

YDS DENEMELERİ

The invention of the printing press during the Renaissance, together with improved methods of manufacturing paper, made possible the rapid spread of knowledge. In 1476, William Caxton set up England's first printing press at Westminster, a part of London. By 1640, that press and others had printed more than 26,000 different works and editions. With the printing press and the increased availability of books, literacy increased. It is estimated that by 1530 more than half the population of England was literate.

1.) We understand from the passage that paper production methods ----.

- A) had, prior to the introduction of the printing press, been relatively poor
- B) had, for many years, been a serious concern for Caxton
- C) improved rapidly around the year 1640
- D) contributed to the reduction in the printing costs of books
- E) in Renaissance England were far ahead of those in other countries

2.) It is pointed out in the passage that, during the Renaissance, more and more people ----.

- A) began to settle in London, particularly in the neighbourhood of Westminster
- B) were setting up printing presses
- C) began to collect the early editions of the books printed by Caxton
- D) realized the need to improve methods of paper production
- E) began to read and write as more books were printed and easy to obtain

3.) It is clear from the passage that from the time of Caxton to the mid-17th century ----.

- A) there was no progress whatsoever in the techniques of printing
- B) most books were only popular for a few months
- C) a remarkable variety of books became available in England
- D) England's population nearly doubled
- E) the number of literate people remained the same

Narrowly defined, fitness refers to the characteristics that enable the body to perform physical activity. These characteristics include flexibility of the joints, strength and endurance of the muscles, including the heart muscle, and a healthy body composition. A broader definition of fitness is the ability to meet routine physical demands with enough reserve energy to rise to a sudden challenge. This definition shows how fitness relates to everyday life. Ordinary tasks such as carrying heavy suitcases, opening a stuck window, or climbing four flights of stairs, which might strain an unfit person, are easy for a fit person. Still another definition is the body's ability to withstand stress, meaning both physical and psychological stresses. These definitions do not contradict each other; all three describe the same wonderful condition of the body.

4.) According to the passage, for people who are not fit, ----.

- A) psychological depression is more or less inevitable
- B) the carrying out of various apparently ordinary tasks can be rather difficult
- C) the first thing to consider is a better diet
- D) recommendations on how to achieve fitness invariably have no appeal
- E) exercise is tiring and should be avoided

5.) In the passage the writer ----.

- A) points out that everyday life presents many challenges that even the very fit cannot cope with
- B) attaches more importance to physical flexibility than to physical endurance
- C) gives three definitions of fitness that do not conflict with each other
- D) suggests that people routinely perform various tasks to maintain their fitness
- E) claims that physical fitness can easily be maintained

6.) The idea of fitness put forward in the passage ----.

- A) seems rather outdated and controversial
- B) is complicated and contradictory
- C) seems to ignore the ability to withstand stress
- D) relates more to the sports enthusiasts than to ordinary people
- E) includes not only physical fitness, but also the psychological one

I will never forget my first visit to Lascaux. It was a terribly hot July day in 1949, and I was 11 years old. My parents had decided to show me this prehistoric painted cave that had been discovered nine years earlier, and about which there was still so much talk. A newly built road led to the cave near Montignac in southwest France, and there we found a country fair atmosphere. There were buses, hundreds of visitors and people selling ice cream and postcards. There were long lines to buy tickets, long lines to enter the cave. I recall the smell of the pine trees and how many visitors suffered from the heat. After a long wait my parents and I passed through a monumental bronze door and into the semidarkness. We went down the stairs into the large chamber called the Hall of the Bulls, which was 17 meters long, 7 meters wide and 6 meters high. The guide's flashlight lit the walls. Suddenly all around was a great parade of animals: the big bulls, the black horses, and red and black deer.

7.) One point made by the narrator in this passage is that ----.

- A) despite its fame the cave itself was rather disappointing
- B) he was well-informed about the cave before he visited it
- C) the cave was in a remote part of France, and difficult to get to
- D) a lot of time passed before the narrator and his parents could get into the cave
- E) one could explore the cave easily on one's own

8.) The cave which the narrator describes in the passage ----.

- A) had not yet become a tourist attraction
- B) was largely visited by local people
- C) presents a vivid picture of what life was like in prehistoric times
- D) had been open to the public for several decades
- E) contained a great many wall paintings dating back to very ancient times

9.) It is understood from the passage that the visit to the cave ----.

