

# MASTER

ENGLISH MODERN ENGLISH MODERN ENGLISH MODERN ENGLISH

# READING QUESTION BANK 1

*anytime anyWhere*

# İÇİNDEKİLER

CLOZE TEST _____	4
OKUMA PARÇASI _____	12
PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA _____	52
ANLAMI BOZAN CÜMLE _____	68
CEVAP ANAHTARI _____	80

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

Money (1) ---- before written history began. Consequently, any story of how money first developed is mostly (2) ---- guesses and logical assumptions. (3) ---- the complexities of ancient history, such as ancient civilizations developing at different paces and not keeping accurate records, or having their records destroyed, and because the ancient origins of economic systems were before written history, it is impossible to trace the true origin of the (4) ---- of money. Further, evidence in the histories supports the idea that money has taken two main forms, divided (5) ---- the broad categories of money of account and money of exchange.

1.
  - A) invented
  - B) was invented
  - C) had invented
  - D) will have been invented
  - E) is inventing
2.
  - A) based on
  - B) made up
  - C) broke apart
  - D) took after
  - E) looked up to
3.
  - A) Accordingly
  - B) However
  - C) Thus
  - D) Whereas
  - E) Due to
4.
  - A) movement
  - B) absorption
  - C) invention
  - D) outlet
  - E) respect
5.
  - A) down
  - B) beyond
  - C) next to
  - D) into
  - E) across

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

There are more pyramids along the Nile in Sudan than there are in Egypt. This area was known as ancient Nubia and it was ruled (1) ---- the Kushites, (2) ---- were both enemies and friends of the Egyptians at different times. They followed many of their (3) ----, such as burying their kings and queens in pyramid tombs. (4) ---- Egypt's Pyramids of Giza, most of the pyramids in Sudan are slightly smaller with steeper sides and narrower bases. The state of most of them are quite poor due to the carelessness of the treasure hunters in the 1800s. Some still (5) ---- tall in perfect condition but others are just rubbles.

1.
  - A) for
  - B) of
  - C) by
  - D) in
  - E) at
2.
  - A) when
  - B) what
  - C) where
  - D) who
  - E) why
3.
  - A) fog
  - B) scene
  - C) folk
  - D) chart
  - E) rituals
4.
  - A) Unlike
  - B) Also
  - C) But
  - D) Moreover
  - E) Yet
5.
  - A) will stand
  - B) stand
  - C) will be standing
  - D) have stood
  - E) have been stood

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

(1) ---- historic times the great national festivals were already established. They had undoubtedly grown out of local athletic festivals of very ancient origin. Of these Panhellenic festivals, the one that (2) ---- once in every four years at Olympia in Elis was the oldest and the greatest. The nationalization of this festival is assigned traditionally to the year 776 BC. When it is considered (3) ---- comparatively easy and common travel was in the city it was held, it is not surprising that the festival that was once considered a local (4) ---- had (5) ---- people all over the world as a spectator if not as a participant.

1.

- A) In
- B) To
- C) On
- D) By
- E) Into

2.

- A) has been celebrated
- B) had been celebrated
- C) was celebrated
- D) will be celebrated
- E) celebrated

3.

- A) what
- B) which
- C) when
- D) how
- E) who

4.

- A) quality
- B) warning
- C) event
- D) addition
- E) affair

5.

- A) much
- B) many
- C) a little
- D) none
- E) every

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

Geladas are a(n) (1) ---- primate. They eat mostly grass rather than fruit or meat. They are known as "bleeding heart monkeys" for the bright red patch of skin (2) ---- their chests. They also live high in the mountains (3) ---- in the jungle or the savanna. The air is thinner high in the mountains. (4) ----, it is harder to get enough oxygen. It is known that some animals react to low oxygen by increasing the amount of haemoglobin in their blood. But geladas don't do that. Instead, they (5) ---- to have larger lungs to help them get more oxygen with each breath.

1.

- A) mediocre
- B) savage
- C) unusual
- D) tedious
- E) tamed

2.

- A) in
- B) under
- C) by
- D) on
- E) to

3.

- A) in exchange for
- B) instead of
- C) but for
- D) such as
- E) except from

4.

- A) Therefore
- B) Even so
- C) Though
- D) Or else
- E) However

5.

