

1. JAMES HARGREAVES

The obscurity of James Hargreaves's life contrasts sharply with the worldwide influence of his invention, a yarn-spinning machine called the spinning jenny. Almost nothing is known of his life. He was probably born in Blackburn in Lancashire, England. While still a boy, he became a carpenter and spinner in Standhill, a village nearby. At that time Lancashire was the centre of England's manufacture of cotton goods. The industry was still confined to workers' homes, however, and the cards, spinning wheels and looms were operated by hand. It is said that an accident gave Hargreaves the idea for his spinning jenny. In his crowded cottage, which served him both as home and workshop, he was experimenting with spinning two threads at one time. His experiments were unsuccessful, however, because the horizontal spindles allowed the threads to fly apart and become tangled. After his daughter Jenny overturned the experimental machine and its wheel continued to revolve with the spindles in a vertical position, it occurred to Hargreaves that a machine with spindles in this position might be successful. He proceeded to build a spinning machine, probably in 1764, that would spin eight threads at the same time. He called his new invention a spinning jenny.

1-According to the passage, James Hargreaves ----- .

- A) birthplace was certainly Lancashire, England
- B) family included notable people in Standhill
- C) life has been the subject of history books
- D) early life remains largely unknown
- E) invention had little impact on industrialisation

2-It is clear from the passage that, reportedly, the inspiration for Hargreaves' invention ----- .

- A) resulted from an accidental occurrence
- B) occurred when he was merely a boy
- C) came to him after a suggestion from his daughter Jenny
- D) came when he saw a spinning jenny in operation
- E) was realised when he was experimenting with spinning eight threads at once

3-We learn from the details in the passage that cotton spinning in England when Hargreaves was a boy ----- .

- A) was done on eight-threaded spinning machines
- B) was highly industrialised
- C) was carried out in people's houses
- D) was relatively uncommon in Lancashire
- E) was only experimental

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2. POLGAR SISTERS

Chess had always been the domain of males. However, male domination of this game experienced a shock when three Hungarian sisters moved into the front line of world-class players. The feats of the Polgar sisters at early ages, in fact, matched or surpassed some of those of the greatest male players. In December 1991, at the age of 15, the youngest sister, Judit, achieved the rank of grandmaster against male competition, replacing Bobby Fischer as the youngest person in chess history to have won this honour. Although Susan was the eldest, she ranked as the number two woman player in the world behind Judit, who was acclaimed number one. The other sister, Sofia, lagged a bit behind: she was "only" the world's sixth-ranked woman player, though, according to their father, Laszlo, Sofia was the most talented of the three.

The chess-playing Polgar sisters, according to their father, achieved their uncommon abilities as the result of a carefully planned educational program. A psychologist, Polgar held a theory that "geniuses" are made, not born, and that early training and specialisation were the key. He set out to prove his theory and determined that his children would focus on chess when Susan at the age of 4 expressed interest in the game. From that time Susan -and the others, when they came along – were immersed in a chess environment. Each of the girls began learning the game at 4, and eventually their daily training included five or more hours a day of playing time. Physical training was also included in the schedule for diversion and in order to build endurance for gruelling matches. The sisters never attended school, having been tutored entirely at home by their parents. Through their mother, Klara, who taught several languages, and their international travels, the three learned English, Russian, Spanish, German and even some Esperanto.

4- According to Laszlo Polgar ----- .

- A) a great talent for something appears in only one area per person
- B) it is easy to create geniuses in chess
- C) children should be first trained in sports in order for them to be geniuses
- D) all three of his daughters were born to be geniuses
- E) one can become a genius if trained specially starting from a young age

5- The passage tells us that Sofia Polgar ----- .

- A) was considered by her father to have the most talent
- D) was the youngest person in chess history to have won the rank of grandmaster
- C) was the second ranked woman chess player in the world
- D) began learning the game at a later age than her two sisters
- E) did not study chess for as many hours as her sisters

6- It is clear from the passage that the sisters were also given physical training ----- .

- A) so that they would excel at other sports
- B) to provide a change from their routine and build stamina
- C) to make sure the girls got some fresh air
- D) as part of the official school programme
- E) regularly for about five hours a day

3. TRAINING TO BE A DANCER

A dancer's training is as strenuous as that of an athlete. In the great academies of the classical dance — the pre-eminent centres in the late 20th century are found in New York City's School of American Ballet and St. Petersburg's Kirov Ballet School — a would-be dancer begins to train at the age of 7 or 8. If the young dancer shows both physical and artistic promise, the next decade will be spent perfecting a program that is progressively more rigorous. Following a strict series of exercises that have been developed and refined over the last three centuries, the young dancer will be trained in a great tradition. The limbs will be strengthened, the torso will be moulded into what ballet masters consider an ideal posture, and the dancer's experience will be enriched through the study of related subjects in humanities and the arts.

Should the dancer show exceptional promise, he or she will be accepted into the corps de ballet of a company, where an apprenticeship of a different sort begins. First, to give the young performer experience, the dancer will fill minor roles. While the glamour associated with these roles may be slight, they give the young performer a chance to gain assurance on stage and the opportunity to measure skills against those of other young artists. Should the dancer continue to grow in stature, graduation from the corps de ballet may lead to becoming a soloist or a principal artist. Of the multitude of students who begin the study of dance, only a few of the most gifted will win the fame and fortune to which many aspire.

