

History is one of the few school subjects commonly mandated in education systems throughout the world. Furthermore, the use of history textbooks to support student learning is an almost universally accepted practice. However, the widespread international presence of the humble history textbook should not disguise its ideological and cultural potency. Indeed, essential to understanding the power and importance of history textbooks is to appreciate that in any given culture they typically exist as the keepers of ideas, values and knowledge. No matter how neutral history textbooks may appear, they are ideologically important, because they often seek to inject the youth with a shared set of values, national ethos and an incontrovertible sense of political orthodoxy. Textbooks stand as cultural artefacts that embody a range of issues associated with ideology, politics and values which in themselves function at a variety of different levels of power, status and influence. Embedded in history textbooks are narratives and stories that nation states choose to tell about themselves and their relations with other nations. Typically, they represent a core of cultural knowledge which future generations are expected both to assimilate and support.

181. According to the passage, history textbooks ----.

- A) are now being rewritten with a more international and universal outlook to rectify past misunderstandings between nations
- B) are not appropriate for teaching history because they are always ideologically biased
- C) should be written in a neutral and unbiased way so that future generations can have a healthy understanding of history
- D) not only have educational, but also ideological functions, serving to transmit a nation state's values
- E) consist of baseless stories and narratives rather than historical facts that are more important for a nation state's survival

182. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) some countries have been more successful in producing more neutral and less ideological history textbooks than others
- B) in many nations, debates over the content and format of history textbooks continue to generate considerable political conflict
- C) nations attempt to provide future generations with particular values that will ensure the continuation of existing structures
- D) history textbooks have become more politicized after the emergence of nation states to preserve national identity
- E) many educational systems throughout the world include history in their curriculum to enhance political literacy

183. According to the passage, regardless of how impartially they are written, history textbooks ----.

- A) need to teach both the past and the future
- B) serve a purpose other than intended
- C) are the best options for cultural transmission
- D) affect ideologically the youth more than adults
- E) can never be completely objective and neutral

184. It can be inferred from the passage that the author ----.

- A) is in favour of using history textbooks to inform people about international relations
- B) sets out to emphasize the use of history textbooks to instill national values in the young generation
- C) is of the opinion that textbooks on history are easy to write
- D) believes in the necessity of locally produced history textbooks to bring about world peace
- E) is trying to persuade the reader of the importance of understanding history

Bertrand Russell's essay *In Praise of Idleness* was first published in 1932, in the middle of the Great Depression, a period of global economic crisis. It might seem distasteful to promote the virtues of idleness at such a time, when unemployment was rising to a third of the working population in some parts of the world. For Russell, however, the economic chaos of the time was itself the result of a set of deep-rooted and mistaken attitudes about work. Indeed, he claims that many of our ideas about work are little more than superstitions, which should be swept away with rigorous thinking. Russell distinguishes between two kinds of workers: labourers and supervisors. To these, he adds a third group of non-workers - the leisured landowners who depend on other people's labour to support their own idleness. According to Russell, history is littered with examples of people working hard all their lives and being allowed to keep just enough for themselves and their families to survive, while any surplus they produce is appropriated by warriors, priests and the leisured ruling classes. And it is always these beneficiaries of the system, says Russell, who are heard praising the virtues of 'honest toil', giving a moral mask to a system that is manifestly unjust. And this fact alone should prompt us to re-evaluate the ethics of work.

209. It can be inferred from the passage that Russell ----.

- A) supports landowners' idle way of life and strictly argues everyone should be able to live the way they do
- B) finds hard work distasteful and unnecessary for the working class
- C) argues that spiritual renewal brought about by idleness is a basic human need
- D) believes that people should definitely embrace unemployment caused by the economic crisis
- E) sees the ethics of hard work as a mechanism used by the privileged class to ensure the continuation of the unjust system of labour

210. It is pointed out in the passage that many of the ideas about work ----.

- A) are realistic based on previous work experiences
- B) are those developed by workers and supervisors
- C) could easily be changed by thinking more deeply
- D) might be mistaken due to country-specific conditions
- E) are claimed to be too old-fashioned to keep

