

TEST 2

Artificial respiration pumping the breath of life into the lungs of a victim of drowning, suffocation, electric shock or gas poisoning is one of the most vital of all first-aid procedures. Such emergencies are so frequent that it is quite possible to be confronted by one at any time. Mechanical devices do the job the lungs with pure oxygen, but such equipment is seldom available in the desperate three minutes in which the life can still be saved seconds count! Hence, life saving usually depends on some bystander who can perform artificial respiration with his own bare hands.

1. **Emergencies requiring artificial respiration**

.....

- A) are not at all unusual
- B) are the most common cases for first-aiders
- C) can only be treated using mechanical devices
- D) need a supply of pure oxygen
- E) cannot be treated within three minutes

2. **We can infer that speed is so important in giving artificial respiration that .....**

- A) it is essential to keep mechanical ventilating devices at hand
- B) most bystanders will give a hand if necessary
- C) many lives are lost through wasting time
- D) ventilating equipment cannot be used because it's too slow
- E) there may not be enough time to get professional help

3. **It is possible .....**

- A) for bystanders to give artificial respiration even without training
- B) for you to have to perform artificial respiration regularly
- C) to save a victim's life with artificial respiration in three minutes
- D) to give artificial respiration only if you have a mechanical device
- E) to perform artificial respiration only with the use of pure oxygen

In enabling us to establish contacts with others, one quality has almost magical power the quality of enthusiasm. Winston Churchill, one of the enthusiastic men of our time, early distinguished himself as a newspaper correspondent in the Boer War. Most of his journalistic colleagues were older and more experienced; they regarded his repeated first-reports cynically, referring to him as "that lucky devil, Churchill" Lucky he was, beyond doubt, but what they did not perceive was the extent to which his luck was attracted by his matchless enthusiasm

4. **Although Winston Churchill had less experience than most of his colleagues,.....**

- A) he was a more distinguished newspaper correspondent
- B) he had a lot more luck than them
- C) they admired his great enthusiasm
- D) he regularly got news stories before them
- E) they considered his first work to be good quality

5. **Churchill's enthusiasm, according to the writer.....**

- A) made up for his being young
- B) was without parallel
- C) came about because he was lucky
- D) made his colleagues jealous
- E) was due to his inexperience

6. **We can infer from the passage, that .....**

- A) the quality of enthusiasm is closely linked to one's luck
- B) Churchill was the best journalist during the Boer War
- C) if you are inexperienced, you have to rely on luck
- D) those without enthusiasm are never successful
- E) it is only luck that distinguishes one journalist from another

## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

Why are there no Einsteins, Freuds or Picassos today? This is a troubling question despite the incredible speed of progress of our age. Scholars have long despaired of even defining genius, let alone identifying its magical ingredients. Now, through analyses of hundreds of history's finest thinkers, researchers are finally beginning to tease out the temperaments, personalities and styles of thought that characterize the Darwins, Mozarts and Napoleons of history. The investigation is more than a matter of curiosity: the new insights promise to help ordinary mortals become more creative, and to teach schools and parents how to nurture unusual intelligence.

### 7. The aim in investigating geniuses in history is .....

- A) to train the young to keep up with the speed of progress today
- B) to discover whether their abilities gave them unusual personalities
- C) to satisfy the researchers' curiosity about them
- D) to assist the development of today's gifted children.
- E) to see if their lives followed any recognizable patterns

### 8. Researchers are from the past examining geniuses from the past .....

- A) in order to discover more about the way they lived
- B) because they are curious about them
- C) to find out if they had any common characteristics
- D) as it has never been properly done before
- E) so that they can compile accurate records about them

### 9. The writer finds it a contrast that .....

- A) we lack geniuses in this advanced age creativity and intelligence are rarely found together
- B) scholars can define genius but not identify it
- C) despite analyses of hundreds of geniuses, the quality of genius cannot be explained
- D) similar characteristics have been found in both artistic and scientific geniuses

The city of Agra, India, is best known for the Taj Mahal, but it is also the birthplace of the Indian carpet industry. In the 1500s, the Mogul Emperor Akbar imported Persian weavers to establish rug making in the region. Soon Indian carpets caught the attention of the, outer world. Today India rivals Iran for the largest share of the international carpet market. The booming business marks a rebound for the Indian carpet industry, which has been working in recent years to improve quality, while responding to international criticism, regarding the use of child labour.

