

## 1.TEA INNOVATIONS

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition took place in St. Louis, Mo., in 1904. At the fair was the young Englishman Richard Blechynden, who represented the tea interests of India and Ceylon — now Sri Lanka. It was his job to popularise tea drinking in the United States. The weather that summer turned quite hot, and Blechynden watched as people passed by his booth to others that were serving cold drinks. In desperation, he filled tall glasses with ice and poured hot tea over it. Iced-tea was an immediate success. The invention of tea bags happened almost simultaneously. Thomas Sullivan of New York City owned a tea and coffee business. In sending samples of tea to customers, he decided it would be cheaper to sew the tea inside small cloth bags instead of sealing it in tins. To his surprise, orders for the tea bags poured in. Tea bags are now made of a special filter paper, and the manufacturing and packing of them has become an industry in itself to meet the great demand. Instant, or powdered, tea has become common on grocery shelves along with bulk and bag teas. Instant teas offer greater convenience than ordinary leaf tea as they are easy to prepare and leave no leaf sediment.

1-According to the passage, Richard Blechynden's employment involved ----- .

- A) making tea drinking popular to those from India and Ceylon
- B) informing people of the benefits of hot drinks
- C) presenting tea drinking to those in America
- D) teaching Americans how to make tea
- E) inventing tea bags out of a special filter paper

2-It is clear from the passage that iced-tea became an immediate success because ----- .

- A) Americans prefer drinking from tall glasses
- B) the people were interested in tea from India and Ceylon
- C) it was very easy to prepare a glass of iced-tea
- D) Richard Blechynden was good at persuading people to try his innovation
- E) it fit with people's need during the hot summer weather

3-We can conclude from the passage that it was through the efforts of innovative people that, today, ----- .

- A) tea drinking has become so common and easy
- B) a lot of expositions take place all over the world
- C) industry is enjoying a boom
- D) people are abandoning fizzy drinks in favour of tea
- E) a lot of people find employment in the tea industry

## 2. HANSEATIC LEAGUE

A fleet of tall-masted ships gathered near the Denmark coast in 1368. The ships came from north German cities belonging to the Hanseatic League, which was at war with the king of Denmark. For two years, the ships harassed the Danish coasts and waters, sacked Danish cities, and carried off their treasures. At the end of that time, the king of Denmark made peace, but the terms were humiliating. The cities of the league demanded a share in the Danish revenues for 15 years, the possession of Danish strongholds, and the final voice in the selection of the Danish kings. This episode in the history of the loose confederation of north German cities known as the Hanseatic League gives an idea of the power it then possessed. The league had developed gradually. More than a hundred years before the action against Denmark, a few cities had formed alliances to protect their traders from plundering barons along land routes and from marauding pirates upon the seas. These alliances proved so useful that gradually more towns joined the strongest league, of which Lubeck was the centre, and this union became known as the Hanseatic League. No one knows just how many towns were in the league. Even its ambassadors in London, when asked for the number of towns, replied that they could not be expected to know all the places, large and small, in whose name they spoke. At the height of its power in the 14th century, it probably included nearly 100 cities, extending from Belgium to Poland.

4- From the details in the passage, the Hanseatic League could be described as ----- .

- A) a section of the German national army which fought the Danes for fifteen years
- B) an agreement between many cities from Belgium to Poland, but mainly from northern Germany
- C) a gang of marauding pirates who came from Germany and Denmark
- D) a group of people sent to London to represent the King of Denmark
- E) a group of plundering barons whose base was in Lubeck, Germany

5-According to the passage, the final agreement between the King of Denmark and the Hanseatic League ----- .

- A) formally ended the power of the Hanseatic League
- B) laid down quite favourable terms for the Danish Monarch
- C) was signed in the German town of Lubeck
- D) took place after fifteen years of fighting
- E) damaged the power of the Danish Monarchy

6- The agreement between the King of Denmark and the Hanseatic League did not result in ----- .

- A) Hanseatic League having powers to control who sat on the throne of Denmark
- B) the ownership of Danish fortresses by the Hanseatic League
- C) the returning of all Danish treasures carried off during the war
- D) the payment of a portion of Danish earnings to the Hanseatic League
- E) the humiliation of the Danish King

### 3.THE MODERN APPROACH to DISPLAYING ANIMALS

Many of the zoos in the past were actually parks with fenced enclosures and buildings containing caged animals. Lions, tigers and other cats were kept in one house; monkeys in another; birds in another. Single animals in bare cages were not very interesting to the visitors, however. Many animals that live in groups in the wild also did not adapt well to living alone. Modern zoos present the animals by showing them in surroundings that resemble as closely as possible their natural habitats. Visitors to a modern zoo can look across a plain and see lions seemingly free to wander. Nearby are birds, with antelopes and zebras feeding at the edge of a water hole. The other animals are not afraid of the lions because they are separated from them by wide, deep trenches, or moats. These moats also separate the visitors from the animals in the exhibit. The moats are often hidden with plants, and the visitor frequently does not notice them. The animals appear to be living wild in their natural settings. Often what appear to visitors as real trees, rocks and vines, however, are in fact artificial. These naturalistic parts of the exhibit are built of durable materials and designed to withstand rough treatment by the animals.

