Paragraf Soruları 17

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. The causes of World War II were rooted in the peace settlement at Versailles in 1919-1920. The peace had created as many problems as it had solved. The senior Allied heads of state yielded to demands that involved annexing German territory and creating new states out of the eastern European empires. In doing so, the peacemakers created fresh bitterness and conflict. The Versailles treaty and its champions, such as US President Woodrow Wilson, proclaimed the principle of self-determination for the peoples of eastern and southern Europe. Yet the new states created by the treaty crossed ethnic boundaries, involved political compromises, and frustrated many of the expectations they had raised. The unsteady new boundaries would be redrawn by force in the 1930s. The Allied powers also kept up the naval blockade against Germany after the end of World War I. This forced the new German government to accept harsh terms that deprived Germany of its political power in Europe. The blockade and its consequences created grievances that made the German people feel angry and completely humiliated. It is argued in the passage that the Versailles treaty, signed after World War I, _____.

a) went into effect soon after the Allied naval blockade against Germany had been lifted

b) did not take into consideration Woodrow Wilson?s principle of self-determination

c) enabled Germany to regain its territories in eastern Europe and become militarily strong again

d) was a total failure, since it ultimately led to World War II

e) was accepted with great jubilation by the German government and people

2. As pointed out in the passage, the new states in eastern Europe, created in accordance with the Versailles treaty, _____.

a) became the source of many problems in Europe and caused much disillusionment

b) were protected by the Allied powers against a possible German invasion

c) formed an alliance in order to resist Germany?s territorial demands

d) maintained their independence until the start of World War II

e) did their best to be on good terms with Germany and so pursued a pro-German policy

3. According to the passage, in the face of the Allied naval blockade, _____.

a) Germany openly refused to reach any political compromise with the Allied powers

b) the German government gave up its demands for the annexation of the east European countries

c) the newly-created east European countries soon began to disregard each other?s boundaries

d) the German people strongly opposed Woodrow Wilson?s principle of self-determination

e) Germany had no other choice but to agree to the severe conditions dictated by the Allies

4. It is clear from the passage that, contrary to Allied expectations, _____.

a) the Germans were able to overcome the grievances caused by the naval blockade

b) the peace deal made at Versailles brought about new hostilities and conflicts

c) Germany?s political power in Europe became further strengthened by the Versailles treaty

d) President Wilson was worried about the political future of the new states in eastern Europe

e) Germany and the new east European states soon realized they had much in common and established good relationships

5. Clearly, the passage _____.

a) is a comprehensive assessment of the impact that the Allied naval blockade of Germany had on the Versailles treaty

b) is a detailed account of how Germany prepared itself economically and politically for World War II

c) focuses directly on the problems that faced the new east European states created after World War I

d) is a detailed study of the European importance and consequences of Woodrow Wilson?s principle of self-determination

e) summarizes the developments in Europe in the aftermath of the Versailles treaty

6. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. The French Revolution transformed the political and diplomatic landscape of Europe suddenly and dramatically. The transformation of industry came more gradually. By the 1830s or 1840s, however, writers and social thinkers in Europe were increasingly aware of unexpected and extraordinary changes in their economic world. They began to speak of an ? industrial revolution,? one that seemed to parallel the revolution in politics. The term has stayed with us. The Industrial Revolution spanned the hundred years after 1780. It represented the first breakthrough from an agricultural and overwhelmingly rural economy to one characterized by large-scale manufacturing, more capital-intensive enterprises, and urbanization. It involved new sources of energy and power, faster transportation, mechanization, higher productivity, and new ways of organizing human labour. It triggered social changes with revolutionary consequences for the West and its relationship with the world. Of all these changes, perhaps the most important one was to be seen in energy. Over the space of two or three generations, a society and an economy that had traditionally drawn on water, wind, and wood for most of its energy needs came to depend on steam engines and coal. In other words, the Industrial Revolution brought the beginnings of ?the fossil fuel age.? As one understands from the passage, the term ?the Industrial Revolution? _____.

a) was only used during the first half of the nineteenth century and has since been replaced by new terms, such as ?the fossil fuel age?

b) was invented after the Industrial Revolution was completed

c) always signified the process of urbanization in Europe, which was closely linked with the migration of rural people to major cities

d) was first invented by a group of European social thinkers who recognized that huge changes were occurring in the economic world

e) essentially referred to the use of steam power in industry, but has today lost its original meaning completely

7. It is clear from the passage that coal-fired steam power _____.

a) had not been used as a primary source of energy before the Industrial Revolution

b) was only used as a source of energy for industry in the 1830s and 1840s

c) quickly lost its importance for industry after the advantages of fossil fuels became apparent

d) was not regarded as a feasible source of energy during the Industrial Revolution

e) played a minimal role in the transport of goods during the Industrial Revolution

