Paragraf Soruları 16

Konu: YDS Paragraf Soruları · 25 soru

Ad Soyad		Sınıf / No	
Tarih		Puan	

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

1. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. Questions of education are frequently discussed as if they bore no relation to the social system in which and for which the education is carried on. This is one of the most common reasons for the unsatisfactoriness of the answers. It is only within a particular social system that a system of education has any meaning. If education today seems to deteriorate, if it seems to become more and more chaotic and meaningless, it is primarily because we have no settled and satisfactory arrangement of society, and because we have both vague and diverse opinions about the kind of society we want. Education is a subject which cannot be discussed in a void: our questions raise other questions, social, economic, financial, and political. And the bearings are on more ultimate problems even than these: to know what we want in education, we must know what we want in general, we must derive our theory of education from our philosophy of life. The main point made in the passage is that education, _____.

a) should be isolated from financial issues

b) is becoming more and more meaningless

c) will improve when the political and economic situation improves

d) must be related to the social and political background in which it occurs

e) will naturally evolve in accordance with the process of history

2. According to the writer, the present-day unsatisfactory and ineffectual state of education _____.

a) can be regarded as a passing phase, and no action need be taken

b) is a result of the disordered state of society and the fact that society does not know what it wants

c) offers no real cause for concern

d) has provoked a great deal of useful discussion about how it relates to the social system

e) is receiving a great deal of much-needed attention

3. The point is made in the passage that each and every system of education ----.

a) needs to be tailor-made to fit the specific social system for which it is designed

b) will inevitably have shortcomings or faults

c) should be constantly updated

d) should be designed on the basis of educational theory, not on the opinions of society at large

e) has a great deal in common with every other system of education

4. In this passage, the author aims to make us think about not only what we want from education, but also about _____.

a) how harmful is the effect it is having on society

b) how far we are prepared to support it

c) to what extent we have ourselves benefited from it

d) whether it really is deteriorating at a great speed

e) what we want from life

5. The attitude of the author towards education is_____.

a) negative and disinterested

b) angry and pessimistic

c) critical and constructive

d) encouraging and hopeful

e) scornful and destructive

6. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. The distinction between ?journalism? and ?literature? is quite futile, unless we are drawing such a violent contrast as that between Gibbon?s History and today?s paper; and such a contrast itself is too violent to have meaning. You cannot, that is, draw any useful distinction between journalism and literature merely on a scale of literary values, as a difference between the well-written and the supremely well written: a second-rate novel is not journalism, but it certainly is not literature. The term ?journalism? has deteriorated, so let us try to recall it to its more permanent sense. To my thinking, the most accurate as well as most comprehensive definition of the term is to be obtained through considering the type of mind, concerned with writing what all would concede to be the best journalism. There?s a type of mind, and I have a very close sympathy with it, which can only turn to writing, or only produce its best writing, under the pressure of an immediate occasion; and it is this type of mind which I propose to treat as the journalist?s. The underlying causes may differ: the cause may be an ardent preoccupation with affairs of the day, or it may be (as with myself) laziness requiring an immediate stimulus, or a habit formed by early necessity of earning small sums quickly. It is not so much that the journalist works on different material from that of other writers, as that he works from a different, no less and often more honourable, motive. In this passage, the writer asserts that _____.

a) literature is far more valuable than journalism

b) the difference between literature and journalism bears little relation to literary qualities

c) he has all the qualities of a journalist

d) the best stimulus for a journalist is the need for money

e) one must be ardently concerned with the events of each day if one wants to be a journalist

7. The writer prefers to define journalism _____.

a) through a close study of violently contrasting examples

b) while disregarding literary qualities

c) by looking at the type of mind that produces good journalism

d) after first drawing up a scale of literary values

e) in a way that will help journalism to recover the respect it formerly enjoyed

8. It is clear from the passage that the writer _____.

a) regards journalism as second-rate literature

b) is very critical of the motives of the journalist

c) thinks one can best come to an understanding of journalism by contrasting it with literature