7-According to the passage, trainee ballet dancers ----- .

- A) are very likely to become rich and famous
- B) benefit from learning connected creative subjects
- C) do not train as rigorously as an athlete
- D) follow an exercise programme that hasn't changed for three hundred years
- E) usually begin to perform on stage at the age of seven or eight

8-It is clear from the passage that trainee ballet dancers ----- .

- A) all train at either New York City's School of American Ballet or St. Petersburg's Kirov Ballet School
- B) must be even stronger than athletes
- C) undergo an exercise regime which gets gradually more strenuous
- D) must be tall and muscular
- E) all start in the corps de ballet

9-The author informs us that trainee ballet dancers are given a series of minor roles ----- .

- A) whether they are talented or not
- B) which are very glamorous
- C) which will make them quite wealthy
- D) for skills assessment and confidence building
- E) which aren't very strenuous

4. THE PERIOD OF SHOGUNATE

In April 1986 in Nikko, Japan, the Edo Mura Village was opened to the public. The village commemorates the period in Japan's history from 1603 to 1867, called the Tokugawa shogunate, when warlords called shoguns ruled the country. The warriors of the shoguns were called samurai. By the 12th century, the ability of the emperor and his court to govern effectively had diminished. It was then that the samurai emerged as a distinct social class. They were held together by personal loyalty to powerful chiefs — the shoguns - who brought more territory under their control. Local wars among the chieftains continued for generations until finally, under the Tokugawa shogunate, the whole nation was united under one warlord. From the end of the 12th century until the Meiji Restoration, or resumption of the emperor's authority, in 1868, government was exclusively in the hands of the samurai class. The behaviour of the samurai was strictly regulated by a code of conduct called Bushido, which is translated as "way of the warrior." The idea of the code developed in about the 13th century, and it encompassed the ideals of loyalty and sacrifice. By the 19th century, it had become the basis of ethical training for the whole of Japanese society, and it contributed significantly to the tough Japanese nationalism and morale exhibited during World War II.

10-We learn from the passage that the samurai came into existence as a separate class ----- .

- A) on April 1986 in Nikko
- B) following the Meiji Restoration
- C) after the end of the shogunate in 1867
- D) when the village of Edo Mura was opened to the public
- E) after the emperor became unable to rule properly

11-It is clear from the passage that the Tokugawa shogunate ----- .

- A) had always been loyal to the Japanese Emperors
- B) was the most merciless of all in Japan
- C) had lost control of the country by the 12th century
- D) ruled over the whole of Japan for a while
- E) display their customs to the general public today

12-Using the information in the passage, we could describe Bushido as ----- .

- A) a village constructed to remind the Japanese of their culture
- B) a fixed set of rules dictating how the samurai should behave
- C) the most powerful samurai chiefs
- D) local territorial wars between warlords
- E) the restoration of the emperor's rule

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5. SEE NAPLES AND DIE!

An old Italian proverb says, "See Naples and die!" It testifies to the enduring attraction of this remarkable city, the third largest city in Italy and one of the most beautiful in the world. Approximately 190 kilometres southeast of Rome, the city is on the north side of the Bay of Naples. The bay juts into the western side of the Italian peninsula with Mount Vesuvius in the background. One of the centres of activity is the Piazza Trento e Trieste near the waterfront. It is flanked by two imposing buildings, the Teatro San Carlo and the Palazzo Reale. The theatre is one of Europe's largest and foremost opera houses, dating from 1737. The palace dates from 1600, originally the home of the viceroys who governed Naples during its period of Hapsburg domination. It now houses the National Library. East of these buildings and overlooking the harbour is the Castel Nuovo, begun in 1279. It houses, among other things, the Naples City Council and the Campania Regional Council. Directly south of the piazza is the Castel dell'Ovo. Built on what was an island now connected with the mainland to form the Porto di Santa Lucia, the castle dates from 1154. To the west of Santa Lucia is the Villa Comunale, a large park with Naples's aquarium.

13-We learn from the passage that Naples is located ----- .

- A) on Mount Vesuvius
- B) on an island in the Bay of Naples
- C) on the coast of Italy
- D) on the north of Italy
- E) on the western side of Mount Vesuvius

14-It is clear from the passage that the National Library ----- .

- A) is flanked by two magnificent buildings
- B) used to be the biggest opera house in Europe
- C) is on an island now connected with the mainland
- D) was once the residence of an important official
- E) is located in the centre of a large park in Naples

15-The proverb "See Naples and die!" roughly means ----- .

- A) 'make sure you visit Naples during your life'
- B) 'Naples is a dangerous city close to a volcano'
- C) 'make Naples the last place you visit on your trip to Italy'
- D) 'Naples should be avoided at all costs'
- E) 'Naples is a city of elderly people who want to die there'

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6. POSSESSING A MATHEMATICAL MIND

Several old jokes common amongst the scientific disciplines illustrate the difference between the mathematical mind and that of other disciplines. One goes as follows:

An engineer, a physicist and a mathematician are all staying at a hotel one night when a fire breaks out. The engineer wakes up and smells the smoke; he quickly grabs a garbage pail to use as a bucket, fills it with water from the bathroom, and puts out the fire in his room. He then refills the pail and douses everything flammable in the room with water. He then returns to sleep. The physicist wakes up, smells the smoke, jumps out of bed. He picks up a pad and pencil and makes some calculations, glancing frequently at the flames. He then measures exactly 15.6 litres of water into the garbage pail, and throws it on the flames, which are extinguished. Smiling, he returns to sleep. Finally the mathematician wakes up. He too grabs a pad and begins fervently writing, glancing at the flames, and then writing more. After a while, he gets a satisfied look on his face; entering the bathroom, he produces a match, lights it, and then extinguishes it with a bit of running water. "Aha! A solution exists," he murmurs, and returns to his sleep.

