

READING PASSAGES / TEST 9 (60 ADET SORU)

1. THE BEST RECRUITING AGENTS

In 1849 a servant girl wrote home to her brother from Port Adelaide, South Australia: "I have accepted a situation at £20 per annum, so you can tell the servants in your neighbourhood not to stay in England for such wages as from £4 to £8 a year, but come here." Letters such as these, which were circulated from kitchen to kitchen and from attic to attic in English homes, were the best recruiting agents for the colonies, which were then so desperately in need of young women to serve the pioneers who were trying to create a new life for themselves in their chosen countries. Other girls read about the much better prospects overseas in newspapers and magazines, which also published advertisements giving details of free or assisted passages.

1-Those women who went to the colonies as servants ----- .

- A) were all recruited through agents back in England
- B) missed their families greatly
- C) played the most important role in attracting others
- D) found themselves being moved from kitchen to kitchen
- E) had the pioneering spirit necessary for starting new lives

2-Getting to the colonies from England for the servants ----- .

- A) could cost as little as £4
- B) was essential if they wanted to escape life in English attics
- C) was only possible if an agent had recruited them
- D) did not pose any financial problem
- E) required a written invitation from someone already there

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

- A) no men could get jobs as servants in Australia
- B) servants were in great demand for the pioneers establishing new lives
- C) English homes were short of servants as so many went overseas
- D) the pioneers who went to the colonies were all men
- E) emigration from England to Australia started in 1849

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2. TO BRING BACK LOST MEMORIES

Our unconscious mind contains many millions of past experiences that, so far as our conscious mind knows, are lost forever. By means of several devices, we now know how to bring back lost memories. One method is "free association", used by psychiatrists. If a patient lets his conscious mind wander at will, it can give him clues to forgotten things which, if skillfully pursued by the doctor, will bring up whole networks of lost ideas and forgotten terrors. There are certain drugs which also help in this process; hypnotism, too, can be of tremendous value in exploring a patient's unconscious.

4-According to the passage, it is possible ----- .

- A) to use drugs to cure patients of their past terrors
- B) to bring our lost memories to the surface through several methods
- C) that psychiatric problems develop through the inability to forget certain things
- D) that hypnotism can cause a patient to forget past terrors
- E) for most people to choose to forget about their past experiences

5-In the method of "free association" ----- .

- A) unpleasant memories are pushed into the unconscious mind
- B) the use of hypnotism is essential
- C) certain drugs are more effective than hypnotism
- D) all one's millions of past experiences are easily recalled
- E) the patient's co-operation is needed

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

- A) most psychiatric disorders are caused by the inability to forget certain things
- B) only a skilful doctor can open up one's unconscious mind
- C) our unconscious mind only contains the things we don't want to remember
- D) many of one's past experiences are stored in one's unconscious mind
- E) a patient can't be made aware of his forgotten experiences without drugs or hypnotism

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3.PALM TREES

Of the world's 2,500-plus species of palm trees, the Palmyra palm is most important to man, next to the coconut palm, because it yields food and provides over one-hundred different useful end-products. To obtain the majority of its benefits, the Palmyra needs to be climbed twice daily to extract the nutritious juice from its flower-bunches. It is this juice, converted in several different methods, that is the basis for a wide variety of other products. Collecting this juice, however, is arduous — and often dangerous — work, for the trees can top 30 metres in height.

7-When the Palmyra is climbed twice a day ----- .

- A) it is possible to get most of its benefits
- B) strict safety measures are taken
- C) the best coconuts can be picked
- D) it encourages the tree to grow to over thirty metres
- E) the flowers are collected for processing

8-According to the passage, ----- .

- A) each palm tree can produce over 100 coconuts
- B) the juice from coconuts is very nutritious
- C) there are at least two and a half thousand types of palm tree
- D) there are several different ways of collecting Palmyra flower juice
- E) many people rely on palm trees for their basic food requirements

9-The juice from the Palmyra's flower-bunches ----- .

- A) is better quality if the tree is at least 30 metres high
- B) is only produced at certain times of the day
- C) gets converted into over 100 different food types
- D) is extracted by pressing the picked flowers
- E) provides the raw material for many other products

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4.OVERREACTING TO A JOKE

More often than not, the person who habitually laughs longest and loudest when a joke is retailed does not possess a particularly keen sense of humour. Though he may not admit it, he is vaguely aware of his deficiency, and frequently goes to extremes to cover it up. A mediocre joke is likely to get as big a rise out of him as a truly humorous one. Psychological studies, likewise, show that people with a really keen sense of humour are not prone to much laughter. They are highly appreciative of humour, but they are also discriminating. And they never overreact.

