

WE'RE ALL
UNIQUE

12

**READING
QUESTION BANK**

1

MODERN ENGLISH

anytime anyWhere

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CLOZE TEST

1

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

Elizabeth Taylor is an iconic two-time Academy Award-winning actress. She was long considered (1) ---- American actress of all time. Many consider her the last icon of Hollywood's golden era. In 1963, (2) ---- she accepted \$1,000,000 to play the title role in the lavish production of Cleopatra for 20th Century Fox, she (3) ---- the highest paid movie star up until that time. She was also known for her numerous marriages (4) ---- she got married eight times (5) ---- seven husbands.

1.
 - A) as beautiful
 - B) more beautiful
 - C) so beautiful
 - D) the most beautiful
 - E) too beautiful

2.
 - A) that
 - B) what
 - C) when
 - D) which
 - E) why

3.
 - A) may become
 - B) has become
 - C) should become
 - D) became
 - E) can become

4.
 - A) as soon as
 - B) since
 - C) when
 - D) as long as
 - E) by the time

5.
 - A) of
 - B) with
 - C) from
 - D) to
 - E) for

2

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

After Atatürk (1) ---- the Republic of Turkey, he established the Turkish Language Foundation, (2) ---- had an ideologically driven task to (3) ---- the language by replacing words of Arabic and Persian origin. This was part of a bigger effort to abolish the Arabic script as part of a Westernisation process. By banning the usage of these words in the press, the foundation succeeded (4) ---- removing (5) ---- hundred Arabic words from the language.

1.
 - A) has founded
 - B) was founding
 - C) would found
 - D) has been founding
 - E) founded

2.
 - A) when
 - B) which
 - C) where
 - D) that
 - E) how

3.
 - A) ignore
 - B) escape
 - C) obey
 - D) dwell
 - E) purify

4.
 - A) to
 - B) at
 - C) in
 - D) on
 - E) of

5.
 - A) a little
 - B) much
 - C) several
 - D) a lot
 - E) little

3

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

The United States dollar is (1) ---- reserve currency in the world today. At the end of 2001, 68.3% of the identified official foreign exchange reserves in the world (2) ---- in United States dollars. (3) ----, the US dollar is said (4) ---- reserve currency status, making it possible for the United States to run significant trade deficits with limited economic impact (5) ---- the major holders of reserve currencies do not issue public statements suggesting otherwise.

1.

- A) more important
- B) as important
- C) the more important
- D) so many important
- E) the most important

2.

- A) has held
- B) was holding
- C) held
- D) has been held
- E) was held

3.

- A) Nonetheless
- B) In case
- C) For this reason
- D) Because
- E) On the contrary

4.

- A) having
- B) have
- C) having had
- D) to have
- E) to having

5.

- A) in addition to
- B) despite
- C) so as to
- D) as long as
- E) on grounds of

4

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

All children age 12 and under (1) ---- in the back seat. This is especially the case if there (2) ---- airbags in the front seat, (3) ---- airbags are only designed to protect adults and may injure children. Newborn babies should be put in a car seat until they (4) ---- at least 10 or 11 kg. These carriers are designed (5) ---- in the rear seat and face towards the rear with the baby looking towards the back window.

1.

- A) must have ridden
- B) used to ride
- C) should ride
- D) needn't have ridden
- E) don't have to ride

2.

- A) were
- B) had been
- C) are
- D) would be
- E) would have been

3.

- A) in order that
- B) otherwise
- C) whether
- D) as
- E) in addition to

4.

- A) weighed
- B) will have weighed
- C) would weigh
- D) had weighed
- E) weigh

5.

- A) have placed
- B) placed
- C) to placing
- D) having placed
- E) to be placed

15

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

Wigs have been worn for thousands of years. The ancient Egyptians, (1) ----, wore them to protect their shaven heads from the sun. Today, wigs are worn by women on a daily or (2) ---- basis as a matter of convenience, as they can be styled ahead of time and then worn when there is not sufficient time to style (3) ---- own hair. They are also worn by individuals who (4) ---- hair loss due to (5) ---- medical reasons.

1.

- A) otherwise B) by contrast
C) in that D) for instance
E) inasmuch as

2.

- A) reluctant B) alert
C) occasional D) pale
E) familiar

3.

- A) oneself B) one's
C) the one D) the ones
E) ones

4.

- A) had been experiencing
B) are experiencing
C) were experienced
D) are experienced
E) had experienced

5.