7-According to the passage, zoos nowadays are noted for ----- .

- A) parks with fenced enclosures
- B) single animals in bare cages
- C) lions freely roaming among visitors
- D) wild animals getting on well with each other
- E) their settings made similar to nature

8-One of the problems with the older style of zoo mentioned in the passage was ----- .

- A) groups of animals becoming frustrated with each other in cages
- B) natural surroundings that were not long lasting
- C) a lack of public interest in lone animals in standard cages
- D) rough treatment of natural vegetation by wild animals
- E) the pressure from animal rights groups

9-In the author's opinion, a modern zoo gives the appearance of ----- .

- A) animals being careful not to fall down steep trenches
- B) lonely, bored animals in cages
- C) strong high fences separating lions from other animals
- D) animals roaming without restrictions
- E) the environment being totally man-made

#### 4. JOAQUIN MURIETA (1830?-53?)

Was he a hero or a villain? Did he really exist at all? In the early 1850s, Mexican immigrant Joaquin Murieta was real to Californians; he was wanted, dead or alive, for robbery. He was a hero to Mexicans who resented the prejudice they faced in the United States. Some scholars today believe his story to be no more than a legend. Church records show that Joaquin Murieta was baptised in Sonora, Mexico, in 1830. In 1848, he and his wife moved to California, where during the rush of 1849, he prospected for gold. Miners in the United States resented the competition from Mexican miners. In 1850, California passed the Greaser Act and Foreign Miners Act, which discouraged Mexican prospecting in California. It was then that the legend of Joaquin Murieta began. Bands of Mexican outlaws staged raids throughout the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, robbing miners and stagecoaches to protest the anti-Mexican legislation. The organiser of these raids was believed to be Murieta, though whether he controlled any or all of the outlaw bands was never proved. California's governor offered a reward for Murieta's capture, and in 1853, the Texas ranger Harry Love produced the head of a Mexican he claimed was Murieta. The raids came to an end, but rumour had it that Murieta lived on and died in the 1870s at his birthplace.

10-After reading the passage, we can say with absolute certainty that Joaquin Murieta ----- .

- A) was wanted by the Californian authorities in the 1950s
- B) controlled all the groups of Mexicans attacking miners
- C) was not actually a brutal outlaw
- D) never actually existed at all
- E) was killed by the Mexican ranger Harry Love

11-It is stated in the passage that in order to keep foreigners from prospecting in California ----  
-- .

- A) Texas rangers guarded the mines
- B) raids were staged against Mexican stagecoaches
- C) foreigners were given restricted freedom
- D) Mexicans were forcibly sent home
- E) new laws were passed

12-According to the passage, Joaquin Murieta was ----- .

- A) certainly captured by Harry Love and imprisoned
- B) considered a criminal by some and a hero by others
- C) given permission from the Californian authorities to return home to retire
- D) robbed by a gang of Mexican outlaws
- E) married to a woman who was a member of his band

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**5. A PARADISE for AUTHORS and ARTISTS**

Literary and artistic creativity have generally been highly valued by the French people, and these activities have flourished, spreading the influences of French culture throughout the world. Such 18th-century author-philosophers as Voltaire and Jean-Jacques Rousseau were instrumental in shaping the ideas of modern France, and the works of Jean Racine, Moliere and other neoclassical playwrights are still widely performed. Victor Hugo, Honore de Balzac, and Marcel Proust were among the literary giants of the 19th century. French authors have won eleven Nobel prizes for literature, far more than those of any other nation. Painting has also long been a vital art form in France. Artists often enjoyed the patronage of the nobility, producing works of quality and variety. During the 1800s, the impressionist movement was largely the inspiration of such French artists as Edgar Degas, Pierre Auguste Renoir and Claude Monet, and many art trends of the 20th century also originated in France. In addition, the atmosphere of free inquiry and artistic integrity that generally has been present in France has attracted many artists and writers from other countries.

13-We learn from the passage that no nation other than France ----- .

- A) has centres where artists meet and exchange ideas
- B) followed artistic trends that originated in France
- C) has had patrons of the arts
- D) has allowed neoclassical playwrights to perform their work
- E) has had so many authors winning Nobel prizes for literature

14-The passage tells us that impressionism -----

- A) was largely a 20th century trend
- B) was, in great part, inspired by a number of French artists
- C) was a movement led by Voltaire and Rousseau
- D) was a French form of play
- E) provided the winners of eleven Nobel prizes

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

- A) French art is a little hard to appreciate for outsiders
- B) the French people themselves don't take much interest in art
- C) artists from other countries also flock to France
- D) the art industry today in France would collapse without the support of the nobility
- E) productivity in the arts in France is diminishing

