

**YTÜ İYS
Reading
Örnek Sorular - 1**

SONJA HENIE

1 Sonja Henie was born in Kristiania, current Oslo. Her father had been a one-time World Cycling Champion and the Henie children were encouraged to take up a variety of sports at a young age. Henie initially showed talent at skiing, and then followed her older brother Leif to take up figure skating. As a girl, Henie was also a nationally ranked tennis player and a skilled swimmer. Although her formal schooling ended when Henie began serious training as a figure skater, she was educated by tutors who were hired by her father. They were the best experts in the world, including the famous Russian ballerina Tamara Karsavina, to transform her into a sporting celebrity.



2 Henie won her first major competition, the senior Norwegian championships, at the age of 10. She then placed eighth in a field of eight at the 1924 Winter Olympics, at the age of eleven. During the 1924 program, she skated over to the side of the skating rink several times to ask her coach for directions. But by the next Olympiad, she needed no such assistance.

3 Henie won the first of an unprecedented ten consecutive World Figure Skating Championships in 1927 at the age of fourteen. The results of 1927 World Championships, where Henie won in a 3-2 decision over the defending Olympic and World Champion Herma Szabo of Austria, were **controversial**, because all three of five judges that placed Henie first were Norwegian while Szabo received first-place ordinals from an Austrian and a German judge.

4 Henie went on to win the first of her three Olympic gold medals the following year. She defended her Olympic titles in 1932 and in 1936, and her World titles annually until 1936. She also won six consecutive European championships from 1931 to 1936. Henie's unprecedented three Olympic gold medals haven't been matched by any ladies single skater since; neither are her achievements as ten-time consecutive World Champion.

5 Towards the end of her career, she began to be strongly challenged by younger skaters. However, she held off these competitors and went on to win her third Olympic title at the 1936 Winter Olympics, despite very controversial circumstances with Cecilia Colledge finishing a very close second. Indeed, after the school figures section at the 1936 Olympic competition, Colledge and Henie were **virtually** neck and neck with Colledge trailing by just a few points. The closeness of the competition infuriated Henie so much that when the result for that section was posted on a wall in the competitors' lounge, she swiped the piece of paper and tore it into little pieces. The draw for the free skating then came under suspicion after Henie landed the plum position of skating last, while Colledge had to perform second of the 26 competitors, which was clearly in Henie's favor.

6 In addition to traveling to train and compete, she was much in demand as a performer at figure skating exhibitions in both Europe and North America. Henie became so popular with the public that police had to be called out for crowd control on her appearances in various disparate cities such as Prague and New York City. It was an open secret that, in spite of the strict amateurism requirements of the time, her father demanded "expense money" for his daughter's skating appearances. Both of Henie's parents had given up **their** own pursuits in Norway in order to accompany Sonja on her travels and act as her managers.

İ S T A N B U L D İ L A K A D E M İ S İ
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1. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the first paragraph?
A) her father did not want Henie to follow her older brother
B) Henie tried figure skating before she took up skiing
C) she continued her education although it was not formal
D) Tamara Karsavina was the most famous ballerina at the time
2. It is stated in paragraph 2 that ----.
A) by the time she was 10, she had won major competitions
B) she needed assistance several times in her first competition
C) her coach was unable to give her directions in 1924 Winter Olympics
D) she did not need help from her coach while skating in the Olympics after 1924
3. It can be understood from paragraph 3 that ----.
A) no one before Heine had won World Figure Skating Championship ten times in a row
B) the Austrian and the German judges did not want Szabo to be the winner
C) Heine could have been the winner in 1927 if she had been placed first by the Norwegian judges
D) Szabo defended the three Norwegian judges against the Austrian and German judges
4. The word "**controversial**" in paragraph 3 can best be replaced by ----.
A) agreeable B) questionable C) undoubtful D) unequivocal
5. In paragraph 4, the author mentions all of the followings EXCEPT ----.
A) she won her first Olympic gold medal in 1932
B) she is the only female single skater who won three Olympic gold medals
C) no one has become the World Champion ten times consecutively after her
D) She did not lose any European championships between 1931 and 1936.
6. The main idea of paragraph 5 is that ----.
A) Henie was not given the gold medal because of the closeness of the competition
B) when the paper showing the result was posted on the wall, she destroyed it
C) the draw for the free skating was questionable because it was in Henie's favor
D) as she advanced in her career, Henie was challenged more by her competitors
7. The word "**virtually**" in paragraph 5 can best be replaced by ----.
A) ideally B) morally C) practically D) fortunately
8. It can be understood from paragraph 5 that ----.
A) Young skaters challenged Henie but she didn't allow them to pass her
B) Henie was infuriated because the paper did not show the real result
C) If Colledge had gained just a few more points, the competition would have come under suspicion
D) Henie landed the plum position of skating last because she gave Colledge a favor
9. The word "**their**" in paragraph 6 refers to ----.
A) Henie's
B) Henie's parents'
C) expense money'
D) skating appearances'

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10. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 6?

- A) she did not give up competing while performing at figure skating exhibitions at the same time
- B) the crowd in cities like Prague and New York had to be controlled by the police
- C) the amateurism requirements at the time were against "expense money"
- D) although Sonja's parents travelled with her, they still managed to do their work in Norway

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KEY

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