10-According to the writer, it isn't necessarily true that ----- .

- A) mediocre jokes are only laughed at by people with no sense of humour
- B) people with a keen sense of humour never overreact
- C) a person who is aware of his weak sense of humour will always overreact
- D) some jokes are better than others
- E) the longer a person laughs, the keener his sense of humour

11-Those with a really keen sense of humour ----- .. .

- A) never show it through laughter
- B) tell mediocre jokes to make other people overreact
- C) don't appreciate the company of those with a poor sense of humour
- D) are able to distinguish between good and bad jokes
- E) will laugh for a long time at a truly humorous joke

12-The writer believes that by overreacting to a joke ----- .

- A) some people are trying to hide the shortcomings in their sense of humour
- B) you make the person who told it feel inadequate in some way
- C) you spoil the humour for other people
- D) a person can demonstrate how mediocre it was
- E) a person shows how discriminating he is about humour

5. ALPINE FORESTS

Forests are the lifeguards of the snowy peaks of the Alps. They provide a natural barrier against avalanches and landslips, but the skiing industry, which proved a boon for poor Alpine farmers, is damaging the environment. Forests have been felled to make way for more ski runs, car parks and hotels, and Alpine meadows have been abandoned by farmers keen to exploit tourism. Consequently, the avalanche has now become a common phenomenon. Forestry experts estimate that two thirds of several thousand avalanches that descend into inhabited parts each year are the result of forest depletion.

13-In the Alps, the attraction of tourism ----- .

- A) causes two thousand avalanches a year
- B) has diverted some farmers away from the care of the land
- C) has brought much needed help for protecting the environment
- D) has lessened due to the threat of avalanches
- E) forced many farmers to leave the area

14-As a consequence of the depletion of Alpine forests, ----- .

- A) many farmers have had to turn to tourism for work .
- B) the skiing industry has been badly damaged
- C) only one third of all avalanches occur in uninhabited parts
- D) many areas are now uninhabitable
- E) the frequency of avalanches has greatly increased

15-Alpine farmers ----- .

- A) were the people who initiated the development of the skiing industry
- B) have had much of their land taken from them by those involved in tourism
- C) used to be poor before the rise of the skiing industry
- D) were forced to turn their meadows into hotels and car parks
- E) feel that they have been exploited by tourism

6.NADIA COMANECI

One of the most popular and exciting gymnasts to compete in the Olympic games was Nadia Comaneci from Romania. Fourteen-year-old Nadia burst on the Olympic scene when she competed in 1976 in Montreal against Olga Korbut, the great young Russian gymnast. Olga had won two gold medals in the 1972 Olympics, and she was going to try to repeat her victories in 1976. As Nadia watched, Olga approached the uneven parallel bars, leaped up, caught hold of one bar, and began her routine. She flipped, twisted, and turned. The crowd cheered, and the judges awarded Olga a score of 9:90. It would take almost a perfect score of 10:00 to beat Olga. Nadia was next. She jumped and grabbed the lower bar. She performed an incredible series of whirls and spins. She made a dazzling dismount, and stood straight as an arrow. The crowd applauded Nadia wildly. The judges were astonished by Nadia's performance and gave her a perfect score of 10:00! It was the first perfect gymnastic score in the history of the Olympic games. Nadia won three gold medals and a bronze in Montreal. Even with her perfect scores, however, she could not be called the greatest of all women gymnasts. That honour belongs to Larissa Latynina of the former Soviet Union, who, in three Olympics — 1956, 1960 and 1964 — won nine gold, five silver, and three bronze medals.

16-Until the Games in Montreal, ----- .

- A) Nadia and Olga had not competed against each other
- B) no gymnast had ever achieved a maximum score at the Olympics
- C) gymnastics did not attract large audiences
- D) Olga Korbut was the most successful woman gymnast of all time
- E) the Romanian gymnasts had never won any gold medals

17-Nadia's perfect score in Montreal ----- .

- A) was a repeat of Larissa Latynina's past performances
- B) did not stop Olga Korbut winning two gold medals
- C) has never been achieved since
- D) gave Romania its first ever gold medal
- E) didn't make her the best female gymnast of all time

18-From the statement in the passage, it's clear that ----- .