- A) much of B) a lot
C) a little D) every
E) a number of

16

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

Live Aid was a multi-venue rock music concert held on July 13, 1985. The event was organized by Bob Geldof and Midge Ure (1) ---- raise funds for famine relief in Ethiopia. It was one of (2) ---- scale satellite link-ups and TV broadcasts of all time. The concert grew in scope (3) ---- more acts were added on (4) ---- sides of the Atlantic. On a television programme in 2001 one of the organizers stated that while initially it was hoped that Live Aid (5) ---- £1 million, the final figure was £150 million for famine relief.

1.

- A) because B) if only
C) so as to D) despite
E) in case

2.

- A) larger B) as large
C) too large D) the largest
E) large enough

3.

- A) in spite of B) as
C) on the contrary D) in order to
E) instead of

4.

- A) either B) every
C) neither D) both
E) each

5.

- A) has raised B) would raise
C) is going to raise D) will have raised
E) is raising

OKUMA PARÇASI

1

1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The idea that the computer revolution will cause schools to disappear ignores the crucial fact that groups of people do things that individuals in isolation don't do. The presence of other students is essential for the learning process since social contact is a motivating factor. Students learning by means of a computer are quiet all the time and there is no direct face-to-face interaction with classmates and instructor. They miss the naturally occurring discussions and humour and immediate feedback. Moreover, technical issues can interfere with online lessons, and that can demotivate or distract even the most interested students. As not all communities have the same resources, that way of learning can create a gap between the rich and the poor even in basic education.

1. Which of the following is true about students?

- A) They prefer learning by means of a computer to school education.
- B) They must keep quiet during the lessons.
- C) They learn better when they are not disturbed by their classmates.
- D) They need the physical presence of the teacher and other students in their learning environment.
- E) They have a greater computer awareness than their teachers.

2. According to the passage, students learning by means of a computer without attending a traditional class are deprived of ----.

- A) passive and isolated learning process in the long run
- B) frequent parent-teacher conferences that are beneficial
- C) the direct interaction with teachers and other students
- D) opportunities to use technology in meaningful ways
- E) the benefits of educational computer games

3. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Face-to-face interaction with the instructor is not important for learning.
- B) The idea that computers will cause schools to disappear is open to question.
- C) Computers are one of the motivating factors in the learning process.
- D) Verbal praise doesn't improve the students performance.
- E) Traditional education has become obsolete and less effective.

20

1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Given the lack of fit between gifted students and their school, it is not surprising that such students often have little good to say about their school experiences. In one study of 400 adults who had achieved distinction in all areas of life, researchers found that three-fifths of these individuals either did badly in school or were unhappy in school. Pablo Picasso, Charles Darwin, Mark Twain, Oliver Goldsmith, and William Butler Yeats all disliked school. Often these children realize that they know more than their teachers, and their teachers often feel that these children are arrogant, inattentive, or unmotivated. Some of these gifted people may have done poorly in school because their gifts were not scholastic. Maybe we can account for Picasso in this way. But most fared poorly in school not because they lacked ability but because they found school unchallenging and consequently lost interest. When highly gifted students in any domain talk about what was important to the development of their abilities, they are far more likely to mention their families than their schools or teachers.

1. One can conclude from the passage that schools ----.

- A) satisfy the needs of students from different family backgrounds
- B) are often incapable of catering to the needs of talented students
- C) organize their classes according to the students' ability
- D) enrol as many gifted students as possible
- E) were usually far stricter in the past, so only some gifted students used to attend the classes

2. It is pointed out in the passage that Pablo Picasso ----.

- A) paid close attention to his teachers in class
- B) obeyed his teachers most of the time and got his reward
- C) could not cope with his studies at school successfully
- D) skipped school much too often so as not to lose his interest in painting
- E) was praised and encouraged by his teachers

3. It is indicated in the passage that, many gifted people ----.

- A) attribute their success mainly to parent help
- B) all did well in school and some skipped grades
- C) have much more positive feelings about their schools than their families
- D) owe their success both to school instruction and to their parents' coaching
- E) have been placed in advanced programmes

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

1. **Bows and arrows, are one of man's oldest weapons. They gave early man an effective weapon to kill his enemies. The ordinary bow or short bow was used by nearly all early people. ---- However, man overcame these faults by learning to track his targets at a close range.**

- A) Hundreds of thousands of these bows were made and used for three hundred years.
- B) Modern bows also have precise aiming devices.
- C) It requires little strength to draw the string.
- D) This bow had limited power and short range.
- E) More changes have taken place in a bow in the past 25 years than in the last seven centuries.