16-The passage seeks to show ----- .

- A) how brave engineers are when faced with dangerous situations
- B) how many litres of water are required to extinguish the average hotel fire
- C) that mathematicians are not as practical as other professionals
- D) mathematicians, engineers and physicists react in the same way in emergencies
- E) mathematics is of no use in practical situations

17-We can conclude from the passage that ----- .

- A) engineers move from the practical to the theoretical
- B) this incident happened before the invention of fire extinguishers
- C) mathematicians are more intelligent than engineers or physicists
- D) physics forms the basis of some other disciplines
- E) engineering is the most practical of the disciplines mentioned

18-The author of the passage illustrates that the mathematician ----- .

- A) died in the fire which the story refers to
- B) was contented just to know that the fire could be extinguished
- C) was much cleverer than the engineer or the physicist
- D) wasn't woken up by the fire in the hotel he was staying in
- E) measured the amount of water required more accurately than the physicist

7. SANTA CLAUS

The legend of jolly old Santa Claus, or St. Nick, began with a real person: St. Nicholas, who lived many centuries ago. Although he is one of the most popular saints honoured by Christians, very little is actually known about him. He lived during the 4th century in Lycia, a province on the southwest coast of Asia Minor. Tradition says he was born in Patara, a seaport, and travelled to Egypt and Palestine as a young man. Eventually he became bishop of the church at Myra. During the period of persecution of Christians by Emperor Diocletian, he was imprisoned but was released by Diocletian's successor, Constantine the Great. By the 6th century his burial shrine was well known at Myra. In 1087 his remains were moved to Bari, Italy, which became a crowded pilgrimage centre. Devotion to him spread throughout the Christian world, and thousands of churches throughout Europe were named after him. His feast day was set on December 6.

The transformation of St. Nicholas into Santa Claus began in Germany, where he was called Kriss Kringle, derived from Christkindle, meaning "Christ child", and he became permanently associated with the Christmas season and gift giving. From there his legend spread to France, where he was called Pere Noel. In the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam, now New York City, he was called Sinter Claes, which easily became Santa Claus. As Christmas became more widely celebrated, the legend grew. In 1823 Clement C. Moore wrote *A Visit from St. Nicholas*, portraying Santa Claus riding in a sleigh drawn by "eight tiny reindeer", the same mode of travel he uses in Scandinavia. The first drawing of him that resembles today's Santa Claus was a cartoon by Thomas Nast that appeared in *Harper's Weekly* in 1866.

19-Although Santa Claus is normally drawn with the snow of Northern Europe around him, it is clear from the passage that St. Nicholas ----- .

- A) came from a coastal region in Asia
- B) never saw snow in his life
- C) didn't have the opportunity to travel much
- D) wasn't very popular with Christians
- E) liked warmer places better

20-The passage describes how St. Nicholas ----- .

- A) died in Bari in Italy
- B) gave out presents to celebrate Jesus's birthday
- C) was imprisoned by Constantine the Great
- D) spent some time in captivity for his beliefs
- E) went on a pilgrimage to a burial shrine in Myra

21-According to the passage, the name Santa Claus ----- .

- A) started to be used in Italy during the 11th century
- B) is the French word for Father Christmas
- C) is Lycian for Saint Nicholas
- D) is derived from the Dutch immigrant name for St Nicholas
- E) was first used in a cartoon by Thomas Nast

8. WHEN SEIZED WITH CRAMP

Perhaps more good swimmers have been drowned by cramp than by anything else, and only those who have suffered from it can conceive its fatal power. Good swimmers, when seized with cramp, have been known to sink instantly, overcome with the sudden pain and nothing can save the victim but the greatest presence of mind. The usual spot where the cramp is felt is the calf of the leg; and it sometimes comes with such violence that the muscles are gathered up into knots. There is only one method of proceeding under such circumstances: Turn on the back at once, kick out the leg in the air, disregarding the pain, and rub the spot smartly with one hand, while the other is employed in paddling towards shore. These directions are easy enough to give, but most difficult to be obeyed; cramp seems to deprive the sufferer of all reason for the time, and to overpower him with mingled pain and terror. Therefore, the method of saving a person drowning because of cramp demands great practice. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that a person who cannot swim feels, in deep water, much as if he were falling through air, and consequently clutches instinctively at the nearest object. And if he succeeds in grasping the person who is trying to save him, both will probably sink together. Every precaution should be taken to prevent such a misfortune and the drowning man should always be seized from behind, and pushed as he is in front.

22-According to the passage, although the correct course of action for cramp is simple, ----- .

- A) the pain caused by it takes a long time to disappear
- B) it is clear that few people remember to follow it
- C) it cannot be applied without the help of another person
- D) barely anyone has ever survived an attack in water
- E) it isn't easy to put into practice

23-According to the passage, the force of cramp is so great that ----- .

