

# READING QUESTIONBANK



**CHAMPION**  
12.2

# İÇİNDEKİLER

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# OKUMA PARÇALARI

1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, London began a period of extraordinary growth. The area of present-day Greater London had about 1.1 million people in 1801; by 1851, the population had increased to 2.7 million, and by 1901 to 6.6 million. During the Victorian era, London acquired tremendous prestige as the capital of the British Empire and as a cultural and intellectual centre. Just like today, Britain's free political institutions and intellectual atmosphere made London a haven for persons unsafe in their own countries. The Italian Giuseppe Mazzini, the Russian Aleksandr Herzen, and the German Karl Marx were among many politically controversial figures who lived for long periods in London. London has an ethnically and culturally diverse population, with large groups of immigrants from Commonwealth Nations. South Asian, West Indian, African, and Middle Eastern peoples account for much of the immigrant population. One example of the immigrant presence was the opening of one of the largest Hindu temple complexes outside India in 1995.

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2. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) native Londoners are not happy with increasing immigrant population
- B) there was an increase in London's population in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- C) many Hindu people are known to have come to London since 1995
- D) there are not many political figures living in London today
- E) London has become the most crowded capital in Europe

1. One can understand from the passage that London ----.

- A) will witness a decrease in population in coming years
- B) does not seem to have the prestige it had in the Victorian era
- C) has still not lost its reputation as a city of freedom
- D) is popular only among those who are under political oppression
- E) is visited especially by African and Middle Eastern people

3. It is clear from the passage that the reason why people like Karl Marx came to London is that ----.

- A) they wanted to influence the local people of London and spread their political beliefs
- B) London offered them freedom both in education and the political environment
- C) they wanted their families to be safe from any kind of discrimination in their new homes
- D) they were not safe in their own countries as they were politically controversial
- E) their own countries did not accept them as citizens after they published their works

# PARÇA TAMAMLAMA

1. ---- Poisonous animals contain a toxin in a part of their body, like the skin, organs, or feathers. Touching or eating these animals causes sickness, pain, or death. But, these animals don't do anything to spread their poison. However, venomous animals deliver their poison. They use body parts such as fangs, stingers, or tentacles to poison others.

- A) Assassin bugs, a predatory insect, wait for just the right moment to attack other bugs.
- B) Centipedes eat insects, earthworms, spiders, slugs, and some small animals.
- C) There's a difference between poisonous animals and venomous animals.
- D) Although their bite can be painful to humans, it is not deadly.
- E) Black widow spiders are found in warm and temperate climates around the world.

2. In 1835, a 22-year-old English scientist named Charles Darwin landed on what is now San Cristóbal Island. He spent weeks on the neighbouring islands, surveying the land and studying the diverse wild-life. ---- But he soon became fascinated with the amazing variety of wildlife he found, which he realized was different from island to island.

- A) No one went to live there for a few hundred years.
- B) The creatures could last for weeks with no food or water.
- C) They were a valuable source of meat for long voyages.
- D) At first, he wrote that the terrain looked lifeless.
- E) They were discovered by chance in 1535.

3. At the start of the twentieth century, the United States Army had a Yellow Fever Commission. The Army wanted medical experts to study yellow fever and find a way to stop the disease. ---- It was led by Walter Reed, the Army doctor and scientist noted for his work on infectious diseases.

- A) Then two more let the mosquitoes bite them and both men developed yellow fever.
- B) The mosquitoes that bit the last two men had been older than the others.
- C) One team went to Cuba to test the idea that mosquitoes spread yellow fever.
- D) But some people said he placed the mosquito on his arm as part of the experiment.
- E) Others were injected with blood from victims of yellow fever.

4. Marian Anderson was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in the early nineteen hundreds. She began singing in church and soon her rich deep voice became widely known in the area. She loved opera. ---- So she performed as a concert artist instead.

- A) Most of the time, only black people attended her concerts.
- B) She was not permitted to stay in hotels for white people.
- C) Yet she knew she would never be completely successful.
- D) But black singers could not sing in white opera companies.
- E) They judged her for her qualities as a human being and an artist.