2. **You might be surprised to find out that the largest organ in your body is your skin, which you might not think of as an organ. No matter how you think of it, your skin is very important. It covers and protects everything inside your body. ---- It holds everything together.**

- A) It becomes thinner and more easily damaged.
- B) Without skin, people's muscles, bones, and organs would be hanging out all over the place.
- C) Cosmetics should be used carefully because these may cause allergic reactions.
- D) One simple way to take care of your skin is to keep it clean.
- E) If you have dry skin, you might use a moisturising lotion or cream.

3. **People do not analyse every problem they meet. Sometimes they try to remember a solution from the last time they had a similar problem. ---- Other times they begin to act without thinking. They try to find a solution by trial and error. However, when all these methods fail, the person with a problem has to start analysing.**

- A) There are some stages in analysing a problem.
- B) They often accept the opinions or ideas of other people.
- C) Humans are the only creatures that invent new technologies to solve problems.
- D) As humans evolved, so did the complexity of our problems.
- E) Problem solving is one of those abilities that allegedly distinguishes human beings from other animals.

4. **Solar astronomers do know that the Sun is divided into five layers or zones. Starting at the outside and going down into the Sun, the zones are the corona, chromosphere, photosphere, convection zone, and the core. ---- But since the Sun has no solid surface, it is hard to tell where it ends and the main body of the Sun begins.**

- A) Its beautiful rays are a sensational sight during an eclipse.
- B) The centre of the Sun can never be directly observed.
- C) By the time the Sun's rays reach the Earth, they are weak and invisible.
- D) The first three zones are regarded as the Sun's atmosphere.
- E) A clear view of the Sun's outer layer is usually prevented by the Sun's rays.

5. ---- The most important part you can play is to be there. You can let your friends know that you care. You can listen and try to solve the problem behind your friend's need to use drugs. Two people together can often solve a problem that seems too big for one person alone.

- A) Some of the most commonly abused drugs include alcohol and minor tranquillizers.
- B) Most countries have legislation designed to criminalise some drug use.
- C) Not all centrally acting drugs are subject to abuse.
- D) Despite the legislation, many large criminal drug cartels operate worldwide.
- E) If someone you know is using or abusing drugs, you can help.

6. Many parents who welcome the idea of turning off the TV and spending more time with the family are still worried that without TV they would constantly be on call as entertainers for their children. ---- However, their own kids seem different, less resourceful, somehow. When there is nothing to do, these parents observe regretfully, their kids seem unable to come up with anything to do besides turning on the TV.

- A) They remember thinking up all sort of things to do when they were kids.
- B) These are skills that have to be learned and developed.
- C) Sensing their parents' disappointment, children come to believe that they lack something.
- D) If someone doesn't entertain them, they will happily sit there watching TV all day.
- E) Parents often blame their children for not being able to entertain themselves.

7. There is diversity in Japanese early childhood education. Some Japanese kindergartens have specific aims, such as early musical training or potential development. ---- Some Japanese parents believe that this university-based program will increase the children's chances of eventually being admitted to top-rated schools and universities.

- A) In most Japanese preschools, surprisingly little emphasis is put on academic instruction.
- B) In large cities, some kindergartens are attached to universities that have elementary and secondary schools.
- C) The vast majority of young Japanese children are taught to read at home by their parents.
- D) Japanese schools don't focus on teaching reading, writing, and mathematics.
- E) They tend to appeal more to mothers who need a safe place for their children during the work day.

8. In 1993, New York State ordered stores to charge a deposit on beverage containers. Plenty of companies were eager to accept the aluminium and glass as raw materials for new products. ---- The problem was not limited to New York. Unfortunately, there were too few uses for second-hand plastic.

- A) Today, most of the plastic soda bottles are recycled in the United States.
- B) Within a year, consumers had returned millions of aluminium cans and glass and plastic bottles.
- C) There are many companies across the country buying discarded plastic bottles.
- D) Recycling is already the least expensive waste-management option.
- E) But because few could figure out what to do with the plastic, much of it was buried in landfills.