### 10. It is implied in the passage that .....

- A) The Mogul emperor Akbar was himself, Persian
- B) before the 1500s, India imported carpets from Persia
- C) during the sixteenth century, Agra was the capital city of India
- D) the Indian carpet industry had been booming until recently
- E) the Indian carpet industry is attempting to stop the use of child labour

### 11. The Indian carpet industry .....

- A) uses designs and techniques developed in Persia
- B) was founded through the use of Persian weavers
- C) used to produce poor quality carpets
- D) is the most successful in the world
- E) is centred in Agra

### 12. We can conclude that India and Iran .....

- A) both use child labour in their carpet industries
- B) were both part of the Mogul Empire
- C) are the leaders in the world's carpet industry
- D) used to have very close relations
- E) rely on the carpet industry for their main sources of income

## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

Modern alpinists try to climb mountains by a route which will give them good sport and the more difficult it is, the more highly it is regarded. In the pioneering days, however, this was not the case at all. The early climbers were looking for the easiest way to the top because the summit was the prize they sought, especially if it had never been attained before. It is true that during their explorations they often faced difficulties and dangers of the most perilous nature, equipped in a manner which would make a modern climber shudder at the thought but they did not go out of their way to court such excitement. They had a single aim, a solitary goal the top!

**13. It is clear from the passage that the early climbers .....**

- A) were more interested in the achievement than the sport
- B) had equipment that was similar to that of modern climbers
- C) did not attempt to climb mountains that had been climbed before
- D) never tried to climb anything (hat was difficult
- E) did not find mountain-climbing exciting

**14. According to the passage, modern climbers .....**

- A) are not interested in reaching the summit
- B) look down on the early climbers
- C) do not like the thought of climbing the same mountains as the early climbers
- D) prefer climbs which are more challenging
- E) do not regard getting to the top as an achievement

**15. We can infer from the passage that .....**

- A) early climbers were not as brave as modern ones
- B) all the easy routes have previously been climbed
- C) safe equipment is indispensable to a modern climber
- D) early climbers faced more dangers than modern ones
- E) modern climbers usually climb in the Alps

It has long been recognized that the vegetation differs according to the nature of the soil: some plants grow in one place but not in another in spite of all the care with which they are surrounded. This explains the need to give indoor plants, not just any sort of soil, but one which best suits their requirements. Since their roots are not free to grow out into the earth in search of nourishment and must be content with the restricted space bounded by the sides of the pot, one should take care that the soil is nourishing.

**16. The nature of the soil is especially important for indoor plants because .....**

- A) they are more delicate than outdoor plants
- B) there is no external source of nourishment
- C) it protects the roots from the sides of the pot
- D) they are not given enough care
- E) the roots are confined to a limited space

**17. It is stated in the passage that .....**

- A) one needs to add nourishing substances to the soil of indoor plants
- B) caring well for a plant won't compensate for the wrong soil
- C) indoor plants don't need to be surrounded with care
- D) one must ensure that an indoor plant has a large enough pot
- E) the nature of the soil has only recently been recognized as being important

**18. We can conclude from the passage that .....**

- A) different plants require different types of soil
- B) it is not possible to grow indoor plants successfully.
- C) plants cannot be moved away from their natural environment
- D) the size of the pot is the most important consideration for indoor plants
- E) indoor plants should not be kept in restricted areas

## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

In-line skating is a great way to burn calories and build muscle tone, but as known very well it's too difficult to stop. Now a company is introducing a new line of skates that, it says, will give beginners an easy way to brake and advanced skaters better speed control on hills. The system is activated by simply moving the braking skate slightly forward with all four wheels on the ground. This applies rear pressure on the cuff of the skate and causes the braking device to automatically lower and make contact with the ground. Since skaters don't have to lift their toe up to brake, the user can brake in a more natural position, says the company.

**19. According to the passage the new braking skate .....**

- A) has more wheels than other types
- B) is lower than the other ones
- C) has the braking device situated at the rear
- D) works by being moved forward on the ground
- E) requires the skaters to lift their toes up

**20. It is obvious from the passage that the new type of skate .....**

- A) is specially adapted for skating on hills
- B) can go faster than the older types
- C) will be beneficial for both beginners and advanced skaters
- D) is designed to fit the foot naturally
- E) will enable the skater to burn more calories

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

- A) in-line skating is the most popular new sport
- B) skaters have found wearing older models of skates uncomfortable
- C) in-line skating is a sport which is solely done on hills
- D) older models of skates didn't have four wheels
- E) the brakes on other types of skates work by lifting the toe up

When Queen Elizabeth II came to the throne in 1952, Britain was still suffering from the effects of World War II. The availability of many things was limited, and thus rationing was still in force. The USA had finally taken over the leadership of the Western World, and the liquidation of the British Empire had already begun. Britain's role in the world has greatly diminished since then, but Queen Elizabeth has worked tirelessly in the service of her country and, despite having no political power, has a great influence on the life of the people as, for them, she symbolizes continuity.