d) is far more interested in literature than in journalism

e) feels great respect for good journalism

9. The point is made in the passage that the journalist does his best writing when ____ .

a) events in his own life have stimulated him

b) there is no pressure upon him

c) he is closely involved in the affairs of the time

d) under an obligation to do so

e) he can choose his own material

10. According to the passage, what characterizes the work of the journalist is _____.

a) not the thing he writes about but why he writes about it

b) the non-literary style of the writing

c) the every-day nature of the material he chooses

d) the desire to stimulate people to action

e) his obsession for accuracy

11. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. Leonardo da Vinci is a member of a very small class of ?transformative geniuses,? not ordinary or common geniuses, who have contributed abundantly to their fields, but rather the ones who have created or defined entire fields. In literature, no one asks, ?Who was the greatest writer?? Honest debate can start at Number Two. Shakespeare, the consensus choice as greatest writer, is a member of this class of transformative geniuses. Similarly, Isaac Newton is recognized as the greatest among scientists and mathematicians; Ludwig van Beethoven, and possibly Bach and Mozart, are the transformative geniuses among composers. The most recent transformative genius the world has seen may have been Albert Einstein, a scientist like Newton ? and Time Magazine?s ?Man of the Century? for the 20th century. In ranking artists, one can start the debate at Number Three ? a rank for which Raphael and Rembrandt are candidates, or perhaps one of the great French Impressionists, or the 20th century?s most famous artist, Picasso. The ranks of Number One and Number Two, however, are reserved for Leonardo and Michelangelo, taken in either order. These two are far above all other artists. Michelangelo lived a very long lifetime of eighty-nine years, and was productive to the end. Leonardo, on the other hand, lived sixty-seven years, and left behind just a dozen paintings. And only a half of these are incontrovertibly one hundred per cent by him. In contrast, Rembrandt painted hundreds of paintings, 57 of himself alone; van Gogh created nine hundred paintings in a period of nine years. So how can we put Leonardo at the very pinnacle? The answer is really quite simple: his dozen or so paintings include the Number One and the Number Two most famous paintings in the history of art ? The Last Supper and Mona Lisa. The passage is about ?transformative geniuses? _____.

a) as they have affected the world of literature and science

b) but the author feels that the way the public opinion ranks them is faulty

c) and the massive changes they have brought to the world

d) and instances of them are given in several fields

e) and the times in which they lived and produced

12. With the sentence, ?Honest debate can start at Number Two?, the writer is really saying _____.

a) one cannot expect popular opinion to judge fairly

b) people don?t always give their honest opinions

c) Shakespeare doesn?t deserve his position at the head of the list

d) the relative merits of writers are very controversial

e) there can be no doubt about Number 1; that?s definitely Shakespeare?s place

13. According to the passage, when it comes to ranking artists, _____.

a) van Gogh comes very high on the list as a result of the great number of his paintings

b) at least six artists have a claim to top place

c) it is either Leonardo or Michelangelo who is Number One

d) the third place definitely goes to Raphael

e) 20th-century ones come low on the list

14. We learn from the passage that, although Leonardo left the world only a dozen or so paintings, _____.

a) these include the world?s two best-known paintings

b) they are all of remarkably high quality

c) he actually painted a great many more

d) he knew they would keep his name alive to the end of civilization

e) they rightly earned him the undisputed position of the world?s Number One artist

15. It is clear from the passage that Michelangelo ----.

a) richly deserves his Number One position as the best of the artists

b) was a far more productive artist than Leonardo

c) had a profound influence upon the next generation of painters

d) was jealous of the fame of Leonardo and strove to excel him

e) has only been recognized as a great artist in recent times

16. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. The major sciences of the Hellenistic Age were astronomy, mathematics, geography, medicine, and physics. The most renowned of the early Hellenistic astronomers was Aristarchus of Samos (310-230 B.C.), sometimes called the ?Hellenistic Copernicus.? His primary accomplishment was his deduction that the Earth and the other planets revolve around the Sun. This view was not accepted by his successors because it conflicted with the teachings of Aristotle and also with the Greek conviction that humanity, and therefore the Earth, must be at the centre of the universe. Later, in the second century A.D., Aristarchus?s fame was overshadowed by that of Ptolemy of Alexandria. Although Ptolemy made few original discoveries, he systematized the works of others. His principal writing, The Almagest, based on the view that all heavenly bodies revolve around the Earth, was handed down to medieval Europe as the classic summary of ancient astronomy. According to the passage, it was Ptolemy of Alexandria who _____.

a) adequately summarized in his Almagest Aristarchus?s ideas on astronomy

b) was greatly inspired by Aristarchus?s heliocentric view of the universe

c) fundamentally shaped the European understanding of astronomy for the Middle Ages

d) first studied and explained in The Almagest the movements of all the planets

e) contributed extensively to the development of astronomy as a science

17. One gathers from the passage that, in the Hellenistic Age, _____.

a) Aristotle?s writings and the works of other philosophers were edited and published

b) astronomy was the science which received the most attention

c) all astronomers held the same views about the Sun and the planets

d) astronomy was just one of several sciences to be studied seriously

e) it was commonly accepted that Aristarchus?s ideas had mainly derived from Aristotle