- A) the minimum age for an Olympic competitor is fourteen
- B) gymnastic standards were higher in 1956, 1960 and 1964 than in 1976
- C) Olga Korbut was hoping to win more gold medals in 1976
- D) the Russians are rarely beaten by the Romanians at the Olympic Games
- E) Nadia was only better than Olga on the uneven parallel bars

7.GAZING OUT OF THE WINDOW

All the televisions in the courtyard were on. From the array of lighted windows with their various styles of curtains came the same sound of a woman weeping, her voice practised and well-modulated. Contented after their supper, everyone had settled down comfortably to a few hours of melodrama. But who in real life ever wept so melodramatically? Peggy felt like telling the woman not to cry in such an absurd way, if she wanted to keep the viewers' sympathy. The empty street below was peaceful. It was not a through-road that carried buses, and in the evening few cars came to break the stillness. It was like a tiny garden in the midst of the city; with trees, grass and bushes. The street lamps cast a yellow glow over the youngsters sitting on the grass, murmuring to themselves as they reviewed for their exams, as well as over the neighbours out strolling in the cool air. It did Peggy good to look out and see people relaxing. She was tempted to go down and lie on the grass for a while and do nothing at all, but count the stars in the sky.

19-Peggy ----- .

- A) was angry with her friend for weeping so melodramatically
- B) decided to go for a stroll outside
- C) was lying on the grass counting the stars
- D) found the actress' crying unrealistic
- E) thought it was ridiculous for her neighbours to sympathize with the woman who was crying

20-We can infer from the passage that the residents of the courtyard ----- .

- A) all close their curtains when they're watching televisions
- B) were not close friends of Peggy's
- C) were all watching the same television programme
- D) generally went for a stroll after supper
- E) were deeply moved by the woman's weeping

21-The sight of the street at night ----- .

- A) improved Peggy's state of mind
- B) drew all the young people from the courtyard outside
- C) kept most of the residents inside their houses
- D) tempted many neighbours to go for a stroll
- E) made Peggy lose sympathy with the woman who was weeping

8.SIGMUND FREUD

Just before 82-year-old Sigmund Freud was allowed to leave German-occupied Austria in 1938, the SS insisted he sign a statement claiming he had been treated well. He complied with a flourish: "I can most highly recommend the Gestapo to everyone." This defiant and, under the circumstances, risky display of contempt was typical of the man who invented psychoanalysis. Throughout his life, Freud sought to maintain control. In his final hours, suffering through the last stages of throat cancer in 1939, he told the physician who had accompanied him to England to "make an end of it." The doctor obediently administered enough morphine to induce a coma from which the patient never awakened.

22-Sigmund Freud spent the last year of his life ----- .

- A) in England
- B) working against the SS
- C) in Gestapo detention
- D) undergoing psychoanalysis
- E) in a hospital for cancer sufferers

23-According to the writer, Sigmund Freud's response to the SS ----- .

- A) was normal for men practising psychoanalysis
- B) wasn't out of character for him
- C) resulted in his being forced to leave Austria
- D) was typical of someone requiring psychoanalysis
- E) showed that he had a very high opinion of the Gestapo

24-Sigmund Freud's doctor ----- .

- A) was also a psychoanalyst
- B) refused to treat Freud's throat cancer
- C) helped him with his morphine addiction
- D) forced Freud to take an overdose of morphine
- E) was with him when he left Austria

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9. THE PURITANS

The 17th century in England was a time of great conflict between king and parliament. James I and Charles I wished to rule without parliament, and simultaneously the Puritans, a religious sect, were persecuted for their belief. Under Oliver Cromwell, a Puritan, the supporters of parliament revolted against the king, and the Civil War followed from 1642 to 1649. King Charles I was defeated and executed, and Britain became a republic with Oliver Cromwell at its head. As a strict Puritan, Cromwell tried to make people virtuous by force. He closed the theatres and forbade music, dancing and games on Sundays. But he also succeeded in making his country more powerful and more respected abroad than it had ever been before.

25-It's stated in the passage that Britain ----- .

- A) was a very religious society in the reign of Charles I
- B) had two kings ruling simultaneously in the seventeenth century
- C) is now a republic
- D) has not permitted theatres to open on Sundays since the time of Cromwell
- E) had never previously been as strong internationally as it was under Cromwell

26-The war between the king and parliament ----- .