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## 6. ROME'S FOUNTAINS

Most great cities have beautiful fountains, but in Rome they are a living part of the city. Italian poets have immortalised them in verse. One of Italy's major composers, Ottorino Respighi, enshrined them in two richly descriptive symphonic poems. Books about Rome's fountains published in Italian, French and English have contributed to their fame. The best known is Niccolo Salvi's 18th-century Fountain of Trevi. It is a tradition for visitors to cast small coins into its churning waters, allegedly to ensure their eventual return to Rome for Christians, and for others, to ensure that their dreams have come true. The most imaginative fountain is probably Bernini's Fountain of the Four Rivers. Another by Bernini is the graceful Fountain of the Triton on the Piazza Barberini. In the Piazza della Repubblica is the colossal Fountain of the Naiads. Its charming beauties wrestle with seaborne monsters. The Fountain of the Barcaccia in the Piazza di Spagna was designed like a leaking boat by Bernini's father, Pietro. One of the pleasures of a visit to Rome is a night tour of the city's numerous illuminated fountains.

16-From the details in the passage, it is clear that Rome's fountains ----- .

- A) are not as well-known as those of many other cities
- B) have been the subject of poetry, music and prose
- C) have helped to immortalise their designers
- D) were all built by the Bernini family
- E) are the main reason why tourists visit the city

17-The custom of throwing money into the Fountain of Trevi is supposed to ----- .

- A) provide the needy in the city with some money to spend
- B) help people realise their wishes
- C) pay for all the other fountains to be illuminated
- D) give the person immortality
- E) ensure the person becomes rich

18-According to the passage, one of the joys of a visit to Rome is ----- .

- A) touring around the lit up fountains at night
- B) listening to Ottorino Respighi's symphonies
- C) reading books about the famous fountains
- D) visiting the famous 18th century shrines
- E) strolling around the Piazza Barberini at night

## 7. THE PYRENEES

Of all Europe's mountain ranges, the jagged and often snow-capped Pyrenees, 435 kilometres long, have functioned most effectively as a barrier to human movement. Unlike the Alps, the Pyrenees have no low foothills or hospitable valleys to ease access into and through their heights. Rather, the Pyrenees rise abruptly from the flanking plains of France and Spain with only steep gorges and steep-walled natural amphitheatres that lead to almost impassable lofty summits. The French peasant's maxim, "Africa begins with the Pyrenees," is not without a large measure of truth in emphasizing the historic significance of the Pyrenees as a barrier in the development of Spain. In the words of the American historian Will Durant, Spain's mountains, particularly the Pyrenees, "were her protection and tragedy: they gave her comparative security from external attack, but hindered her economic advance, her political unity and her participation in European thought."

19-The passage tells us that the Pyrenees ----- .

- A) provided easy access for Spain's enemies, making her vulnerable to attacks
- B) were first explored by the American historian Will Durant
- C) kept Spain safe from her enemies, but made it difficult for her to develop
- D) rise from gentle foothills to lofty peaks

20-According to the passage, no other mountain range in Europe ----- .

- A) has prevented passage and access as much as the Pyrenees
- B) extends as far as the Pyrenees
- C) has been the scene of battle as many times as the Pyrenees
- D) has so many high peaks as the Pyrenees
- E) remains snow-capped as long as the Pyrenees

21-It is clear that the saying used by French peasants refers to ----- .

- A) the gentle slopes on the Pyrenees
- B) the words of an American historian
- C) the lack of development in the land beyond the Pyrenees
- D) the great economic advancement and political participation on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees
- E) all of Europe's major mountain ranges

## 8. AN EXAMPLE OF ABSTRACT ART

'Intention', by Paul Klee, does not draw upon recognisable subject matter. It is a picture of a thought process. Klee has given us an idea of what an intention might be composed of. Slightly to the left of the centre is a simplified outline of a body and in the head at the top is a single eye. A large number of forms surround it, signifying the thoughts which might go to make up an intention. Many are easily distinguished – a tree, an animal, several figures. Others are vague, and the simple forms might be interpreted in many ways. Some of these are shown by themselves, but some are joined to other forms. The background is a clear brick, red on one side, and on the other side, it is dull green. Perhaps the painter is saying that some thoughts are sharp and clearly remembered; others are dim and vague.

22-According to the passage, those looking at Paul Klee's 'Intention' ----- .

- A) will see a detailed portrait of a person
- B) would enjoy the beautiful landscape with animals and trees
- C) would definitely appreciate his ability
- D) might express a different interpretation of the picture
- E) can't help noticing his sharp brush movements

23-It is implied in the passage that the artist ----- .

- A) mostly uses dull colours
- B) only uses clearly defined images
- C) wasn't trained at an art school
- D) was a distinguished member of the art world
- E) uses colour purposefully

24-It is clear from the passage that of the forms around the head in the picture 'Intention' ----  
-- .

