# Paragraf Soruları 15

Konu: YDS Paragraf Soruları · 25 soru

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| Ad Soyad | | Sınıf / No | |
| Tarih | | Puan | |

Choose the correct answer. *(Doğru seçeneği işaretleyin.)*

1. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. Set in 1941 in Leningrad, Helen Dunmore?s novel The Siege opens with deceptively gentle scenes of Chekhovian melancholy. After the death of her mother, 23-year-old Anna Levin, the protagonist, gives up her artistic studies to look after her 5-year-old brother and her politically suspect father Abraham, who, as a writer, has fallen out of favour with Stalin?s cultural police. So she jumps at the chance to make a drawing of the retired actress Marina Petrovna, with whom Anna?s father might once have had a romantic relationship. But Anna?s worries about art and romance are soon swept away as the Germans besiege her native city. At this point, Dunmore?s novel transforms abruptly as well, shifting from a romantic narrative into a study of survival under most extreme hardships. Anna?s abundant artistic creativity is put to use providing food and fuel for her helpless family, and her drawing skills are called on to sketch a neighbour?s starved baby so that the grieving mother might remember her lost child. Indeed, the novel presents a striking contrast between the gentle display of human emotions and the rude dictates of survival under the most inhuman circumstances. According to the passage, Helen Dunmore?s novel The Siege is mainly the story of _____.

a) how the children of Leningrad in particular suffered extreme hardship when the Germans besieged the city in 1941

b) the famous actress Marina Petrovna, who was living in retirement when the Germans besieged Leningrad in 1941

c) the strong armed resistance that the people of Leningrad put up against the Germans when the city was besieged

d) how a young artist, Anna Levin, struggled hard with her family to survive during the German siege of Leningrad in 1941

e) the romantic relationship between the actress Marina Petrovna and the writer Abraham Levin, who was a political activist

2. It is emphasized in the passage that the novel _____.

a) never loses its romantic tone, even though some of the scenes described can be very depressing and upsetting

b) shows how Helen Dunmore differs from the Russian writer Chekhov in her detailed portrayal of characters

c) is not only a narrative of romantic scenes, but also the depiction of a cruel reality in which human survival was almost impossible

d) primarily focuses on the complexity of human emotions and tries to demonstrate this through the depiction of a wide range of characters

e) is embedded with a number of inconsistencies as regards style and characterization, which make Dunmore?s literary creativity rather superficial

3. It is clear from the passage that Anna?s study of art _____.

a) was supported by her father, who, as a political writer, often wrote against the cultural policies of Stalin?s regime

b) was interrupted as, following her mother?s death, she had to take care of her family

c) was carried out under the most favourable circumstances, and her fame as a promising young artist soon spread throughout Leningrad

d) was a great achievement for her, despite the fact that her artistic creativity had not been recognized at first

e) took so long that, in the end, she gave it up to join the people of Leningrad in their defence of the city against the Germans

4. It is pointed out in the passage that, when the German siege of Leningrad began, _____.

a) Anna?s concern about her own artistic future was totally wiped out

b) Anna?s father Abraham?s love affair with Marina Petrovna came to an end

c) Anna had already become famous because of her portrait of the actress Marina Petrovna

d) Stalin?s cultural police arrested Abraham because of his subversive ideas

e) the inhabitants made various arrangements to overcome the serious shortage of food and fuel in the city

5. In the passage, the writer draws attention to the fact that, in Leningrad under siege, Anna _____.

a) offered care to the mothers who lost their children because of the terrible food shortage

b) was especially worried about the fate of children, most of whom starved to death

c) helped many people to put up with the most extreme hardships of life

d) seriously devoted herself to a study of Chekhov?s literary works

e) used her artistic capacity not only to support her family but also to represent human suffering

6. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. Following World War II, European countries largely gave up their colonial possessions and, by the 1950s and 1960s, had already begun to receive growing numbers of immigrants from their former colonies. In many instances, these included the descendants of the slaves in the colonies, who had been forced to work. In this respect, Britain is a case in point. Though in small numbers, Africans and Indians had come to Britain long before the tens of thousands who came as colonial immigrants in the 1960s and thereafter. The first Africans who came to Britain were probably soldiers during the Roman possession of that country in antiquity. In modern times, especially in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, African and Indian princes and scholars visited Britain. Others coming to Britain were in service positions; for instance, in the eighteenth century, black African and Indian young men were fashionable as servants in the homes of the wealthy. Africans and Indians also came to Britain as sailors and traders, and port towns, such as London, Glasgow, Bristol, Cardiff and Liverpool, developed small black populations in the early nineteenth century, some of which persisted into the twentieth century. Relations between these populations and the native white population were varied, historians citing instances both of hostility and solidarity. It is pointed out in the passage that the black communities living in some British port towns in the early years of the nineteenth century _____.