- A) was originally the narrator's own idea
- B) was arranged for the narrator by his parents
- C) was not very enjoyable for the narrator as he felt frightened when he was in the cave
- D) turned out to be a great disappointment
- E) took place on a delightfully fresh warm summer's day

At the doors of the City Library waited a dozen men and half as many women; the lucky ones, by squeezing very close, partly sheltered themselves from the cold rain; not a word of conversation passed among them, and time passed very slowly. Then the clock struck, and the doors opened. There was a great rush down the stairs to the newspaper room, and the first sight of this or that morning paper. All the women, but only a few of the men, were genuinely eager to search columns of advertisements, on the chance of finding employment; the rest came for horse-racing news, or a murder trial, or some such matter of popular interest. In a very short time each of the favourite journals had its little crowd, waiting with impatience behind the two or three persons who managed to read simultaneously. The only sound was that of rustling papers.

10.) This passage describes a scene at a public library early one morning, and ----.

- A) argues for the need to open more public libraries
- B) stresses the problems of public libraries and how to overcome them
- C) is full of details about the people there
- D) could be part of a political speech on the lives of working people
- E) all the people described have the same interests

11.) We understand from the passage that the job advertisements in the newspapers ----.

- A) interested the women far more than the men
- B) were the main attraction for men and women alike
- C) attracted fewer readers than did the horse-racing columns
- D) soon became the topic of friendly conversations among the readers
- E) invariably failed to meet the expectations of the readers

12.) It is clear from the passage that people came to the library early in the morning in order to ----.

- A) read a newspaper before going to work
- B) find out primarily, about the horse-racing results
- C) get a warm place in which to shelter
- D) meet their friends and do a bit of reading
- E) get information about things that interested them

The tension between financial growth and social instability in 19th-century Victorian England influenced its literature. Prosperity brought a great number of new readers, with money to spend on books and periodicals. In this period, when few people went to the theatre or concerts, literature functioned as a primary source of entertainment. Writers had available an audience eager to read and willing to pay. In addition, writers were respected more than at any time in English literary history. The masses knew and loved the works of the most famous, while the wealthy sought their friendship. Major Victorian writers had the attention of political and social leaders, and when they spoke, they were listened to.

13.) It is pointed out in the passage that, in Victorian England, ----.

- A) it was the masses, rather than the wealthy, who were hit hard by the economic decline
- B) theatres were popular places of entertainment and attracted large audiences
- C) politicians virtually ignored the opinions expressed by the writers of the period
- D) reading was a popular pastime for everyone
- E) there was a remarkable degree of social harmony between the classes

14) It is clear from the passage that, in the Victorian age, leading writers ----.

- A) mainly concerned themselves with the problems of the masses
- B) were much respected by politicians and could influence them
- C) often made a career for themselves in politics as they grew older
- D) aimed to entertain rather than to instruct and guide
- E) were eager to make theatre-going more popular

15.) We understand from the passage that Victorian literature ----.

- A) was affected by the economic and social issues of the age
- B) was primarily written about and for the wealthy
- C) deliberately avoided political and social issues
- D) is not generally regarded as a significant part of English literary history
- E) has never been of much interest to the masses

When *Toy Story I* was released in 1995, it became an international sensation. It was the first feature film to be entirely constructed from computer animation and its considerable technical achievements were the result of four years of hard work by a large team of computer animators. The results have been greatly appreciated. The question now is: will *Toy Story II* continue to impress? Judging by the enthusiastic reception at a recent press screening from an audience made up largely of adults, the answer is a definite .yes.. .The movies that I'm most affected by are the ones that make me laugh hysterically but also have an effect on my emotions, says the film's director John Lasseter. *Toy Story II* does just that.

16.) We learn from the passage that *Toy Story I* -- --.

- A) was so amusing that many people wanted to see it again and again
- B) appealed more to adults than it did to children
- C) received poor reviews from the press when it was first screened for journalists
- D) has been surpassed by *Toy Story II* in every respect
- E) was greatly admired throughout the world when it first came out

17.) We understand from the passage that the kind of films that please John Lasseter most ----.

- A) are the ones that are the result of the joint efforts of many people working under pressure
- B) are the ones with a large proportion of computer animation
- C) are the ones that are both extremely funny and also appeal to the feelings
- D) deal with sad events that leave people feeling upset
- E) are films about children and for children

18.) It is clear from the passage that the making of *Toy Story I* ----.