**22. It is implied that .....**

- A) the USA and Britain became allies after World War II
- B) the British monarchy lost political power after World War II
- C) previous monarchs did not work as hard as Queen Elizabeth II
- D) British people would like Britain to become an empire again
- E) Britain used to lead the Western World

**23. At the time when Queen Elizabeth II became monarch .....**

- A) the general outlook in Britain was not good
- B) the British Empire collapsed
- C) her political power was removed
- D) Britain handed her empire over to the USA
- E) there was no continuity in Britain

**24. The Queen .....**

- A) has a certain influence over the government
- B) seeks to regain the British Empire
- C) helped Britain to recover from World War II
- D) is regarded, today, as a link to the past
- E) was in conflict with the leaders of the USA

## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

In man's early days, competition with other creatures must have been critical. But this phase of our development is now finished. Indeed, we lack practice and experience nowadays in dealing with primitive conditions. I am sure that, without modern weapons, I would make a very poor show of disputing the ownership of a cave with a bear, and in this I do not think that I stand alone. The last creature to compete with man was the mosquito. But even the mosquito has been subdued by attention to drainage and by chemical sprays. Competition between ourselves person against person, community against community still persists, however; and it is as fierce as it ever was.

**25. According to the passage, in our day, man .....**

- A) is no longer threatened by other creatures
- B) can control all creatures with chemical sprays
- C) is experiencing primitive conditions
- D) faces major competition from the mosquito
- E) has finished his development

**26. It is stated in the passage that man's competition .....**

- A) with other creatures is critical today
- B) stopped with the development of modern weapons
- C) against mosquitoes could only be won with better drainage
- D) for ownership of land cannot easily be resolved
- E) with his own species has always been intense

**27. The writer is certain that most people today .....**

- A) would not leave another person alone to fight with a bear
- B) do not have the capacity to cope with primitive conditions unequipped
- C) have faced the problems posed by mosquitoes
- D) carry modern weapons in order to protect themselves against wild creatures
- E) are in dispute about whether bears should live in caves

William S. Hart was, perhaps, the greatest of all Western stars, for unlike Gary Cooper and John Wayne, he appeared in nothing but Westerns. From 1914 to 1924 he was supreme and unchallenged. It was Hart who created the basic formula of the Western film, and devised the protagonist he played in every film he made, the good-bad man, the accidental, noble outlaw, or the honest but framed cowboy, or the sheriff made suspect by vicious gossip; in short the individual in conflict with himself and his frontier environment. Different from most of his contemporaries in Hollywood, Hart's knowledge of the old West, which enhanced his acting, come from actual experience there as a child.

**28. Hart's success in Westerns .....**

- A) was partly due to his having lived his childhood in the old West
- B) could only be matched by Gary Cooper and John Wayne
- C) was greater than in his other films
- D) was at its peak between 1914 and 1924
- E) only lasted for a decade

**29. According to the passage.....**

- A) all characters in Westerns had conflicts within themselves
- B) 1914 to 1924 was the period when the best Westerns were made
- C) Gary Cooper and John Wayne didn't exclusively act in Westerns
- D) there were no Westerns made before Hart started to act
- E) Hart was not such a good actor in films other than Westerns

**30. The roles Hart portrayed .....**

- A) were copied by both Gary Cooper and John Wayne
- B) showed a marked resemblance to his own personality
- C) were based on actual people he met as a child.
- D) had common characteristics which he himself created
- E) were unique to him and have never since been used

## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

Until the eighteenth century, the method of smelting iron from ironstone and making it into wrought or cast iron or steel had hardly altered for hundreds of years. Beginning with Abraham Darby's use of coke instead of charcoal for smelting, many Inventions and Improvements gradually followed. Changes in the iron industry were not as rapid as those in textiles but. by the end of the ; eighteenth century, fiercer furnaces, the crucible process for steel, the use of power for puddling and rolling and other inventions had enormously increased efficiency. Larger masses of metal could be handled with less labour and in a shorter time. The inventive genius of many men and much patient effort over the years were devoted to achieving these successes.

### 31. Progress in the iron industry .....

- A) was faster than in the textile industry
- B) could not have happened without Abraham Darby
- C) advanced steadily up until the eighteenth century
- D) meant more employment was available
- E) took years of endeavour

### 32. The introduction of coke for smelting .....

- A) occurred at the end of the eighteenth century
- B) dramatically changed the entire iron industry
- C) was the spring-board for many advances in the iron industry .
- D) led to rapid developments throughout the iron industry
- E) came after charcoal was found to be ineffective

### 33. The iron industry .....

- A) had before the eighteenth century, remained virtually the same for centuries
- B) developed very rapidly during the eighteenth century
- C) came into being at the same time as the textile, industry
- D) could not develop properly until they started to use power for puddling and rolling
- E) was unsuccessful for the years up until the eighteenth century

The most economical age to capture an elephant for training is between fifteen and twenty years, for it is then almost ready to undertake heavy work and can begin to earn its keep straight away. But animals of this age do not easily become subservient to man, and a very firm hand must In-employed in the early stages. The captive elephant, still roped to a tree, plunges and screams every time a man approaches, and for several days will probably refuse all food through anger and fear. Sometimes a tame elephant is tethered nearby to give the wild one confidence, and in most cases the captive gradually quiets down and begins to accept its food.