- A) resulted in James I coming to the throne
- B) lasted seven years
- C) caused parliament to break with the Puritans
- D) gave Britain its current republic status
- E) was not supported by Cromwell's followers

27-One can conclude from the passage that the Puritans ----- .

- A) were working for James I
- B) tried to overthrow the British parliament
- C) didn't approve of entertainment on Sunday
- D) broke with parliament during the war
- E) were formed by Oliver Cromwell

10.SHORT STORIES

Ours is the great generation of the short story. The growth of the newspaper, the development of the magazine, the universality of popular education with its increase in human curiosity — most of all, the increasing pace of modern life, its speed of living and competitive pressure — gave this literary type its greatest encouragement. Here is the people's literature, and the most democratic of all forms of writing because it offers a means for the use of every conceivable sort of plot, character or background. It's just the right length in a world of tumult and hurry; it is a form that presents things concisely and graphically, and it is the type of writing most easily understood by every kind of reader.

28-Writers of short stories ----- .

- A) find it hard to keep up with the pace of modern life
- B) prefer to be published in newspapers or magazines
- C) are not restricted in their choice of subject
- D) feel under pressure to be competitive
- E) generally come from democratic countries

29-The way the short story is written ----- .

- A) is popular with newspaper and magazine editors
- B) shows how competitive the authors are
- C) indicates whether its writer comes from a democracy or not
- D) puts the authors under a lot of pressure
- E) makes it possible for everyone to understand it

30-According to the writer, the short story ----- .

- A) suits the modern way of life
- B) is most frequently found in newspapers and magazines
- C) puts pressure on other literary types
- D) is in need of a lot of encouragement
- E) increases human curiosity

11.RICH IN FOSSILS

Two indelible impressions are left on a visitor to the Liscomb Bonebed polar dinosaur site, on the Colville River, northern Alaska: it is incredibly rich in fossil remains and it is an extremely dangerous place to excavate during the summer. The fossils occur in a band of permafrost – the ice-cemented rock characteristic of much of the Arctic. If one presses a finger at random onto this band, there is an almost fifty per cent chance that one will touch a dinosaur bone. The danger of working this site during the summer is the fact that in temperatures above 0°C, the ice-cement that binds the permafrost together melts and it suddenly collapses without warning.

31-A great part of the Arctic ----- .

- A) is covered in fossil remains
- B) is dangerous in summer
- C) is made up of ice-cemented rock
- D) was once inhabited by dinosaurs
- E) has been excavated for dinosaur bones

32-We can infer from the passage that, in summer ----- .

- A) no work is done on the Liscomb Bonebed polar dinosaur site
- B) the temperature in the Arctic can rise higher than 0 C
- C) the number of visitors to the dinosaur site increases
- D) the dinosaur bones are carried away by the melted Colville River
- E) at least 50% more bones are found than in winter

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

- A) it is safer to work on the dinosaur site during seasons other than summer
- B) wherever there is permafrost, there are also fossil remains
- C) the dinosaurs were killed by the extreme cold of the Arctic
- D) there were more dinosaurs in northern Alaska than elsewhere in the world
- E) most of the fossils have now been excavated

12.SCIENTIST- MOUNTAINEERS

Overpopulation and environmental pollution are constantly decreasing the world's drinking water reserves; consequently, the vast store of water contained in glaciers is a resource of inestimable value. Yet, since these immense masses of ice are difficult to penetrate and explore, our knowledge about them is limited. An economical approach to expanding this knowledge, according to a group of scientists, would be to offer climbing expeditions the opportunity of combining mountaineering and science. They believe that, by using the methods and equipment described in their project, small groups of climbers can in a short time collect valuable data about glaciers, even under extreme conditions.

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

- A) environmental pollution is damaging the valuable water contained in glaciers
- B) it is not expensive to study glaciers
- C) scientists who work on glaciers must be experienced climbers
- D) not very much is known about glaciers
- E) it didn't take long for scientists to collect the data they have about glaciers

35-The methods and equipment mentioned in the scientists' project ----- .

- A) would enable climbers to work on the glaciers on their behalf
- B) have made it much easier to penetrate glaciers
- C) were designed specifically for use under extreme conditions
- D) were first used by mountaineering expeditions to glaciers
- E) have helped the scientists to collect data in a relatively short time

36-We can infer from the passage that glaciers ----- .

