

DILKO

QUESTION BANK

READING

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İÇİNDEKİLER

1. OKUMA PARÇALARI	6-225
2. PARÇA TAMAMLAMA	258-303
3. ANLAMI BOZAN CÜMLE	306-333
4. CLOZE TESTS	336-365
CEVAP ANAHTARI	368-369

OKUMA PARÇASI

1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Television is one of the most influential forms of media. We grow up with it. Babies learn language from it. It shapes our ideas and is a window on the whole world. Television sets first started appearing in people's homes in the 1930s. There was only one channel back then and it was in black and white. Today, we have multi-channel TVs that broadcast programmes live all over the world. We watch wars, floods, and sports finals as they happen. Not everything about TV is good. Many people blame it for obesity in children, a breakdown in family communication and an obsession with celebrity. No one knows what the future of television will be. Maybe personal computers will replace them completely.

1. The passage is mainly concerned with ----.

- A) the early history of television
- B) some harmful effects of television
- C) what is going to replace television
- D) why television is losing its appeal
- E) the place of television in our lives

2. As stated in the passage, one of the good things about television is that ----.

- A) we can watch a variety of events live
- B) picture quality is improving day by day
- C) television sets are much cheaper today
- D) there are a lot of education programmes
- E) moral values are taken into consideration

3. According to the passage, one of the bad things about television is that ----.

- A) it reinforces family ties
- B) it causes children to get fat
- C) we can't do without our computers
- D) famous people organize charity campaigns
- E) there are more wars all around the world

157. For generations, marketing has mostly been about fulfilling people's physical and material needs. And since the end of World War II, people have had a lot of needs. We needed food on our table and a roof over our heads. We needed a car and a house in the suburbs. We needed refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, lawn mowers, bigger and nicer houses, faster cars, more food on our table. ---- If you think about this from a psychological point of view, it's easy to see that the pile of all this stuff is perhaps a way to fill an emptiness inside. This was an emptiness that once might have been filled by family, religion, or other spiritual matters.

- A) Yet, even as our lives have become filled with stuff and activity, they have become increasingly meaningless.
- B) For the last 100 or so years, most marketers have been focused on fulfilling deficiency needs like alcohol.
- C) Some people have become obsessed with having more of everything, and they are quite happy.
- D) Some students say they have nothing but they are not unhappy about it because they know they will have it one day.
- E) Having more food on the table means more people on the table and this is what some people need to socialise.

158. The stereotype of the chess player is someone who is smart, logical and good at maths. This is why so many parents around the world are keen to get their children playing chess. They hope that the game might help to boost their son's or daughter's intelligence levels and help them succeed in a wide variety of subjects. The notion that playing chess makes you smarter goes something like this: Chess requires concentration and intelligence. ---- Then practising chess must also improve one's academic achievement.

- A) Mathematics and literacy require the same general skills.
- B) Skills learned by training do not transfer across different domains.
- C) Playing chess involves some level of arithmetical and geometrical skill.
- D) It is unlikely that chess has a significant impact on overall cognitive ability.
- E) Many geniuses played chess at some point in their lives.

ANLAMI BOZAN CÜMLE

1. - 160. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. (I) Penguins live in the Southern Hemisphere, mostly in cold places like Antarctica. (II) There are some penguins, however, like the penguins that live in Galapagos Islands. (III) Besides, there are 17 species of penguins, mostly different in size. (IV) Indeed, the feathers of penguins that live in warm areas are finer. (V) For example, the smallest species is the Blue Penguin, which stands only 35 centimetres high.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V
2. (I) Both modern philosophy and modern mathematics began with the work of Rene Descartes. (II) His analytic method of thinking focused attention on the problem of how we know, which has occupied philosophers ever since. (III) His invention of coordinate geometry prepared the way for advances in mathematics. (IV) Descartes' work brought him both fame and controversy. (V) He offered one of the first modern theories to account for the origin of the solar system of the Earth.
- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

3. (I) The inventor of printing press, Johann Gutenberg, was born in the last part of the 14th century in Mainz, Germany. (II) Having developed his skill as a metalworker, Gutenberg spent most of his life in Germany and Strasbourg, France. (III) After inventing printing press, he spent many years trying to perfect his creation and fell into debt as a result. (IV) Therefore, it is difficult for historians to point out who is responsible for some copies of those books as he was unable to take credit. (V) Eventually, he lost his invention to his creditors and ended up living most of his life operating a small printing shop.

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

4. (I) Many people like having the latest products. (II) As soon as a product is advertised, they buy it. (III) They believe that someone who wants to buy a new gadget all the time should be helped by a psychologist. (IV) However, they don't really need all the things they buy. (V) For these people, it is only important to keep up with what might be fashion.

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

155. (I) Dolphins can famously be trained to respond to many commands. **(II)** Training an animal can be a very long process which may take years. **(III)** One particularly interesting example of this occurred in Mississippi where resident dolphins were trained to collect any trash that fell into their tanks and give it to trainers in return for fish. **(IV)** Soon, a dolphin named Kelly learned that she could collect and hide pieces of paper and then tear the paper into smaller pieces to get multiple fish. **(V)** This showed dolphins are capable of forward planning and can understand the concept of delayed gratification, and hold off on a small reward now for a possibly much larger reward later.

