Paragraf Soruları 13

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. When you stay as a guest in someone ?s house, you give up your anonymity. This becomes quite a challenge if you are the kind ofperson who cherishes independence. However, when you and your host are on the same wavelength, you can can buy. Some years ago when I went to Auckland, New Zealand, for the first time, my hosts were a couple, about my age, whom I had met while travelling in Europe. They had a full programme lined up for me. They drove me around and showed me their favourite hot springs and also the beach where a popular TV series had once been filmed. At mealtimes, they introduced me to their favourite restaurants, where I sampled cheeses from south New Zealand that don?t get exported, and fruits grown locally. Normally such a tight schedule would make me nervous, but I found myself happily relinquishing control to my hosts, who truly understood the pleasures of their native country and enjoyed sharing them. I couldn?t have encountered this New Zealand on my own. As we understand from the passage, the narrator ?.

a) was a person who shamelessly e xploited the couple?s hospitality

b) expected his hosts to meet all the expenses of his sightseeing in and around Auckland

c) and his hosts had similar tastes and interests, which made his trip most enjoyable

d) was more interested in eating than visiting places

e) enjoyed the beginning of the holiday but not the latter part

2. It is suggested in the passage that a person with a sense of independence ?.

a) enjoys travelling together with other people

b) can make friends easily while travelling

c) soon mixes with other people

d) wants to be led around by friends who know the territory

e) usually prefers to be anonymous when he or she travels

3. According to the passage, while the narrator was in New Zealand, he ?.

a) tried to find ways whereby he could travel independently

b) had the opportunity to taste the native produce unique to the country

c) was frustrated with the programme prepared for him by his hosts

d) was particularly attracted by the location of a popular TV series

e) did not have enough money to see the other parts of the country outside Auckland

4. It is pointed out in the passage that the narrator and his hosts ?.

a) knew each other before he travelled to New Zealand

b) had made a long journey together across many European countries

c) spent a fortune to experience the pleasures of New Zealand

d) were genuinely interested in sampling a large variety of New Zealand?s food and drinks

e) were independent people who preferred to be on their own

5. It is implied in the passage that the narrator usually likes ?.

a) local food more than nationally popular food

b) to be in New Zealand rather than in Europe or anywhere else

c) to follow a full programme on his travels

d) to see his travels as a challenge

e) to travel in a relaxed and leisurely Way

6. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. In Finland now, everything is all right. Fifteen years after one of the worst recessions any European country has seen, triggered by the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Finns feel very content. Their small country of a population of 5 million is the first in the World Economic Forum?s list of the world?s most competitive countries, and the second in its business-competitiveness index. It is also the first in the OECD?s world ranking of educational performance and has the second-highest share of research-and-development spending in the European Union. Moreover, the country is reversing its demographic decline and, hence, its fertility rate is one of the highest in Europe. Perhaps best of all the Finns are facing globalization without paranoia. Theirs is one of the few European countries to have succeeded in businesses in which international prices are falling because of global competition and technological change. In most of Europe public opinion and even business èlites seem gloomily resigned to being overwhelmed by India and China. Finland suggests that this fate is not inevitable. We learn from the passage that, in addition to Finland?s recent economic success, ?.

a) it is also a popular tourist destination
b) it is resigned to being overwhelmed by India
c) it also ranks very high in education
d) it remains in a deep recession
e) the businesses are not globally competitive

7. It is clear from the passage that Finland?s previously weak economy ?.

a) was caused by the collapse of the Soviet Union
b) had no effect on the country?s standing in the World Economic Forum
c) caused the country to spend more on research and development
d) improved dramatically fifteen years ago
e) became stronger after it began to reverse its demographic decline