- A) some are on their own while some are linked to others
- B) the brightest in colour is the brick
- C) the trees are clearer than the animals
- D) the background consisting of red and green bricks is the most striking
- E) the eye is the best remembered



9. EVEN BETTER THAN TODAY'S TEXTILES

People living long ago on the hot coastal strip of Peru created some of the world's most beautiful textiles. Archaeologists have found an amazing quantity of these in "mummy bundles" tucked away in tombs. These ancient people of the Andean region, like those of Egypt, believed the dead needed articles from this life to use in their future life. Some fragments of the cloth are 3,000 years old, but the finest examples belong to the period between about AD 300 and 1000. The people who wove these textiles spun fine, smooth yarn of cotton or the wool of alpacas, llamas and vicunas. They used most weaves known today and some too complicated for modern looms. They were expert dyers, with almost 200 hues at their command. With their many-coloured yarns they worked out gay, elaborate designs. They wove cloth ingeniously into the shapes of garments and other articles, for they did not cut and sew.

25-It is clear from the passage that both the ancient peoples of Peru and Egypt ----- .

- A) used the wool of llama to produce cloth
- B) weaved patterns too complicated for today's looms
- C) did not cut or sew to make a garment
- D) believed in another life after death
- E) rose to their peak in the year AD 1000

26-According to the passage, some of the fabrics made in Peru over 1000 years ago ----- .

- A) were made of synthetic fibres
- B) were sown together with great skill
- C) were identical to materials made in Egypt
- D) were only produced in a few colours
- E) would be hard to make on modern looms

27-The dyers described in the passage ----- .

- A) were skilled in the use of sewing machines
- B) knitted the fabric instead of using looms
- C) produced excellent fabric by using multi-coloured yarns simultaneously
- D) were able to use 200 shades on one piece of cloth
- E) were skilled in achieving different shades of colour

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## 10. THE PURPOSE OF VISITING AMERICA

During 1831 and 1832 two Frenchmen, Alexis de Tocqueville and Gustave de Beaumont, toured the United States. After their visit, each wrote a book. Beaumont's volume is about slavery. Tocqueville's is the classic 'Democracy in America'. Publication of the books obscured the original purpose of their visit. The two men had been sent to the United States as delegates from the French government to inspect the American prison system. They were among many Europeans who visited the United States with the same intention, because the modern prison system for the confinement of convicted criminals was invented in the United States in the 1790s. Places of confinement were not new. London had its Tower and Paris its Bastille. These were for confining political prisoners, however, not for criminals in the ordinary sense. The common jail has existed since at least 1166, when England's King Henry II ordered jails built. Jails were then, as they are now, mainly for prisoners awaiting trial, but they also held petty offenders such as beggars and debtors. What was new about the American prison system was its purpose. It was designed more as a means of reforming the offender than as punishment for committing a crime.

28-It is clear that neither of the books mentioned in the passage ----- .

- A) achieved considerable success in France
- B) was based on the official work of its author in America
- C) could explain the American prison system effectively
- D) touched the slavery system then in operation in America
- E) could be called reformist in a general sense

29-The passage makes it clear that a modern prison system ----- .

- A) was first established in America
- B) houses mainly debtors and beggars
- C) was in operation in England in 1166
- D) was designed by King Henry II
- E) was first founded to a French design

30-It is clear in the passage that the two Frenchmen ----- .

- A) proved very successful in reforming the French prison service
- B) were both helpful in bringing an end to the slave trade in Europe
- C) helped develop the modern prison system that concentrated on reforming prisoners
- D) were rather critical of the new American prison system
- E) were not the only Europeans despatched to America to look at their prison system

## 11. OWNER OF A SAMURAI ARMY

He was a novelist who had his own samurai army, and he was an intellectual who worked at body building. The brilliant Japanese writer Yukio Mishima was a man torn between Japanese tradition and the westernization of his culture. He was born as Hiraoka Kimitake on January 14, 1925, in Tokyo, Japan, but as an adult, he published under the name Yukio Mishima. He attended Tokyo's Peers School and the University of Tokyo. Mishima's writing career took off with the 1949 publication of his first novel, *Confessions of a Mask*. A man of discipline and great energy, he usually wrote from midnight until dawn, and in his lifetime, produced more than 100 works, including novels, short stories, traditional Japanese No and Kabuki plays and screenplays. He even starred in a film version of his short story *Patriotism*. One of his best-known novels is *The Temple of the Golden Pavilion*, published in 1958. Although Mishima enjoyed many benefits from the westernisation of Japan, he was troubled by the changes wrought on traditional Japanese ways. This was a common theme in his stories. His last work, *Sea of Fertility*, compares modern Japan to the barren landscape of the moon. In an effort to recapture the samurai tradition, Mishima organised a private army called the *Shield Society*. On November 25, 1970, Mishima and four society members took control of an office at military headquarters in Tokyo. He gave a speech attacking Japan's post-World War II constitution and then committed suicide.

31- It is clear from the passage that Yukio Mishima ----- .