211. It is clearly stated in the passage that *In Praise of Idleness* was published during the Great Depression ----.

- A) to show that the economic chaos was a direct consequence of established work ethics
- B) so that the people who were unemployed could experience some relief
- C) as Russell was seriously concerned with the results of high unemployment rates
- D) in order to help economists devise economic policies
- E) when a third of the working population became unemployed for no obvious reason

212. According to Russell, the concept of 'honest toil' ----.

- A) was originally put forward to produce economic surplus for the benefit of the idle people
- B) was used to continue the oppression of priests over the rich
- C) helped the working class live decently and support their families
- D) should be re-assessed to get rid of the unfair practices of the privileged class
- E) is still a valid expression describing the benefits of regular work practices

55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Arguably the most influential figure in the history of Indian politics, Gandhi became the symbol of Indian nationalism and was given the status of the Father of the Nation after India achieved independence in 1947. Gandhi's most significant contribution to Indian politics was perhaps his belief in the strength of ordinary people. Gandhi was able to mobilize the Indian people primarily because the demands his politics made upon the individual were not extraordinary. His insistence on non-violence which characterized his campaigns of civil disobedience allowed people to participate in national politics in many different ways, none of which necessarily required a break with people's daily lives. Gandhi was able to create a national mood, which cut across castes, classes, religions and regional loyalties by rejecting the boundaries that these created as irrelevant to the moral truth that he made central to his discourse. This at times led him to limit the more radical aspects of nationalist aspirations of some within his Congress Party. Another distinguishing feature of Gandhi's philosophy was his opposition to Western modernization as a model for India's development.

55. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) Gandhi had already received a national title even before India's independence
- B) Gandhi believed that ordinary people are strong enough to make great political changes in the society
- C) the political views of Gandhi demanded a high level of political involvement of ordinary people
- D) Gandhi's political views strengthened the Indian people's belief in independence
- E) the political discourse of Gandhi incorporated elements from Indian caste structure

56. According to the passage, ----.

- A) nationalism constituted the central point of Gandhi's political campaigns
- B) Gandhi was not always interested in controlling the actions of politicians
- C) Gandhi's political understanding introduced politics into the daily lives of people
- D) the ultimate contribution of Gandhi to politics was his alternative to Western democracy
- E) Gandhi limited the power of the Indian people by getting them to become non-violent

57. The author of the passage states that ----.

- A) Gandhi managed to bring together all parts of the Indian society irrespective of their social background
- B) Gandhi was in favour of following the developed world to achieve national development
- C) Indian people failed to appreciate the contributions of Gandhi to Indian political life
- D) Gandhi was able to abolish the caste system in India by creating a national unity
- E) the bases of Gandhi's political views were in line with existing systems

58. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) Gandhi owes his political influence mainly to his extraordinary aspirations
- B) Indian people were fascinated by the developments in the West
- C) Gandhi taught important lessons to other political figures of his time
- D) whatever Gandhi proposed was accepted without being questioned
- E) relying on the participation of ordinary people in politics can lead to productive results

The finest example of Byzantine architecture is the church of Saint Sophia (Holy Wisdom) in İstanbul, constructed by the emperor Justinian in the sixth century. Evidently, its structural design was something altogether new in the history of architecture. The central feature of the design was the application of the dome principle to a building of square shape. The church was designed in the form of a cross, with a magnificent dome over its central square. The main problem for the architects was how to fit the circumference of the dome to the square area it was supposed to cover. The solution was to have four great arches spring from pillars at the four corners of the square. The rim of the dome was then made to rest on the keystones of the arches, with the curved triangular spaces between the arches filled with masonry. The result was an architectural framework of marvellous strength, which at the same time made possible a style of imposing grandeur and delicacy. The dome itself has a diameter of 107 feet and rises to a height of nearly 180 feet from the floor. So many windows are placed around its rim that the dome appears to have no support at all but to, be suspended in midair.