8. We understand from the passage that Finland?s population ?.

a) resents outside interference in its economy

b) is becoming one of the highest in Europe

c) is an extremely competitive one when it comes to internal trade

d) is now increasing due to a higher birth rate

e) is not well-educated by European Standards

9. We see from the passage that Finland?s economy ?.

a) is by far the strongest in the world

b) remains unaffected by technological change

c) is still undergoing the effects of the fall of the Soviet Union

d) has had a direct effect on its fertility rate

e) hasn?t always been stable

10. According to the passage, one indicator of Finland?s economic success is its ?.

a) experience with recession

b) high ranking within the World Economic Forum

c) paranoia regarding globalization

d) small population

e) public opinion regarding China

11. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. Until the giant American energy company Enron collapsed, and its director Kenneth Lay was imprisoned, his life had been a model of the American dream of rising from rags to riches on the strength of merit and hard work. His beginnings were socially and financially very modest. He was born in Tyrone, Missouri, in 1942, as the son of a preacher who was also a part-time salesman. He helped his father make ends meet by cutting grass and delivering papers. His start in the energy industry seemed similarly modest. After obtaining a doctoral degree in economics from the University of Houston, he got his start in the booming Texan oil industry. In 1985 he merged Houston Natural Gas with InterNorth of Nebraska in order to form Enron. As Enron became stronger, Mr Lay turned increasingly to politics and was one of the biggest donors to the Bush-Cheney campaign. After Mr Bush entered the White House, Mr Lay had hopes of a seat in the cabinet, perhaps as energy secretary or even at the Treasury. However, for reasons that remain unclear, Mr Bush overlooked him, so his professional life ended in frustration. According to the passage, after Mr Bush was elected president of the Us, Kenneth Lay ?.

a) turned increasingly to politics
b) became involved in the Texan oil industry
c) was not offered a cabinet seat
d) obtained a doctoral degree from the University of Houston
e) dissolved Enron, the company he had created

12. It is clear from the passage that the giant American energy company Enron was founded through ?.

a) Kenneth Lay?s increasing interest in politics
b) Kenneth Lay?s dream of rising from rags to riches
c) the fact that Kenneth Lay had been imprisoned
d) Kenneth Lay?s modest beginnings as the son of a preacher and partime salesman
e) the merging of two companies: Houston Natural Gas and InterNorth

13. We understand from the passage that, when Kenneth Lay was a child, he ?.

a) worked as a part-time salesman together with his father

b) wanted to become a preacher like his father

c) moved with his family from Tyrone, Missouri, to Houston, Texas

d) contributed to his family?s income by working at part-time jobs

e) dreamed of becoming an oil tycoon

14. We can infer from the passage that Kenneth Lay expected Mr Bush to offer him a high position in his administration because Mr Lay ?.

a) had contributed a very large amount of money to Mr Bush?s presidential campaign

b) was an important player in the Texan oil industry

c) was frustrated with his political life

d) had obtained a high level of education, and was therefore quite knowledgeable.

e) had become very rich through his hard work

15. We see from the passage that Kenneth Lay?s imprisonment was ?.

a) the result of his involvement in the Bush-Cheney campaign

b) a miscarriage of justice

c) due to a crime he had committed while studying at the University of Houston

d) carried out despite the fact thathe was a good friend of President Bush

e) implemented at around the sametime that Enron, the company he had founded, collapsed

16. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. There seems no question but that the clock dial, which has existed in its present form since the seventeenth century and in earlier forms since ancient times, is on its way out. More and more common are the digital clocks that mark off the hours, minutes, and seconds in ever-changing numbers. This certainly appears to be an advance in technology. You will no longer have to interpret the meaning of ?the big hand on the eleven and the little hand on the five.? Your digital clock will tell you at once that it is 4:55. And yet there will be a loss in the conversion of dial to digital, and no one seems to be worrying about it. Actually, when something turns, it can turn in just one of two ways, clockwise or counter-clockwise, and we all know which is which. Clockwise is the normal turning direction of the hands of a clock, and counter-clockwise is the opposite of that. Since we all stare at clocks (dial clocks, that is), we have no trouble following directions or descriptions that include those words. But if dial clocks disappear, so will the meaning of those words for anyone who has never stared at anything but digitals. The author maintains that, when dial clocks go out of use and only digitals are used, _.

a) the words ?clockwise? and ?counter-clockwise? will cease to carry any meaning

b) people will continue to use the words ?clockwise? and ?counter-clockwise? on a regular basis

c) it will be quite confusing for everyone to tell the time right away

d) most people will wonder about the meanings of the words ?clockwise? and ?counter- clockwise?

e) it will certainly be a major technological change unprecedented in the past

17. It is pointed out in the passage that the use of the clock dial _____.

a) is no longer practical since one is often confused about the meaning of the words ?clockwise? and ?counter-clockwise?

