

More & More

Reading

İÇİNDEKİLER

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Aşağıdaki soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1926, the proclaimed queen of mystery sparked a mystery herself. On the morning of 15 December, newspapers all over England ran the headline 'Agatha Christie Disappears!'. The famous British mystery writer had not been seen by any friends or family for a few days, and her car had been found abandoned not far from her house in a country lane. After searching the surrounding fields the police mounted a large, and high profile, investigation. Like Christie's own novels the investigation took many twists and turns, and at one point Archibald Christie, Agatha's husband, who had just asked for a divorce, was questioned by police on suspicion of murder! However within weeks of her disappearance, she was found in a hotel on the coast of England. Strangely though she claimed to have suffered amnesia and had no idea how she had got to the hotel. Alas, this was one Agatha Christie mystery that was never to be solved.

1. It is clear from the passage that at one point during the investigation ----.

- A) police found Agatha's stolen car in a country lane
- B) her husband decided to divorce Agatha
- C) the police dug up fields to search for her body
- D) the police suspected that Agatha Christie might be dead
- E) British newspapers were asked to help in the investigation

2. From the information in the text we can assume that Christie ----.

- A) disappeared because she was tired of being in papers
- B) was reported missing by friends or family
- C) ran away from her husband, who was trying to divorce her
- D) disappeared because she had forgotten where she lived
- E) was suspected by police of the murder of her husband

3. The writer makes the point that the incident was ----.

- A) exactly like a mystery out of one of her books
- B) the most famous crime investigation of the time
- C) investigated for many years
- D) the reason behind her eventual divorce from Archibald
- E) given coverage by the British press

Aşağıdaki soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Doctors in Britain are warning of an obesity time bomb when children who are already overweight grow up. So, what should we do? Exercise more? Eat less? Or both? The government feels it has to take responsibility for this expanding problem. In 18th century paintings, beauty is equated with rounded bodies and soft curves. But nowadays being overweight is seen as indicating neither a cheerful character nor beauty but an increased risk of heart disease, stroke and diabetes. So what do you do? Diet? Not according to England's chief medical officer, Sir Liam Donaldson. He says that physical activity is the main key for reducing the risks of obesity, cancer and heart disease. And the Health Secretary John Reid even said that being inactive is as serious a risk factor in heart disease as smoking.

4. From the passage it is obvious that, Sir Liam Donaldson ----.

- A) who is England's chief medical officer, conflicts with John Reid in many aspects of obesity
- B) states that physical activity may be one of the ways of decreasing the risk of many diseases
- C) says that the risk of obesity, cancer and heart disease increases if people diet strictly
- D) thinks being physically active is better than dieting
- E) suggests that people should eat less and be more active if they want to live longer

5. It is pointed out in the passage that being overweight ----.

- A) wasn't regarded as a problem in the 18th century
- B) was the main problem of most of the 18th century painters
- C) shows that one has a cheerful personality
- D) is the nightmare of all women in the world
- E) is the indicator of a person's ugliness

6. It is understood from the passage that obesity ----.

- A) has been the most important health problem in the recent years
- B) is caused by both eating less and eating more
- C) is the most dangerous health problem in Britain
- D) may lead to psychological problems as well
- E) is likely to be a more serious problem in the future

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Aşağıdaki soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The tomato frog is found only on the large island of Madagascar. A tropical frog, they prefer their habitat temperature to be around 80 degrees F. As the name indicates, tomato frogs are tomato red with a black eye line and green eyes. When confronted by a predator, such as a snake, tomato frogs will puff themselves up to make predators think that they are much bigger animals. However, if the bluff does not work and the serpent attacks anyway, the tomato frog's skin begins to secrete a thick, whitish substance that looks very much like children's glue. Interestingly, it works like it too, making the attacker's mouth and teeth stick together. The snake will release the frog in order to free its mouth. The material will take a couple of days to clear out of the snake's mouth.

19. We learn from the passage that, when the tomato frog is threatened, ----.

- A) the frog spits venom and poisons the attacker
- B) it first of all tries to put off the attacker by enlarging itself
- C) the attacker is nearly always put off by the frog's massive red body
- D) a thick glue is immediately secreted on the frog's body
- E) it sticks its mouth and teeth together to frighten the attacker

20. We can assume from the passage that the whitish substance that is secreted from the frog's body ----.

- A) is made up of exactly the same substance as the glue young children use
- B) is only slightly poisonous to humans, but can kill small animals
- C) will not normally kill an attacker, although it may stop the attacker from eating the frog
- D) is very valuable for people who live on the island of Madagascar
- E) does not really protect the tomato frog a great deal

21. We can understand from the passage that the main reason why the tomato frog is so called is that ----.

- A) it tastes a great deal like a tomato
- B) the liquid it secretes smells similar to a tomato
- C) its colour is similar to that of a tomato
- D) when attacked, it grows to the size of a normal tomato
- E) it normally feeds on tomatoes

Aşağıdaki soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The outgoing leader of the African Union, the Nigerian president Olesegun Obasanjo, has said that corruption costs Africa an estimated twenty-five percent of its collective national income. He blamed what he called 'unpatriotic citizens', who he said were looting the continent's resources. President Obasanjo said about 148 billion dollars were lost each year as a result of corruption. He described the loss as 'monumental' and 'preventable', with extractive industries, such as oil and gas, among the worst hit. He also accused the West of collaboration, by allowing the proceeds from corruption to be held in banks outside Africa. The president promised to tackle the problem in Nigeria by making the country's oil industry more transparent. He urged local government as well as the media and other sections of society to join the fight, too. The war, as he put it, had to be both horizontal and vertical.