# ANLAMI BOZAN CÜMLE

1. (I) Why is it called a “hamburger” when there is no ham in it? (II) The answer is really quite simple for many Germans because nowadays they claim that people from Hamburg, Germany made the first hamburgers. (III) However, the history of the hamburger is actually more complicated. (IV) Although beef is the most popular meat used in hamburgers, other meats such as chicken and turkey have also been used. (V) Who actually invented the first hamburger remains a mystery.

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

3. (I) Steve Martin, born in 1945, is an American comedian, actor, and writer. (II) Martin also has written humorous pieces. (III) An Emmy-winning television comedy writer in the late 1960s, he began performing stand-up in the early 70s. (IV) He achieved acclaim as a regular on Saturday Night Live in the late 70s. (V) He recorded several comedy albums, two of them Grammy winners, and starred in TV specials.

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

2. (I) Although dogs possess hearing abilities far superior to humans', their acute sense of smell is probably the sense most utilized. (II) Two characteristics distinguish the dog from all other species of animal life. (III) The first is its worldwide distribution in close association with humans, encompassing both hemispheres from the tropics to the Arctic. (IV) The second is the enormous amount of genetic variability found within the species. (V) For example, the Irish wolfhound may stand as high as 99 cm at the shoulder, while the Chihuahua's shoulder is usually no more than 15 cm from the ground.

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

4. (I) Using animals for biomedical research evokes strong emotions among those on both sides of the issue. (II) People who favour the use of animals in research mention the many benefits that have brought to us as individuals and as a society. (III) On the other hand, those who oppose the use of any animals for research are concerned that such animals are exposed to too much suffering and that there are better alternatives than animal research. (IV) It is mice and rats that account for well over 90 per cent of all research animals. (V) It is unfortunate that the debate gets cast in such a way that it implies that one group cares about animals and another group does not.

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

**141. - 145. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

A recent study (141) ---- corn suggests that its nutritional value can be efficiently enhanced with the addition of a bacterial gene from the E. coli bacterium. The gene enables corn, the largest commodity crop in the world, (142) ---- methionine, a key amino acid essential for tissue repair and growth. The E. coli enzyme prompts methionine production only in the leaves of the plant rather than throughout the whole body. This is an intentional choice of the scientists, (143) ---- avoid an accumulation of toxic by-products. The enzyme is enough to prompt a 57 per cent increase in methionine in the corn kernels, and observations of chickens who ate the corn as part of a feeding trial showed that the modified plant was nutritious. By producing a staple crop that contains methionine, which is found in meat, millions of people all over the world (144) ---- can't afford to eat meat could improve their health. This genetically engineered corn crop could also dramatically (145) ---- worldwide animal feed costs. Scientists are focusing on food to help farmers grow more crops efficiently and with a decreased environmental impact.

141. A) in B) to  
C) on D) from  
E) around
142. A) to producing B) having produced  
C) producing D) produce  
E) to produce
143. A) owing to B) for  
C) thanks to D) in order to  
E) but for
144. A) whom B) who  
C) which D) where  
E) by whom
145. A) establish B) identify  
C) observe D) depend  
E) reduce

**146. - 150. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Polo is perhaps the oldest team sport, (146) ---- the exact origins of the game are unknown. It was probably first played by nomadic warriors over two thousand years ago but the first recorded tournament was in 600 BC, between the Turkomans and the Persians – the Turkomans were victorious. The first official written rules on which the present international rules are based, on the other hand, were not created until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The name is supposed to have originated from the Tibetan “pholo” meaning “ball” or “ballgame”. The game has often been associated with the rich and noble, since the game was played by Kings, Princes and Queens in Persia. Also, polo (147) ---- to the middle and upper classes in the more recent British past, especially with its origins in Britain being with the militia. This is also perhaps (148) ---- its being, as a game played on horseback and requiring at least two horses per game, an expensive hobby to (149) ----. Played on horseback, it was used in the training of cavalry, (150) ---- the East from Japan to Constantinople, and was played almost as a miniature battle.

146. A) Consequently B) although  
C) Therefore D) likewise  
E) owing to
147. A) will have been linked  
B) were being linked  
C) is being linked  
D) will be linked  
E) has been linked
148. A) due to B) so  
C) so that D) because  
E) also
149. A) replace B) vaccinate  
C) locate D) sentence  
E) maintain
150. A) across B) between  
C) by D) apart  
E) on

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# CEVAP ANAHTARI

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