- A) fought in World War I as a samurai
- B) was interested in space exploration, particularly of the moon
- C) was engaged in many things simultaneously
- D) wrote brilliant books, but not in large numbers
- E) was a better writer than an actor

32- In his description of Yukio Mishima, the author seems to imply that Mishima ----- .

- A) lived a western-style life
- B) was not successful as a samurai
- C) was not normal mentally
- D) was ashamed of his original name
- E) was a man of contrasts

33- We learn from the passage that the point commonly depicted in Mishima's books was ----- .

- A) how to get rid of the negative aspects of the Japanese traditions
- B) how Japan could benefit from westernisation
- C) the importance of building an army of samurai
- D) the necessity of a traditional literary group
- E) the degeneration of the Japanese traditions

## 12. AQUACULTURE

The growing of plants and animals on land for food and other products is agriculture. Raising animals and plants in the water is aquaculture. Practised since ancient times in many parts of the world, aquaculture embraces such diverse activities as the Chinese tradition of growing carp in ponds, the harvesting and processing of seaweed in Iceland and the artificial culture of pearls — a Japanese invention. Aquaculture can take place in water that is still or in running water, fresh or salt. The practice of aquaculture has been growing rapidly. Experts have projected a five-fold increase in harvests during the final quarter of the 20th century. In the 1970s, Asia accounted for approximately 85 percent of world production in the field. Aquaculture is regarded as one possible solution to the world's food supply problems. The quantity of tillable land is limited and shrinking everywhere. But two thirds of the globe is covered with water; the supply of food animals and plants that may be grown there is almost limitless. In contrast to agriculture, which is practised on the land's surface only, aquaculture is three-dimensional. Within the same vertical region, several different crops can be grown at once — near the water surface, on the bottom and in the area between. Multiple cropping of this kind, called polyculture, represents an efficient use of labour, materials and energy. Moreover, aquaculture is less affected by climatic change — droughts, floods, and extremes of heat and cold — than is agriculture.

34-It is clear from the passage that aquaculture ----- .

- A) is most suitable for culturing pearls
- B) is not a newly-found application
- C) has been invented only recently
- D) is currently being practised in very few regions
- E) is the most advanced in Japan

35-The author of the passage introduces aquaculture as ----- .

- A) being five times more productive than agriculture in a given area
- B) being limited to running fresh water
- C) a complex method not suitable for being practised everywhere
- D) a method that will in time eliminate agriculture
- E) an alternative to meet food supply needs of the world's population

36-From the details given in the passage, it is clear that polyculture ----- .

- A) requires the use of a lot of labour
- B) excludes the processing of seaweed in Iceland
- C) allows the production of several crops in the same area vertically
- D) is not possible in aquaculture
- E) has not yet been tested anywhere in the world

13. SPHINX

A sphinx is a fabled monster. It has a human head and a lion's body. In ancient Egypt, where the idea originated, the head was usually a portrait of the reigning pharaoh. It also represented the sky-god Horus. The Egyptians always pictured their kings as calm and stately, with wide-open, staring eyes. The lion's body -symbolising courage — is crouched with its front feet outstretched. From Egypt the idea of the sphinx spread to the Syrians and Phoenicians and finally to the Greeks. These peoples gave the creature the head and bust of a woman. They added an eagle's wings to represent majesty and a long serpent's tail to indicate wiliness. In later Greek literature, the sphinx was no monster, but a beautiful, wise and mysterious woman. The Great Sphinx at Giza was carved in about 2600 BC. It stands near the three great pyramids, gazing across the Nile, to the east. The head is a portrait of Khafre, a pharaoh of the Old Kingdom. Near the sphinx rises Khafre's tomb, the second of the three great pyramids.

37-According to the passage, Egyptian sphinxes ----- .

- A) normally depicted the people's ruler
- B) had the wings of an eagle
- C) were more like a bust than a complete figure
- D) were usually of a lion's size
- E) were found inside the tomb of a ruler

38-It is understood from the passage that sphinxes ----- .

- A) were only common in Egypt
- B) were always carved to resemble Khafre
- C) were usually standing upright
- D) became popular with several civilisations
- E) became less intricate with time

39-It is clear from the passage that the Great Sphinx at Giza ----- .

- A) can be found near the tomb of the pharaoh depicted on its head
- B) is not a monster at all but a beautiful intelligent female
- C) was carved by the sky-god Horus
- D) is the largest of all sphinxes in the world
- E) appears in later Greek literature

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**14. OGAI MORI (1862-1922)**

One of the greatest influences on Japanese literature was a medical doctor. At the end of the 19th century, Ogai Mori helped to modernise both the Japanese medicine and Japanese literature. Ogai Mori, whose real name was Rintaro Mori, was born in Tsuwano, Japan, on February 17, 1862. He graduated from the University of Tokyo medical school, and from 1884 to 1888, studied in Germany as a military' doctor. This stay in Europe affected him profoundly, and he returned home convinced that Japan should embrace the best of European culture and medicine, but selectively, without recklessly destroying traditional Japanese ways. In 1893, he was appointed head of Japan's military academy, but his literary career had already begun. His first story *The Dancing Girl*, a tale based on friends he had made in Germany, was published in Japanese in 1890. This caused a sensation among Japanese writers, who had a tradition of composing less personal works, and the course of Japanese fiction was changed. Mori's most popular novel, *The Wild Goose*, was also based on his own experiences. After 1912, Mori concentrated on more factual, historical works, often with samurai warriors as their heroes. These books were less emotional than his earlier novels, but they had a striking, powerful style.

