

# YKSDİL

WINNER 12.2

Okuma Parçası  
Parça Tamamlama  
Anlamı Bozan Cümle  
Cloze Test

1464

Özgün Test Sorusu

# READING QUESTION BANK

# OKUMA PARCALARI



10. - 12. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In today's world, technology is developing at an unprecedented rate. The latest gadget today is tomorrow's antique. As a result of this rapid development of technology, we often take things for granted. One of these is the wheel. Take a look around, and you will see wheels everywhere or in everyday machinery. The wheel has even been imbued with symbolic meanings, most famously, perhaps, as a metaphor for the never ending cycle of life. One may be tempted to think that the wheel is just a humble or even primitive invention compared to some of the fancy gadgets that we have today. Nevertheless, the wheel (specifically as a means of transportation) was actually invented at a relatively late point of human history. The oldest known wheel found in an archaeological excavation is from Mesopotamia, and dates to around 3500 BC. This period was known as the Bronze Age, which is a relatively late chapter in the story of the development of human civilisation. By this time, human beings were already planting crops, herding domesticated animals, and had some form of social hierarchy.

10. Why does the author mention the discovery of the wheel?

- A) It is one of the earliest and most important inventions of the human kind.
- B) It is directly related to the development of many civilisations.
- C) It is seen as an antique by the new generation.
- D) It has been used in many places in human history, even to symbolise life.
- E) It is an example of the underestimated technologies as a result of fast technological development.

11. Why does the author state the date of the earliest archaeological findings of the wheel?

- A) To clarify what Age it was invented
- B) To point out the fact that its invention was a later time in human history
- C) To emphasize the importance of its invention at that Age
- D) To state what kind of achievements human had accomplished by the time it was invented
- E) To tell the reader about the chronology of the invention

12. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Such development of technology has never been seen before.
- B) The wheel indicates the invention of the first fancy gadgets.
- C) By the time the wheel was invented, humans were almost at the beginning of their social development.
- D) The fast development of technology makes us think life is easy.
- E) The wheel is a modest and simple invention in human history.

# PARÇA TAMAMLAMA



141. Traditionally, public libraries have performed a variety of functions. The Victorian ideal, when they were first established, was that they were fundamentally about mass education and self-improvement. ---- They range from support to the development of literacy and a gateway to the joys of imaginative literature, to a serious and deeply held commitment to democratic freedom of information.

- A) The future public libraries will be built on certain principles.
- B) Over the years, other roles have emerged.
- C) Public libraries must adapt and respond to change.
- D) None of these roles will disappear in the future.
- E) In fact, librarians will acquire a new set of customers.

142. More than 680,000,000 people live in Africa, and the population of this continent is rapidly expanding. ---- Although it is the second largest continent, its population density in some regions is rather low. This is due in part to the Sahara Desert, which occupies one-fourth of Africa's landmass and is not suitable for habitation.

- A) The Sahara Desert itself covers a large area in the continent.
- B) Some ethnic groups were always the centre of interest to people from abroad.
- C) Even so, the peoples of Africa currently make up only 10% of the world's populations.
- D) You can always see some kinds of plants that can thrive on a small amount of water.
- E) Famine was one of the most important problems the continent faced.

143. Following a complaint by former minister Maneka Gandhi, wildlife authorities rescued a lion pride of 19 lions from a circus in South India. Authorities transferred them to a zoo on the outskirts of Madras. Zoo officials said the lions were in good shape and would be fed a diet of milk and beef. ---- Also, there is a four-year-old cub in the pride.

- A) Zookeepers contacted the circus ringmaster to learn about the habits of the big cats.
- B) The Indian government banned performances by lions or tigers in circuses in 1998.
- C) They said that it was becoming difficult to run the circus as not many people were watching the shows.
- D) The pride comprises eight lions, some of which are quite old, and eleven lionesses.
- E) Lion is one of the animals in a zoo which eats the most and thus it costs a lot to feed a lion.

144. A new study of rattlesnakes suggests that snakes lead rich social lives and often bond with certain family members. ---- Instead, the research has proven, snakes seem to benefit from quality time spent with members of their own species. The researchers determined that female siblings stayed extraordinarily close to each other. Such closeness particularly occurs in the months before they give birth, the researchers have stated.

- A) For the study, three timber rattlesnakes, born to females caught in the wild, were observed in a laboratory setting.
- B) The findings are published in the Royal Society's current issue of Biology Letters.
- C) Snakes, particularly venomous ones, are considered as antisocial, lone animals.
- D) Perhaps, if people knew enough about them, they could even be used as a positive icon.
- E) The new study is convincing and theorizes that rattlesnakes form groups to protect their young.

