

KOÇ KUEPE SINAV ÖRNEKLERİ

Short Reading

TEXT 1

- (1) Scientists have long struggled to find the connection between two branches of physics. One of these branches deals with the forces that rule the world of atoms and subatomic particles. The other branch deals with gravity and its role in the universe of stars and galaxies. Physicist Stephen Hawking has set himself the task of discovering the connection. Leading theoretical physicists agree that if anyone can discover a unifying principle, it will certainly be this extraordinary scientist.
- (2) Dr. Hawking's goal, as he describes it, is simple. "It is complete understanding of the universe, why it is as it is and why exist at all." Quantizing gravity means combining the laws of gravity and the laws of quantum mechanics into a single universal law. Dr. Hawking and other theoretical physicists believe that with such a law, the behavior of all matter in the universe, and the origin of the universe as well, could be explained.
- (3) Dr. Hawking's search for a unifying has led him to study one of science's greatest mysteries: black holes. A black hole is an incredibly dense region in space whose gravitational pull attracts all nearby objects, virtually "swallowing them up." A black hole is formed when a star uses up most of the nuclear fuel that has kept it burning. During most of its life as an ordinary star, its nuclear explosions exert enough outward force to balance the powerful inward force of gravity. But when the star's fuel issued up, the outward force comes to an end. Gravity takes over, and the star collapses into a tiny core of extremely dense materials, possibly no bigger than the period at the end of this sentence. Hawking has already proved that black hole can emit a stream of electrons. Before this discovery, scientists believed that nothing, not even light, could escape from a black hole. So, scientists have hailed Hawking's discovery as "one of the most beautiful in the history of physics."
- (4) Exploring the mysteries of the universe is no ordinary feta. And Stephen Hawking is no ordinary man. Respected as one of the most brilliant physicists in the world, Hawking is also considered of the most remarkable as he suffers from a serious disease of the nervous system that has confined him to a wheelchair, barely able to move or to speak. Although Dr. Hawking gives numerous presentations and publishes countless articles and papers, his speeches must be translated and his essays written down by other hands.
- (5) Hawking became ill during his first years at Cambridge University in England. The disease progresses quickly and caused the young scholar to become depressed. He even considered giving up research, as he thought he would not live long enough to receive his PhD. But in 1965, Hawking's life changed. He married Jane Wilde, a fellow student and language scholar. Suddenly life took on new meaning. "That was the turning point," he says. "It made me determined to live, and it was about that time that I began making professional progress." Hawking's health and spirits improved. His studies continued and reached new heights of brilliance. Today, Dr. Hawking is professor of mathematics at Cambridge University and a husband and father who leads a full and active life.
- (6) Dr. Hawking believes that his illness has benefited his work. It has given him more time to think about physics. Therefore, although his body is failing him, **his mind is free to soar**. Considered to be one of the most brilliant physicists of all time, Dr. Hawking has taken some of the small steps that lead science to discovery and understanding. With time to think over the questions of

the universe, it is quite likely that Stephen Hawking will be successful in uniting the world of the tiniest particles with the world of stars and galaxies.

- 1) The chief theoretical physicists of the world believe that -----.
 - A) Hawking is the only person who has the potential to unite the laws of gravity with the forces governing the world of atoms.
 - B) in order to discover the relation between the two branches of physics, they must unite and work together
 - C) Hawking's discovery of the connection between the two branches of physics makes him a great physicist.
 - D) the task of discovering a unifying principle will make Hawking an extraordinary scientist.
- 2) Which of the following TRUE according to the text?
 - A) When a star's nuclear fuel is mostly consumed, a black hole is formed.
 - B) Stephen Hawking has proved that black holes swallow up everything, even electrons.
 - C) When the life of a star comes to an end, so does its inward force of gravity
 - D) The outward force of an ordinary star is more powerful than its inward force.
- 3) Which of the following is the main idea of paragraph 4?
 - A) Dr. Hawking is regarded as an extraordinary man because of his efforts to quantize gravity.
 - B) Dr. Hawking is a brilliant physicist despite his serious disease
 - C) Dr. Hawking cannot move or speak because of his serious disease of the nervous system.
 - D) Dr. Hawking speeches must be translated as he is unable to speak.
- 4) After Stephen Hawking became ill, -----.
 - A) he gave up his studies and research for a while
 - B) he became a language scholar and his life changed
 - C) he went to Cambridge University and worked toward his Ph.D.
 - D) he got married and became even more successful in his studies
- 5) The phrase "**his mind is free to soar**" in paragraph 6 probably means -----.
 - A) he often changes his mind about the discoveries he makes
 - B) his mind is always open to questions about his illness
 - C) his mind is open to professional development
 - D) because of his illness, his mind is gradually losing its capacity