40-According to the passage, Ogai Mori believed that ----- .

- A) Japan's traditional culture would be destroyed if Japan adopted any European ideas
- B) Japan needed to drop all of its traditions and take up a European style of culture
- C) he would have had more success if he had published his books in Germany
- D) Japan should carefully choose which parts of European culture to adopt
- E) Japanese fiction was too emotional to appeal to modern readers

41-Ogai Mori's first book was different from those of other Japanese writers in general in that it ----- .

- A) consisted mainly of biographies
- B) was based on the author's own experiences
- C) did not praise the traditional Japanese ways
- D) was more fictional and emotional
- E) told of the lives of ordinary people in Germany

42- It is clear from the passage that Ogai Mori----- .

- A) was not very successful in his medical career
- B) made more influence as a doctor than as a writer
- C) met fierce opposition from Japanese traditionalists
- D) was as famous in Germany as he was in Japan
- E) made a lasting impression on Japanese literary style

**15.WARRIOR WOMEN**

A team of American and Russian archaeologists announced the findings they recorded during the lengthy excavation of a series of ancient tombs that date back to the 6th century BC, which were discovered along the westernmost border of Kazakhstan. Most surprising among the findings were the contents found within the tombs of females. The women had been buried along with swords, daggers, bows and arrows, leading many of the archaeologists to the preliminary conclusion that at least some of the female members of Sauromatian and Sarmation nomadic tribes, to which the tombs had been traced, served as warriors. One of the most provocative graves was that of a bowlegged young woman who had been buried with a dagger and a quiver containing 40 bronze-tipped arrows. The woman's bowed legs, combined with the armaments at her side, seemed to indicate that she was trained both in horseback riding and archery and was perhaps skilled in the practice of mounted warfare. Some observers suggested that the women warriors bore some relation to the mythical Amazons, powerful female warriors of whom the Greek historian Herodotus had written. Archaeologists involved with the excavation stated that any connection between the entombed women and the legendary Amazons was largely speculative.

43-Archaeologists who carried out the excavations ----- .

- A) were unable to explain some of the fighting equipment found in the tombs
- B) made the conclusion that Sauromatian and Sarmation nomadic tribes had women warriors rather than men
- C) were not sure whether the entombed women belonged to a nomadic tribe or to the Amazons
- D) did not accept any association between the entombed women and the Amazons
- E) made use of the works of the Greek historian Herodotus before they started excavating

44-It is stated in the passage that it is possible that the young woman described----- .

- A) was buried by her warrior husband's side
- B) had taken part in fighting on horseback
- C) was one of the mythical Amazons
- D) made bronze-tipped arrows for a living
- E) was written about by Herodotus

45-It is understood from the passage that the tombs ----- .

- A) all belonged to women warriors
- B) took quite a long time to be excavated
- C) were at least 600 years old
- D) included nothing apart from fighting equipment
- E) were built within close distance to each other

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## 16. FROM VILLAGE TO CITY

Fixed human settlement in small villages began about 10,000 years ago. The evolution of the village into the city took about 1,500 years – from 5000 to 3500 BC. The larger settlements were made possible through technological improvements in agriculture, including irrigation, the domestication of animals and the invention of the wheel, which made possible a great improvement in transportation. One of the most significant factors that enabled cities to grow and prosper was the division of labour. The greater the size of the population, the greater were its needs. Not everyone could be a farmer. Someone had to build the homes, granaries, temples, government structures and armament storage facilities. Craftsmen were needed to provide the tools and luxuries for everyday living. Forms of exchange developed, including the invention of money. This, in turn, required systems of recording and, therefore, the invention of writing and numbers. The rise of even more complex administrative, security, religious and economic functions led to more complex social organisation. This resulted in a division of society into upper and lower classes, with kings, warriors and priests at the top and peasants and craftsmen below.

46-According to the passage, the formation of more extensive settlements ----- .

- A) was accomplished with the aid of more advanced farming methods and innovations
- B) was brought about by everybody becoming a farmer
- C) began over 10,000 years ago
- D) created a shortage of basic necessities for all the people
- E) led to a new range of transport problems

47-It is clear in the passage that writing and numerical systems were ----- .

- A) developed from a necessity to keep records
- B) invented long before the invention of money
- C) were practised mainly by priests
- D) necessary to divide the society into classes
- E) more important than the invention of the wheel

48-According to the passage, as settlements grew, ----- .

