

# YDS

## Deneme Sınavı

# 2



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1. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **Even during its early phases, the French Revolution aroused ---- conflict throughout Europe..**  
A) ignorant  
B) accessible  
C) significant  
D) durable  
E) fertile
2. **Certain nations have ---- the use of prenatal diagnostic techniques to select the sex of an unborn child; but, bribery and human ingenuity have made it easy for prospective parents to by- pass the statute..**  
A) removed  
B) outlawed  
C) explored  
D) sustained  
E) retained
3. **Latin American countries on average export only about 10 per cent of their products to other Latin American countries but ---- 20 per cent of them to the US..**  
A) almost  
B) fairly  
C) respectively  
D) initially  
E) extensively
4. **In the 1990s the Belgian government was involved in numerous scandals that contaminated it with a reputation for incompetence and ----..**  
A) participation  
B) despair  
C) corruption  
D) dislike  
E) certainty

5. **Several research groups have been racing to ----how to regenerate hair cells..**  
A) figure out  
B) go for  
C) connect with  
D) set up  
E) make up
6. **In the resort areas of Greece, travel agents offer a wide range of excursions on air-conditioned coaches ---- qualified guides. .**  
A) accompanied by  
B) put up with  
C) adapted to  
D) designed for  
E) turned into
7. **Individuals who ---- that animals ---- feelings are usually accused of anthropomorphism, or ascribing human traits to nonhuman beings..**  
A) had claimed / had  
B) claimed / will have  
C) are claiming / would have  
D) claim / have  
E) would claim / must have had
8. **Having read so many contemporary American writers, I ---- to feel impatient with the kind of fiction that ---- in England. .**  
A) was beginning / will have been written  
B) had begun / has been written  
C) have begun / would have been written  
D) would begin / is being written  
E) began / was being written
9. **The 1980s ---- a surge of new interest ---- the definition of intelligence. .**  
A) have brought / to be expanding  
B) had brought / having expanded  
C) were bringing / to have expanded  
D) brought / in expanding  
E) would have brought / to expand

10. In developing countries, ---- nutritional concerns override the risk of HIV transmission, breast feeding may still be desirable..
- A) where  
B) what  
C) that  
D) which  
E) whether
11. ---- other areas of policy analysis, foreign policy analysis also starts with a number of central questions about the nature of what is to be studied..
- A) In place of  
B) By means of  
C) As opposed to  
D) Instead of  
E) As in
12. The cause of Beethoven's death remained a great mystery ---- the year 2000, when a sample of his hair was analyzed using sophisticated technology..
- A) since  
B) until  
C) because  
D) while  
E) after
13. ---- schools encourage children to read printed books more often, the library, in its traditional form, will eventually disappear..
- A) Whenever  
B) Whereas  
C) Since  
D) However  
E) Unless
14. Much can be learned from a study ---- two Medicare bills that are currently working their way ---- Congress..
- A) in / at  
B) for / into  
C) to / over  
D) of / through  
E) from / for
15. Severity of autism ranges ---- those who are mute and have no functional behaviour ---- individuals with high IQ scores..
- A) into / among  
B) in / about  
C) between / of  
D) through / for  
E) from / to
16. The shuttle ---- the atmosphere at precisely 38° for heat shields below the fuselage and the wings---- the craft from heat damage..
- A) must re-enter / to protect  
B) has re-entered / having protected  
C) re-entered / to have protected  
D) re-enters / to be protecting  
E) should re-enter / to have been protecting

**17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Swedish belongs to the northern group of Germanic languages. Various dialects are spoken, especially in Southern Sweden, (17) ---- the accent is almost Danish. (18) ---- the Swedish people look reserved, they are friendly and open-minded. Their cities are rich (19) ---- tradition, but also modern and dynamic. Stockholm, the capital, (20) ---- the latest in design and architecture. The country (21) ---- increasingly multicultural in recent years.