### 34. A tame elephant .....

- A) doesn't always have the desired effect on a wild one
- B) causes a wild one to become angry and frightened
- C) is used in the training process every time a new wild one has been captured
- D) cannot undertake such heavy work as a wild one
- E) No longer needs to be tethered while a wild one does

### 35. When captured for training, elephants from 15 to 20 years old .....

- A) are much stronger than other elephants
- B) are more cost-effective than at other ages
- C) are more ready to accept man's authority
- D) are better because they can be sold for a good price
- E) need very little effort on behalf of the trainer

### 36. Elephants at the age mentioned, when newly-captured for training .....

- A) are calm as long as a tame elephant is nearby
- B) are easy for men to control
- C) require strict handling
- D) are not frightened of men
- E) can start heavy work immediately

## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

People under tension often feel that they have to get there first, no matter if the goal is as trivial as getting ahead on the highway. Everything becomes a race in which somebody is bound to get injured; however, life need not be this way. Competition is contagious, but so is cooperation. When you give the other fellow a break, you often make things easier for yourself. If he no longer feels you are a threat to him, he stops being a threat to you.

**37. The writer believes that .....**

- A) even trivial goals must be chased after
- B) life is like a race on the highway
- C) you have to race to get ahead
- D) competition in life is unnecessary
- E) too many people get injured on the highway

**38. The writer states that for people who are pressured .....**

- A) there is a higher risk of getting injured
- B) even the smallest objectives are important
- C) cooperation is impossible
- D) driving on the highway poses a threat
- E) the only goals available are trivial

**39. The writer suggests that behaving cooperatively .....**

- A) will bring about a mutual response
- B) can only happen when you feel relaxed
- C) will bring about greater successes
- D) will bring on competition in others
- E) makes it easier for other people

In mediaeval times rivers were the veins of the body politic as well as economic. Boundaries between states or shires, they were crossed by fords which became the sites of towns, or by bridges which were often points of battle. Upon rivers the people of that time depended for food, power and transport. In our day fish are caught in the sea and brought to us by rail and lorry; only the angler still thinks fresh-water fish important, and pollution of rivers drives him into smaller and smaller reaches in which to practise his sport.

**40. Since mediaeval times .....**

- A) towns have been built all along the river banks
- B) angling has been a very popular sport
- C) the function of rivers has greatly declined
- D) the pollution in rivers has been increasing
- E) people have always depended on rivers for food

**41. We can infer from the passage that today .....**

- A) people are no longer dependent on rivers
- B) hardly anyone ever eats fresh-water fish
- C) rail and lorries cause pollution in rivers
- D) there are fewer and fewer anglers
- E) rivers are not crossed by fords

**42. Rivers used to .....**

- A) be the only source of food
- B) contain vast quantities of fish
- C) be far from towns
- D) designate borders
- E) have more battles than elsewhere



## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

It is an old debate among readers of travel writing whether it is more interesting to read about places you have never seen, or to read what other people say about places you already know. Thus one advantage for those who read "Local Colour", a collection of travel pieces about Canadian places, is that they can have it both ways: everyone is bound to know at least some of the sites described, but with most regions of Canada covered in this anthology, including several remote ones, no one is likely to have seen them all.

### 43. "Local Colour" .....

- A) is the description of one person's travels around Canada
- B) only includes pieces about remote areas of Canada
- C) describes the places in Canada that are well-known
- D) is a travel book about places in Canada
- E) is more interesting for those people who have been to the places mentioned

### 44. "Local Colour" has the advantage that .....

- A) all the places mentioned in it are familiar to the readers
- B) it is more interesting than other publications
- C) it satisfies people from both sides of the debate about travel writing
- D) you can read other people's opinions about places you already know
- E) none of the places mentioned have been seen by anyone

### 45. According to the writer, nobody .....

- A) has been to any of the places mentioned in "Local Colour"
- B) will find any places mentioned in "Local Colour" that they haven't visited
- C) is aware of how ninny remote places then are in Canada
- D) is interested in reading about places they've seen before
- E) can have been to all the places mentioned in "Local Colour"

Most of the plants used for the decoration of rooms are exotic in origin and there are several reasons for this. First, there is the question of climate: plants from warm regions of the world are more luxuriant and more colourful and further, their leaves are generally persistent while most of the plants in our country lose their leaves in winter. Besides, we feel the need of decorative plants when all nature around us is bare.