41. As emphasized in the passage, the design of the church of Saint Sophia in İstanbul ensured that

- A) it would serve as a model for the design of new churches in the future
- B) Emperor Justinian was greatly pleased by its structure and grandeur
- C) the rim of the dome had to have many windows to let sunlight in
- D) the weight of the dome had to be reduced by four great pillars
- E) architecturally its structure was unique and entirely unprecedented

42. According to the passage, the harmony of the dome and the square base on which the dome rested ----.

- A) had been a common feature of byzantine architecture before Saint Sophia
- B) was made possible by the use of four great arches
- C) was never regarded as a crucial issue in the construction of Saint Sophia
- D) was not adequately taken into consideration during the design of Saint Sophia
- E) has always been a major problem throughout the history of architecture

43. It is claimed in the passage that Byzantine architecture ----.

- A) was still in its early stage during the reign of Emperor Justinian
- B) began to improve and further develop after the construction of Saint Sophia
- C) was greatly influenced by the architecture that preceded the sixth century
- D) is best represented and exemplified by the church of Saint Sophia
- E) always made use of masonry in the construction of buildings with grandeur

44. As suggested in the passage, the perfect combination of the dome and the arches in Saint Sophia ----.

- A) seemed to the architects to be precarious since the dome, with a diameter of 107 feet, was of an immense size and weight
- B) was somewhat spoiled by the curved triangular spaces that could be seen between the arches
- C) gave it not only amazing strength but also impressive magnificence and gracefulness
- D) enabled the architects to design and construct the whole structure in the form of a cross
- E) gave the architects themselves the impression that the dome was suspended in midair, with no support whatsoever

45. It is clear that the passage ----.

- A) is a concise description of Saint Sophia's architectural features and overall excellence
- B) mainly focuses on the distinctive aspects of Byzantine architecture in the sixth century
- C) gives a detailed account of Emperor Justinian's support for the construction of Saint Sophia
- D) discusses how Byzantine architects came to use the dome as a major structural element
- E) explains the reasons why Saint Sophia was designed in the form of a cross

The father of modern socialism, Karl Marx (1818-1883) was barely known in the early nineteenth century. His reputation rose later, after 1848, when a wave of revolutions and violent confrontation seemed to confirm his distinctive theory of history and make earlier socialists' emphasis on peaceful reorganization of industrial society seem naive. As a child, he grew up in Trier, in the western section of Germany, in a region and a family keenly interested in the political debates and movements of the revolutionary era. His family was Jewish, but his father had converted to Protestantism in order to be able to work as a lawyer. Marx studied law briefly at the University of Berlin before turning instead to philosophy and particularly to the ideas of Hegel. With the so-called Young Hegelian, a group of rebellious students who hated the narrow thinking of a deeply conservative Prussian university system, Marx appropriated Hegel's concepts for his radical politics. His radicalism made it impossible for him to get a post in the university. He became a journalist and, from 1842 to 1843, edited the *Rheinische Zeitung (Rhineland Gazette)*. The paper's criticism of legal privilege and political repression put it on a collision course with the Prussian government, which closed it down and sent Marx into exile - first in Paris, then Brussels, and eventually London.

61. As clearly pointed out in the passage, while Marx was studying in Berlin, ----.

- A) it was not in law, but in philosophy, that his interests lay
- B) he discovered that Germany's university system was largely inspired by Hegel's ideas
- C) the Young Hegelians began to demand radical reforms in the German university system
- D) he turned to journalism and constantly criticized the government's repression of radicalism
- E) he noticed that there was a great deal of anti-semitism among the Young Hegelians

62. One understands from the passage that, because Marx's paper opposed the policies of the Prussian government, ---

- A) he was completely deprived of his legal rights
- B) it faced much political repression before it was finally closed down
- C) he was denied the right to apply for a post at the University of Berlin
- D) he was punished by exile out of Germany
- E) it was no longer allowed to publish political debates