- A) it is hopeless to try and save a victim
- B) only previous victims can imagine it
- C) rubbing the spot affected is useless
- D) most people affected never go swimming again
- E) it is impossible to move once affected

24-The author warns readers that ----- .

- A) one should not attempt to help someone struck by cramp
- B) rescuers should approach a victim head on
- C) suffering cramp while swimming is almost always fatal
- D) rescuers can be dragged down with the victim
- E) once struck with cramp while swimming, the person must stay still and wait for assistance

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9. BACKPACKERS

"Backpackers" refers to a subculture of generally youthful travellers exploring the planet on a limited budget. They refer to themselves as backpackers because they can be roughly defined as travellers that travel with a rucksack instead of a suitcase. Backpackers need specialised equipment that is both durable and extremely lightweight. Tents, sleeping bags, cook stoves and even special food that is light enough to be carried for great distances can be purchased at stores that sell camping equipment. Most gear is carried in a backpack. A typical American backpack is designed to be attached to a metal frame that distributes the weight evenly across the wearer's shoulders and hips. Rucksacks, backpacks without metal frames, are more popular in Europe.

Backpackers often go hiking and camping, backpacking in the other sense, but they more often explore more urban settings. United in having slim wallets as well as a passion for the exotic, they seek out low-cost options such as standby flights, youth hostels, and buying food at supermarkets abroad instead of going to restaurants. They often assemble in beautiful places with low costs of living such as Goa (India), Essaouira (Morocco), or Thailand. They are generally very social, and a highlight for many backpackers is meeting others like themselves on the road. They are quick to share advice on great sites, cheap accommodations and e-mail addresses. Many strive to meet locals wherever they visit but find that the loose network of backpackers makes them feel at home instantly in a foreign country.

25-According to the passage, backpackers ----- .

- A) try to avoid carrying a lot of money with them
- B) are usually rough people who do not like modern facilities
- C) are most likely to be found in cities
- D) don't usually carry food with them
- E) are generally well educated young people

26-As described in the passage, backpackers are interested in ----- .

- A) finding temporary jobs in faraway places around the world
- B) staying in the homes of the locals that they have become friends with
- C) seeing unusual places in the world without spending much money
- D) finding the best restaurants in the cities and towns they visit
- E) learning as many foreign languages as possible by staying in different countries

27-According to the author of the passage, backpackers ----- .

- A) benefit from encounters with other backpackers
- B) like to travel alone and don't generally talk to the local people
- C) don't take much equipment with them when they travel
- D) are most likely to be mature people
- E) like to explore where no tourists have ever been before

10. GRAFFITI

Graffiti originally was the term used for inscriptions, figure drawings, etc.. found on the walls of ancient ruins, as in the Catacombs, or at Pompeii. But it has evolved to include any decorations inscribed on rocks or walls that are considered to be vandalism. However, some people consider graffiti, or some graffiti, an art form; this is usually denoted as urban Aerosol Art. The practices of graffiti and of considering graffiti as art are generally related to a subculture that rebels against extant societal authorities, or against authority as such. Graffiti art is considered one of the four elements of the Hip Hop Culture. Although existing previously in primitive form, it wasn't until it reached popularity in the New York City subway system that it took on an extravagant artistic role. The founder or inspiration is noted as TAKI 183; a teenage pizzaboy who would tag his nickname in marker within every subway-car that he daily got on. After being showcased in the newspaper, the intricate "tag" was being mimicked by hundreds of urban youth within months. With the innovation of art, and the craving to gain the widest audience, attempts by taggers were made. What developed was a strict adherence to spraypaint, sampling foreign calligraphy, and the much anticipated mural that usually covered an entire subway-car. The movement spread to the streets, returned to the railroads where tagging was popularised by Hobos, spread nationwide with the aid of media and Rap music; thus, being yet mimicked again worldwide.

28-According to the passage, graffiti as art ----- .

- A) was appreciated by art critics across the world
- B) was limited to the New York Subway
- C) took place only in ancient times
- D) made up part of Hip Hop Culture
- E) caused an outrage among commuters

29-It is clear from the details in the passage that graffiti ----- .

- A) is a very profitable art form
- B) is considered acceptable by the authorities
- C) is generally regarded as a form of rebellion
- D) is mainly carried out by the rich and famous
- E) is no longer a problem on trains

30-The passage makes it clear that graffiti art was aided in its expansion by ----- .

- A) well established, foreign artists
- B) the authorities
- C) pizza delivery companies
- D) the New York Subway owners
- E) music and publicity

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11. SIR JAMES PAUL McCARTNEY

Paul McCartney was born in Liverpool, England, to Mary and James McCartney. Paul's introduction to music was through his father, who was the founder of Jim Mac's Jazz Band. It was shortly after his mother's death from breast cancer in 1956 that McCartney immersed himself in learning to play the guitar. His mastery of early rock 'n' roll songs impressed his friends and created an opportunity for him to join John Lennon in a local group that would later become The Beatles. McCartney, who is most famous for playing bass in the band, composed many memorable songs, including "Yesterday" (1965), "Eleanor Rigby" (1966), "Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" (1967), "Hey Jude" (1968), and "Let It Be" (1969). His willingness to sign autographs, pose for pictures, and give interviews caused the mass media to dub him "the cute Beatle". That title, combined with the prevalent early-1960s belief that the rock genre of music lacked artistic merit, often obscured McCartney's contribution to the music of the Beatles. His expertise in harmony and melody complemented Lennon's love of word play and basic rock 'n' roll and helped create many of the vocal and bass lines that have become the trademarks of the Beatles' musical style. As half of the Lennon-McCartney song writing team, he created some of the best known popular music of the 20th Century. McCartney was a member of The Beatles, between 1962 and 1970, the founder of Wings, which performed from 1971 to 1980, and has, in more recent years, enjoyed success as a solo recording artist, a composer of classical music, a painter, a poet and a businessman.

