# 12. Sınıf İngilizce Human Rights Testi – Online

Konu: 12. Sınıf İngilizce Human Rights Testi · 20 soru

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|---|---|---|---|
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Choose the correct answer. *(Doğru seçeneği işaretleyin.)*

1. Every child has the right to free and ---- education, according to many international agreements.

   a) optional
   b) compulsory
   c) expensive
   d) private
   e) temporary

2. ---- based on race, religion or gender is forbidden by law in many countries.

   a) Equality
   b) Freedom
   c) Justice
   d) Discrimination
   e) Tolerance

3. The organisation was set up to ---- the rights of refugees and help them find safe homes.

   a) violate
   b) ignore
   c) protect
   d) deny
   e) abuse

4. Freedom of ---- allows people to share their opinions without fear of punishment.

   a) movement
   b) expression
   c) property
   d) travel
   e) trade

5. Thousands of volunteers ---- for better working conditions in front of the city hall.

a) approved
b) neglected
c) obeyed
d) suffered
e) protested

6. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights ---- by the United Nations in 1948.

a) adopted
b) was adopted
c) has adopted
d) is adopting
e) had adopted

7. No one ---- to work without being paid fairly.

a) should force
b) is forcing
c) forced
d) should be forced
e) has forced

8. All citizens, whatever their background, ---- equally before the law.

a) must be treated
b) must treat
c) must have treated
d) are treating
e) treated

9. It is important ---- children about their rights from an early age.

a) teaching
b) teach
c) to teach
d) taught
e) to be taught

10. Many people believe that access to clean water ---- a basic human right rather than a privilege.

a) should consider
b) has considered
c) considering
d) will consider
e) should be considered

11. ----, millions of children around the world still cannot go to school.

a) Although education is recognised as a basic right

b) Because every child attends school regularly

c) Unless schools are built in cities

d) Since governments have solved this problem

e) If children are interested in learning

12. Several new laws were passed last year ----.

a) although nobody wanted to change anything

b) unless people protested in the streets

c) so that disabled people could access public buildings more easily

d) even if the laws had never been discussed

e) as if equality had been achieved long ago

13. Aylin: Did you hear that the factory near our town employs children? Mert: ----
Aylin: Yes, I think we should report it to the authorities.

a) Great! They must earn a lot of money.

b) Really? That’s against the law!

c) I don’t think it’s anyone’s business.

d) Children love working in factories.

e) I’d like to work there, too.

14. Interviewer: What made you become a human rights lawyer? Ms Demir: ----
Interviewer: That must have been a difficult experience for a young girl.

a) I wanted to earn more money than my friends.

b) My office is in the city centre.

c) I usually work from nine to five.

d) When I was twelve, I saw my neighbours being treated unfairly because of their background.

e) I studied law at university for four years.

15. Hiç kimse keyfi olarak tutuklanamaz veya sürgün edilemez. Cümlesinin İngilizce dilindeki en yakın karşılığı hangisidir?

a) No one can be arrested unless they are exiled.

b) No one shall be arbitrarily arrested or exiled.

c) Some people may be arrested and exiled at any time.

d) Everyone who is arrested will be exiled.

e) No one wants to be arrested or exiled by mistake.

16. Human rights apply to everyone, regardless of their nationality, gender or beliefs. Cümlesinin Türkçe dilindeki en yakın karşılığı hangisidir?

a) İnsan hakları yalnızca belirli bir milliyete sahip olanlar için geçerlidir.

b) Herkesin milliyeti, cinsiyeti ve inançları saygıyla karşılanmalıdır.

c) İnsanlar milliyetlerine ve inançlarına göre farklı haklara sahiptir.

d) İnsan haklarını savunmak, milliyet ve inançtan daha önemlidir.

e) İnsan hakları milliyet, cinsiyet ya da inançtan bağımsız olarak herkes için geçerlidir.

17. When fifteen-year-old Amina learned that many girls in her village left school at the age of twelve to work in the fields, she decided to act. With the help of her teacher, she started a small campaign called “Books Before Work”. The group visited families, explained the long-term benefits of education and organised evening classes for girls who had already left school. At first, many parents were unconvinced, as they depended on the money their daughters earned. To solve this problem, the campaign persuaded a local business to offer part-time jobs to mothers, so that families would not lose income if their daughters stayed in school. Within three years, the number of girls finishing secondary school in the village had doubled.

Amina started her campaign because ----.

a) she wanted to work in the fields
b) many girls in her village were leaving school early
c) her teacher asked her to find a job
d) evening classes were too expensive
e) local businesses needed more workers

18. Why were many parents against the campaign at first?

a) They thought the teacher was unqualified.
b) They didn’t trust local businesses.
c) They relied on the income their daughters brought home.
d) They wanted their daughters to study abroad.
e) The evening classes were too far away.

19. The campaign solved the parents’ financial problem by ----.

a) finding part-time work for mothers
b) giving money directly to every family
c) building a new school in the village
d) asking the government for help
e) selling books to local businesses

20. It can be understood from the passage that the campaign ----.

a) failed because parents refused to cooperate
b) was organised by a large international charity
c) only helped boys in the village
d) ended after a few months
e) had a clear positive effect on girls’ education