### 46. Plants used for the decoration of rooms .....

- A) lose their leaves in winter
- B) are usually bright colours
- C) require the house to be centrally-heated
- D) are not often native to our country
- E) would not survive in warm climates

### 47. We can infer from, the passage that our need for decorative plants .....

- A) is because we don't live in a warm climate
- B) stems from the lack of colour in our country's nature
- C) persists, despite their losing their leaves in winter
- D) comes from our desire for luxury
- E) is stronger during winter

### 48. Plants from warm regions of the world .....

- A) are never the same colours as those found locally
- B) usually keep their leaves throughout the year
- C) grow better when kept as house-plants
- D) have more leaves than our native ones
- E) are less luxuriant when in our country



## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

Winter vacations in the Arctic are a passion among the Finns, but are only just being discovered by foreign tourists. The traditional attraction of skiing well-maintained slopes equipped with both snowmakers and lifts, takes on a whole new dimension when paired with the experiences of husky sledding, reindeer riding and snowmobiling in a lavish, unspoiled winter wilderness. To make it even easier, the ever-practical Finns are ready to outfit the adventurous vacationer with thermals and snow gear.

**49. It is only recently that .....**

- A) The Finns have become passionate about holidays in winter
- B) vacationers have been provided with thermals and snow gear.
- C) skiing has become a popular pastime for foreign tourists
- D) tourists from outside Finland have started to take winter holidays in the Arctic
- E) reindeer riding and snowmobiling have been introduced to the tourists

**50. In the writer's opinion, the Finns .....**

- A) are better skiers than the foreign tourists
- B) have always had common sense
- C) have a passion for sledding
- D) have spoiled the wilderness
- E) are extremely adventurous people

**51. It is implied in the passage that the Finns .....**

- A) have kept the Arctic secret from foreign tourists
- B) prefer snowmobiling to skiing
- C) take good care of their skiing areas
- D) always go on adventure holidays
- E) equip their ski-slopes better than other nationalities

To listen efficiently one must be impartial and cooperative. People with fixed ideas find it difficult to listen to viewpoints different from their own. They develop a mental deafness to ideas that do not sit well with them. They only "tune in" on ideas that they like to hear, even if they are half-truths or not true at all. An intelligent listener, on the other hand, is fair-minded and receptive to all ideas which are supported by convincing evidence. They do not strongly agree or disagree with a speaker early in his talk, but withhold final judgment until he develops his topic.

**52. If an idea is supported by convincing evidence .....**

- A) an intelligent listener is ready to accept it
- B) it is not possible to disagree strongly with it
- C) then a listener won't hear the half-truths of the idea
- D) the speaker should be given time to develop his topic
- E) only someone who is fair-minded will agree with it

**53. Inefficient listeners.....**

- A) shut out ideas that they don't want to hear
- B) do not have fixed ideas about anything
- C) are only interested in hearing half-truths
- D) listen easily to viewpoints different from their own
- E) are generally impartial and cooperative

**54. An intelligent listener.....**

- A) never strongly agrees or disagrees with a speaker
- B) allows the speaker time to talk before giving his opinion'
- C) refuses to listen to ideas given without any convincing evidence
- D) is neither cooperative nor impartial
- E) does not ever make a final judgment on a topic

## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

When 23 geography teachers from across Canada took a field trip to the Rideau Canal in Ottawa last July, they weren't just taking a break from the classroom, they were putting into practice new ideas in teaching geography. The field trip was part of a fortnight summer course on geographical education. The program was designed to enhance the teaching of geography in Canada's classrooms. The idea behind the field trip to the Rideau Canal was simple. It showed teachers that offering students a first-hand look at the geography that surrounds them is a more practical and stimulating way of learning than reading about it in a textbook.

**55. The aim of the field trip was .....**

- A) for teachers to get a break from the classroom
- B) to demonstrate to the teachers an alternative method of teaching geography
- C) to tell the participants more about the Rideau canal
- D) to stimulate the students into reading more textbooks
- E) to give students a first-hand look at the surrounding geography

**56. The teachers on the field trip .....**

- A) were from all over Canada
- B) came from Ottawa
- C) travelled across Canada to the Rideau Canal
- D) were newly-qualified geography teachers
- E) had never been to the Rideau Canal before

**57. The summer course .....**

- A) took place at the Rideau Canal
- B) was very stimulating for the teachers
- C) lasted for two weeks
- D) ran simultaneously with the field trip
- E) included an overnight stay beside the canal

Although the most radical changes in diet have occurred over the past forty years, the shift away from traditional eating patterns has actually been developing over the past century, largely as a result of the new technologies and lifestyles. Worldwide explorations and new trade routes have introduced foreign food items into regional diets. Together with increasingly active importation, large-scale shifts in population over the past century have brought about the loss of many local dietary traditions. Furthermore, with an increased affluence, foods that were once luxury items affordable, only to the rich have become widely available for everyday consumption for the average person.

