12. Sınıf İngilizce Human Rights YDT Tipi Test – Online

Konu: 12. Sınıf İngilizce Human Rights YDT Tipi Test · 15 soru

Ad Soyad		Sınıf / No	
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Choose the correct answer. *(Doğru seçeneği işaretleyin.)*

1. According to international law, no child should be ---- of the right to a free basic education.

a) aware
b) proud
c) capable
d) fond
e) deprived

2. Laws that treat people differently because of their race or gender are clear examples of ----.

a) tolerance
b) generosity
c) discrimination
d) dignity
e) equality

3. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights ---- by the United Nations in 1948, and since then it ---- into more than 500 languages.

a) adopted / translated
b) was adopted / has been translated
c) has adopted / was translated
d) had been adopted / is translating
e) is adopted / had translated

4. Workers’ rights must ---- even when a country is going through an economic crisis.

a) be respected
b) respect
c) have respected
d) respecting
e) being respected

5. Child labour remains a serious problem in many parts of the world. It (5) ---- that around 160 million children are still forced to work, often in dangerous conditions. Many of them (6) ---- the chance to go to school, which traps them in a cycle of poverty. Experts argue that this cycle will not be broken (7) ---- governments, businesses and families work together.

(5)

a) estimates
b) has estimated
c) is estimating
d) is estimated
e) estimated

6. (6)

a) deny
b) have denied
c) are denying
d) are denied
e) had been denying

7. (7)

a) unless
b) even though
c) so that
d) as if
e) whereas

8. ----, millions of people still do not have access to clean drinking water.

a) If access to water were recognised as a basic right
b) Because water is essential for survival
c) Although access to safe water was recognised as a human right in 2010
d) Unless clean water is provided by governments
e) As long as the right to water is protected

9. In some countries, people who criticise the government are arrested, ----.

a) so freedom of speech is fully guaranteed there

b) which is why democracy is getting stronger

c) as long as they obey the law

d) unless they are given a fair trial

e) which shows that freedom of speech is not respected everywhere

10. Everyone has the right to be treated equally before the law, regardless of their religion, gender or ethnic origin.

a) Herkes, kanun önünde dinine, cinsiyetine ya da etnik kökenine göre farklı muamele görebilir.

b) Herkes, dini, cinsiyeti ya da etnik kökeni ne olursa olsun, kanun önünde eşit muamele görme hakkına sahiptir.

c) Kanunlar, din, cinsiyet ya da etnik köken ayrımı yapmadan herkese eşit haklar tanımalıdır.

d) Din, cinsiyet ve etnik köken, kanun önünde eşit muamele görmenin önündeki en büyük engellerdir.

e) Herkesin kanun önünde eşit olması için din, cinsiyet ve etnik köken ayrımı ortadan kaldırılmıştır.

11. Mültecilerin temel ihtiyaçları karşılanmazsa onların insan onuru da korunamaz.

a) Refugees cannot meet their basic needs unless their human dignity is protected.

b) If refugees’ basic needs are not met, their human dignity cannot be protected either.

c) Refugees’ human dignity is more important than their basic needs.

d) Even if refugees’ basic needs are met, their human dignity may not be protected.

e) Protecting refugees’ dignity is the only way to meet their basic needs.

12. After the horrors of the Second World War, world leaders agreed that a clear statement of the rights belonging to every human being was urgently needed. A committee chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, the widow of the former American president, was given the difficult task of drafting it. Its members came from very different cultural, political and religious backgrounds, so reaching agreement was not easy. Nevertheless, the final text was adopted in December 1948 without a single country voting against it, although eight countries abstained. The declaration is not a legally binding treaty; however, its principles have inspired many national constitutions and later international agreements.

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

a) was written by Eleanor Roosevelt alone

b) was rejected by eight countries

c) was prepared before the Second World War

d) is a legally binding international treaty

e) has influenced the constitutions of many countries

13. According to the passage, reaching agreement on the text was difficult because ----.

a) Eleanor Roosevelt did not support the project

b) many countries voted against the declaration

c) the committee members came from very different backgrounds

d) the war had not ended yet

e) the text was going to be legally binding

14. Student: Why do we celebrate Human Rights Day on 10 December? Teacher: ---- Student: I see. So the day marks the anniversary of that decision.

Which option best completes the dialogue?

a) Because the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on that day in 1948.

b) Because it’s the last school day before the winter holiday.

c) Actually, many countries don’t celebrate it at all.

d) We should respect human rights every day, not just once a year.

e) It was chosen by a group of students in a competition.

15. (I) Freedom of expression is considered one of the cornerstones of a democratic society. (II) It allows citizens to share ideas, criticise those in power and take part in public debate. (III) However, most legal systems accept that this freedom has certain limits, such as hate speech or deliberately false accusations. (IV) Social media platforms earn most of their income from advertising. (V) The challenge for lawmakers is to protect free expression while preventing it from being used to harm others.

Which sentence is irrelevant?

a) I

b) II

c) III

d) IV

e) V