a) were not always treated in a friendly way by the white population

b) consisted solely of sailors who came mainly from Britain?s colonies in Africa

c) were completely constituted by merchants who were involved in overseas trade with India

d) were made up of travellers from Africa and India, who visited Britain for various reasons

e) were essentially formed by colonial immigrants from Africa as well as India

7. As one finds out from the passage, it would be wrong to maintain that _____.

a) many of the immigrants to Britain came from India and the other colonies

b) Africans arrived in Britain for the first time in the twentieth century

c) European colonial rule in Africa ended in the post-World War II period

d) Britain was occupied and ruled by the Romans

e) the domestic staff of the wealthy in Britain often included Africans and Indians

8. It is stressed in the passage that Britain _____.

a) was the only colonial power in Europe that objected to the practice of slavery

b) was faced soon after World War II with an enormous influx of immigrants

c) had already possessed a large community of Africans under Roman rule

d) began to receive huge numbers of colonial immigrants from the 1960s onwards

e) always welcomed large numbers of immigrants from its colonies in Africa and elsewhere

9. As stated in the passage, many of the immigrants that arrived in Europe after World War II _____.

a) were actually fleeing from the slave labour invariably practised in the colonies

b) constituted small minorities that became the target of white native hatred

c) were the relatives of the former colonial slaves

d) were interested in service positions and, hence, were mostly employed as servants

e) were in fact the descendants of the slaves especially in India

10. It is pointed out in the passage that, in the past, _____.

a) Africans and Indians preferred Britain to other European countries for settlement and employment

b) Britain possessed the largest and most densely populated colonies throughout the world

c) the European countries rivalled Britain both in trade and in the colonization of Africa

d) the European colonial powers, including Britain, refused to accept immigrants from their colonies

e) among the early colonial visitors to Britain were students and members of the native nobility from Africa and India

11. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. A couple of months ago NASA asked the scientific community what kinds of research it should conduct when it returns humans to the moon. In doing so, NASA wanted prioritized research objectives for the robotic orbiters and landers that will be used primarily for reconnaissance purposes prior to later explorations by astronauts of the lunar surface. Recommendations made by scientists varied greatly, but they can be summarized. The top priority that scientists have recommended is the development of programmes for lunar data analysis. Next is the exploration of the moon?s south pole, which is called ?the Aitken basin,? an impact scar mostly on the moon?s back side. Then comes an instrument network for probing the interior of the moon, and this is followed by rock sample returns, scientifically selected landing sites, and analysis of any icy polar deposits. From the research recommendations summarized in the passage, it becomes clear that _____.

a) there is still a lot that has to be learned about the moon

b) scientists are extensively familiar with the structure of the moon

c) the exploration of the lunar surface is not so urgent as understanding the inner structure of the moon

d) the scientific community does not regard NASA?s objectives about the moon as feasible

e) NASA is determined to make the moon a new base for space exploration

12. One understands from the passage that NASA _____.

a) and scientists have conflicting research objectives about the moon

b) has already developed a multi-purpose research programme for the moon

c) always consults the scientific community, but seldom takes its advice into consideration

d) is planning to send robots to the moon before it sends astronauts

e) has been indifferent to various recommendations made by scientists

13. As is clear from the passage, NASA?s purpose in consulting scientists is to _____.

a) make sure that its programmes for lunar data analysis are supported by them

b) learn whether the moon has water deposited as ice under its poles

c) find out about the kind of research which is primarily important for lunar exploration

d) encourage them to focus their attention on a full study of the Aitken basin

e) give them the opportunity to discuss their research results about the moon

14. According to the passage, one of the recommendations made by the scientific community concerns _____.

a) the scientific specification of the locations where robots or astronauts can land

b) the problems related to the working of the robots orbiting the moon or landing on the surface

c) the analysis of the rock samples that will be taken from the Aitken basin

d) the tasks that will be performed by the astronauts when they explore the moon?s south pole

e) the question of how NASA can benefit from the results obtained from lunar explorations