TEXT 2

- (1) The Internet was created in the US in the 1960s as a tool to link university and government research centers via a nationwide network that would allow a wide variety of computers to exchange information and share resources. There were numerous engineering challenges, beginning with the design of a packet-switching network –a system that could make computers communicate with each other without the need for a traditional central system. Others included the design of the machines, data exchange protocols, and software to run it. What eventually grew out of these efforts is a miraculous low-cost technology that is swiftly and dramatically changing the world. It is available to people at home, in schools and universities, and in public libraries and “cyber cafes.”
- (2) The Internet is not owned or controlled by any organization, cooperation, or nation. It connects people in 65 countries instantaneously through computers, fiber optics, satellites and phone lines. It is changing culture patterns, business practices, the consumer industry, and research and educational pursuits. It helps people keep up to date on world events, find a restaurant in a foreign city or a cheap flight to Paris, play games, and discuss everything from apples to zoology. It has gathered support for human rights in suppressed nations, saved the life of a child in Beijing, and helped a man in Iowa find a lost family member in Brazil. Leonardo Kleinrock invented the technology of the Internet in 1962 while he was a university student. The packet-switching technology he proposed was a dramatic improvement over the circuit-switched telephone network. Packet switching chops message into packets, and sends these packets of data independently through the network as if they are electronic letters passing through an electronic post office. In 1963, a man named J.C.R Licklider visualized a network that would connect machines and people worldwide. This network, which formed the foundation of the Internet, was made public in California in 1969.
- (3) Universities and research organizations were among the first to join the network in order to exchange information. Electronic mail was introduced in 1972 by Ray Tomlinson. More networks began to pop up in the 1980s. Commercial organizations, which fell outside the original charter, wanted to use the same packet-switching technologies, and the system came to be known as the Internet during this period. It had far exceeded its original purpose, and was providing the stimulus for a vast technological revolution that was just ahead.
- (4) Major innovations in software were necessary before the Internet could function as a global information utility. In 1989, Tim Berners-Lee, a scientist in Geneva, proposed a project that would provide information worldwide called the World Wide Web. Simple tools to retrieve information from the Web and communicate would be the focus of much activity in the text few years. In 1991, the University of Minnesota developed “Gopher,” the first successful Internet document retrieval system. In the spring of 1993, a group of graduate students, led by 21-year-old Marc Andreessen, created a “browser” program called Mosaic and distributed it free. Netscape and then Microsoft followed with browsers that greatly simplified a computer user’s ability to surf the Internet in search of information.
- (5) Today people can search thousands of databases and libraries worldwide in several languages, browse through hundreds of millions of documents, journals, books, and computer programs, and keep up to the minute with wire-service news, sports, and weather reports. An increasing number of people shop, bank, and pay bills on the Internet. Many invest in stocks and

commodities online. It's a powerful symbol of society's expectations about the future –fast-moving technology that adds convenience and efficiency to their lives.

- (6) Beyond convenience, as people consider the philosophical ramifications of the Internet, some view it as a tool of unity and democratization. In the 1960s, long before the Internet, futurist and author Sir Arthur C. Clarke predicted that by 2000 a vast electronic "global library" would be developed. Recently, a judge cited it as "the single most important advancement to freedom of speech." Marshall McLuhan coined the phrase "the global village" when he spoke of how radio and television had transformed the world in the course of the 20th century. In the 21st century, it seems the Internet is destined to have even more profound effects.

1. The original purpose of developing the Internet was -----.
A) to enable the sharing of information and resources of government and university research centers by a wide variety of computers
B) to make it possible for computers all over the world to share information and resources
C) to deal with the numerous challenges related to the design of a packet-switching network
D) to create a system that would design machines and establish data exchange protocols
2. One of the important steps that had to be taken during the design of the Internet was the development of a system that would -----.
A) connect phone lines throughout the world
B) require the use of a circuit-switching telephone network
C) dramatically improve the packet-switching technology
D) enable contact between computers without the use for a traditional central system
3. The phrase "**suppressed nations**" in paragraph 2 probably refer to nations where people are -----.
A) prevented from enjoying their freedom
B) constantly at war with other countries
C) continuously fighting with disease
D) content with their lives
4. It can be understood from paragraph 3 that -----.
A) the internet advanced much more than its creators had at first planned
B) the name "Internet" was first used in the 1970s
C) commercial organizations joined the Internet before others
D) the increased number of new networks brought about the introduction of electronic mail
5. Paragraph 4 is MAINLY about -----.
A) how the first successful Internet retrieval system, "Gopher," was developed
B) how many scientists came together to develop a browser called Mosaic
C) the development of new software which led to the globalization of the Internet
D) the development and success of the World Wide Web project by a scientist in Geneva

İSTANBUL DİL AKADEMİSİ
KOÇ KUEPE SINAV ÖRNEĞİ | SHORT READING

ANSWER KEY:

TEXT 1: 1A 2A 3B 4D 5C

TEXT 2: 1A 2D 3D 4A 5A 6C 7B

Istanbul Dil Akademisi