- A) have never had any scientific analysis done on them
- B) are frequently climbed by mountaineers
- C) are under threat from environmental pollution
- D) have been explored using quite economical methods
- E) could be used to help provide the world's drinking water

13. LAND INSTEAD OF TREASURE

Many early adventurers and settlers in the New World withstood the rigors of a long, dangerous Atlantic crossing in the hope of finding treasure in America. But there were no mountains of gold — only a vast, silent land covered with unbroken forests, and penetrated from the Atlantic seaboard by a series of short rivers. North America offered millions of acres of virgin soil and luxuriant forests, huge mineral deposits, fur of many animals, and fish and game in abundance. Its position within the temperate zone, while guaranteeing a variety of climate, freed it from the extremes of arctic cold and tropical heat. Rainfall varied but was sufficient for raising a large variety of crops.

37-The writer implies that the treasure in America ----- .

- A) was found in the mountainous areas
- B) disappointed those who had made the Atlantic crossing
- C) was the riches the land offered
- D) caused many to lose their lives while crossing the Atlantic
- E) was large quantities of gold

38-The writer states that North America's being within the temperate zone ----- .

- A) made it subject to both arctic cold and tropical heat
- B) was what attracted the settlers in the first place
- C) meant there was barely enough rain to raise crops
- D) made millions of acres of soil impossible to cultivate
- E) meant it was neither too hot nor too cold

39-According to the passage, it wasn't easy ----- .

- A) to raise crops due to the rainfall levels
- B) to penetrate the huge forests
- C) for people to settle in North America once they'd arrived
- D) for the settlers to reach America
- E) to find the gold in the American mountains

14. WEEP FOR HEALTH

Anger, fear or the shock of sudden sorrow brings physical changes in our bodies. The digestion is shut down, the blood pressure is raised, the heart speeds up and the skin becomes cold. Maintained over a prolonged period, this emergency status makes the body — and the personality — tight, dry and rigid. In people who are afraid to let themselves pour forth their painful emotions, doctors find the suppressed tears can trigger such ailments as asthma, migraine headache and many others. Weeping, on the other hand, comes as part of the reversal of conditions of alarm, shock and anger. Tears do not, therefore, mark a breakdown or low point, but a transition to warmth and hope and health. So there is a genuine wisdom in tears. In permitting ourselves to weep instead of repressing the impulse, we help ourselves to health.

40-From the statement in the passage, we can infer that some people ----- .

- A) regard crying as a weakness or failure
- B) don't consult their doctors about certain ailments
- C) find that migraine headaches cause them to weep
- D) develop personality problems from ailments such as asthma
- E) go to the doctor more often for emotional reasons than physical

41-According to the writer, not crying ----- .

- A) is a common characteristic of asthmatics
- B) is a sign that a person is in poor health
- C) causes the digestion to shut down
- D) helps us to control our feelings of shock or anger
- E) can bring on many unpleasant side-effects

42-In the writer's opinion ----- .

- A) people should visit their doctors in times of emotional emergency
- B) we need to cry in order to recover from traumas
- C) weeping can cause alarm, shock or even anger in others
- D) doctors don't do enough to help patients with emotional problems
- E) crying when we feel ill is as beneficial as visiting the doctor

15. THE BENEFITS OF TECHNOLOGY

Science and technology are getting a bad press these days. Increasingly scornful of the materialism of our culture, some people speak about returning to a simpler, pre-industrial, pre-scientific day. They fail to realize that the "good old days" were really horribly bad old days of ignorance, disease, slavery and death. They fancy themselves in Athens, talking to Socrates, listening to the latest play by Sophocles — never as a slave brutalized in the Athenian silver mines. They imagine themselves as medieval knights on armoured chargers - never as starving peasants. They also ignore the fact that, before modern technology, the full flower of art and human intellect was reserved for the few. It was the technical advances that brought many of the marvels of mankind to even the poorest.

43-In the writer's opinion, some people ----- .

- A) think that the "good old days" were actually very bad
- B) do not have a realistic image of the past
- C) marvel at the technical advances that have been made
- D) are unable to cope with the speed of advances in science and technology
- E) regard the Athenians as a brutal race

44-Those who have nostalgic feelings for the past ----- .

- A) usually work for the newspapers
- B) are well-read in the works of Sophocles
- C) would like to have lived then to help slaves and peasants
- D) have not yet discovered the full flower of art and human intellect
- E) criticize today's materialism

45-According to the writer, modern technology ----- .