- A) have been evolved
- B) will have evolved
- C) were evolved
- D) would evolve
- E) might have evolved

3

1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

From the 1950s, agricultural policy was a main driving force within the growing European Economic Community (EEC). Already during the 1950s, agriculture in France and the Netherlands had recovered from wartime damage and searched for new export markets. Germany, that had lost many of its most productive agricultural regions, aimed at reestablishment of its position as an industrial nation and expected to remain an importer of agrarian products. In Eastern Germany a short-lived land reform divided the old estates into family farms, but after a few years the old estates were re-established as collective farms. Collective and state farms were also established in other parts of Eastern Europe, most rigorously in the Soviet conquered Baltic States. Elsewhere however, particularly in most parts of Poland, small scale farmers were left untouched.

1. What was agriculture like in Germany after the wartime according to the passage?

- A) They were searching for new markets they can use for export.
- B) Germany, along with France and Netherlands, didn't receive much damage.
- C) The agricultural market became bigger because the demand was higher.
- D) Instead of focusing on agriculture, Germany was more focused on mechanical power.
- E) Most of the regions that were a source of income for agriculture were lost.

2. According to the passage, the old states ----.

- A) were against the land reform as they wanted to keep their jobs
- B) were turned into collective farms in the light of uplifting agriculture in the country
- C) were left as small scale farmers and weren't re-established
- D) aimed to be industrial but instead they were used for agricultural policies
- E) didn't want anything to do with re-establishment

3. Which of the following can be inferred about Eastern Europe from the passage?

- A) Some of the states in Eastern Europe were occupied by the Soviet.
- B) They were used as export markets for France and the Netherlands.
- C) The states in Eastern Europe didn't have any small scale farmers.
- D) Eastern Europe includes countries like France, Germany and the Netherlands.
- E) Poland was the only Eastern Europe country that didn't have small scale farmers.

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1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The use of animals in scientific research has been the subject of intense debate for a long time. On one hand, the use of animals solely for human benefit is considered morally wrong. On the other hand, the complete exclusion of animals from laboratories undermines our understanding of health and disease and hinders the development of new and important treatments. Although these studies can affect the quality of life of animals, there are strict regulations to ensure that they are treated in a humane manner. To minimize potential harm to animals during laboratory testing, researchers must follow a set of three principles. First, where possible, replace animal experiments with alternative techniques such as cell culture, computer modelling, and human volunteers instead of animals. Second, by improving experimental techniques and sharing information with other researchers, we use fewer animals so that fewer people do the same experiments. Third, animal care methods have been refined to minimize stress and pain, using less invasive techniques, and improving medical and living conditions.

1. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) There are not many people who think animal testing is morally wrong.
- B) Laboratories use animals that feel minimum pain during the tests.
- C) Rats share %90 DNA with humans, so they are used in laboratories more.
- D) Removing animal testing would weaken our knowledge about diseases and how to treat them.
- E) It is always guaranteed that the animals are treated in a humane manner.

2. According to the passage, to reduce potential harm to animals during laboratory testing, ----.

- A) there are a few rules that the researchers must adhere to
- B) a lot of protests have been done by animal rights groups
- C) not many precautions have been taken over the last few years
- D) researchers must think of some new ways to use as rules
- E) the living conditions of the animals are not that important

3. Why should researchers share information with others according to the passage?

- A) The information must be shared to prevent any wrong data to be accepted.
- B) It helps to progress further in treatments for certain diseases.
- C) So that less animals can be used for the same experiments that are done by other researchers.
- D) It would be morally wrong to withhold information about an experiment.
- E) If researchers share information with each other, developments will be faster.

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1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Urartu, also known as the Kingdom of Urartu or the Kingdom of Van, was a civilization which developed in the Bronze and Iron Age of ancient Armenia, eastern Turkey, and north-western Iran from the 9<sup>th</sup> century BCE. Controlling territories through military might and the construction of fortresses, the kingdom boasted a lively production in the arts, especially metalwork. Surviving only two centuries, the kingdom mysteriously disappeared in the 6<sup>th</sup> century BCE and was only rediscovered as a distinct and recognisable ancient culture by excavations carried out in the 19<sup>th</sup> century CE. The history of Urartu remains fragmentary due to a lack of extended written sources and an overreliance on potentially biased sources from contemporary enemy states such as Assyria. Nevertheless, surviving inscriptions, architecture, and artefacts, together with ongoing archaeological investigations have helped re-create a sufficiently detailed history to indicate the undoubted importance of one of the region's most influential ancient cultures.