- A) religion began to have less influence over the people
- B) some members of society began to specialise in crafts
- C) there was an abundance of farmers and crops that they cultivated
- D) social organisation was simplified
- E) the distinction between the upper and lower classes became less obvious



**17. THE SENSORY RECEPTORS of ANIMALS**

Animals, like humans, use their ability to see, hear, smell, taste and touch to respond to the world around them. But a good many animals also have special sensory receptors that help them as they move about and search for food. Some birds use the sun and stars to navigate. But when the sun or stars are not visible, birds must rely on other senses. The barnacle geese, for example, can detect the magnetic forces that surround the Earth. This special sense helps them know where they are in relation to the Earth's poles. Dolphins use a similar ability to detect the magnetic landmarks around them as they swim and search for food in murky waters. Locust use their eyes and antennae to navigate and to regulate their flying speed. By looking at the ground, they can determine how fast they are going. And if their antennae bend too much in the wind, they will slow down. A group of mackerel are able to swim together, even in the dark, without bumping into each other. They can do this because of a lateral-line organ that runs the length of its body. This organ detects movement in the water, such as ripples made by other fish, and helps the mackerel navigate and avoid its enemies. The thornback ray, like many other fish, has the ability to sense the small amounts of electricity given off by nerve impulses or muscle contractions. Pores around the ray's mouth pick up these electrical discharges and help the ray as it hunts for food. Some snakes, like the North American cottonmouth, have a special pit organ underneath their eyes that senses the heat given off by animals. The organ helps the snake find its prey, even in the dark of night. These are but a few examples of animals with special senses. These senses help them detect a wide variety of stimuli in the world around them as they move about and search for food.

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49- According to the passage, a great number of animals ----- .

- A) lack at least one or a few of the senses that are possessed by humans
- B) not only depend on the human's five senses to react to certain outside conditions
- C) become hopelessly lost in muddy water
- D) have no way to help them navigate when the sun or stars are not visible
- E) develop a keen sense of smell if they can't see or hear

50-We learn from the passage that mackerel avoid colliding with each other by ----- .

- A) using special antennae
- B) using the sun and stars to find their location
- C) detecting the Earth's magnetic forces
- D) detecting small movements in the water
- E) looking at the bottom as they swim

51-From the details in the passage, we know that ----- .

- A) locusts have very poor eyesight
- B) barnacle geese cannot find their way if the sun and stars can't be seen
- C) most birds have special antennae which bend in the wind
- D) thornback ray monitor electrical discharges to help them find food
- E) dolphins' ability to detect the Earth's magnetic forces becomes useless in murky waters

**18. PELE, THE LEGEND in SOCCER**

"Soccer in its purest form" was played by Pele, a South American superstar who was the world's most famous and highest-paid athlete when he joined a North American team in 1975. He led the Brazilian national soccer team to three World Cup victories in 1958, 1962 and 1970 and to permanent possession of the Jules Rimet Trophy. Edson Arantes do Nascimento was born to a poor family on October 23, 1940, in Tres Coracoes, Brazil. He began playing for a local minor-league club when he was a teenager. He made his debut with the Santos Football Club in 1956. With Pele at inside left forward, the team won several South American clubs' cups and the 1962 world club championship, in addition to the three World Cup championships. Pele scored his 1,000th goal in 1969. The legendary athlete retired in 1974 but made a comeback in 1975, reportedly, after accepting a 7-million-dollar contract for three years with the New York Cosmos of the North American Soccer League. He said he came out of retirement, not for the money, but to "make soccer truly popular in the United States." His farewell appearance was against his old Santos club in 1977. Pele, whose nickname does not mean anything, became a Brazilian national hero and was also known as Perola Negra, meaning Black Pearl. An average-sized man, he was blessed with speed, great balance, tremendous vision, the ability to control the ball superbly and the ability to shoot powerfully and accurately with either foot and with his head. In his career he played in 1,363 matches and scored 1,281 goals. His best season was 1958, when he scored 139 times. In addition to his accomplishments in sports, he published several best-selling autobiographies, starred in several documentary and semi-documentary films, and composed numerous musical pieces, including the entire sound track for the film 'Pele', in 1977. He was the 1978 recipient of the International Peace Award, and in 1980, he was named athlete of the century.

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52-It is clear from the passage that until 1975 ----- .

- A) Pele had played for several North American teams
- B) Pele had already earned about 7 million dollars
- C) no other sportsman had been paid as much as Pele
- D) soccer was the most popular sport in North America
- E) Pele had already composed a few musical pieces

53-According to the passage, Pele ----- .

- A) last played for Santos Football Club in 1977
- B) had had a privileged childhood
- C) scored exactly 1000 goals in his career
- D) preferred to lead a tranquil life upon his retirement
- E) first played for Santos Football Club at the age of sixteen

54-We understand from the passage that Pele ----- .