- A) makes life too complicated and materialistic
- B) means there are no longer any starving peasants
- C) has benefited the rich and the poor alike
- D) has pushed art and human intellect aside
- E) actually developed from people such as Socrates

16. THE IMPORTANCE OF LETTER-WRITING

The letters we write can spell the difference between making and missing an important sale, between landing and losing a job, between a yes or no from the girl or boy of our dreams. A neighbour of mine recently wrote to two contractors for bids on a concrete driveway. Here's the beginning of one reply: "Dear Mr.-----: I am offering you a special price because I am having a slack season now. I have some debts to pay and this work will be a big help to me." The second began: "Dear Mr.-----: I can give you a good solid driveway with a six-inch bed of cinders and three inches of concrete. Properly graded and drained, this should last you 20 years without cracking." The second man got the job. Why? Because he told my neighbour what he wanted to know, not how much good the job would do the contractor. He followed the first principle of good letter-writing, one I've hammered at in my classes for years: think of your reader's problems, not of your own.

46-A letter, according to the writer, ----- .

- A) is a better way of making contact than a phone call
- B) should be relevant to the reader's situation
- C) is the best way to ask a girl out
- D) must have correct spelling
- E) should always begin with "Dear"

47-From the statement the writer makes in the passage, we can conclude that ----- .

- A) the writer's neighbour is a builder
- B) most people are only interested in themselves
- C) the writer prefers writing to making direct contact
- D) the writer is a teacher
- E) it takes years to perfect the art of letter-writing

48-The main point of the passage is ----- .

- A) how a good letter can affect the result
- B) to get driveway work done professionally
- C) that it's essential to compare costs when you want work done
- D) the importance of good spelling in a letter
- E) never to accept the first offer you receive

17. ICELANDERS' SAGAS

Fiercely protective of a language hardly changed in a thousand years, Icelanders of all ages still read with ease and enthusiasm the adventure-filled sagas penned by their ancestors from the 12th to 14th centuries. Among the some 40' stories relating ancient myths and traditions, Njal's Saga takes the prize for length — this edition, known as the Grayskin for its sealskin binding, contains more than 400 pages. Now reverently held in an atmospherically controlled vault behind two-ton steel doors at Reykjavik's Ami Magnusson Institute, the original copies of the sagas lay for many years in Danish hands. On April 21, 1971, when a ship arrived from Copenhagen to return the first two manuscripts, thousands of Icelanders turned out to celebrate. A living part of literary tradition, 84-year-old writer and Nobel Prize winner Halldor Laxness pays frequent tribute to the sagas' authors, believing that without their legacy, Iceland would have remained "just another Danish island." Universally literate since the 18th century, Icelanders publish more books per capita than the people of any other nation. Other pursuits that help while away long winter nights include chess, enjoyed from a young age.

49-Njal's Saga, mentioned in the passage, ----- .

- A) contains forty short stories
- B) won the author the Nobel Prize for Literature
- C) is the favourite of the Icelanders
- D) is the longest of its type
- E) was written by a Dane

50-Today's Icelanders can easily understand their ancestors' sagas because ----- .

- A) they study them in school
- B) they were written in a very simple style
- C) they are not written, but passed on verbally from generation to generation
- D) they are already familiar with the myths and legends
- E) their language has changed very little over the years

51-Halldor Laxness believes that it is the sagas that ----- .

- A) brought universal literacy to Iceland in the 18th century
- B) give Iceland an identity separate from Denmark's
- C) bring revenue to Iceland's publishers
- D) came from Denmark which are most widely-read
- E) deal with Icelandic history which ought to be protected

18. THE LOOM

The word "loom" derives from the Old English *geloma*, which meant simply "tool" or "utensil", and, next to the stone axe and the spear, the loom is one of man's earliest and most widespread tools. Originally no more than a simple bundle of sticks and a few lengths of cord, its form gradually developed and diversified throughout the world in response to different needs and materials. In his beautifully illustrated book, Eric Broudy traces the fascinating history and development of the loom from its origins in Neolithic times to the present day, concentrating on the handloom rather than the mechanical loom and on the cloth loom rather than the carpet and rug looms. He shows how every culture, no matter what its stage of development, has always woven with some type of loom, from the adobe villages of the Pueblo Indians to the splendid courts of the Han Dynasty. Often it is amazing how supposedly primitive cultures created magnificent textiles from the crudest and simplest of looms, showing that modern technology has done nothing to surpass or even equal the skill and inventiveness of the ancient Hindu and Peruvian weavers.