31-The author explains that the press nicknamed Paul McCartney the cute Beatle because ----- .

- A) of his skill in playing the bass guitar
- B) he eagerly responded to public attention
- C) he was younger than the other members of the band
- D) he was clever to avoid cameramen
- E) he was from the North West of England

32-It is clear from the passage that it was as a direct result of a tragedy that Paul McCartney - ----- .

- A) concentrated on learning to play the guitar
- B) left the Beatles and formed the new band Wings
- C) joined his father's band Jim Mac's Jazz Band
- D) parted with John Lennon and left the Beatles
- E) found success as a solo artist

33-According to the passage, although Paul McCartney started out in rock music, ----- .

- A) he was more successful in other forms
- B) he found success in several other areas
- C) he was a classically trained musician
- D) all songs for the Beatles were written by John Lennon
- E) he went on to become a jazz musician

12. THE MISSION OF APOLLO 13

Apollo 13 was an American space mission, part of the Apollo program. It was intended to be the third mission to land on the Moon. An oxygen tank in the Service Module exploded while the spacecraft was on its way to the Moon requiring the mission to be aborted: the Moon landing was cancelled and only a single pass around the Moon was made. Considerable ingenuity under extreme pressure was required from both the crew and the ground controllers to figure out how to jury-rig the craft for the crew's safe return, with much of the world watching the drama on television. Reentry in the Earth's atmosphere required the unusual step of undocking the lunar module, which had been retained for the flight back to Earth, in addition to the separation of the damaged service module. The lunar module had remained attached to the spacecraft to provide emergency propulsion and life support. The crew returned unharmed on the Earth. In the wake of the near-disaster, NASA appointed a review board under the leadership of Edgar M. Cortright, director of Langley Research Center, to investigate the Apollo 13 accident. After some three months of study, the cause of the explosion was traced to two inadequate thermostatic switches in an oxygen-tank heater assembly. Dysfunction of the switches under load caused overheating that led to an insulation fire, and the subsequent blast tore a side panel from the service module and disabled the fuel cells. Other defects in manufacture and in testing procedures were also found. Further Apollo flights were delayed until 1971 so that modifications could be made to prevent similar incidents. Jim Lovell, who was one of the crew members, wrote a book about the mission, *Lost Moon*, which was later turned into a successful movie, *Apollo 13*, starring Tom Hanks.

34-According to the passage, the plan to return the Apollo 13's crew safely to the Earth ----- .

- A) failed to save all the crew
- B) was defective and amateurish
- C) required inventive skills
- D) was led by Edgar M. Cortright
- E) was put off until 1971

35-As was stated in the passage, Jim Lovell ----- .

- A) managed to return to the Earth, but with injuries
- B) starred in a movie about the Apollo 13 mission
- C) led the investigation into the near disaster
- D) is an author with no first-hand knowledge of space travel
- E) was among the crew of the Apollo 13

36-Using the details in the passage, the Apollo 13 mission could be described as----- .

- A) a perfect example for future space missions to follow
- B) a successful attempt to land for the third time on the Moon
- C) a planned space mission that never left the ground
- D) a dramatic, eventful, but unsuccessful mission to land on the Moon
- E) the first space mission broadcast live on television

13. IRISH TRADITIONAL MUSIC

Irish traditional music is the folk music of the Irish people as well as of the descendants of Irish emigrants in countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia. Irish traditional music as it is known today is the result of a centuries-old tradition of melodically-rich dance music and song. It was formerly played without harmonic accompaniment such as guitar and usually learned "by ear" rather than from written music. Irish dance music is distinctively lively, and Irish songs are often highly ornamented. This music is contrasted with the Irish pub ballad tradition, which has made, for example, the song "Whiskey in the Jar" famous, and the modern "folk" tradition, as well as what goes under the name "Celtic music". The term "Celtic music" usually combines Irish traditional music with various other traditional musics, including those of Scotland and the Shetland Islands; Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada; Wales; the Isle of Man; Northumberland, northern England; Brittany, northwest France; and sometimes Galicia in northwestern Spain. The term, though widely used, is eschewed by many traditionalists. While once mostly home-made by non-professionals for their own entertainment and that of their neighbours and friends, now Irish music can be heard at informal gatherings of musicians, often in pubs, and in concert halls, not only in Ireland and countries with large Irish immigrant populations, but indeed in many countries around the globe.

The Irish song tradition is diverse and rich. It enjoys a prominent place among the interrelated song traditions of Scotland, England and North America. Irish songs, with plaintive or sprightly melodies to suit their themes, cover many subjects: love and betrayal, everyday country life and occupations and historical or newsworthy events.