15. It is clearly stated in the passage that astronauts _____.

a) will use a variety of instruments only to learn about the interior of the moon

b) will be sent to the moon to investigate the lunar surface

c) will, in the first place, select a suitable spot for landing their craft

d) are expected to discover icy deposits under the south pole

e) have been trained to perform lunar data analysis

16. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. In many primitive communities there is a taboo on mentioning a man?s name except in certain special circumstances, because his name is believed to contain within it something of himself, which would be lost and wasted if his name were uttered without first taking special precautions. This belief about words is widespread. Among the more primitive and the uneducated, it is universal. A remarkably matter-of fact practical application of it occurs even in the present day in the Tibetan prayer-wheel. If, thinks the Tibetan peasant, a prayer uttered once does some good, then the same prayer uttered many times will do more good. Therefore, since he assumes that the efficacy lies in the prayer as an entity in itself, he writes it round the rim of a wheel, and then frugally employs the water of a mountain stream to turn it all day long, instead of wastefully employing his own lungs and lips to say it again and again. In this passage, the author points out that _____.

a) most societies in the world today are still very primitive

b) in primitive societies, words are often felt to embody the idea they express

c) the unsophisticated are no less intelligent than the sophisticated

d) Tibetan peasants should not be regarded as primitive

e) the Tibetan peasant does not really believe that the prayer-wheel can do any good

17. As we understand from the passage, an underlying belief behind the Tibetan prayer-wheel is that _____.

a) for a prayer to be answered, it must be repeated many times
b) man can achieve nothing without the help of stronger powers
c) man is powerless against the forces of evil
d) human effort can achieve almost anything
e) the forces of nature must never be opposed

18. The author uses the example of the Tibetan prayer-wheel to _____.

a) show that all religions are fundamentally alike
b) demonstrate how unrealistic primitive peoples are
c) illustrate just how powerful words are felt to be in primitive societies
d) show how inventive primitive peoples are
e) show how unique the natives of Tibet are

19. It is clear from the passage that, among primitive societies, it is generally believed that a man?s name ----.

a) should be constantly repeated
b) has a wholesome effect upon his life
c) will bring calamity to those who use it
d) should only be spoken under appropriate circumstances
e) is of little importance as it is so rarely used

20. We can conclude from the passage that the Tibetan peasant _____.

a) is not tolerant of the religious beliefs of others
b) bears no resemblance to other primitive peasants
c) never calls any member of his family by name
d) is not deeply religious and does not treat his religion seriously
e) though primitive ? has a very practical attitude towards life

21. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. Thomas Edison began conducting experiments during his childhood. To start with, there were hundreds of unsuccessful experiments but Edison eventually invented and patented 2,500 items, including the electric lamp and phonograph. He was determined to ?give laughter and light? to people, but, until he actually managed to do so, most people ridiculed him. Without losing hope, Edison attempted over 1,000 unsuccessful experiments in his efforts to make an electric lamp. When people told him he was wasting his time, energy, and money for nothing, Edison exclaimed, ?For nothing! Every time I make an experiment, I get new results. Failures are stepping stones to success.? Determined to give people electric lamps, Edison said he?d meet his goal by early 1880. In October, 1879, he created his first electric lamp, and in so doing, received much praise. People realized that Edison?s invention was not affected by rain or wind, remaining constant through bad weather. Just as he had hoped, Edison provided people with light and laughter. As we understand from the passage, Edison conducted many unsuccessful experimental trials, _____.

a) most of which were very expensive and got him into financial difficulties

b) but the list of his patental inventions is a long one

c) most of which were related to the phonograph

d) but the people who knew him encouraged him to keep on trying

e) and on many occasions he felt his experiments were pointless

22. It is clear from the passage that, once Edison had invented the electric lamp, _____.

a) he lost interest in carrying out experiments

b) he admitted that at one point he had very nearly given up the project

c) he wasn?t at all interested in what people felt about it

d) people were particularly impressed by the fact that wind and rain had no damaging effect on it

e) he felt discouraged because he had failed to meet the goal he had set himself for the completion of his invention

23. As we understand from the passage, with the phrase, ?Failures are stepping stones to success?, Edison meant that _____.

a) one should forget one?s failures as soon as possible

b) one cannot be successful every time

c) success and failure are both a matter of chance

d) there are two kinds of failure: those that lead to success and those that don?t

e) the knowledge and experience that one gains from failure contributes to success

24. According to the passage, when Edison was working on an invention, he _____.

a) was keen to pass on to others the knowledge he was accumulating

b) was very secretive about what he was doing

c) was not discouraged by the possibility of failure

d) avoided friends and detractors alike

e) felt embarrassed by periods of no progress

25. It is clear from the passage that, when Edison was working on the electric lamp, ---- .

a) he worked slowly because he was disheartened

b) he knew for certain that he would attain success very quickly

c) no one felt that an electric lamp was in any way desirable

d) he was hindered by rain and bad weather in general

e) people didn?t believe that it was possible at all