22. As we learn from the passage, the economic loss that corruption causes ----.

- A) might be helped by the oil industry being more transparent
- B) is the reason why the oil industry is not transparent
- C) is estimated to be 148 billion dollars so far
- D) has caused civil wars in many regions of Africa
- E) can be prevented with the financial aid of the West

23. One can conclude from the passage that the Nigerian president, Olesegun Obasanjo ----.

- A) blames the media for corrupting society
- B) complains a lot about the local government
- C) thinks the media can help in the fight against corruption
- D) wants his country to be the member of the African Union
- E) doesn't want any financial help from Western countries

24. It is obvious from the passage that the corruption in Africa ----.

- A) causes African people to rebel against governments
- B) has aroused the national consciousness of people
- C) results from the poor economic management
- D) has decreased the production in oil and gas industries
- E) affects the economic conditions in a very bad way

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Test 1

Aşağıdaki sorularda, boş bırakılan yere parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

1. **According to Greek legend, Helen of Troy was the most beautiful woman in the world. ----. Aphrodite, the goddess of love, promised her to Paris, son of King Priam of Troy, to reward Paris for judging Aphrodite the fairest of the goddesses. During Menelaus' absence, Paris persuaded Helen to escape with him to Troy.**
- A) This started the Trojan War, in which Paris was killed
B) When the Greeks finally captured Troy, Menelaus took Helen back to Sparta
C) She was the wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta
D) This was taken to mean that he would grow up to destroy the city
E) The Greek poet Homer told the story of Helen and the Trojan War in his *Iliad*

2. **Two tiny fruit flies were found and these flies can be harmful. One fly was caught in a trap which was in a tree. The other fly was found not far from there. These flies can hurt fruit trees. ----. So these flies need to be killed.**
- A) Even today, many people rely on traps to remove smaller animals
B) A trap is a tactic intended to harm, capture, detect an intruder
C) Other flies, such as the horse-fly, can inflict painful bites
D) Animal trapping is perhaps one of the first methods of hunting
E) They damage many different kinds of fruit trees

3. ---- . **But today every home, automobile, bicycle, and school locker can be made reasonably secure with an inexpensive key or combination lock. Even banks or businesses with large quantities of cash and other valuable items can reduce the need for human protection by installing very strong and complex mechanical or electronic locks.**

- A) Once, only the wealthy could afford the human guards needed to protect their property
B) The most familiar key-operated lock is found on the doors of the majority of homes in North America
C) The first known lock was a wooden Egyptian tumbler lock invented about 2000 BC
D) A thousand years later, during the Renaissance, the next major improvement was made in lock design
E) In 1861, Linus Yale, Jr., invented the pin tumbler cylinder lock, which could be mass produced

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4. **One of the most highly respected women in the world, Mother Teresa was internationally known for her charitable work among the victims of poverty and neglect particularly in the slums of Calcutta, India. ----. She also received the Jewel of India, India's highest civilian medal, as well as honorary degrees from academic institutions worldwide.**

- A) After Mother Teresa suffered a heart attack in 1989, she was fitted with a pacemaker
B) In that year, she founded a new religious order, the Missionaries of Charity
C) After a year she left Ireland to join the Loretto convent in Darjeeling, India
D) In 1979, she was awarded the Nobel peace prize in recognition of her humanitarian efforts
E) In 1968, Pope Paul VI called Mother Teresa to Rome to found a home there

Test 1

Aşağıdaki sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

1. (I) The Piano is a very popular and versatile instrument. (II) Many children are forced to practise the Piano when they are small (III) The standard modern piano contains 88 keys and has a compass of seven full octaves plus a few keys. (IV) The keys trigger a hammer that hits the strings and makes them vibrate. (V) The strings are stretched over a soundboard that amplifies the sound.

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

2. (I) The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was founded in 1960. (II) During the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) refused to sell oil to the United States and other nations friendly to Israel. (III) In the world oil crisis that followed, prices increased nearly four times by 1974. (IV) The ability of the international oil companies to control prices was destroyed. (V) And by late 1980, world oil prices exceeded \$40 per barrel.

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

3. (I) The world conqueror Genghis Khan was a military genius who is often compared to Alexander the Great and Napoleon. (II) He created the greatest land empire in the history of the world. (III) It was a huge rectangle stretching nearly 13,000 kilometers from the Sea of Japan on the east to Hungary in the west. (IV) Genghis Khan's military tactics were so effective that his campaigns met with little resistance. (V) From north to south, it extended more than 3,000 kilometers, from the forests of Siberia to central Iran, the Himalayas, and China.

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

4. (I) In 1950, Chinese forces invaded Tibet and the Dalai Lama was made head of the government at age 15. (II) The next year Tibet was incorporated as a self-governing region within China. (III) In recognition of his nonviolent approach to conflict, he received the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize. (IV) In 1959, after China violently crushed a Tibetan uprising, the Dalai Lama fled to Dharmasala, India. (V) He established a Tibetan government-in-exile there and continued to serve as the Tibetans' spiritual and social leader.

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

5. (I) Years ago, most people died at home, cared for by family members. (II) As we think about death, it is important to remember that life is precious. (III) As medical science advanced, hospital care for the dying became more common than home care. (IV) In the 1970s, a movement called hospice arose. (V) It focused on providing physical and emotional support for dying people in the home or in homelike settings.

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

6. (I) Vermont is one of the six New England states, located in New England's northwest corner. (II) Vermont's original constitution in 1777 provided for a complete system of public education, including a university. (III) It is bordered on the north by Quebec, Canada, on the west by New York and Lake Champlain, on the east by New Hampshire, and on the south by Massachusetts. (IV) Vermont is the only New England state without a seacoast. (V) But Lake Champlain is so large that it provides a kind of freshwater coast, where people can swim, boat, and fish.

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

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