

GLORY READING QUESTION BANK

MODERN ENGLISH

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OKUMA PARÇASI

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1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In the 19th 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.

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

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 19th 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

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

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1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

There are indeed problems in today's school systems. But in most instances parents are less equipped than schools to educate their children. In regions that allow parents to choose between public, private, religious and home schools, parents should weigh all the alternatives and decide which method of education is best for their own children. Social and athletic opportunities should also be taken into consideration. Most parents, even with the use of certified correspondence courses, lack the extensive time, background and resources needed to adequately prepare their children educationally. Of course, even if the children attend a public or a private school, parents should teach their children at home. Parental instruction and example are essential in teaching moral and spiritual principles, and must be in addition to the instruction of schools.

1. According to the passage, ----.

- A) education is mainly the duty of schools
- B) certified correspondence courses occupy extensive time
- C) children need teaching from their parents as well as at school
- D) most parents have sufficient resources to teach their children
- E) athletic opportunities are not important at all

2. Which of the following is suggested in the passage?

- A) Home education is hardly adequate because most parents, lack the time, background and resources needed for that.
- B) Parental instruction is more important than instruction at school, so parents should act accordingly.
- C) Parents' ages and experience qualify them to teach, but they do not prefer to do it.
- D) Schools can give adequate moral and spiritual instruction that the children need.
- E) Parents should not interfere with children's education because they are not qualified enough.

3. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Educational Alternatives for Your Children
- B) Which One is Better? Private or Public School?
- C) Parents Should Be Educated First
- D) Home Schools as an Educational Alternative
- E) Problems in Today's School Systems

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1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

One of the greatest song writers in English in the seventeenth century, Thomas Campion, was a student of law and medicine besides his personality as a composer and a poet. He published most of his work in several books between 1601 and 1617. He also wrote a good deal of Latin verse. His musical settings for solo voice are graceful and typical of their time. His poems are unsurpassed for their smoothness and freshness, which still provide great rhetorical power. Since he was not a controversial character, Campion remained on the traditional line of his time. His last work was a treatise on English verse, before he died in 1620.

1. As it is pointed out in the passage, Thomas Campion ----.

- A) wrote a treatise concerning the Latin verse
- B) studied composition and poetry at school besides law and medicine
- C) was not regarded as a traditional writer due to his style
- D) was among the foremost composers in English in 1600s
- E) published most of his works though he couldn't publish his poems

2. According to the passage, Thomas Campion ----.

- A) became popular after his songs surpassed his poems with their smoothness
- B) had a powerful impact on his contemporaries
- C) wrote graceful songs which were unusual in his time
- D) did not differ much from his contemporaries in certain aspects
- E) completely focused on producing works for solo voice

3. We can infer from the passage that some works of Thomas Campion ----.

- A) are the most important source of inspiration for today's composers
- B) have been collected in one single book
- C) have been able to exert their influence up to now
- D) were not written until he had completed his last treatise
- E) received a lot of public attention due to their controversial approach

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1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

An au pair is a young person who spends time abroad in order to learn a foreign language and a foreign culture whilst living as a part of a family in a foreign country. In return for full board, lodging and pocket money, au pairs agree to help with the children and perform light household duties. They are well-educated and usually have a university degree or attend a university. The au pair is not a cleaner or a housemaid. His responsibilities do not include heavy housework unrelated to the children such as cleaning the windows or cleaning the home. Au pairs become full-fledged family members, sharing a cultural exchange experience which often leads to a lasting relationship with the host family.