13. **Due to socio-political and cultural differences, there are various descriptions of Europe's boundary. ---- For instance, geographers from Russia and other post-Soviet states generally include the Urals in Europe while including Caucasia in Asia.**
- A) Europe is the world's second-smallest continent in terms of area.
 - B) The southern regions, however, are more mountainous.
 - C) In some sources, some territories are not included in Europe, while other sources include them.
 - D) The majority of major world languages use words derived from Europe to refer to the continent.
 - E) The European Union is the largest political and economic entity covering the European continent.
14. **During the 17th and 18th centuries, Chinese art, architecture and philosophy had been quite appreciated in the West. ---- They had altered, to some extent, the lifestyle of many Westerners. In the last part of the 20th century, the Westerners focused their attention on Chinese culture again.**
- A) Chinese culture has changed over the course of centuries.
 - B) No one ever calls them the longest running civilisation in the world.
 - C) Modern building designs are Western-oriented and Western-centric.
 - D) Europe today is quite different from Europe 1,000 years ago.
 - E) In addition, Chinese silk, tea and porcelain had been warmly welcomed.
15. **Earth satellites transmit telephone and television signals, and relay information about weather patterns. ---- This information, in turn, has enabled people to communicate ideas and expand their knowledge. In conclusion, satellites have enriched the lives of humankind.**
- A) Satellites are vulnerable to damage or destruction.
 - B) There is no evidence that a laser weapon has ever been used to destroy a satellite.
 - C) They also enable scientists to study the atmosphere.
 - D) They are expensive to send into space and sometimes are difficult to maintain.
 - E) The primary threat to all operational satellites is the environment in space.
16. **Franz Kafka is considered one of the most significant figures in modern world literature. His lucid style contributes to the nightmarish effect of his work. ---- In it, the hero, a hardworking insurance agent, awakens to find that he has turned into an enormous insect; rejected by his family, he is left to die alone.**
- A) A great example of this can be found in his famous story *The Metamorphosis*.
 - B) The themes of Kafka's work are loneliness and obsession.
 - C) His works are open to many possible interpretations.
 - D) Since 1970s, experts have been working on some German editions of all of Kafka's writings.
 - E) Most of his works are highly symbolic in nature.

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

1. (I) All living things in the Sahara Desert must deal with extremes in the dry and hot climate. (II) Some measures have been taken in recent years to combat desertification. (III) Rainfall is always low, but it can be extremely variable from year to year and place to place. (IV) For example, one small area may receive a downpour that lasts for several hours, while the land stays completely parched just a few miles away. (V) And while the Sahara is unbearably hot during the day, the temperatures can cool off dramatically at night.

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

2. (I) Vampires in folklore are animated corpses. (II) Probably the most famous vampire in literature is Count Dracula in the novel *Dracula* by Bram Stoker. (III) They are said to suck the blood of humans. (IV) Vampires are often described as having a variety of additional powers and character traits. (V) Belief in vampires has existed from the earliest times and has given rise to legends and superstitions.

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

3. (I) Many medicinal claims have been made for yoghurt throughout the ages. (II) It has been claimed as a cure for everything from insomnia to yeast infections, as a cancer preventive and a life-extender. (III) It is the fermentation of milk sugar into lactic acid that gives yoghurt its gel-like texture. (IV) Whether or not it can extend life, it is inarguable that low-fat or non-fat yoghurt is nutritious. (V) It is an excellent source of calcium and protein.

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

4. (I) Plants not only add beauty to a room, but also make it a friendly, inviting place to live or work. (II) People feel relaxed when they are near to living plants. (III) They symbolize friendship and appear to have a calming effect on most people. (IV) If they do not get sunlight, they can't produce chlorophyll and they will lose their green colour and eventually die. (V) This perhaps explains why plants play such an important role in human events such as weddings, funerals, holidays, hospital stays and birthdays.

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

13. (I) In order for us to survive, our bodies have figured out various ways to extract energy from our surroundings. (II) One of the ways is with food, which provides our cells with raw materials to make, repair and replace our cells as needed. (III) As soon as the oxygen enters your blood, a passing protein molecule called haemoglobin picks it up. (IV) A different kind of energy we need is that which allows us to make use of these raw materials. (V) The body has figured out a way to extract this from oxygen.

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

14. (I) There are two types of bottled water: spring water and mineral water. (II) Spring water is collected directly from the spring where it arises from the ground. (III) Mineral water emerges from under the ground and then flows over rocks before it is collected. (IV) As a result, the levels of all minerals in natural mineral water must be listed on the label. (V) Different brands of spring and mineral waters have differing amounts of minerals depending on their source.

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

15. (I) A kind of jellyfish called a sea wasp is one of the deadliest animals on Earth. (II) A full-grown sea wasp can have a body the size of a basketball. (III) Its tentacles may reach 4.5 m in length. (IV) They are lined with thousands of tiny stinging cells that can kill a human in just minutes. (V) There are many creatures on this earth that are quite deadly to humans.

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

16. (I) Since herbs are medicines, they should always be treated with the same respect we give towards prescription drugs. (II) Just like certain medications, when given in large or prolonged dosages, herbs could give certain harmful effects. (III) Aside from chemically induced medicines, there are cures we can use naturally. (IV) Some herbs can even be addictive. (V) There are also herbs that can be poisonous.

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