18. It is clear from the passage that, with his view of the universe, Aristarchus _____.

a) opened the way for the study of astronomy as a science

b) was only repeating the traditional Greek idea

c) did not differ from other Hellenistic astronomers

d) had much influence on his contemporaries

e) made an unprecedented breakthrough in astronomy

19. It is pointed out in the passage that the Greeks _____.

a) regarded the Earth as the centre of the universe

b) were extremely influenced by Aristarchus?s ideas

c) were not fully familiar with the teachings of Aristotle

d) completely ruled out whatever Ptolemy said about the universe

e) knew how the planets revolved around the Sun

20. One understands from the passage that Aristarchus?s reputation as an astronomer _____.

a) can be attributed to Copernicus?s study of his work

b) never lost its significance in the Middle Ages

c) began to grow only after the second century A.D.

d) became widespread through Ptolemy?s famous work The Almagest

e) has been acknowledged as correct by modern astronomers

21. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. The most significant political change in eastern Europe during the late 1980s was the collapse of communism in East Germany and the unification of East and West Germany. Although long considered the most prosperous of the Soviet satellite countries, East Germany suffered from severe economic stagnation and environmental degradation. Waves of East Germans registered their discontent with worsening conditions by massive illegal emigration to the West. This exodus together with evidence of widespread official corruption led to the resignation of East Germany?s long-time, hard-line premier, Erich Honecker. His successor, Egon Krenz, promised reforms, but he was nevertheless faced with continuing protests and continuing mass emigration. In the end, on 4 November 1989, the government, in a move that acknowledged its powerlessness to hold its citizens captive, opened its border with Czechoslovakia. This move effectively freed East Germans to travel to the West. In a matter of days, the Berlin Wall, which had been the embodiment of the Cold War, the Iron Curtain, and the division of East from West, was demolished by groups of ordinary citizens. Jubilant crowds from both sides walked through the gaping holes that now permitted men, women, and children to take the few steps that symbolized the return to freedom and a chance for national unity. As pointed out in the passage, in the late 1980s, _____.

a) Honecker and Krenz were fully committed to the ultimate unification of East and West Germany

b) East Germany began to enjoy so much prosperity that the other Soviet satellite states became envious of its economic success

c) the East German government, already corrupt and disliked by the people, was no longer able to prevent mass emigration to the West

d) Honecker introduced extremely austere economic measures in order to improve worsening conditions and get rid of corruption

e) East Germany adopted a policy of cooperation with West Germany so that the effects of the Cold War could be eliminated

22. It is stressed in the passage that the Berlin Wall _____.

a) had been built by the East German government in order to prevent any access to West Berlin

b) not only divided East and West, but also, more importantly, symbolized the Cold War and the Iron Curtain

c) signified both the powerlessness of Honecker?s government and the failure of his economic policies

d) would have been demolished even if East Germany had retained communism

e) gave rise to a great many ideological controversies between East and West Germany

23. According to the passage, with the collapse of the Berlin Wall, _____.

a) the Soviet satellite countries were exposed to Western ideas

b) East and West Germany signed a treaty of reunification

c) the economic prosperity of East Germany continued to increase

d) the East Germans took up their fight against political corruption

e) the East German people were, as it were, finally freed from captivity

24. It is stated in the passage that East Germany _____.

a) made various attempts to fight corruption in the government, but failed

b) had continually tried to be re-unified with West Germany before the fall of the Berlin Wall

c) had never regarded communism as an acceptable regime until the 1980s

d) faced extremely severe economic and environmental problems in the 1980s

e) had a considerable economic and political influence on other east European countries

25. It is made clear in the passage that Honecker?s resignation from the government _____.

a) led to a serious political crisis in the country, which was finally resolved by the intervention of his successor Egon Krenz

b) was inevitable because he had failed to carry out the reforms urgently needed to improve the economy and the environment

c) was required by his successor Egon Krenz, who was far more popular with the people and took the necessary precautions to stop illegal emigration

d) was demanded because, without having consulted his colleagues, he had opened East Germany?s border with Czechoslovakia

e) took place as a result of widespread official corruption and the massive illegal emigration to the West of the people of East Germany