37-According to the passage, Irish traditional music ----- .

- A) has been continued in other countries by people of Irish descent
- B) consists mainly of simple 'pub' songs, such as 'Whiskey in the Jar'
- C) was originally read from written music
- D) used to be backed merely by guitar chords
- E) is hardly heard outside of Ireland, the United States and Australia

38-It is clear from the passage that traditional Irish songs ----- .

- A) are always slow and sad
- B) are normally love songs
- C) describe many human experiences
- D) are usually sung by people drinking beer with friends
- E) are completely different from "Celtic music"

39-We understand from the passage that, in the past, a musician of Irish traditional music would have ----- .

- A) been trained first in classical music
- B) travelled around the world playing to different audiences
- C) kept to simple, uncomplicated tunes
- D) also played Scottish, English and American music
- E) learned the tunes by listening to them

14. THE FATE OF CONCORDE

Concorde was considered to be the safest airliner in the world as measured by passenger-deaths per passenger-mile, until a plane crashed during take-off in Paris on July 25, 2000, which killed 113 people. As a result, all Concorde flights were shut down for an investigation into the cause of the crash and possible remedies. After safety updates on the aircraft, both routes were re-opened on November 7, 2001.

The investigation into the crash determined that a scrap of titanium metal that fell onto the runway from an earlier Continental Airlines DC-10 flight punctured a tyre in the latter stages of take-off. Chunks of shredded tire penetrated the skin of the aircraft's wing, rupturing a loaded fuel tank. A tremendous fire rapidly ensued, disabling the aircraft, which then stalled and crashed into a hotel just miles from the airport, killing all the people on board the airplane and four persons on the ground.

On April 10, 2003, British Airways and Air France simultaneously announced that they would retire Concorde in October that year. They cited low passenger numbers following the July 25, 2000 crash and rising maintenance costs.

40-According to the passage, a lack of passengers and high costs have brought about ----- .

- A) a complete modernisation of Concorde flights
- B) a deterioration in the service supplied on Concorde flights
- C) bankruptcy in airways using Concorde flights
- D) inadequate safety precautions on Concorde
- E) a planned end to Concorde flights

41-The passage gives us the information that, before the crash on 25th July, 2000 ----- .

- A) Concorde was considered too costly ever to make a profit
- B) Concorde was believed to be safer than all other airliners
- C) there had never been any problems on Concorde flights
- D) Air France and British Airways had already announced the suspension of Concorde flights
- E) 113 people in total had been killed in accidents involving Concorde flights

42-We can infer from the passage that the crash on 25th July, 2000, ----- .

- A) was caused by over-confidence in Concorde flights
- B) had negatively affected passenger confidence in Concorde
- C) killed almost as many people in the hotel as on the plane
- D) occurred just as the captain was getting ready to touch down the plane
- E) was caused by a fault with Concorde's engine

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15. THE FIRST MAN-MADE OBJECTS IN THE SKY

Long before men learned how to fly, they sent objects soaring through the air. The arrow dates from the Stone Age. The ancient Chinese flew kites. The early inhabitants of Australia invented the boomerang, the blades of which they carved in the shape of an airfoil. As early as the Middle Ages, men of scientific mind prophesied human flight. About 1250, Roger Bacon, an English friar, suggested the orthopter, a machine that flaps its wings like a bird. He also conceived the balloon, proposing "a hollow globe filled with ethereal air or liquid fire." Some 250 years later, the great Italian artist and scientist Leonardo da Vinci studied the flight of birds. About 1490, he drew sketches for flying machines, also of the orthopter type. Leonardo made drawings of a propeller and a helicopter. An Italian monk, Francesco de Lana, in 1670 proposed a vacuum balloon. Four spheres, from which air had been exhausted, were to support a car equipped with oars and a sail. He overlooked the phenomenon of atmospheric pressure, however, which would have crushed the spheres. Not until a hundred years later was the first balloon flown successfully in public. In 1783, J. Etienne and Joseph M. Montgolfier inflated a big paper balloon with hot air, which rose 6,000 feet.

43-According to the passage, over 500 years before the first balloon flight, ----- .

- A) boomerangs were the only means of air travel for men
- B) men didn't even know how to fire arrows
- C) Leonardo da Vinci studied the flight of birds and drew flying machines
- D) successful "orthopters" had already been transporting people by air
- E) knowledgeable men believed successful flights would be achieved one day

44-It is clear from the passage that Leonardo da Vinci ----- .

- A) had considered the possibility of air travel in some depth
- B) concentrated more on science than on art
- C) had ignored the existence of air pressure
- D) had made detailed studies of how a boomerang returns to its thrower
- E) managed to build the first helicopter but it did not fly

45-We learn from the passage that J. Etienne and Joseph M. Montgolfier ----- .