**17. .**

- A) wherever
- B) which
- C) that
- D) what
- E) where

**18. .**

- A) Although
- B) Because
- C) If
- D) As if
- E) As long as

**19. .**

- A) about
- B) at
- C) of
- D) in
- E) by

**20. .**

- A) gains
- B) replaces
- C) competes
- D) completes
- E) offers

**21. .**

- A) would have become
- B) has become
- C) should become
- D) had become
- E) will become



**22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

It has been nearly two years since the last cases of SARS were reported in China. (22) ----, a new affliction has risen to take its place as a more deadly pandemic – avian flu. Also known as H5N1, this influenza virus is endemic to waterfowl and has shown a disturbing propensity (23) ---- the past nine years to infect chickens and human beings. Avian flu is the Ebola of the poultry world, a haemorrhagic fever that (24) ---- much bleeding from every orifice of its winged victims. It leads to extensive destruction of these animals in (25) ---- two days. When the virus jumps to humans, it (26) - --- very noticeable at first, but in fact, has a fatality rate as high as 33 per cent.

22. .

- A) As a result
- B) Accordingly
- C) Moreover
- D) Likewise
- E) Since then

23. .

- A) over
- B) through
- C) at
- D) by
- E) from

24. .

- A) upholds
- B) spreads
- C) causes
- D) implements
- E) consists

25. .

- A) just
- B) any
- C) most
- D) several
- E) still

26. .

- A) was not
- B) has not been
- C) must not be
- D) is not
- E) ought not to be

**27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

27. **Since mines may have been laid there, - ----. .**

- A) these fields had not been cultivated
- B) large areas of valuable farmland are being overgrown by bamboo
- C) immense bamboo thickets would have come into being
- D) the costs of restoring farmland to full production have always been high
- E) faster techniques were called for

28. **Although plays were being written as early as 300BC, ----..**

- A) the Greek audience's view of the stage was framed by the landscape and sky
- B) Roman theatres included large amphitheatres for the audience which could be built into hills
- C) the action of the play took place on a raised stage or pulpitum
- D) the first permanent theatres where they could be staged properly were not built until much later
- E) the function and proportion of theatrical elements changed significantly

**29. When the mother contracts German measles during the first trimester of pregnancy, -----.**

- A) it is impossible to repair intracardiac defects while the heart is still pumping
- B) the same defect has been known to occur in identical twins and in succeeding generations
- C) congenital defects of the heart are also associated with other congenital defects of the body
- D) these complications may affect only the pregnant woman or both the woman and the foetus
- E) this often causes the development of heart defects in the foetus

**30. Ever since scientists learned how to manipulate genes, -----.**

- A) doctors and patients have pinned their hopes on this knowledge being transmuted into readily available medical procedures
- B) advances in gene therapy are expected to be announced by research teams in Japan and Argentina in the near future
- C) all gene therapy rests on the idea that the patient's genes can be manipulated in such a way that the organism fixes itself
- D) various other therapies, such as bone-marrow transplants, have proved inadequate in making headway against the rare disorder of severe combined immuno-deficiency
- E) no clinical trial expects to get ultimate approval in the near future by health authorities in the US and Europe

**31. -----, until the Europeans began to settle there in the 18th century..**

- A) Anthropologists believe that aboriginal people in Australia initially arrived from Asia
- B) In Australia, various aboriginal tribes had inhabited the region now known as South Wales
- C) Australia's leading city, Sydney, has experienced alternating periods of growth and decline
- D) Australia has always been inhabited by the aboriginal people
- E) Sydney is a modern cosmopolitan city that has a distinctive cultural identity

**32. The traditional Middle Eastern diet, which relies heavily on lean meat, salads, vegetables, and fruit, is a healthy one, -----.**

- A) even though it is often served in expensive restaurants
- B) just as one must pay close attention to one's own health
- C) as long as you intend to share it with other people
- D) if one is careful enough to follow it in moderation and not to excess
- E) when more and more Europeans have travelled to the Gulf Area