**58. It is stated in the passage that in the past .....**

- A) the average person consumed luxury items daily
- B) diet was an important part of local traditions
- C) regional diets only included a little foreign food
- D) certain foods could only be bought by the wealthy
- E) there were no worldwide explorations

**59. During the last four decades .....**

- A) the food industry has been modernized
- B) foreign food was, for the first time, introduced into regional diets
- C) many foods have become luxury items
- D) there have been large-scale population movements
- E) the alterations to people's eating habits have been at their most extreme

**60. We can infer that, during the last century .....**

- A) people's standard of living has increased
- B) food has been imported but not exported
- C) people have stopped eating local foods
- D) the new trade routes have been developed solely for finding new foods
- E) luxury items were consumed every day by the rich

## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

When, in addition to wool and linen, cotton and silk became available for making textiles, the organization of the supply of raw material became more intricate, for cotton and silk were imported from distant countries. The new materials required ocean-sailing ships for their transport, ports and docks, agents in foreign countries and elaborate methods of payment both for the material and the finished goods. Never before had such large quantities of raw material been imported for manufacture in this country and never before had British exports been so valuable. This set the pattern for the present society which is largely dependent on materials brought from abroad.

### 61. British exports became more valuable

.....

- A) as there was a great demand for cotton and silk
- B) in distant countries which did not have supplies of raw materials
- C) when the manufacture of textiles became more intricate
- D) due to the work of agents overseas
- E) because of the increase in imports of raw materials

### 62. It is implied in the passage that.....

- A) the textiles industry in Britain was unsuccessful before the introduction of silk and cotton
- B) British exports had no value at all before raw materials were imported
- C) wool and linen came from sources closer to Britain than silk and cotton did
- D) all British textiles today are imported
- E) Britain, today, is unable to produce any raw materials domestically

### 63. Today, the British economy.....

- A) makes more from exports than from the domestic market
- B) relies mainly on imported materials
- C) has a booming textiles industry
- D) produces high-quality, valuable finished goods
- E) is centred around the industries involved in manufacturing

The adolescent, with his passion for sincerity, always respects a parent who admits that he is wrong, or ignorant, or even that he has been unfair or unjust. What the child cannot forgive is the parents' refusal to admit these charges if the child knows them to be true. Victorian parents, believed that they kept their dignity by-retreating behind an unreasoning authoritarian attitude; in fact they did nothing of the kind, but children were then too oppressed to let them know how they really felt. Today we tend to go to the other extreme, but on the whole this is a healthier attitude both for the child and the parent. It is always wiser and safer to face up to reality, however painful it may be at the moment.

### 64. Although the writer does not entirely approve of the modern parents' attitude .....

- A) he recognises that adolescents often behave in a way-that provokes them
- B) overall, he feels it is an improvement on that of the Victorian parents
- C) he thinks that they are more dignified than their Victorian counterparts
- D) he believes that there is great sincerity in their approach
- E) he finds it more acceptable than an attitude which is extreme

### 65. The writer argues that .....

- A) adolescents are more sincere than adults
- B) modern parents never adopt unreasoning attitudes
- C) the child today always respects his parents
- D) hiding from the truth is never advisable
- E) realities today are more painful to face

### 66. According to the passage, the child can excuse his parents .....

- A) if they acknowledge their mistakes
- B) as long as he isn't oppressed by them
- C) providing they keep their dignity
- D) whenever they behave unfairly or unjustly
- E) when he knows he himself is wrong

## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

In one of the counselling sessions following the incident Don said, "I had lived on the ocean all my life. I had seen lots of people get drowned. I had made up my mind what I'd do if I ever got caught myself." He would swim out past the breakers until the tide changed, save his energy by merely keeping his head above water as he floated on the waves, and then swim in with the incoming tide. This was the plan, he actually followed, and this was why he remained far out in the ocean for such a long time that his friends thought he must have drowned.

### 67. Don was able to survive the incident

.....

- A) because he was a good swimmer
- B) as his friends found him far out in the ocean
- C) by putting his theory into practice
- D) due to his having so much energy
- E) as he was able to float back to shore

### 68. We can infer from the passage that .....

- A) Don was in the ocean for many days
- B) Don was never in any real danger
- C) this part of the ocean is particularly rough
- D) the waves were not very big during this incident
- E) Don needed therapy after the incident

### 69. It's clear that Don .....

- A) had been in a similar situation previously
- B) has a better knowledge of the tides than his friends
- C) devised his strategy upon witnessing fatalities in the ocean
- D) had practised life-saving techniques
- E) is a better swimmer than his friends

The story of the biological relationship between man and micro-organisms is one of evolution. Although there is fossilized evidence of the existence of bacteria thousands of years ago, we know that mutation of strains of bacteria has occurred and altered their properties. Even in the last hundred years the bacterium which made scarlet fever a deadly disease in the 19th century has ceased to be an organism of high strength. However, nowadays' the viruses are much more active and of far greater significance than formerly, as the widespread use of antibiotics has resulted in some strains of organisms developing a resistance to the antibiotics.