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

156. (I) These days, one-fifth of women will not have children at all. **(II)** One obvious explanation for this change is a shift in what is expected of women. **(III)** Previous generations experienced a lot of pressure to bear children, but that isn't the case for today's woman. **(IV)** Instead, people are more likely to see the choice to remain childless as a personal decision, leaving women to make decisions about motherhood based on their own desires and circumstances. **(V)** Some societies still pressure the young to get married as soon as possible.

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

157. (I) Italian cuisine has influenced food culture around the world and is viewed as a form of art by many. **(II)** Wine, cheese and pasta are important parts of Italian meals. **(III)** For Italians, food isn't just nourishment, it is life. **(IV)** Many art forms have come out of Italy which all affected the way of life. **(V)** No family gathering can be imagined without long hours of eating, talking and enjoying the wine.

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

158. (I) The Great Depression was a time of great economic crisis during the 1930s. **(II)** It began in the United States, but quickly spread throughout much of the world. **(III)** The New Deal was a series of laws, programmes, and government agencies enacted to help the country deal with the Great Depression. **(IV)** During this time, many people were out of work, hungry, and homeless. **(V)** In the city, people would stand in long lines at soup kitchens to get a bite to eat and in the country, farmers struggled in the Midwest where a great drought turned the soil into dust causing huge dust storms.

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

159. (I) A supernova is the biggest explosion that humans have ever seen. **(II)** Each blast is the extremely bright, super-powerful explosion of a star. **(III)** Scientists have learned a lot about the universe by studying supernovas. **(IV)** These spectacular events can be so bright that they outshine their entire galaxies for a few days or even months. **(V)** They can be seen across the universe.

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

160. (I) Throughout Europe, people with a health problem go first to the pharmacy, not to their doctor. **(II)** Nearly all European countries have a universal health care system. **(III)** Though some people refer to it as Europe's "free health care" system, in reality, it's not really free. **(IV)** While each country has its own variation, the common way is that everyone pays for health care as a society – intending to minimize the overall expense. **(V)** This ensures that those living in poverty can get the care they might not otherwise be able to afford.

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.

A Japanese solar-powered car (1) ---- the World Solar Challenge, a four-day race through Australia's outback. The car was made (2) ---- a group of students from Japan's Tokai University and beat out thirty (3) ---- vehicles brought by teams from (4) ---- the world. Its nearest (5) ---- were more than two hours behind when it crossed the finish line.

1. A) has been won B) won
C) will be winning D) would be won
E) had won
2. A) into B) of
C) by D) as
E) from
3. A) another B) others
C) the other D) other
E) the other's
4. A) around B) among
C) between D) beyond
E) below
5. A) rivals B) presents
C) commuters D) lawyers
E) attorneys

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

Snake oil is a traditional Chinese (6) ---- for joint pain. Imitations have caused the term snake oil (7) ---- synonymous with a class of medicines marketed as miraculous cures but which actually provide (8) ---- health benefit. Authentic snake oil, (9) ----, is thought to be a reasonable (10) ---- for joint pain since it is derived from the Chinese water snake.

6. A) profit B) remedy
C) income D) return
E) amusement
7. A) become B) becoming
C) to become D) became
E) having become
8. A) few B) a few
C) many D) too many
E) little
9. A) due to B) regardless of
C) although D) however
E) contrary to
10. A) destruction B) treatment
C) denial D) transportation
E) limitation

291. - 295. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

A new study of Neanderthal **(291)** ---- reveals that they cooked and ate plants and vegetables. This is the first study **(292)** ---- evidence that the Neanderthal diet was not **(293)** ---- to meat and was **(294)** ---- more sophisticated than previously thought. Researchers found grains of plant material in the teeth **(295)** ---- Neanderthal skeletons excavated in Iraq.

291.

- A) remains B) admissions
C) celebrities D) suicides
E) tensions

292.

- A) provide B) to provide
C) provides D) provided
E) of providing

293.

- A) blamed B) threatened
C) confined D) succeeded
E) yielded

294.

- A) rather than B) in case
C) instead of D) in fact
E) such as

295.

- A) to B) as
C) like D) for
E) of

296. - 300. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

(296) ---- doctors and patients often describe being under general anaesthesia as **(297)** ---- asleep, a new study of the similarities and differences of sleep, anaesthesia, and coma has shown **(298)** ---- general anaesthesia is actually more similar **(299)** ---- a coma. Researchers believe the study will help in the development of strategies for helping coma patients return to a conscious **(300)** ----.

296.

- A) However B) Ever since
C) Even so D) In addition
E) Much as

297.

- A) was B) had been
C) is being D) being
E) to be

298.

- A) what B) where
C) that D) which
E) in that

299.

- A) with B) to
C) for D) by
E) of

300.

- A) state B) variable
C) tremor D) disorder
E) fatality

CEVAP ANAHTARI