8. As pointed out in the passage, compared with the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution _____.

a) was so sudden and unexpected that there emerged a desperate need for new sources of energy and more workers

b) had no impact at all on the social changes which took place in Europe in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries

c) had so much influence on European politics in the nineteenth century that governments had to revise their development plans

d) was primarily concerned with social welfare and forced many countries in Europe to introduce new benefits for workers

e) was a process of industrial, economic, and social transformation in Europe, which covered a hundred years beginning with the late eighteenth century

9. One learns from the passage that, with the Industrial Revolution, _____.

a) a great deal of improvement was made in transportation so that goods could be carried in large quantities all over the world

b) the usual energy resources, such as wind, water, and wood, began to be used far more efficiently in order to meet growing energy needs

c) the traditional rural economy was replaced by a capital-based economy of mass production and labour

d) economic affairs came to dominate politics and diplomatic relations in Europe so much that governments adopted policies for more cooperation with each other

e) agriculture in Europe was fully modernized and, consequently, much higher productivity was achieved

10. As can be seen clearly, the passage _____.

a) explains how the Industrial Revolution transformed the landscape of European politics and relations

b) gives a detailed account of the ways in which the French Revolution differs from the Industrial Revolution

c) extensively outlines the role which various sources of energy equally played in the Industrial Revolution

d) mainly deals with the meaning and the economic and social consequences of the Industrial Revolution

e) discusses in depth the political and economic causes of both the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution

11. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. The Renaissance originated in Italy for several reasons. The most fundamental reason was that Italy in the later Middle Ages was the most advanced urban society in all of Europe. Unlike aristocrats North of the Alps, Italian aristocrats customarily lived in urban centres rather than in rural castles and consequently became fully involved in urban public affairs. Moreover, since the Italian aristocracy built its palaces in the cities, the aristocratic class was less sharply set off from the class of rich merchants than in other European countries. Hence, whereas in France or Germany most aristocrats lived on the income from their lands while rich town dwellers, called bourgeois in French, gained their living from trade, in Italy so many town-dwelling aristocrats engaged in banking or mercantile enterprises, and so many rich mercantile families imitated the manners of the aristocracy that, by the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, the aristocracy and upper bourgeoisie were becoming virtually indistinguishable. For instance, the noted Florentine family of the Medici, which had emerged as a family of physicians (as the name suggests), made its fortune in banking and commerce, and rose into the aristocracy in the fifteenth century. Obviously, social mobility as such brought about a great demand for education in the skills of reading and counting necessary to become a successful merchant, but the richest and most prominent families sought above all to find teachers who would impart to their sons the knowledge and skills necessary in politics and public life. It is suggested in the passage that, in the period before the Renaissance, _____.

a) the aristocrats in Europe were indifferent to the quality of education offered at schools

b) the Medici of Florence had been a poor mercantile family with no skills in politics

c) France and Germany had many more aristocratic families than Italy

d) European banking was completely monopolized by the rich town-dwellers of France

e) no other European country had an urban society as advanced as that of Italy

12. According to the passage, unlike their French or German counterparts,_____.

a) medieval Italian aristocrats lived in cities and mixed with the general public

b) Italian merchants in the Renaissance period were also engaged in trade north of the Alps

c) distinguished Italian families wished their sons to become successful merchants

d) the Medici were actively involved in the politics and diplomatic relations of their time

e) the Italian upper bourgeoisie were strongly opposed to social mobility

13. It is pointed out in the passage that wealthy medieval Italian merchant families _____.

a) deliberately avoided any involvement in the political affairs of their cities

b) disliked urban centres and preferred to live in their castles built in rural areas

c) never took an interest in the political activities of the aristocracy

d) were greatly influenced in their habits and way of life by urban aristocrats

e) were far more enterprising in trade than their French and German rivals

14. According to the passage, it was in Italy that ----.

a) what the French called bourgeois had the monopoly on banking

b) merchants and aristocrats were clearly set apart

c) banking developed much faster than trade

d) most aristocrats wanted their sons to learn only the skills associated with politics

e) the rise of the Renaissance first took place

15. It is clear from the passage that banking trade _____.

a) contributed a great deal to social mobility in the later Middle Ages

b) were far more advanced in France and than in Italy during the Renaissance

c) were major enterprises that medieval Italian aristocrats chose to ignore

d) first emerged in medieval Italy, but were professionally practised north of the Alps

e) had much impact on the development of education throughout medieval Europe

16. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. The 16th century in England is generally known as the Tudor period, which historically lasted from 1485 to 1603. Among the famous Tudor sovereigns were Henry VII, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth I. In fact, the early years of the Tudor period were marked by significant changes in trade and in the arts of war. Henry VII made commercial treaties with European countries. Economically, England, which had always been a sheep-raising country, was by now manufacturing and exporting significant amounts of cloth. As lands were enclosed to permit grazing on a larger scale, people were driven off the land to the cities, and London grew into a metropolitan market with sophisticated commercial institutions. These changes had an impact on the traditional feudal social order, which also began to decline; also, due to the introduction of cannons and firearms, the feudal system of warfare became obsolete. Yet, it would be a mistake to imagine these changes as sudden and dramatic. In fact, it was a slow and long process whereby England was transformed into a modern state. According to the passage, it was during the Tudor period that _____.

