Paragraf Soruları 11

Konu: YDS Paragraf Soruları · 25 soru

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

1. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. We can only guess when Shakespeare wrote his plays. He may have had his own writing ?season? perhaps in the quieter winter months, but he never stopped acting, probably taking two or three minor parts instead of a major one. He seems to have chosen for himself the more static and undemanding roles in his plays, such as old Adam in As You Like It and the Ghost in Hamlet. His audiences included many habitual playgoers, and many must have known Shakespeare and he must have known them. We can imagine, as a recent biographer has said, ?that there might have been a complex, subtle communicative exchange when he appeared in one of his own plays?. In spring 1613, he purchased his first property in London. He was renting it out by 1616, but may originally have entertained other intentions for the property. It would certainly have been a handy place to stay, being near the Globe, which was his theatre. Perhaps the destruction of the Globe in 1613, which probably prompted him to sell his share in the theatre company, altered his plans for it. He may not have given up acting, but his writing career was over by the end of that year. In 1614, he returned to his hometown, Stratford-upon-Avon, and died there in 1616. It is suggested in the passage that, when Shakespeare acted, ?.

a) he was always assigned the most crucial parts

b) the audiences were thrilled by his acting

c) the Globe Theatre was always crowded

d) he could spare very little time for his writing

e) the parts he played were mostly easy, unimportant ones

2. It is pointed out in the passage that, although Shakespeare had stopped writing plays by the end of 1813, ?.

a) it seems likely that he continued to act a little longer

b) he sometimes revised some of his earlier plays

c) he wanted to keep his company intact

d) his company put pressure on him to continue writing

e) he started again on his return to Stratford-upon- Avon

3. We understand from the passage that we have no evidence ?.

a) as to what sort of parts Shakespeare played

b) to suggest that Shakespeare was popular in his day

c) as to whether or not Shakespeare actually did rent out his property

d) about when Shakespeare was writing his plays

e) that the destruction of the Globe had any serious impact on Shakespeare?s life

4. It is suggested in the passage that Shakespeare, ?.

a) as a playwright, preferred tragedies to comedies

b) as a property owner, got a good income from his rents

c) as an actor, was often in close contact with his audiences

d) returned to Stratford-upon-Avon almost as soon as the Globe was destroyed

e) though he returned to Stratford, very soon regretted leaving London

5. It is clear from the passage that the Globe Theatre ?.

a) was partly owned by Shakespeare himself

b) was built on land that Shakespeare had bought

c) was particularly spacious so as to accommodate large audiences

d) was the most popular of the London theatres in Shakespeare?s time

e) was designed and built especially for the staging of Shakespeare?s plays

6. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. We should care about dying languages for the same reason that we care when a species of animal or plant dies. It reduces the diversity of our planet. In the case of language, we are talking about intellectual and cultural diversity, not biological diversity, but the issues are the same. As a result of decades of environmental publicity and activism, most people have come to accept that biodiversity is a good thing. But linguistic diversity has not enjoyed the same publicity. Diversity occupies a central place in evolutionary theory because it enables a species to survive in different environments. Increasing uniformity holds dangers for the long-term survival of a species. The strongest ecosystems are those which are most diverse. It has often been said that our success in colonizing the planet can be accounted for by our ability to develop diverse cultures which suit different environments. It is stressed in the passage that biological diversity ?.

a) is not in any way related to ecosystems

b) has received far more attention than linguistic diversity

c) is fast being reduced

d) contributes very little to the survival of plant and animal species

e) is richer in northern regions than in southern ones

7. The point is made in the passage that the survival of species in different environments ?.

a) is of no real importance except to biologists

b) has been made possible by the continuous efforts of man

c) has aroused very little interest in the general public

d) has been made possible by diversity

e) bears no relation to the survival of languages and cultures

8. The author draws a strong paralel between ?.

a) cultural and linguistic diversity
b) plant and animal species
c) linguistic and biological diversity
d) environmental and cultural publicity
e) the uniformity of ecosystems and that of cultures

9. It is pointed out in the passage that man ?.

a) has developed diverse cultures which are appropriate for the environment he lives in
b) has always been very much aware of the benefits of biodiversity
c) has always valued cultural diversity well above biodiversity
d) has always found it very hard to adapt himself to any new environment
e) has always felt that cultural uniformity is desirable

10. According to the writer, diversity on earth ?.

a) is rapidly becoming reduced owing to a lack of public interest in it
b) consists not only of the diversity of species and plants but also of languages and cultures
c) has only recently become a research concern among environmentalists
d) has encouraged man to exploit his environment
e) can best be maintained through the preservation of different languages

11. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. The discovery of an ancient tomb in modern China is so commonplace that it often annoys as much as excites, because it can delay construction for months or even years. So when archeologists were called in fast May to check structures discovered during the expansion of a bonemeal factory in a southern suburb of Beijing, they weren?t expecting to find anything of great interest. To the archeologists? surprise, the structures were the remains of two traditional domed tombs, each over a thousand years old. One was flooded and badly damaged, but the other contained beautifully-preserved wall frescoes from the 10th century. ?It?s only recently that the Chinese have been publishing artifacts from ancient tombs, and it?s unusual to see them in the Western press,? says Dr Jessica Rawson, Professor of Oriental Art and Archeology at Oxford University. We learn from the passage that the Chinese ?.

a) show archeologists a great deal of respect
b) are very proud of their ancient archeological heritage
c) are very skilled in the art of frescoes
d) often have mixed feelings when an ancient tomb is discovered
e) used to prefer tombs without domes to those with domes