1. According to the passage, while living as a part of a family in a foreign country, an au pair ----.

- A) is entirely responsible for the overall development of the children at home
- B) also receives a certain amount of allowance from the host family
- C) isn't allowed to work and attend a university at the same time
- D) must perform hard tasks when necessary
- E) rarely develops an enduring relationship with the host family

2. We can understand from the passage that one typical characteristic of au pairs is that they ----.

- A) take on a share of the host families' responsibility for childcare
- B) are expected to obey many strict rules at home while working
- C) must have a university degree in a field related to childcare
- D) spend most of their time doing housework such as cleaning
- E) have to speak the language of the host family fluently

3. It is understood from the passage that au pairs ----.

- A) have much more responsibility for the safety of the children than the host families do
- B) are expected to perform a number of heavy duties beyond caring for the children
- C) are not allowed to look after the children
- D) are intended to become a member of the host family
- E) are usually young women having a lot of experience about childcare

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1. - 3. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Grey Wolf shares a common ancestry with the domestic dog and is known from DNA sequencing and genetic drift studies to be the ancestor of all dogs as they exist today. Grey wolves were once abundant and distributed over much of North America, Eurasia, and the Middle East. Today, for a variety of human-related reasons including widespread habitat destruction and excessive hunting, wolves inhabit only a very limited portion of their former range. Grey wolves, being keystone predators, are integral components of the ecosystems to which they typically belong. The wide range of habitats in which wolves can thrive reflects their adaptability as a species, and includes temperate forests, mountains, tundra, taiga, and grasslands. In the US, with the exception of Minnesota and Wisconsin where they have a threatened status, they are listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. They continue to be hunted in many areas of the world as perceived threats to livestock and human well-being, as well as for sport.

1. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Because they are listed as endangered, people stopped hunting Grey Wolves.
- B) Grey Wolves function as social predators and hunt in organised packs.
- C) Grey Wolves are sometimes confused with domestic dogs because of their appearances.
- D) Grey Wolves have been exterminated from the US completely.
- E) Humans still view wolves negatively, seeing them as an animal to be destroyed.

2. Which of the following can be said about the Grey Wolves?

- A) They are endangered in the whole world even if some countries haven't listed them as such.
- B) They are related to the domestic dogs and other existing ones.
- C) Their extinction will be human-related as they are the only ones destroying their habitats.
- D) They do not exist in all parts of the US except for Minnesota and Wisconsin.
- E) Their only descendants are the domestic dogs, according to some genetic studies.

3. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) little is known about the life of Grey Wolves
- B) in the United States, Grey Wolves are repopulating where they were once eradicated
- C) Grey Wolves can be found in temperate forests to a great extent
- D) much debate has occurred over the relationship between the wolf and the domestic dog
- E) Grey Wolves are not considered as endangered in Minnesota and Wisconsin

PARAGRAF 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.

8. Every part of a language's grammar can change, but some of these changes are faster than others, and some are more noticeable. The lexicon is the vocabulary of a language — what words are in the language. New words enter English all the time as new technologies and concepts emerge, and dictionary editors like to publish lists of the new words they've added. ---- It was proved through an experiment that older generation of people and the younger people pronounced some words differently.

- A) But you will convey that same information in some way, shape or form.
- B) Human beings understand a language before they're able to produce it.
- C) But the grammar of Chinese has lots of complexity in its sound system.
- D) A kind of language change that happens more gradually is in the sound system.
- E) The grammars of those languages had a lot in common because they all evolved from a common ancestor.

9. Despite the growth of air transport, the United Kingdom still relies on the sea for ninety-five per cent of its imports, and much of its exports. ---- In the 1990s that trade passed 500 million tonnes per year, with three quarters being oil derivatives or other bulk cargoes. Seventy-five per cent of the total amount passed through 15 ports, including London. Since a downturn in trade after the global financial crisis of 2008 there has been bankruptcies and restructuring in those businesses. British ports have been competing with each other to better serve supply chains.

- A) Various new piers and pier extensions have been planned accordingly.
- B) The volume of goods passing through the major British ports has increased in recent decades.
- C) Nevertheless, trade in the Port of London once again reached a peak in the early 1960s.
- D) The site will contain the UK's largest warehouse of over 200,000 square metres.
- E) In comparison with some ports, London has the advantage of handling a various range of products.

10. There were a lot of slaves in Russia; they constituted perhaps as much as 10 percent of the population, making them more numerous than nobles, merchants, or priests. There were also far more slaves in Russia than elsewhere in Europe at the time. ---- In the West, by the sixteenth century, slavery consisted overwhelmingly of the horrific bondage inflicted on Africans sent to colonies in the western hemisphere. In Russia, by contrast, slavery was a state into which people entered voluntarily in order to save themselves.