63. According to the passage, Marx's novel idea of history ----.

- A) was wholly based on his experiences of life and politics in Trier where he grew up
- B) ruled out the former socialist view that it was possible to reorganize industrial society peacefully
- C) was most effectively spread through the newspaper that he edited in 1842 and 1843
- D) was strongly opposed by the Young Hegelians who hated radicalism and revolutions
- E) did not have much impact on the rise and development of modern socialism

64. It is implied in the passage that, in his radicalism, Marx was -----.

- A) so much ahead of his contemporaries that he was often misunderstood by them
- B) primarily inspired by the debates and revolutionary movements of earlier socialists
- C) never influenced by the revolutions and violent confrontations of 1848
- D) so inspired by the rebellions of the Young Hegelians that he actively took part in them
- E) originally influenced by his family that took much interest in radical politics

65. It is clear from the passage that, since Marx's father was Jewish, -----.

- A) he was allowed to work as a lawyer only in Trier, but not in any other region of Germany
- B) he was constantly harassed and intimidated by the Prussian government
- C) it was impossible for him to practise law in Germany unless he became a Protestant
- D) there was much discrimination against him at the University of Berlin, where he studied law
- E) he and his family preferred to live in Trier, where there was no political repression at all

The idea that American Indians could have built something resembling a city was so foreign to European settlers that when they encountered the Cahokia Mounds in Illinois in Midwest America, they thought they must have been the work of a foreign civilization: either the Phoenicians or the Vikings. Even today the idea of an Indian city runs so contrary to American notions of Indian life that no Anglo-Saxon American can absorb it. The first person to write an account of the Cahokia Mounds, the earliest and finest city built by Indians, was Henry Brackenbridge in 1811. When he reported his discovery, likening it to Egyptian pyramids, newspapers widely ignored it. He complained of this to his friend, former president Thomas Jefferson, and the word of "Cahokia" did eventually get around. Unfortunately, most Americans were not very interested. The United States was trying to get the Indians out of the way, not appreciate their history. The Indian Removal Act of 1830 which ordered the relocation of eastern Indians to lands west of the Mississippi was based on the assumption that Indians were nomadic savages with no ability to make good use of land. Evidence of an ancient city, close to the size of Washington, D.C. at that time, would have spoiled the story line.

113. It can be understood from the passage that during the 1800s —.

- A) the general tendency in American society towards the historic cities built by the Indians was one of acceptance
- B) eastern American Indians were forced to relocate to places to the east of the Mississippi River
- C) most Americans including journalists and presidents were not interested in hearing anything positive regarding American Indians
- D) American Indians were unable to make good use of the land as they were nomads and considered to be savages
- E) most Americans, journalists as well as presidents saw American Indians as an obstacle to urban land development

114. It can be inferred from the passage that, if news of the discovery of a big Indian city had spread throughout America —.

- A) the newspapers would have been eager to publicize the beauty of the Cahokia Mounds
- B) journalists across America would have wanted to interview the discoverer, Henry Brackenbridge
- C) ordinary people would have had difficulty endorsing the Indian Removal Act of 1830
- D) the government may not have been able to remove the Indians from their land so easily
- E) most Americans would have respected the American Indians for their civilized attitude

115. It can be inferred from the passage that —.

- A) there were times in the history of America that European settlers noticed and protected the Cahokia Mounds
- B) Americans have continually failed to appreciate the American Indians' capacity to build something worthy of praise
- C) American presidents as well as newspapers were fearful of a discovery of an American Indian city
- D) European settlers and their descendents tended to interpret the past great works of civilization in America as belonging to the Indians
- E) Americans generally worked hard, both socially and politically to protect the history and welfare of the American Indians

116. In the passage, the fact that the descendants of the European settlers cannot come to terms with the accomplishments of the American Indians shows that —.

- A) they have had a fixed, predetermined and prejudiced attitude towards the American Indians
- B) the Anglo-Saxon approach to the Indians is complex and unbiased in nature
- C) people living in Midwestern America think in a way that resembles those of Europeans
- D) no civilization other than the Phoenicians and the Vikings could construct big cities like Cahokia
- E) the way the American Indians had lived for centuries has little to offer to European Americans