient physical and monetary damages. If there is evidence of malpractice, a client may sue in a civil action, seeking damages in the form of money. Those most likely to be sued are surgeons, since malpractice is much easier to prove when a surgical operation has been done. If, for example, a surgeon leaves a foreign object inside a closed wound, the surgeon is clearly liable for the carelessness. Plastic surgeons are most at risk, since their operations are done to improve the patient's appearance. Dissatisfied patients may sue. Medical malpractice actions do three things: provide quality control for the medical profession; provide some measure of compensation for the harm done; and give emotional vindication to the plaintiff, which is a measure of his or her ability to make a complaint and receive a satisfactory response. Of these, quality control is probably best achieved.

58- According to the passage, of all the professionals, those most frequently charged with malpractice are

- A) plastic surgeons
- B) law practitioners
- C) private accountants
- D) hospital staff
- E) licensed professionals

59- We can infer from the author's statement that

- A) professionals do not actually deserve to be sued by their clients
- B) clients must carry out a thorough search for the quality of the service they are promised
- C) there must have been incidences in which surgeons left foreign objects in closed wounds
- D) it is not possible to make people very beautiful through plastic surgery
- E) plastic surgeons are very often unable to change the appearance of their clients

60- It is clear from the details in the passage that in order to claim compensation, a client

- A) must be a licensed professional
- B) must look particularly ugly after plastic surgery
- C) must have had a written agreement with the professional
- D) must have paid an insurance when purchasing the service
- E) must have been harmed economically or bodily

21. GRAND CANYON

Nature's greatest example of sculpture, the Grand Canyon in northern Arizona is the most spectacular canyon in the world. It is a 446-kilometre gorge cut through high plateaus by the Colorado River. It is noted for its fantastic shapes and colours. Within the walls of the canyon stand imposing peaks, canyons and ravines. In general, the colour of the canyon is red, but each layer or group of layers has a distinctive hue — buff and gray, delicate green and pink, and, in its depths, brown, slate-gray and violet. The canyon extends in a winding course from the mouth of the Paria River, near the northern boundary of Arizona, to Grand Wash Cliffs, near the Nevada line. Grand Canyon National Park, which has 493,076 hectares, was established in 1919. Its area was greatly enlarged in 1975 by the addition of adjoining lands so that it now extends from Lake Powell to Lake Mead. The north and south rims of the canyon are connected by a paved road and by a trans-canyon trail. Scenic drives and trails lead to all important features. Mule-pack trips and river rafting are popular ways of viewing and experiencing the beauty of the vast canyon. The gorge has many rapids. Many cliff-dweller ruins indicate prehistoric occupation. There are several Indian tribes living on nearby reservations. No other place on the Earth compares with the mile-deep Grand Canyon for its record of geological events. Some of the canyon's rocks date back about 4 billion years. The river's speed and such "cutting tools" as sand, gravel and mud account for its incredible cutting capacity. The canyon has many varieties of wildlife. Willow trees and cottonwoods grow at the bottom of the canyon where there is plenty of water. There are magnificent forests on the north rim of the canyon where the soil is moist and deep. There are also drought-resistant plants, including numerous species of cactus. The first sighting of the Grand Canyon by Europeans is credited to the Coronado expedition of 1540. In 1869 John Wesley Powell organised the first party to go through the canyon. His account remains a classic of American travel. By the 1870s extensive reports on the area were being published.

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61- It is clear that in the opinion of the author, the Grand Canyon

- A) is the only red canyon in the world
- B) is the longest river gorge in the world
- C) has many more rapids than any other canyon anywhere in the world
- D) has enlarged immensely since 1975
- E) is more breathtaking than all the other canyons in the world

62- The passage gives us the information that the Grand Canyon area

- A) can be explored in a number of ways
- B) is no longer home to any American Indians
- C) is barren and devoid of most types of wildlife
- D) was discovered in 1870 by John Wesley
- E) was not inhabited until recently

63- The author notes that the Grand Canyon is famous for

- A) its wonderful shapes and arid shading
- B) being so amazingly straight for its entire length
- C) several rare species of animals and plants thriving in the area
- D) the height of the surrounding peaks
- E) being the site of the first National Park created specially

22. CYRUS FIELD (1819-92)

The businessman Cyrus Field, who had entered the paper business when he was 21, and retired at 33 with a fortune, promoted the laying of the first transatlantic telegraph cable. He had no technical knowledge to qualify him for the task, but he was a brilliant and persuasive organiser. He also had a determination that overcame repeated failures. The idea of laying a transatlantic cable was not new, but because of the great depths and distance involved, no one had promoted it. In 1854 a Canadian engineer interested Field in laying a cable from St. John's, Newfoundland, to the Canadian mainland. This would speed receipt of European news by several days. While studying a globe, Field decided that the cable should be extended to Ireland. Laying the Canadian cable took two and a half years. By that time Field had organised companies in the United States and Great Britain to raise funds for an Atlantic cable between the two countries. The first four cables broke, causing heavy losses to investors. The fifth was completed on August 5, 1858. On August 15, Queen Victoria and President James Buchanan exchanged messages on the new cable. Soon, however, the signals became unintelligible, and in October they ceased. Undeterred, Field raised additional funds. After another failure in 1865, the fight was finally won on July 27, 1866.

64- According to the passage, Cyrus Field completed the laying of a transatlantic cable

- A) sooner than was originally planned
- B) with the support of Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom
- C) with great perseverance and despite several setbacks
- D) in a time of two and a half years
- E) thanks to his vast technical knowledge of telecommunications

65- It is clear from the passage that, at the time when he first came up with the project of the first transatlantic cable, Cyrus Field

- A) had already completed a shorter cable in Canada
- B) was just starting out in the paper business
- C) was already a wealthy retired businessman
- D) had studied telecommunications for several years
- E) had met both Queen Victoria and President James Buchanan

66- It is mentioned in the passage that Cyrus Field was good at

- A) organising things
- B) geography
- C) fitting cables
- D) deep-sea diving
- E) journalism

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31. D	32. E	33. B	34. D	35. A	36. B	37. B	38. C	39. B	40. D
41. C	42. A	43. C	44. E	45. E	46. E	47. C	48. A	49. B	50. B
51. C	52. B	53. D	54. D	55. C	56. C	57. D	58. A	59. C	60. E
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