b) was most popular in the seventeenth century but has since lost its importance

c) is still widely used despite the technological progress in the manufacture of digital clocks

d) has improved enormously since the seventeenth century due to advances in technology

e) has a very long history though at present it is becoming less and less popular

18. In the passage, the author admits that digital clocks, compared with dial clocks, _____.

a) have a number of drawbacks which make their use rather restricted

b) can, in the long run, be replaced by technologically new and more efficient clocks

c) are technologically more advanced and tell time very precisely

d) do not seem to have much efficiency and easily break down

e) have ceased to be in widespread use due to some inexplicable technological shortcomings

19. The author asserts that people _____.

a) are not aware of the fact that in antiquity time was completely disregarded

b) do not seem to be concerned about ?the loss? that the replacement of dial clocks by digitals will cause

c) can also define their position accurately by using digital clocks

d) today have a growing interest in dial clocks and value them very much

e) have already stopped using the words ?clockwise? and ?counter-clockwise? to indicate directions

20. As has been pointed out in the passage, the word ?clockwise? _____.

a) first came into use in the seventeenth century

b) is used only in conjunction with the word ? counter-clockwise?

c) can also be used with reference to a digital clock

d) signifies the direction in which the hands of a dial clock move

e) has no meaning unless it is used with reference to a dial clock

21. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. When Mozambique and South Africa ended their internal conflicts in the early 1990s, they enacted widescale amnesties, and in both countries the rule of law quickly improved. In each of them, political leaders opted to move past the violence and injustices of the past and to focus on the tasks of social and political reconstruction. As part of that reconstruction, each country became a multiparty democracy in which the accountability of leaders and other key norms of the rule of law could finally take root. The restoration of public security, meanwhile, allowed the provision of basic services. And though their criminal-justice systems remained woefully underfunded, both were finally able to start providing citizens with basic protections. While the legal, social and political improvements in South Africa between 1994 and 2004 were impressive, in poorer Mozambique, the improvement was smaller but still marked. It is clear from the passage that both South Africa and Mozambique _____.

a) underwent a very radical process of social, political and legal transformation over a decade after the mid- 1990s

b) are still extremely obsessed with their political past and have failed to adapt themselves to the norms of democracy

c) are noted for their indifference to the rule of law and have introduced a series of non-democraticmeasures

d) have not solved their internal conflicts fully although they have made their criminal-justice systems veryefficient through radical reforms

e) have resorted to every conceivable means in their efforts to restore public security

22. It is pointed out in the passage that, compared with Mozambique, South Africa has _____.

a) never been genuinely enthusiastic about the rule of law in the country and invariably attempted to undermine it

b) upgraded their system of criminal justice and, thus, completely eliminated violence and injustice insociety

c) given priority to the cessation of internal conflicts in the country and the establishment of variouspolitical parties

d) made enormous progress in the social and political reconstruction of their country

e) never been held accountable for the violence and injustices they caused in the past

23. The author points out that, along with the institution of a multiparty democracy, _____.

a) both Mozambique and South Africa have focused on their past and begun to bring to justice those who are accountable for the crimes of the past

b) the maintenance of the rule of law in Mozambique and South Africa has failed due to a growing rate ofpolitical misconduct

c) one important change in Mozambique and South Africa in the late 1990s was the new political principlethat leaders were to be held accountable for their policies

d) violence and injustice in Mozambique have ceased completely while South Africa still struggles with them

e) the question of public security has been of little concern for political leaders since they have focused their efforts on party politics

24. It is emphasized in the passage that, in the post-amnesties period, _____.

a) radical political reforms in Mozambique are the major reason for the impressive improvements in the country?s economic performance

b) Mozambique, which is economically underdeveloped, has experienced some striking political improvements

c) political improvements in South Africa became the model for political improvements in Mozambique

d) Mozambique has excelled South Africa in the improvement of both its economy and political institutions

e) Mozambique?s political leaders were concerned not only with political reforms but also, more importantly, with the economic well-being of the country

25. It is implied in the passage that the provision of basic services in Mozambique and South Africa in the pre-amnesties period was _____.

a) a priority for all the political parties

b) far better than it has been in the post-amnesties period

c) regarded as an important factor in the process of democratization

d) out of the question, owing to the absence of public security

e) unaffected by serious and recurring economic problems