

ANLATIMI BOZAN CÜMLEYİ BULMAK - 2

PARAGRAF 1

(I) A soap opera is an ongoing, episodic work of fiction, usually broadcast on television or radio. (II) Programs described as soap operas have existed as an entertainment long enough for audiences to recognize them simply by the term soap. (III) The name soap opera stems from the original dramatic serials broadcast on radio that had soap manufacturers such as Procter and Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Pepsodent as the show's sponsors. (IV) What differentiates a soap opera from other television drama programs is the open-ended nature of the narrative, with stories spanning several episodes. (V) These early radio serials were broadcast in weekday daytime slots when mostly housewives would be available to listen, thus the shows were aimed at and consumed by a predominantly female audience.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

PARAGRAF 2

(I) The use of time is an important issue in understanding human behaviour, education, and travel behavior. (II) Time use research, through which we can study and understand the use of time, is a developing field of study. (III) The question concerns how time is allocated across a number of activities such as time spent at home, at work, shopping, etc. (IV) Time use changes with technology, as the television or the Internet created new opportunities to use time in different ways. (V) Calendars and day planners are also common examples of time management tools.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

PARAGRAF 3

(I) Blue jeans were simply sturdy trousers worn by workers, especially in the factories. (II) During this period, men's jeans had the zipper down the front, whereas women's jeans had the zipper down the right side. (III) In the United States during the 1950s, wearing of blue jeans by teenagers and young adults became symbolic of mild protest against conformity. (IV) This was considered by some older adults as disruptive; for example, some movie theaters and restaurants refused to admit patrons who wore blue jeans. (V) By the 1960s, both men's and women's jeans had the zipper down the front.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

PARAGRAF 4

(I) Tattoos have experienced resurgence in popularity in many parts of the world, particularly in North America, Japan, and Europe. (II) The growth in tattoo culture has seen an influx of new artists into the industry, many of whom have technical and fine art training. (III) Coupled with advancements in tattoo pigments and the on going refinement of the equipment used for tattooing, this has led to an improvement in the quality of tattoos being produced. (IV) In many traditional cultures tattooing has also enjoyed a resurgence, partially in deference to cultural heritage. (V) Historically, a decline in traditional tribal tattooing in Europe occurred with the spread of Christianity.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

PARAGRAF 5

(I) Shame differs from embarrassment in that it does not necessarily involve public humiliation. (II) To illustrate, one can feel shame for an act known only to oneself, but in order to be embarrassed, one's actions must be revealed to others. (III) The wish to sink into the ground and disappear from view, to hide oneself from eyes that witness one's embarrassment or humiliation is common to both. (IV) Also, shame carries the connotation of a response to qualities that are considered morally wrong, whereas one can be embarrassed regarding actions that are morally neutral but socially unacceptable. (V) Another view of shame and embarrassment is that the two emotions lie on a continuum and differ in intensity.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

PARAGRAF 6

(I) Sugar-cane, a tropical grass, probably originated in New Guinea. (II) During prehistoric times its culture spread throughout the Pacific Islands and into India. (III) By 200 BC producers in China had begun to grow it too. (IV) Early refining methods involved grinding or pounding the cane in order to extract the juice, and then boiling down the juice or drying it in the sun to yield sugary solids that looked like gravel. (V) Westerners learned of sugar cane in the course of military expeditions to India.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

ANLATIMI BOZAN CÜMLEYİ BULMAK - 2

CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. D
2. E
3. B
4. E
5. C
6. D