52-Besides giving information about handlooms used for cloth weaving, Eric Broudy's book -----

- A) studies the development of the axe and the spear
- B) pays particular attention to work from the Han Dynasty
- C) contains an historical account of the loom
- D) explains how the reader can make a simple loom for use at home
- E) has a large section devoted to carpet and rug weaving

53-According to the writer, ----- .

- A) the adobe villages of the Pueblo Indians wouldn't have developed without the loom
- B) a culture's stage of development is reflected in the quality of its weaving
- C) the loom has remained virtually unchanged throughout history
- D) mechanical looms are preferable for weaving cloth
- E) ancient Hindu and Peruvian weaving was better than today's

54-It's stated in the passage that, depending on their needs and available materials,----- .

- A) ancient cultures were able to create the most amazing textiles
- B) people devised different types of looms
- C) some groups of people found no use for the loom
- D) men were able to develop a variety of tools
- E) Neolithic people could even weave carpets

19. THE BALTIC

Civilization has washed its hand too long in this shallow, brackish, lakelike sea, which is surrounded by one of the most industrialized areas of the world. Excesses of toxic waste, farm fertilizer runoff, oil spillages, and the sewage of 70 million people pour into its waters, whose saltwater circulation is so weak that stagnation occurs naturally. In response, all seven nations of the Baltic community signed the Helsinki Convention of 1974, the world's first pact to protect an entire sea against pollution from all sources. Since then, oil spillages have been dramatically reduced, toxic chemicals curtailed, and endangered species such as seals given new hope for survival. Despite the fact that ice blocks its harbours in heavy winters, the Baltic has become one of the world's most active seas. Icebreakers cut channels for year-round commerce, and dozens of ferries link the seven nations.

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

- A) seven nations have shores on the Baltic
- B) no species can survive in the Baltic
- C) the Baltic is actually a salt-water lake, not a sea
- D) the Baltic is the most polluted sea in the world
- E) there are violent storms in the Baltic in winter

56-The Baltic's harsh winter climate ----- .

- A) has caused many species to become endangered
- B) isolates its seven nations from each other
- C) doesn't prevent it from being a busy sea
- D) makes the problem of pollution worse
- E) brings all shipping to a standstill

57-Since the Helsinki Convention of 1974, ----- .

- A) seals have completely disappeared from the Baltic
- B) stagnation has occurred throughout the Baltic
- C) shipping has been restricted to using certain channels in the Baltic
- D) the condition of the Baltic has improved
- E) there have been no oil spillages in the Baltic

20. THE WIND'S WITH US

A strong wind had started up, whistling and moaning through the thick leaves, and frightening Sue and Anne. Crash! They heard a loud smashing noise as a tree came down in a large gust. They took refuge under the gateway of a building and were not sure what to do. Sue doubted whether they would have the strength to cycle all the way home. But they couldn't just go on waiting there much longer. "We'd better go then. If we can't ride our bikes we'll just have to push them. Or perhaps we'll be able to get a lift on a truck." Sue went out, her short hair blowing in the wind. It was impossible to speak, so she just beckoned to Anne to start out. As they pushed their bicycles unsteadily onto the road, Sue suddenly shouted, "Hey! The wind's with us!" Anne got onto her bicycle. There was no need to pedal — all she had to do was hold onto the handlebars. She felt an almost unreal sense of exhilaration, as if she were floating through the air. "The wind's with us!" Sue shouted again, her voice filled with surprise and elation. "Even we have the wind with us sometimes, eh?"

58-We understand that ----- .

- A) Sue and Anne were not far from home
- B) a building was damaged when the tree was blown down
- C) on this particular occasion, Sue and Anne were lucky
- D) the falling tree barely missed landing on Anne and Sue
- E) Sue and Anne were in a forest when the wind started

59-At first, the wind ----- .

- A) blew down the tree Sue and Anne were sheltering under
- B) made it impossible for Anne and Sue to hear each other
- C) prevented Sue and Anne from continuing their journey
- D) appeared to be with Sue and Anne
- E) caused Anne and Sue to fall off their bicycles

60-From Sue's first statement, "The wind's with us!", it's clear that ----- .

- A) Sue was much braver than Anne
- B) the wind was blowing in the direction they were travelling
- C) the wind wasn't as strong as they'd originally thought
- D) she was trying to stop Anne from becoming too frightened
- E) the wind was starting to drop as they set out

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