



HOW TO ANSWER PARAGRAPH COMPLETION QUESTIONS

PARAGRAF NELERDEN OLUŞUR?

- 1- **Topic Sentence (Konu cümlesi)**
Main Idea + Controlling idea
- 2- **Supporting Sentences**
(Destekleyici cümleler)
- 3- **Conclusion / Summary Sentence**
(Sonuç cümlesi)

• Paragraf tamamlama sorularında tüm parçayı okumaya gerek yoktur. Boşluk sonrası ve öncesi cümleler (2-3 cümle) arasındaki anlam ilişkisi kurularak ya da ipucu ifadeler bulunarak sorular daha hızlı ve daha doğru çözülebilir.

BOŞLUK BAŞTA (İLK CÜMLE) OLDUĞUNDA:

1. Genel tarama (İkili kelimelerin – önemli kelimelerin altını çiziniz) (Paragraf ne ile ilgili olabilir?)
2. Seçeneklere gidiniz ve << controlling idea >> arayınız
3. Boşluktan sonraki cümleyi okuyunuz.
4. Tekrar seçeneklere gidiniz.

AMAÇ : Bir 'Topic' (konu) ve 'Controlling Idea'(paragrafın çerçevesini çizer) bulmaktır.

Kural 1: 'ZAMİR' VE 'REFERANS KELİMESİ' TAKİBİ

Zamirler: << he / his / her / its / their / they / both >>

Referans Kelimeleri: << this / these / that / those / such >>

Paragrafta geçen bu gibi zamir ve referans kelimelerini seçeneklerde aramalıyız.

Kural 2: TENSE DİZİLİMİ

Paragrafta zaman uyumuna dikkat etmeliyiz. Paragraf 'present form' da başladıysa, 'present form' da devam eder. 'Past form' da başladıysa 'past form' da devam eder. Ancak 'Tense' değişikliğinin olduğu durumlar vardır:

- a) Genel gerçek (fact) bir ifade verilmişse
- b) Zıtlık bağlacı / zarfı (but, however)

BOŞLUK ORTADA İSE SORU NASIL ÇÖZÜLÜR?

Boşluktan sonraki cümleyi ve boşluktan önceki cümleyi okuyarak seçenekleri değerlendirmeliyiz. Net bir anlam ilişkisi kuramazsak paragrafın ilk cümlesini (Topic Sentence) okuyarak tekrar seçeneklere gitmeliyiz.

1. Genel tarama yapınız.
2. Boşluktan sonraki cümleyi okuyunuz.
3. Seçenekler ile boşluktan sonraki cümle arasında bağlantı kurunuz.
4. Boşluktan önceki cümleyi okuyunuz.
5. Seçenekler ile boşluktan önceki cümle arasında bağlantı kurunuz.
6. İlk cümleyi (Topic sentence) okuyunuz.
7. Seçeneklere gidiniz.

Kural 3: CÜMLE ZARFLARI (SENTENCE ADVERBS)

Boşluktan sonraki cümlede verilen cümle zarflarına dikkat etmeliyiz.

However Nevertheless Nonetheless Even so On the other hand Still Yet / But	In addition Additionally Also Besides Moreover Furthermore	Therefore Thus Hence As a result Consequently	In fact Actually Indeed As a matter of fact
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fakat / ancak yine de
Zıtlık gerektirir.
Bir olumlu / bir olumsuz
Bir olumsuz / bir olumlu

ayrıca, buna ek olarak
olumlu + olumlu
olumsuz + olumsuz

bu yüzden, böylece
sebebe + sonuç

aslında
vurgu

BOŞLUK SONDA İSE SORU NASIL ÇÖZÜLÜR?

Paragrafın son cümlesi;

- % 90 destekleyici cümle (supporting sentence)

- % 10 sonuç cümlesi (summary sentence)

Son cümle büyük olasılıkla kendisinden hemen önce gelen cümleyi destekler.

1. Anlam ilişkisi kurulamazsa, boşluktan önceki cümleyi okuyunuz.
2. İlk cümleyi (Topic Sentence) okuyunuz. / Paragrafı genel olarak tarayınız.

(Sonuç cümlesi bazen Topic Sentence ile benzer anlamı verebilir.)

Kural 4: 'ÖZNE' TAKİBİ

Paragraf boyunca boşluk sonrası ve öncesinde aynı özne veya bu öznenin yerini tutan bir zamir devam ediyorsa seçeneklerde de aynı özne / zamiri aramalıyız.

Kural 5: KRONOLOJİ / TARİH SIRALAMASI

Paragrafta verilen tarih sıralamasına dikkat etmeliyiz. Seçeneklerde verilen tarihler paragraftaki tarihlerle uyumlu olmalıdır.



1. People with social phobia think that they will be embarrassed in front of other people. ---- People with social phobia fear speaking in public, dating, talking on the phone in front of others, using public toilets, or eating out mainly because they are afraid of other people. However, shyness is a common sort of mild fear and it doesn't really spoil life.