1. **The Urartu were able to keep their homeland under control thanks to ----.**

- A) the strength they had martially and castles they built
- B) the pacifism they had adopted and maintained for centuries
- C) the remoteness of the place on which they established their civilization
- D) the devastating weapons which were ahead of their time
- E) the fact that they cooperated with the Kingdom of Van, one of the most powerful kingdoms then

2. **According to the passage, Urartu ----.**

- A) is by far the oldest civilization established in Anatolia
- B) had a language quite similar to the ones spoken by other civilizations in the region
- C) hadn't been known to the rest of the world for over two thousand years
- D) didn't appeal to the realm of archaeology owing to the lack of peculiar cultural elements
- E) paved the way for a civilization which would reign over Anatolia for hundreds of years.

3. **What is the passage mainly about?**

- A) Excavations carried out in eastern Turkey and ancient Armenia
- B) Reasons for the short lifespan of Urartu
- C) The place of art in Urartu civilization
- D) A brief history of Urartu
- E) Comparison of the civilizations thriving in Anatolia

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1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Edvard Munch never held a job other than the one he's famous for: painting. He never married, never had children, or cared to spend much time out of his home or studio. He was extremely emotional, and always seemed to be nervous, according to those who knew him. As a child, Munch lost his mother and sister. When Munch reached the age of 25 his father had died. The artist also lost his younger brother when he was 32. To say Munch channelled his sensitivity to the cruelty of life into his work is an understatement. When he painted his most famous work, *The Scream*, in 1893, Munch was inspired by "a **gust** of melancholy," as he declared in his diary. It's because of this, coupled with the artist's personal life trauma, that the painting takes on a feeling of alienation, of the abnormal.

1. The underlined word 'gust' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) thrill
- B) glimpse
- C) burst
- D) threshold
- E) revenge

2. While drawing *The Scream*, Munch was known to be in a state of intense melancholy because ----.

- A) both his father and brother died before the work was completed
- B) the human face described in the painting is obviously melancholic
- C) he mentioned about it in the diary he was keeping
- D) the colours Munch used together in his work calls for a melancholic state of mind
- E) the film shot by inspiration from his diaries portrays him so

3. How was Munch's personal life according to the author?

- A) Traumatic
- B) Promising
- C) Hilarious
- D) Ordinary
- E) Gorgeous



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1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Detergents and soaps are used for cleaning because pure water can't remove oily, organic soiling. Soap cleans by acting as an emulsifier. Basically, soap allows oil and water to mix so that oily grime can be removed during rinsing. Detergents were developed in response to the shortage of the animal and vegetable fats used to make soap during World War I and World War II. Detergents are primarily surfactants, which could be produced easily from petrochemicals. Surfactants lower the surface tension of water, essentially making it 'wetter' so that it is less likely to stick to itself and more likely to interact with oil and grease. Modern detergents contain more than surfactants. Cleaning products may also contain enzymes to degrade protein-based stains, bleaches to de-colour stains and add power to cleaning agents, and blue dyes to counter yellowing. Swishing the soapy water around allows the soap or detergent to pull the grime away from clothes or dishes and into the larger pool of rinse water. Rinsing washes the detergent and soil away. Warm or hot water melts fats and oils so that it is easier for the soap or detergent to dissolve the soil and pull it away into the rinse water.

1. It can be understood from the passage that the reason why detergents were developed was ----.

- A) the price of soaps was too expensive for many people to afford them
- B) new kind of soils were emerging and soaps weren't enough
- C) the marketing strategy that aimed to sell more products
- D) the lack of animal and vegetable fats that became an issue during both World Wars
- E) the abundance of animals and vegetables that made a lot of dirt

2. What is the purpose of surfactants according to the passage?

- A) Surfactants in the bleach gets rid of the stains by countering the yellow colour.
- B) It helps water to interact with oil and grease by making it less sticky.
- C) It pulls the stain on the clothes into the pool of rinse water.
- D) They exist in blue dyes which helps to get rid of the stains.
- E) It is used in the making of soap to help the oil melt.

3. According to the passage, hot water ----.

- A) helps the soap dissolve the soil by melting the fats and oils
- B) pulls the grime away from the clothes and gets rid of the stains
- C) contains enzymes that can get rid of protein-based stains
- D) allows oil and water to mix, which then removes the grime
- E) gets the grease less sticky so that it can be washed away by rinsing

1. - 16. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

1. **Stonehenge is a very special monument in England. It's said to be more than 5,000 years old. The "henge" in its name refers to circular structures from ancient times. In this example, it refers to the circle of huge stones that stand upright at the centre of the monument. No one knows exactly why Stonehenge was built. ---- Or maybe it was a temple for worshipping the sky or the Sun.**

- A) It might have been used as a device for predicting the movement of the Moon.
- B) It couldn't have been an easy task to move such huge blocks of stone over long distances.
- C) It was more accurately called Woodhenge; originally, the circle was built of wood posts.
- D) Its biggest stones are arranged in the shape of a horseshoe and are surrounded by tall stones.
- E) No one knows who built Stonehenge thousands of years ago or why they did it.