- A) brought great fame to director John Lasseter, though he didn't actually deserve it
- B) involved a great many people and called for a lot of effort and collaboration
- C) was a costly production, and this upset the director
- D) included both computer animation and live acting
- E) was so tiring that Lasseter was reluctant to start work on *Toy Story II*

Edmund Hillary and the porter, Tenzing Norgay, got the glory for conquering Everest, but it was John Hunt who made their success possible. John Hunt was an excellent manager and paid great attention to detail. For instance, he specified that each box of rations contained 29 tins of sardines. His strategy, which was soon to become standard in mountaineering, called for an army of climbers, especially porters who would methodically move up the mountain, carrying supplies to ever higher camps. Hunt gave the human element systematic attention as well. Everest demands an "unusual degree of selflessness and patience", he later wrote. "Failure, whether moral or physical, by even one or two people would add immensely to its difficulties." The desire to reach the top, he added, "must be both individual and collective." That last point was important: the goal of this huge effort was to deliver just two climbers to the summit.

19.) It is clear from the passage that John Hunt --

- .
- A. regarded the conquest of Everest as a team success
- B. was a good mountaineer, but not a good organizer
- C. wanted to get to the top of Everest himself
- D. was involved in several disputes with various team members
- E. was largely concerned with the training of the porters

20.) As we understand from the passage, the success of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay ----.

- A. aroused a great deal of envy among the other team members
- B. gave rise to a lot of talk about how selfish they both were and how undeserving of the fame they achieved
- C. added to the fame that Hunt already enjoyed
- D. depended, to a very large extent, on the preparations planned and carried out by John Hunt
- E. turned mountaineering into a fashionable sport worldwide

21.) As it is pointed out in the passage, in the opinion of John Hunt, ----.

- A. the use of porters would contribute very little to the success of the expedition
- B. the food for the climbers was only of minor importance
- C. climbing Everest requires not only physical strength but also certain moral qualities
- D. Hillary and Tenzing did not deserve the fame they had
- E. in mountaineering, the height of a mountain is of little importance

Certain records have come to light recently, which suggest that it was the Chinese who discovered America. And they found it nearly three quarters of a century before Columbus did. It's a sad fact of life, and of our rather poor historical education, that Europeans tend to have a Eurocentric view of history. Unfortunately, it's not usually realized that China had an empire and a civilization that put medieval Europe to shame. Culturally, politically and even scientifically, China's home-grown experiments and experiences could not be matched for a long time. In the meantime, the Chinese were enthusiastic travellers and explorers. Indeed, Chinese navigators were also far more advanced than any in the West.

22.) It is clear from the passage that, in the Middle Ages, ----.

- A. China was far ahead of Europe in several respects
- B. the European civilization was the best in the world
- C. the Chinese empire was rapidly getting smaller
- D. scientific experiments were banned in both Europe and China
- E. history was a major part of European education

23.) It is pointed out in the passage that medieval Chinese sailors ----.

- A. came to America by mere chance
- B. knew much less than Columbus about other lands
- C. were only interested in trading activities
- D. greatly admired the European explorers including Columbus
- E. were far more experienced and skilful than the European ones

24.) We understand from the passage that the writer

- A. seems fully convinced that America was first discovered by the Europeans
- B. criticizes the Europeans for their narrow understanding of history
- C. is not really interested in Chinese culture and achievements
- D. has no documentary evidence of any kind to support his ideas
- E. is very biased in favour of Europe

The primitive story-teller, free from all considerations of form, simply told a tale. "Once upon a time", he began, and proceeded to narrate the story to his listeners, describing the characters when necessary, telling what they thought and felt as well as what they did, and adding comments and ideas of his own. The modern fiction writer is artistically more selfconscious. He realizes that there are many ways of telling a story; he decides upon a method before he begins, and may even set up rules for himself. Instead of telling the story himself, he may let one of his characters tell it for him; he may tell it by means of letters or diaries; he may confine himself to recording the thoughts of just one of his characters.

25.) We understand from the passage that the modern fiction writer ----.

- A. differs from the primitive storyteller because of his methods of narration
- B. admires the narrative techniques of primitive story-tellers
- C. uses even fewer narrative techniques than the primitive story-tellers did
- D. never makes use of either letters or diaries in his novels
- E. is often criticized for writing in a selfconscious manner

26.) It is clear that the writer of the passage ----.

- A. knows a lot more about primitive story-telling than about modern fiction
- B. finds the primitive story-teller very uninteresting
- C. would very much like to be a novelist himself
- D. is interested in the various writing techniques of modern authors
- E. feels strongly that modern writers have suddenly become too interested in the techniques of writing

CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. A
2. E
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. E
7. D
8. E
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. E
13. D
14. B
15. A
16. E
17. C
18. B
19. A
20. D
21. C
22. A
23. E
24. B
25. A
26. D