- A) ignored the presence of atmospheric pressure
- B) succeeded in a type of flight conceived several centuries earlier
- C) made many drawings, but never built a successful machine
- D) were the first men to imagine air balloons which could rise in the sky
- E) did not think helicopters could ever be successful

16. BLOOD, SWEAT and TEARS

Blood, Sweat and Tears is an American musical group. A pioneer in the field of jazz rock, the group topped the charts in the late 1960s with their fresh sound. The idea for the group was conceived by Al Kooper, a keyboard player and vocalist who had previously been a member of the Royal Teens and the Blues Project. He wanted to form a band that would expand the scope of rock to include elements of jazz, blues, classical and folk music. The core of the original group included Kooper, Blues Project guitarist Steve Katz, drummer Bobby Colomby and bassist Jim Fielder. Blood, Sweat and Tears added numerous horn players from New York jazz and studio bands before releasing the moderately successful debut album *Child is Father to the Man* in 1968. It included various Kooper compositions as well as songs by Randy Newman, Carole King and others. Several members, including Kooper, left to pursue other interests after the first album. The band regrouped with David Clayton-Thomas, formerly in the Canadian blues band The Bossmen, as the lead vocalist. The 1969 Grammy-winning album *Blood, Sweat and Tears* spent more than two years on the United States charts, including seven successive weeks at number one. The group also achieved worldwide recognition, and the US State Department asked the band to do a good will tour abroad. In the early 1970s, the band had hits with 'Hi-De-Ho', 'Lucretia MacEvri' and 'Go Down Gambling'. A series of singers replaced Clayton-Thomas when he left to pursue a solo career, but he rejoined the group in 1974. With the emergence of other-rock bands with a similar emphasis on brass, the group had trouble duplicating its recording success but became popular on the nightclub circuit. Through the years, more than forty musicians filled the positions of the eight-to-ten-member band.

46-It is clear from the passage that, having made one album ----- .

- A) several band members topped the charts with solo records
- B) some band members decided no longer to play for Blood, Sweat and Tears
- C) a few band members joined the Royal Teens and the Blues Project
- D) Al Kooper played with Carol King
- E) the group didn't make any more records

47-According to the passage, during the band's existence, Blood, Sweat and Tears ----- .

- A) made little or no changes in their instruments
- B) failed to win any major awards
- C) only played their own songs
- D) argued fiercely over which instruments to include
- E) included different musicians

48-The author makes it clear that the band's fame faded when ----- .

- A) similar other groups appeared
- B) several members were replaced by others
- C) Al Kooper left the group
- D) they stopped putting emphasis on brass
- E) they began to sing at nightclubs

17. A LONGING for THE PAST

The Goldman Environmental Prize is the world's largest award for grass-roots activism and environmental achievement. The recipients — and there have been a total of 94 of them since the prize was launched in 1989 — hail from every region of the globe.

Among the profiles of the 2003 award winners is Odigha Odigha, a Nigerian forest activist and educator. Odigha Odigha recalls what it was like as a child to walk to school under the canopy of the rainforest in Cross River State in south-eastern Nigeria.

"You could walk several kilometres without seeing the sun's rays," he says. "You would only hear the sounds of animals, birds and see wonderful butterflies, and come in close contact with nature, run around and pluck some leaves and fruits. As an adventurous kid, I used to enjoy it so much. And, at that time, you could get into fresh water, which was so fresh that you could drink it." The rainforest was a paradise in the eyes of the young boy. It had vast stands of hardwoods and was home to the world's endangered gorillas. But 40 years later, the rainforest in Cross River State has become a much different place.

"What we have now is a vast desert encroachment coming in from the north, coming towards the coastal area," Mr Odigha says. "The trees have gone, trees like mahogany, ebony. It is a pathetic situation. I am not sure that we have fully come to terms with what we are losing, what is happening to us as a country."

A century of excessive and largely unchecked logging has had devastating consequences, says Mr Odigha, "and today less than 10 percent of Nigeria's original rainforest survives."

49-From the description in the passage, Odigha Odigha ----- .

- A) likes mahogany and ebony better than other hardwoods
- B) has rescued gorillas from becoming extinct
- C) was brought up in an idyllic area
- D) believes everyone has fully understood the fate of rainforests
- E) used to destroy the forest by logging

50-We understand from the passage that the course Odigha Odigha followed to go to school as a child ----- .

- A) is now closed to children
- B) used to be very safe
- C) has now become a desert area
- D) was a long way for a child of his age
- E) was private property, so he trespassed over it

51-It is obvious from his statements that Odigha Odigha ----- .

- A) does not believe that he deserves to be awarded for what he did
- B) believes that what was done to the forests can be fully reversed
- C) has created a model paradise in his hometown similar to the landscape of his childhood
- D) is not very hopeful about the fate of his country's forests
- E) has managed to stop the logging activities in his area

18. CHANGING TRENDS in AUTO COLOUR

All the colours of the rainbow, and some shades not found in nature are the choices offered Americans buying new cars these days. The auto industry has come a long way from the early 20th century, when Henry Ford offered his Model-T in one "flavour": black.

Silver and its variations are, by far the most popular exterior finish for new cars in North America, South America and Europe, accounting for 23 percent of new vehicles sold. Bob Daily, colour marketing manager for the major auto paint producer Dupont Performance Coatings, explains why: "Silver is really a very stylish-looking colour. I think, it's what people equate to things like precision and performance," he says. Mr Daily says silver goes well with the new car designs. "We're getting away from that "carved bar of soap" design that we had in the 1980s and 90s into more charming looks. Those kinds of designs are enhanced by colours like silver, as well as black and some of the other colours that are quite popular right now," he says. Black is currently number three in popularity. What's second to silver? "White has been a perennially popular colour. But, surprisingly, over the past five or six years, black has come up considerably in popularity." says Mr Daily. As one colour fades, another is on the rise, according to Mr Daily. "When green became popular in the early 1990s, blue dropped off the market for quite a while. And now blue is coming back," he says. "Just a few years ago," says Bob Daily, "there were clear differences in colours chosen by car buyers in Asia, Europe and North America. Now, with the advent of the global society and instant communication, those cultural differences are disappearing. And silver is the dominant choice from Berlin to Beijing."