2. **---- The former love the colourful juicy berries, which grow red, orange, or black. The latter love the sweet-smelling flowers. There are more than 200 kinds of honeysuckles. Some of them are tall bushes. Some are climbing vines, and others trail along the ground. Most honeysuckles grow berries. Some have evergreen leaves, while others have leaves that change colour with the seasons.**

- A) The pretty trumpet honeysuckle is a popular climber in North America.
- B) The Japanese honeysuckle is from Asia, but it's been taken to many other areas.
- C) The Tatarian honeysuckle is a common kind that grows as a bush.
- D) Honeysuckle is a plant that's popular with both birds and people.
- E) The sweet honeysuckle can be seen in Europe, Asia, and the United States.

3. **---- But they make up less than one-hundredth of all the volcanic activity on the Earth. Most magma flows to the surface deep under water, along the crack-like gaps or through smaller holes. If underwater volcanoes build cones tall enough, they emerge at the surface as islands, such as the Hawaiian Islands and the Canary Islands. New islands are emerging all the time. One has been recently forming in the Red Sea off the coast of Yemen.**

- A) When a volcano has not erupted for many years or centuries, it is called dormant.
- B) The typical cone-shaped mountains on land are what we think of as volcanoes.
- C) When there have been no eruptions for thousands of years, the volcano is called extinct.
- D) It is often difficult to distinguish an extinct volcano from a dormant one.
- E) An explosive eruption produces tonnes of hot gas, dust, ash, and steam in a glowing cloud.

4. **A steam locomotive is simply a steam engine on wheels. ---- The heat from the tubes boils the water, creating steam. As more steam collects at the top of the boiler, its pressure builds up, and it escapes along pipes to the cylinders, where it pushes the pistons one way then the other. The motion of the pistons moves the large wheels of the locomotive round via a system of rods.**

- A) Fuel burns in the firebox, creating hot gases that pass along tubes inside the boiler.
- B) For the first time, people would be able to travel on land faster than by horse.
- C) The coal or timber used as fuel is carried in a tender behind the engine.
- D) For example, long-span steel bridges carried trains over wide rivers.
- E) The record can be pushed higher with more and more powerful engines.

13. ---- They tend to be stiff but brittle. The best-known are brick, pottery, porcelain, and chinaware. These are made by shaping and heating clay, a soft, sticky mixture of minerals that is dug from the ground. Modern ceramic materials have been developed to have a range of properties, from extreme strength to acting as superconductors of heat or electricity.
- A) Ceramic materials are made by treating inorganic materials at a high temperature.
  - B) Glass is formed by melting together sand, limestone, and soda ash.
  - C) Concrete is used in construction, from building foundations to bridges and dams.
  - D) When synthetic glue is spread onto a material, it is absorbed into that material.
  - E) Before the development of synthetic glues, adhesives were made from various substances.
14. The subjects of the Spanish artist Francisco de Goya's paintings did not always please the king and the people of the royal court. ---- In fact, his "Disasters of War" series of etchings was so realistic and unpleasant that it was not shown until over thirty-five years after Goya's death. But today, nearly two hundred years later, the power and honesty of Goya's paintings of people and scenes from daily life still impress and move art lovers around the world.
- A) They thought that he should paint only famous people and beautiful things.
  - B) He made the people in his art look prettier or more important than they were.
  - C) His paintings showed people as they looked after a life of non-stop entertainment.
  - D) He constantly avoided including the lines in their faces and the sadness in their lives.
  - E) Then he moved to Madrid to study with a popular painter with Spanish royalty.
15. ---- For example, a teen with Type 2 diabetes, which is a disease brought on by poor diet, is first diagnosed by physical signs and symptoms such as increased urination, thirstiness, and unexplained weight loss. But research has also found that teens with Type 2 diabetes have impaired thinking and do not interact well with others in school, thereby affecting mental and social wellbeing.
- A) While good health is often associated with normal functioning, some believe that the definition of "normal" varies.
  - B) According to the World Health Organization, health is a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being.
  - C) Disease is defined as any abnormal condition affecting the health of an organism.
  - D) The foods we eat affect all three aspects of our health: physical, mental, and social.
  - E) Symptoms are the features of a disease recognized by a patient and/or their doctor.
16. In India, dharma means the "right way of living". This included being honest, truthful, and kind. It also meant being merciful, generous, and thoughtful. Emperor Ashoka, who ruled India 2,200 years ago often toured the countryside, preaching his belief in dharma to the people. ---- They were assigned to meet the needs in religious communities. Ashoka also passed laws to prevent cruelty to animals and had hospitals built for both people and animals.
- A) After that, he decided to serve his people instead of conquering others.
  - B) Therefore, his people didn't remember that he had ruled according to dharma.
  - C) He also appointed dharma ministers to help relieve people's sufferings.
  - D) Nevertheless, he started construction projects to make all people's lives easier.
  - E) The most famous is the lion pillar, which has become India's national emblem.