# ANLAMI BOZAN CÜMLE

Kocaeli Üniversitesi

**193. (I)** Alcoholism is an illness marked by drinking alcoholic beverages at a level that interferes with physical health, mental health or social responsibilities. **(II)** Alcoholism is divided into two categories: dependence and abuse. **(III)** People with alcohol dependence, the most severe alcohol disorder, spend a great deal of time drinking alcohol, and obtaining it. **(IV)** Alcohol affects the central nervous system as a depressant, resulting in a decrease of activity, anxiety and tension. **(V)** Alcohol abusers, on the other hand, may have legal problems such as drinking and driving and may also have problems with binge drinking (drinking six or more drinks at one sitting).

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

**194. (I)** Anaemia is a condition where there is a low level of a substance called haemoglobin in the blood. **(II)** The test is called a full blood count and it can be very useful. **(III)** Haemoglobin is responsible for the transport of oxygen around the blood within red blood cells. **(IV)** The most common cause is a low level of iron (iron deficiency anaemia), which is required to create the haemoglobin. **(V)** The second most common cause is anaemia of chronic disease, which is a condition where the anaemia is actually caused by a long-term inflammation that is present in many different types of diseases.

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

**195. (I)** In a number of games the players use a racket to hit a ball or other object. **(II)** The most popular and widely played of these games is tennis. **(III)** Another racket sport is badminton, in which the players hit a feathered cork rather than a ball. **(IV)** This is because they require a special enclosed area for play. **(V)** This game may be played by either two or four players.

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

**196. (I)** It was a coincidence that radio matured during the Great Depression. **(II)** The economic collapse began in 1929. **(III)** As unemployment rose and poverty increased, people found radio to be a reliable and inexpensive form of entertainment. **(IV)** Radio's comedy shows were mainly of two types. **(V)** Then during the presidential contest of 1932, at the depths of the Depression, a candidate emerged who could utilize radio as the perfect tool for political communication.

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

# CLOZE TEST



1. - 5. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Honey (1) ---- as nectar that bees collect from flowers. Nectar is a substance that plants produce to attract pollinating insects and birds. It's a sugary fluid which includes the aromatic oils that give flowers their scent, (2) ---- other trace substances. Bees collect this nectar by drawing it through their proboscis and storing it in their honey stomach. Honeybees carry it back to their hive in tiny, 40 milligram loads. The foraging bees regurgitate the nectar and pass it to worker bees in the hive. These bees gradually transform the nectar (3) ---- honey by evaporating most of the water from it. Nectar is as much as 70 per cent water, (4) ---- honey is only about 20 per cent water. Bees get rid of the extra water by swallowing and regurgitating the nectar repeatedly. They also fan their wings over the filled cells of the honeycomb. This process (5) ---- lots of sugar and the plant's aromatic oils while adding enzymes from the bees' mouths.

1.  
A) started out                      B) starts out  
C) has started out                D) was starting out  
E) had started out
2.  
A) as well as                        B) however  
C) as if                                D) regardless of  
E) apart from
3.  
A) along                                B) into  
C) towards                            D) under  
E) of
4.  
A) in fact                              B) while  
C) in spite of                        D) such as  
E) so as to
5.  
A) allows                              B) promises  
C) retains                              D) congratulates  
E) borrows

6. - 10. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

The presence of a foreign institution (6) ---- the heart of a Mediterranean country's archaeological studies is not a new phenomenon, (7) ---- the case of Greece in the nineteenth century clearly shows. After the establishment of an independent Greek nation, the European countries went on to gradually invest in the archaeological fields of Greece. They left their mark in it to the extent that even today a great number of sites, including some of the most famous ones of the ancient Greek world, (8) ---- by the foreign institutes founded in Athens since the middle of the nineteenth century. The most ancient of those is The French School of Athena, a French public establishment subsidiary to the ministry of national education. It continues its activities today in numerous Greek sites, (9) ---- Delphi, Delos, Thasos, Argos and Malia. For appearance sake, local authorities (10) ---- full sovereignty in the planning and touristic valorisation of excavations made by the institute, but still, it is a cause of concern.

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6.  
A) at                                      B) on  
C) in                                      D) of  
E) from
7.  
A) even if                                B) despite  
C) as                                      D) yet  
E) whether
8.  
A) were excavated  
B) are being excavated  
C) will be excavated  
D) had been excavated  
E) used to be excavated
9.  
A) such as                                B) besides  
C) due to                                D) also  
E) as a result of
10.  
A) customize                          B) consider  
C) build                                  D) recognize  
E) maintain

# CEVAP ANAHTARI