- A) was as good an actor as he was a soccer player
- B) was highly regarded internationally
- C) performed best in his homeland, Brazil
- D) was never satisfied with how much money he was paid
- E) returned to his career for a huge sum of money

**19. A BRIEF HISTORY of SPECIAL EDUCATION**

Modern special education got its start in Spain during the 16th century with classes for the deaf. Pedro Ponce de Leon was able to teach deaf students to speak, read and write. A successor of Leon, Juan Pablo Bonet, adopted the same methods and published a book on the subject in 1620. The success of teaching the deaf in Spain soon aroused interest in the problem throughout Europe. In France, in the 18th century, Charles-Michel developed a sign language for the deaf for use both as a means of teaching and for ordinary conversation. Attempts to educate the blind were not undertaken until the end of the 18th century. The first outstanding teacher was Valentin Haüy of France, who has been called the "father and apostle of the blind." He opened an institute for blind children in Paris in 1784. Following his success, similar schools were established over the next 25 years in Liverpool, Vienna, London, Berlin, Amsterdam and Zurich. Schools for the blind were founded in Boston, Mass., and New York City in 1832. Attempts to teach the mentally retarded also started in France, but not until the early 19th century. The first significant efforts were made by a physician named Jean-Marc-Gaspard Itard, who had devoted much time and money to teaching deaf-mutes. His now-classic book, *The Wild Boy of Aveyron*, tells how he succeeded in educating an uncivilised 11-year-old boy who had been found living in a forest. Itard's work was taken up by Edouard Seguin, a French psychiatrist. He opened a school for the mentally retarded in 1839 that became internationally known. In 1848 he immigrated to the United States. There he founded the Seguin Psychological School in Orange, N.J. His work, in turn, influenced Maria Montessori, one of the most widely acclaimed innovators in modern schooling.

55-According to the passage, sign language ----- .

- A) was developed by Pedro Ponce de Leon in Spain in the 16th century
- B) was developed in order to instruct deaf people and allow them to communicate with others
- C) evoked an interest throughout Europe in teaching the blind
- D) was pioneered in teaching a boy found living wild in a forest
- E) was the subject of a book published in 1620

56-It is clear from the details in the passage that special education for the deaf----- .

- A) predates education for the blind by over two centuries
- B) began to develop scientifically at the end of the 18th century
- C) developed simultaneously in Liverpool, Vienna, London, Berlin, Amsterdam and Zurich
- D) formed the basis of Maria Montessori's work
- E) started with the successful teaching of the deaf boy Jeari-Marc-Gaspard Itard

57-The passage tells us that the teaching of mentally retarded people ----- .

- A) first took place at the Seguin Psychological School in Orange, USA
- B) was started at an internationally famous school
- C) started in Spain
- D) focused on conversation
- E) was initiated by a doctor

## 20. WILLIAM H. TAFT

The only man in the nation to hold its two highest offices was William Howard Taft. He . was the 27th president of the United States and later, between 1921-30, the chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. No man was better fitted for these posts by long years of experience. He had been in public office almost continuously since 1881. He was the first civil governor of the Philippines and secretary of war in President Theodore Roosevelt's Cabinet, only two of the many high positions he held. His large size and his famous chuckle made Taft a memorable figure. He was 5 feet 11 inches tall, with fair complexion, clear blue eyes and light hair. At the time he was president, he weighed 350 pounds. He joked about his bulk and took no offence at the jokes of others. Asked to accept a "chair of law" at Yale University, he replied that he would if they could make it a "sofa of law". Chairs were a problem. He always "looked before he sat" to avoid armchairs or antiques in which he might get stuck or collapse. When he was governor of the Philippines, Taft made a trip into the mountains for the benefit of his health. He cabled Secretary of War Elihu Root: "Stood trip well. Rode horseback 25 miles to 5,000 feet elevation." Root cabled back: "Referring to your telegram . . . how is the horse?" His biographer, Henry F. Pringle, has described the Taft chuckle: "It was by all odds the most infectious chuckle in the history of politics. It started with a silent trembling of Taft's ample stomach. The next sign was a pause in the reading of his speech, and the spread of a slow grin across his face. Then came a kind of gulp which seemed to escape without his being aware that the climax was near. Laughter followed hard on the chuckle itself, and the audience invariably joined in."

58-According to the passage, William Howard Taft is an easily remembered personality because of his ----- .

- A) trek up a mountain in the Philippines
- B) blond hair and blue eyes
- C) quiet laugh and his bulk
- D) biography
- E) high positions in office

59-We learn from the passage that William H. Taft was unique in that ----- .

- A) no other man has ever served the US in its two most important posts
- B) he was not offended by the jokes about his size
- C) the US has never had such a huge president
- D) he received a huge number of votes to become the 27th president of the US
- E) he was extremely popular with the Philippines during the civil war

60-According to the passage, William H. Taft's size ----- .

- A) made horse riding impossible
- B) made him perfectly suited for government posts
- C) embarrassed him intensely
- D) sometimes made seating arrangements difficult
- E) made him very sensitive to personal comments

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

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