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

1. (I) Europe's ancient cobblestone streets are not always as charming as they seem. (II) While most of them are beautiful and historic, they can also be uneven and difficult to walk on. (III) Additionally, many of these streets are located in areas that are heavily trafficked by tourists. (IV) This can make them noisy and crowded. (V) In other words, there are many other places in the world with ancient cobblestone streets and a rich history, such as Asia, Africa, and South America.

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

2. (I) Insects are the most abundant creatures on the Earth. (II) Beetles alone account for approximately a third of all known animal species. (III) Many insects are miniscule, while others are big enough for us to see the amazing intricacy of their structure. (IV) Some may bite or sting, and a few are real pests, but most are harmless, fascinating, and beautiful. (V) Notwithstanding the fact that some may take up to five times their own weight in blood, they only need to feed once or twice a year.

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

3. (I) Born in Bithynia (now in Türkiye), Hipparchus was one of the greatest astronomers of all time. (II) He was extremely accurate in his research, charting as many as one thousand stars and planets. (III) Leading astronomers accepted his theory about stars, but many philosophers and religious leaders did not. (IV) He developed mathematical methods for finding geographic locations by measuring the positions of stars. (V) This system made navigation at sea possible.

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

4. (I) Many animals are hunters that prey on other animals. (II) Catching and killing fast-moving prey is hard. (III) Therefore, over time, hunters have evolved various features and tactics to make the job of hunting easier. (IV) The sounds bounce off the victim, creating a sound image that enables the predator to hunt them in total darkness. (V) This has made survival harder for the animals that they hunt, as a result of which many have evolved defences that make them difficult, or even dangerous, to catch.

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

13. **(I)** The Forbidden City was a huge palace in Beijing where the Chinese emperors lived. **(II)** It was known as the Forbidden City because ordinary people were not permitted to enter its walls. **(III)** Building work started in 1406, under the order of Ming emperor Yong Le. **(IV)** The idea that it was better to govern people wisely than to rule them by force became very popular during the time of the Han dynasty. **(V)** The highest building in the palace was the Hall of Supreme Harmony, where the emperor sat on a golden throne.

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

14. **(I)** The British began to settle in Australia soon after James Cook's voyage of exploration. **(II)** At first, it was thought it contained a huge inland sea, but it turned out to be nothing but desert. **(III)** The first settlers were British convicts and their overseers, who in 1788 established a penal colony at Botany Bay in southeastern Australia. **(IV)** Convicts were forced to labour there as punishment for their crimes. **(V)** They later founded the cities of Sydney, Perth, and Melbourne.

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

15. **(I)** Joseph Stalin was one of the most ruthless leaders of modern times. **(II)** As secretary-general of the Soviet Communist Party, he ruled the Soviet Union as a dictator. **(III)** Stalin transformed the country into a world power, but he also presided over a regime of terror that saw the deaths of millions of people. **(IV)** Despite his achievements in modernizing the Soviet Union, his record as a mass murderer will never be forgotten. **(V)** Thus, he is considered by many historians to be one of the greatest leaders in the world history.

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

16. **(I)** A descendant of Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, who is also known as Timur the Lame, seized the Mongol throne in 1369. **(II)** The actual problem was that his reign was extremely long, 67 years, and he lived to around the age of 90. **(III)** From his capital, the Central Asian city of Samarkand, Tamerlane created an empire that reached from Turkey in the west to the borders of China in the east. **(IV)** He invaded India in 1398, sacking Delhi. **(V)** However, after his death in 1405, Tamerlane's empire quickly fell apart.

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