- A) It was because slavery served a very different purpose in Russia than it did in Western Europe.
- B) So, the majority of nobles, who could afford only one slave, usually selected a man.
- C) Widows and women whose husbands had left them also turned to slavery to save themselves.
- D) Older women controlled the behaviour of younger ones and helped them birth their babies.
- E) In Russia, until the 1590s, slaves were required to remain as a slave their entire lives.

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

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

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

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

31. (I) A daily newspaper is published every day, sometimes with the exception of Sundays and some national holidays. (II) Saturday and where they exist, Sunday editions of daily newspapers tend to be larger, include more specialized sections and advertising inserts, and cost more. (III) Most daily newspapers are published in the morning. (IV) Afternoon or evening papers are aimed more at commuters and office workers. (V) These early newspapers followed the British format and were usually four pages long.

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

32. (I) Criticism is the activity of judgement or informed interpretation and, in many cases, can be synonymous with "analysis". (II) In literary and academic contexts, the term most frequently refers to literary criticism, art criticism, or other such fields. (III) Often destructive criticism comes from persons who are envious, cruel and those who judge in fields which are not their own. (IV) In these contexts the term "critic" most often refers to a scholar of literature or another art form. (V) In other contexts, the term describes hostility or disagreement with the object of criticism.

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

33. (I) Festivals are times when the elderly share stories and transfer certain knowledge to the next generation. (II) Most Ancient Egyptian festivals were religious. (III) When festivals occurred, they were either determined by lunar cycles or the Egyptian calendar. (IV) Festivals were large celebrations with plenty of food available. (V) In one festival in the 12th century BC, 11,341 loaves of bread and 35 jars of beer were given to the public.

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

34. (I) The Arctic Ocean is contained in a polar climate characterized by persistent cold and relatively narrow annual temperature ranges. (II) The temperature of the surface of the Arctic Ocean is fairly constant, near the freezing point of seawater, slightly below 0 °C. (III) Winters are characterized by continuous darkness, cold and stable weather conditions, and clear skies. (IV) It is located in the Northern Hemisphere and is the smallest and shallowest of the world's five major oceanic divisions. (V) Summers are characterized by continuous daylight, damp and foggy weather.

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

CLOZE TESTS

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

The Northern Lights are actually the result of collisions (1) ---- gaseous particles in the Earth's atmosphere with charged particles (2) ---- from the Sun's atmosphere. Variations in colour are (3) ---- the type of gas particles that are colliding. The most (4) ---- auroral colour, a pale yellowish-green, is produced by oxygen molecules located about 60 miles (5) ---- the Earth. Rare, all-red auroras are produced by high-altitude oxygen, at heights of up to 200 miles. Nitrogen produces blue or purplish-red aurora.

1. A) against B) around
C) between D) among
E) near
2. A) releasing B) release
C) will be released D) are released
E) released
3. A) seeing that B) due to
C) because D) as well as
E) in spite of
4. A) prosperous B) common
C) aspiring D) necessary
E) meaningful
5. A) beneath B) on
C) next to D) above
E) across

2

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

Smell is a very direct sense. In order for you to smell something, molecules from that thing (1) ---- make it to your nose. Everything you smell, (2) ----, is giving off molecules—whether it is bread in the bakery, onions, perfume, a piece of fruit or (3) ----. Those molecules are generally light, volatile chemicals that float through the air (4) ---- your nose. A piece of steel has no smell because nothing (5) ---- from it—steel is a non-volatile solid. That is to say it doesn't give off any molecules.

1. A) may B) would
C) will be able to D) have to
E) could
2. A) although B) on condition that
C) therefore D) moreover
E) supposing
3. A) whatever B) whenever
C) however D) whichever
E) no matter where
4. A) into B) through
C) from D) near
E) onto
5. A) transports B) evaporates
C) surpasses D) operates
E) functions