12. It is clear from the passage that in China today the progress of a construction work ?.

a) is very often hindered by the unexpected discovery of ancient tombs
b) is frequently supervised by archeologists
c) is liable to be delayed for a variety of reasons
d) depends, to a certain extent, on
e) often runs parallel with archeological excavations

13. According to Professor Rawson in the passage, China ?.

a) has only recently emerged as an area of interest for archeologists

b) has only just started to publish art objects for the West

c) is noted for its ancient domed tombs with frescoes

d) continues to be very secretive about its archeological finds

e) has the finest frescoes anywhere in the world

14. We understand from the passage that only one of the tombs unearthed during extension work at a factory in Beijing ?.

a) attracted the attention of Dr Rawson

b) had a domed roof which was undamaged

c) could be dated back to the 10th century

d) revealed frescoes in excellent condition

e) caused a delay in the project

15. The passage points out that the archeologists who were called in ?.

a) were not impressed by the frescoes on the walls of one of the tombs

b) weren?t expecting to discover tombs Beijing

c) made ancient tombs their specialty

d) had published extensively in the western press

e) were annoyed by the discovery of two ancient tombs in Beijing

16. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. Engineering is akin to writing or painting in that it is a creative endeavor that begins in the mind?s eye and proceeds into new frontiers of thought and action, where it does not so much find as make new things. Just as the poet starts with a blank sheet of paper and the artist with a blank canvas, so theengineer today begins with a blank computer screen. Until the outlines of a design are set down, however tentatively, there can be no appeal to science or to critical analysis to judge or test the design. Scientific, rhetorical or aesthetic principles may be called on to inspire, refine and finish a design, but creative things do not come of applying the principles alone. Without the sketch of a thing or a diagram of a process, scientific facts and laws are of little use to engineers. Science may be the theater, but engineering is the action on the stage. The writer?s main aim in this passage is to ?.

a) show how many different types of creativity there are
b) stress the creative and constructive aspects of an engineer?s work
c) compare and contrast the way poets and painters work
d) show that literary creativity is superior to the painter?s creativity
e) establish the fact that it is the engineers? scientific knowledge that makes him creative

17. We understand from the passage that, for the engineer, scientific laws ?.

a) only have a role to play after a design has taken some sort of form
b) are only relevant in details concerning safety
c) are a constant factor all through the creative process of design
d) play an important role only when it comes to finalizing certain details
e) are rarely applicable at any stage in his projects

18. The point is made in the passage that aesthetic principles ?.

a) have no place in an engineer?s design
b) are central to the very best works of art
c) and creativity are two very different things
d) cannot be taught or learnt
e) can infuse life into an ill-conceived poem

19. It can be inferred from the passage that, once a poet has achieved the basic core of his poem, ?.

a) the creative process is complete

b) he tends to lose interest in it

c) he should wait while before transcribing it onto a blank sheet of paper

d) aesthetic principles may help him to intensify and complete it

e) he must start to examine it for flaws and then remove them

20. According to the writer of the passage, each act of creativity ?.

a) necessitates the crossing of frontiers and entry into unknown regions

b) is dependent upon a storehouse of closely related knowledge

c) arises almost equally out of thought and inspiration and knowledge

d) has some bearing on other acts of creativity

e) in one sphere of endeavour has its counterpart in another

21. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. Just as every teenager thinks he is brighter than his parents, every decade considers itself superior to the one that came before. Over the past few months, we of the 2000 decade have made it quite clear that we are morally heads above those who lived in the 1990s. We?ve done it first by establishing a reigning cliché for that period. Just as the 1960s are known for student unrest, the 1980s for Reagan, Thatcher and the Yuppies, the 1990s will henceforth be known as the second Gilded Age. They will be known as the age when the real problems in the world were ignored while the illusions of the dotcom types were celebrated. It was the age of effortless abundance, cell phones on every ear, stock markets that only went up and Mercedes sport utility vehicles. Never before had business leaders enjoyed so much prestige, and never before had capitalism had fewer mortal enemies. Bill Gates couldn?t be on enough business-magazine covers; tycoons like him felt free to assume the role of global sages, writing books with such weighty titles as ?The Road Ahead?. According to the passage, the decade of the 1990s was characterized by ?.

a) capitalism, blindness and possessions
b) hard-work, greed and the need to communicate
c) indifference, immorality and selfishness
d) generosity, spontaneity and individuality
e) disagreements, competition and prejudice

22. In the opinion of the author of the passage, the 2000 decade ?.

a) differs very little from the decade of Reagan, Thatcher and the Yuppies
b) inherited a failing global economy from the previous decade
c) is far more moral than the preceding one
d) still admires the values of the business leaders of the 1990s and the books they wrote
e) is fast losing its idealism and growing more and more like previous decades

23. The term ?Gilded Age? as it is used in the passage means ?.

a) to be admired
b) golden age
c) with moral principles
d) with surface shine
e) in bad taste

24. We understand from the passage that, during the 1990s, ?.

a) there was a great deal of student unrest
b) capitalism again fell into disrepute
c) technological advance took the form of useful gadgets
d) teenagers grew very critical of their parents
e) business tycoons received undue respect and were indeed almost idolized

25. One point made in the passage is that ?.

a) with each passing decade life gets easier and more comfortable
b) any hopes of the 2000 decade are not likely to survive the decade
c) the business magazines of this decade differ very little from those of earlier decades
d) each new decade regards itself as superior to the previous one
e) the real problems of each decade are essentially the same