### 70. The scarlet fever bacterium .....

- A) has lost its strength since the last century
- B) only evolved on earth in the nineteenth century
- C) was eliminated with the use of antibiotics
- D) has become more deadly during the last hundred years
- E) caused more deaths than any other in the 19th century

### 71. The use of antibiotics.....

- A) has widely reduced the number of deadly bacteria
- B) has increased the problem of viruses
- C) was first developed in order to stop the spread of scarlet fever
- D) has significantly helped the fight against viruses
- E) enables man to resist all kinds of bacteria

### 72. Bacteria .....

- A) have remained unchanged for millennia
- B) are no longer resistant to antibiotics
- C) started to evolve when man was first on earth
- D) have been on earth for thousands of years
- E) mutate every thousand years

## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

The city of Singapore was not built up gradually, as most cities are, by the development of commerce on the banks of some river, or on the crossroads of old trade routes. It was simply invented by a man named Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, early in the nineteenth century looking at a map, as the great stopping-place on the trade route to the Far East. Although people had once lived there, the island of Singapore, when he arrived, was largely deserted except for a large quantity of rats and insects. He didn't waste time, however, in buying the island from its owners and then proceeded to set up a flag-pole thirty-six feet high.

**73. Singapore.....**

- A) is an island with only one city
- B) has always been privately owned
- C) had formerly been inhabited before Sir Thomas bought it
- D) bears no resemblance to any other city
- E) was the major trading point in the Far East

**74. Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles .....**

- A) chose the island because of its location
- B) was a trader in the Far East
- C) first put Singapore island onto maps
- D) gave the island of Singapore its name
- E) was the first inhabitant of Singapore

**75. According to the writer, the great majority of cities .....**

- A) are situated next to rivers
- B) were simply invented
- C) are dependent on trade routes
- D) were founded by a single person
- E) grow up over the years

In large-scale disasters the reviewing and planning that immediately follow impact are usually self-centered, with each individual feeling that he is the only one stricken. As the typical disaster victim struggles to comprehend what has happened, he begins to realize that others are equally affected, and, at the same time, he begins to worry about his family, his friends - and other people whose survival is important to him. He then makes a strong effort to re-establish contact with loved ones. This evidently fulfills a number of important psychological needs.

**76. When the disaster victim begins to understand the situation .....**

- A) he feels that it has only struck himself
- B) he becomes very self-centered
- C) his family and friends become worried about him
- D) he becomes aware that he is not alone
- E) other people's survival becomes more important than his own

**77. In a large-scale disaster .....**

- A) it is difficult to re-establish contact with people
- B) a person's initial reaction is generally to think of himself
- C) all victims are affected to the same degree
- D) many of the victims' psychological damage
- E) family members are separated from each other

**78. According to the passage, when a victim tries to locate those dear to him .....**

- A) it is because he is less self-centered than others
- B) others equally affected do the same
- C) comprehending what has happened becomes easier
- D) certain psychological needs are satisfied
- E) it is because their survival will affect his

## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

In nineteenth century Africa there were plans to build a great north-to-south railway from Cairo to the Cape, but this was never completed. Instead, the colonial powers concentrated on building lines within their own territories. The line built in 1900 in the Gold Coast (now Ghana) was typical. It linked the gold mines near Tarkwa with the coast, 65 kilometers away. The line passed through hot, wet, tropical jungle. The construction, however, was brought to a halt when Ashanti tribesmen attacked the surveyors and engineers and forced them to retreat to the coast. They were besieged for nearly four months, until a British force relieved them. Within a year the first train was taking a load of heavy mining machinery to Tarkwa.

### 79. The construction of the railway built in 1900 in the Gold Coast .....

- A) was completed by a British force
- B) was part of the railway from Cairo to the Cape
- C) involved the destruction of the whole jungle
- D) enabled the gold mines near Tarkwa to open
- E) was delayed for several months

### 80. The building of railway lines by the colonial powers .....

- A) meant that the line from the Cape to Cairo was never constructed
- B) linked the different territories together
- C) came about because of the need to transport gold from the mines
- D) was part of the plan to build a great north-to-south line
- E) helped to bring British forces to the coast.

### 81. It is clear from the passage that the aim in building the line in the Gold Coast .....

- A) was to make it easier to avoid attacks from tribesmen in the jungle
- B) was to hold up the construction of the great north-to-south line
- C) was to provide transportation between the gold mines and the coast
- D) was to compete with colonial powers in other territories
- E) was to bring relief to the British forces at the coast

Eskimo, the mother tongue of 100,000 natives in Greenland, Alaska and Canada, is struggling for survival. In Canada sixty-seven per cent of Eskimos speak primarily the Eskimo language at home. But the invasion of English via television, music tapes, magazines, bureaucrats, employers and tourists is eroding the Eskimo's linguistic soul. TV satellites and computers are hastening the change. The Eskimo language fascinates linguists. They classify it as a "polysynthetic" language, meaning that it names things and expresses concepts by collating long strings of ideas into single words. The language is also known for a vocabulary rich in words rooted in the environment. When an Eskimo says "I'm going hunting", the verb he uses depends on whether he is hunting seal, bear or some other animal.