52-According to Bob Daily, as reported in the passage, cultural differences ----- .

- A) mean there are distinct differences between colour choices for cars
- B) mean each colour has a different symbolic meaning in a society
- C) lead to silver being more popular in Berlin than in Beijing
- D) are getting weaker with regards to car colour choice
- E) have rarely applied to cars as cars are produced by only a few nations

53-It is clear from the passage that black ----- .

- A) is second only to silver in popularity
- B) is not a naturally occurring colour
- C) is gradually becoming more popular than both silver and white
- D) is still the favourite colour Ford uses for its cars
- E) has become more popular recently than it used to be

54-It is clear in the passage that the Model-T Ford ----- .

- A) came in a huge variety of colours
- B) was only manufactured in one colour
- C) was most wanted in black
- D) was most popular in silver
- E) came in silver, black and white

19. TOURISM

Tourism is travelling for recreation. The tourist originated when large numbers of middle-class people began to join aristocratic travellers. As societies became wealthier, and people longer-lived, it became highly likely that lower-middle and middle-class people steadily employed would retire in good health and with significant savings.

A tourist can usually be seen as clearly "out of place" with his current surroundings, so he is not confused with other travellers. The term tourist is tied to the activity of taking a tour or sightseeing. It is not limited to travelling, but used as a description of a person who enters a situation or culture, for a brief time, requiring knowledge that he does not have. The tourist can be interested – among other things – in the new place's culture or its nature. Wealthy people have always travelled to distant parts of the world, not incidentally to some other purpose, but as an end in itself: to see great buildings or other works of art; to learn new languages; or to taste new cuisines. Organised tourism is now a major industry around the world. Many national economies are now heavily reliant on tourism. The term tourism is sometimes used in an uncomplimentary manner, implying a shallow interest by tourists in general in the societies and natural wonders they visit.

55-According to the passage, a tourist ----- .

- A) has to be rich in order to relax during the holiday
- B) usually carries out business abroad
- C) is usually studying the local language
- D) isn't normally obvious among natives
- E) visits places with the aim of enjoying them

56-It is clear from the passage that tourism ----- .

- A) is not favoured by the rich people of the place being visited
- B) includes business travel and foreign studies as well
- C) makes up a significant percentage of the economies of some countries
- D) encourages other types of trade between nations
- E) helps to eliminate cultural differences between nations

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

- A) only those who have just retired with a lot of money make good tourists
- B) tourists normally prepare in advance to feel at ease within the foreign countries they visit
- C) tourists are not welcome in most countries
- D) tourism costs some countries a lot of money
- E) most tourists are not interested in communicating with natives other than on a superficial level

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20. THE MADRID METRO

The Madrid metro is the largest metro system serving Madrid, the capital of Spain. It is one of the largest metro systems in the world, which is especially remarkable considering Madrid's less than four million population. It is also one of the fastest growing in the world, rivalled only by Seoul; the latest round of expansions, completed in the spring of 2003, have increased its length to 223 kilometres. The metro opened in 1919 under the direction of the Compañia de Metro Alfonso XIII.

Metro stations served as air raid shelters during the Spanish Civil War. Starting in the 1970s, it was sequentially greatly expanded to cope with the influx of population and urban sprawl from Madrid's economic ascendancy. A huge project in the late 1990s and early 2000s installed approximately 50 kilometres of new metro tunnels, including a direct connection between downtown Madrid and Barajas International Airport, and service to outlying areas, including a huge 40-kilometre circuit called Metrosur serving Madrid's southern suburbs.

Metrosur, the largest civil engineering project in Europe, opened on April 11, 2003. It includes 40.7 kilometres of tunnel and 28 new stations, including an interchange station and an additional station on Line 10, which connects it to downtown. Construction began in June 2000, the whole circuit was completed in less than three years. It connects the towns of Getafe, Móstoles, Alcorcon, Fuenlabrada and Leganes.

Madrid also has an extensive commuter train network operated by Renfe, the national rail line, which is integrated with the metro network. Several commuter train transfer stations were included in Metrosur.

58-From the author's statement, we can infer that the size of Madrid's metro system is ----- .

- A) quite big compared to its population
- B) much larger than Seoul's
- C) insufficient to serve the city properly
- D) being expanded all the time due to its huge population
- E) too exaggerated for a city that is not so big

59-According to the passage, the expansion of the Madrid metro was started during the 1970s - ----- .

- A) to connect downtown with the airport
- B) because of the bombing during the Civil War
- C) because of people moving to the city
- D) for use as air raid shelters
- E) because the airport was expanding

60-It is clear from the passage that Metrosur ----- .

- A) is the general name given to Madrid's metro system
- B) is designed to carry commuters during rush hour
- C) intersects another line
- D) was opened in the year 2000
- E) is run by Renfe, the national rail line

READING PASSAGES / TEST 4 (60 ADET SORU)

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

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