a) England?s overseas trade was adversely affected by ongoing wars in Europe

b) feudalism in England was further strengthened

c) England?s exports to European countries were significantly in decline

d) sheep-raising was introduced into England, which had large areas of grazing

e) London was transformed into a major trade centre

17. It is pointed out in the passage that the changes that took place in Tudor England _____.

a) were fundamentally inspired by the social and economic developments already being witnessed in Europe

b) had far-reaching effects on social and economic life

c) were mainly confined to social life and improved the efficiency of the feudal social order

d) initially resulted from a revision of the traditional arts of war that had depended on the use of cannons and firearms

e) greatly reduced all the political and legal powers that English sovereigns had traditionally enjoyed and used

18. One understands from the passage that the Tudor dynasty in England _____.

a) was best represented by Henry VIII, who followed a policy of friendship with other countries

b) introduced a number of military reforms in order to build the strongest army in Europe

c) focused its main attention on the improvement of agriculture in the country

d) was represented by powerful sovereigns, who played a leading role in European politics

e) came to power in the late fifteenth century and ruled the country over a century

19. It is clear from the passage that, due to developments in cloth-making in Tudor England, _____.

a) most farming lands were turned into grazing fields for the sheep

b) English merchants began to look for new markets in order to export more goods

c) rural people gave up farming and migrated to London in search of employment

d) the economic prosperity of the people increased enormously

e) many cities, including London, competed with each other for economic prosperity

20. On the basis of the passage, one can state that, during the Tudor period, England _____.

a) earned large amounts of revenue from its exports

b) took little interest in the affairs of continental Europe

c) experienced a long process of social and economic transformation

d) emerged as a major sheep-raising country in Europe

e) remained totally indifferent to the economic and political changes in Europe

21. Aşağıdaki soruları parçaya göre cevaplayınız. In the last third of the 19th century, new technologies transformed the face of manufacturing in Europe, leading to new levels of economic growth and complex realignments among industry, labour and national governments. Like Europe?s first industrial revolution, which began in the late 18th century and centred on coal, steam and iron, this ?second? industrial revolution relied on innovation in three key areas: steel, electricity, and chemicals. For instance, steel, which was harder, stronger and more malleable than iron, had long been used as a construction material. But until the mid-nineteenth century, producing steel cheaply and in large quantities was impossible. That changed between the 1850s and 1870s, as new and different processes for refining and mass-producing alloy steel revolutionized the metallurgical industry. Although iron did not disappear overnight, it was soon eclipsed by soaring steel production. So, steel began to be used for various purposes. In Britain, for example, shipbuilders made a quick and profitable switch to steel construction, and thus kept their lead in the industry. Germany and the US, however, dominated the rest of the steel industry. By 1901, Germany was producing almost half as much steel as Britain and was able to build a massive national and industrial infrastructure. It is stated in the passage that, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, _____.

a) the steel industry in Europe surpassed all the other industries, including those of electricity and chemicals

b) governments in Britain and Germany took severe measures to prevent radical labour movements

c) the US produced so much steel that it began to manipulate the world steel market

d) Britain?s use of steel in the shipbuilding industry strengthened its dominant position in this sector

e) the use of iron and steel as construction materials was wholly confined to shipbuilding

22. According to the passage, the first industrial revolution _____.

a) caused so much labour unrest in Europe that the steel industry did not develop adequately

b) came into being during the later decades of the eighteenth century

c) originally began in Britain and, then, spread to Germany and other European countries

d) led to the manufacture of a wide variety of goods, ranging from construction materials to chemicals

e) did not last long, since it did not lead to the development of new technologies

23. One understands from the passage that, before the mid-nineteenth century, _____.

a) steel production had been costly and did not amount to much quantity

b) the ?second? industrial revolution had spread all over Europe

c) Germany and Britain had been in fierce competition in developing shipbuilding technologies

d) Germany and the US collaborated against Britain for research in chemistry

e) the manufacturing industry in Europe had benefited a great deal from new technologies

24. According to the passage, in the second half of the nineteenth century, the metallurgical industry underwent a radical transformation _____.

a) although some countries, like Germany and the US, were still using obsolete methods of production

b) due to Germany?s lead in the development of new steel production technologies

c) because Britain?s shipbuilders had discovered new ways to build bigger but less expensive ships

d) when alloy steel began to be refined and massproduced through the introduction of innovative processes

e) owing to new discoveries and technological progress in the fields of electricity and chemistry

25. It is suggested in the passage that, in the nineteenth century, innovative developments in the areas of steel, electricity, and chemicals _____.

a) led to a lasting rivalry in shipping between Germany and Britain

b) turned Germany into the strongest and most prosperous country in Europe

c) brought about the ?second? industrial revolution

d) greatly contributed to the improvement of Britain?s infrastructure

e) became the main concern of national governments in Europe