### 82. In the Eskimo language .....

- A) there are many English words
- B) verbs can also be used as nouns
- C) it is difficult to express concepts
- D) one word may contain several ideas.
- E) there are many different words for each animal

### 83. The Eskimo language .....

- A) is impossible even for linguists to learn
- B) is very influenced by the environment
- C) has been artificially created
- D) has to use words taken from English
- E) is spoken by 67 per cent of Canadians

### 84. The Eskimo language is struggling for survival .....

- A) because it is mainly spoken in the home in Canada
- B) as there are no TV programmes in it
- C) owing to the difficulty in finding new vocabulary
- D) because the Arctic has been divided into three
- E) due to the spread of English

## READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)

When, in 1930, in India, which was then still under British rule, the British introduced a new tax which raised the price of salt, the production of which was a British monopoly, Gandhi called upon the people to protest against the increase. Thousands of Indians followed him on his famous march to the coast, where he publicly made salt from sea water. It'd have been easier for the British to crush an armed rebellion than to deal with these peaceful means. Again and again Gandhi was put in prison for breaking the tax laws, but this only strengthened his power over the people, who looked upon him as a saint. "Mahatma" they called him, which means "great soul".

**85. We can assume that Gandhi's aim in demonstrating to his people how to make salt from sea water was .....**

- A) to provoke them into a rebellion against the British Empire
- B) that, as the leader of the Indians, he felt obliged to do something
- C) to cause disturbance to the British rulers
- D) to increase his strength so that he could be called "Mahatma"
- E) to show them that they didn't have to be dependent on the British salt

**86. Salt production in India .....**

- A) was the only industry the country owned then
- B) used to be controlled by the British
- C) was important to Indians due to the employment it created
- D) could only be taken from the British monopoly through armed fighting
- E) was the major reason for Britain's keeping India under her rule

**87. One can infer from the passage that, in his fight against the British, Gandhi .....**

- A) headed several armed rebellions
- B) failed to obtain his people's support
- C) didn't use violent means
- D) was sentenced to life imprisonment
- E) didn't find peaceful means strong enough to resolve matters

The balance of nature is a very elaborate and very delicate system of checks and counterchecks. It is continually being altered as climates change, as new organisms evolve, as animals or plants permeate to new areas. But the alterations have in the past, for the most part, been slow, whereas with the arrival of civilized man their speed has been multiplied many fold. Everywhere man is altering the balance of nature, sometimes deliberately, sometimes unconsciously. In five thousand years he has done more to alter the biological aspect of the planet than has nature in five million, and many of these changes have had unforeseen consequences.

**88. It's stated in the passage that .....**

- A) civilized man has improved few biological aspects of the planet
- B) there are several places on earth where man hasn't altered the balance of nature
- C) the balance of nature remained unchanged before the arrival of man
- D) it takes thousands of years for the biological aspects of the planet to alter
- E) man isn't always aware of how he's affecting the balance of nature

**89. While changing the balance of nature, man .....**

- A) forces animals and plants into new areas
- B) is more efficient than nature herself
- C) often hasn't anticipated the outcome
- D) is conscious of the elaborate system
- E) has speeded up the evolution of organisms

**90. Man .....**

- A) did not know how to alter the balance of nature until five thousand years ago
- B) has accelerated the changes in the balance of nature
- C) does not move to as many new areas as plants and animals do
- D) has multiplied in number faster than other animals
- E) works in harmony with nature's delicate system of checks and counterchecks



**READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET SORU)**

**READING / TEST 2 (90 ADET  
SORU) CEVAP ANAHTARI**

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1. A	2. E	3. C	4. D	5. B	6. A	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. E
11. B	12. C	13. A	14. D	15. C	16. E	17. B	18. A	19. D	20. C
21. E	22. E	23. A	24. D	25. A	26. E	27. B	28. A	29. C	30. D
31. E	32. C	33. A	34. A	35. B	36. C	37. D	38. B	39. A	40. C
41. A	42. D	43. D	44. C	45. E	46. D	47. E	48. B	49. D	50. B
51. C	52. A	53. A	54. B	55. B	56. A	57. C	58. D	59. E	60. A
61. E	62. C	63. B	64. B	65. D	66. A	67. C	68. E	69. C	70. A
71. B	72. D	73. C	74. A	75. E	76. D	77. B	78. D	79. E	80. A
81. C	82. D	83. B	84. E	85. E	86. B	87. C	88. E	89. C	90. B

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