- A) Even the most severe forms of phobic disorders can be treated, as psychology has considerably improved as a field of science.
- B) Claustrophobia is another significant type of phobia that people may suffer due to stress.
- C) Although this disorder is sometimes defined as shyness, it is not the same thing.
- D) In ancient times, phobias were regarded as a form of feeling of guilt and generally associated with slaves.
- E) Scientists are still working to find ways to make people with phobias socially more comfortable.



2. ---- It brought the whole family together in one room. It also put an end to the usual family quarrels. Everyone stayed quiet and just listened, for a change. But now it is clear that not all the effects are positive. Some researchers believe that it prevents parents and children from having normal relationships. The members of the family may be sitting together, but most of the time, they don't communicate.

- A) The history of television portrays the social changes of all countries.
- B) Television has changed the way we see our world.
- C) Television was invented with a purpose that it would not only entertain people but also educate people.
- D) No one can deny the fact that television, besides being an entertainment box, is useful for educating people.
- E) In its early days, television had a positive effect on family life.

3. Some people argue that vaccines are not effective at all and that diseases would go away on their own with better hygiene or sanitation, even if there were no vaccines. That simply isn't true. ---- However, the germs that cause disease will still exist and may continue to infect people.

- A) We all know that lack of sanitation and hygiene puts millions of lives at risk.
- B) The truth is that poor sanitation and poor hygiene cause disease.
- C) Proper hygiene and sanitation can certainly help to prevent the spread of disease.
- D) In fact, it is very important to completely destroy the germs that spread disease.
- E) Poor hygiene and poor sanitation are definitely responsible for the spread of most diseases.



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4. Imagine a five-month-old baby. It can cry and smile, eat and sleep and it can wet its diaper. Did you know that a baby can also count? ---- This may be surprising news since we all think that these skills are learned later at school. But a psychologist has proven that they are already present in small babies.

- A) Babies are able to add and subtract small numbers of things, as well.
- B) Children can learn better through observing their environment.
- C) During pregnancy, the mother should be careful with what she eats.
- D) It won't be surprising to hear that children have the capacity to learn a foreign language.
- E) Today's children are better at using computers than many adults.





5. Skyscrapers are a marvel of engineering and thrilling landmarks. Since Sept. 11, however, they have become targets of terror and so, there is some ambiguity about the future of skyscrapers. ---- While most architects and urban planners say skyscrapers will continue to be built, many of them are questioning how high they should be.

- A) The vast majority of modern high-rise buildings are designed to resist office fires.
- B) Modern skyscrapers are built with materials such as steel, glass, reinforced concrete and granite.
- C) The term "skyscraper" was coined shortly after the first tall buildings were constructed in USA.
- D) The attacks on World Trade Center made people question the future of skyscrapers.
- E) As skyscrapers grew taller and taller, engineers were faced with a new enemy: wind.

(YDT / 2019)

7. A scientist at Japan's Osaka University built a robot for one purpose: to pretend to listen to you. When two or more are placed together, they will simulate people having a conversation. If a human attempts to join in, the robots will smile, nod, and respond to comments by saying things like "I see" or "interesting point". They will not actually understand what has been said, but will appear to. ---- But the motivation behind the robot was to try and model the subtle body language and polite niceties that are so important to conversation.

- A) This is, of course, an entirely pointless achievement.
- B) Robots that seem more 'human' and less intimidating are being built.
- C) Equally important for roboticists is an understanding of human psychology.
- D) The team hope to make robots with more realistic behaviours.
- E) There must be a balance between the psychological and the scientific when building a robot.

6. Three main factors are linked to aggressive driving: lack of responsible driving behaviour, reduced levels of traffic enforcement and increased congestion in our urban areas. Since 1987, the number of miles of roads in the US has increased by only 1%, while the number of vehicle miles driven has increased by 35%. More cars and more drivers are also on the road. ---- So, it is only reasonable to suggest that humans respond in a similar manner.

- A) A study of driving behaviours found that 80% of drivers were angry most of the time while driving.
- B) Studies of animal behaviour have shown how rats can respond aggressively in response to overcrowding.
- C) The violence associated with road rage has become a phenomenon.
- D) The stress that people are under causes them to drive madly.
- E) Road rage has varied consequences from high levels of adrenalin to even more congested traffic.

8. Cold weather has a dramatic effect on human health. Deaths related to cold reduce the average life expectancy of Americans by a decade, if not more. ---- Cold weather also indirectly causes fatalities through accidents due to snow and ice, carbon monoxide poisoning and house fires. The elderly and the infirm are most susceptible to cold weather illness and injury, although women make up two-thirds of the deaths after a cold spell.

- A) Large increases in mortality have occurred during previous heat and cold waves.
- B) Cold weather has had striking consequences in Europe in recent years.
- C) Diseases are caused by bacteria and viruses, not cold weather.
- D) The role of weather in human health cannot be understated.
- E) Cold weather weakens the immune system and makes the body susceptible to disease.



SORU NO	CEVAP ANAHTARI
1.	C
2.	E
3.	C
4.	A
5.	D
6.	B
7.	A
8.	E