**33. It might not be practical to use a different password for every single website that you log into -----.**

- A) so online shopping involves more than just a seller and a buyer
- B) although it is more suggestible for someone to rely on a computer engineer
- C) since nicknames on the Internet are not enough to protect you from harm
- D) while the term 'surfing' has become more widespread as more people use computers
- E) but it is definitely worth having more than one for security reasons

**34. Stress and worry are common triggers for insomnia, -----.**

- A) if it contributes to daytime tiredness which could be responsible for accidents
- B) thus people who are struggling with difficult issues are particularly vulnerable to it
- C) while attempts to restore a normal sleep pattern through exercise may fail
- D) as sufferers try to follow a routine by going to sleep and getting up at the same time
- E) but it is doubtless that it affects many children and their parents as well

35. **A newspaper photographer cannot help but leave traces of his/her personality in his/her work ---- ..**

- A) when she is exceptionally calm, patient and thorough
- B) because she is only doing a plain and ordinary job
- C) if she can capture critical details in a single frame
- D) however objective she may try to be
- E) as if she can afford to be fully objective

36. **Keeping track of body weight and counting calories carefully may provide objective feedback on ----..**

- A) whether or not fast food companies are responsible for the obesity of our children
- B) which of the ingredients of a sugary drink are responsible for tooth decay
- C) why some bacteria are harmful whereas others aren't
- D) what food companies do in order to steer us towards unhealthy but profitable fare
- E) how effective individuals are in changing their eating habits when they go on a diet

**37. - 42. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.**

37. **Birçok bilim adamı, büyük insan olarak kabul edilmiştir, ancak onlardan çok azı bu övgüye Isaac Newton kadar layıktır..**

- A) Among the great people in the scientific world, Isaac Newton is surely the one who most deserves this praise.
- B) Isaac Newton is generally regarded as one of the greatest scientists who has ever lived and deserved all the praise he gets.
- C) Many scientists have been regarded as great men, but very few of them have been as deserving of this praise as Isaac Newton.
- D) Although a lot of scientists have been regarded as great men, none of them deserves this praise as much as Isaac Newton does.
- E) There have been many great scientists but Isaac Newton is generally regarded as the greatest of them all.

38. **Bugün yaşadığımız iklim değişikliği hem hızı hemde büyüklüğü bakımından dünyanın geçmişte yaşadığı doğal iklim değişikliklerinden farklıdır..**

- A) The previous climate change of the Earth was distinct from the climate change we are experiencing today in terms of its speed.
- B) Today, we are witnessing a rapid and enormous climate change totally different from the previous climate change of the Earth.
- C) The climate change that we are experiencing today is totally different in terms of its magnitude from any other climate change the Earth has experienced.
- D) The climate change we are experiencing today differs from the natural climate changes that the Earth experienced previously in both its rate and magnitude.
- E) The climate change which we are experiencing nowadays is very different from the natural climate changes that previously occurred on the Earth.

39. **Demokrasiler ve otoriter rejimler, kimlik çatışmalarını diğer birçok konuda olduğu gibi farklı yollarla ele alma eğilimindedirler..**

- A) Democracies and authoritarian regimes deal with identity conflicts in the same ways, as they have always done.
- B) Democracies and authoritarian regimes tend to deal with identity conflicts, as with most other matters, in different ways.
- C) Identity conflicts and many different matters are controlled by democracies and authoritarian regimes in similar ways.
- D) As with other important issues, identity conflicts are treated in different ways by democracies and authoritarian regimes
- E) Contrary to expectations, there is a tendency by democracies and authoritarian regimes towards treating identity conflicts in different ways.

**40. A striking feature of pregnancy is that blood pressure and peripheral vascular resistance fall soon after conception..**

- A) Döllenme sonrası kan basıncının ve periferel vasküler direncin düşmesi, gebeliğin diğer bir çarpıcı özelliğidir.
- B) Döllenmeyi takiben, kan basıncı ve periferel vasküler direncin düşmesi, gebelikle ilgili önemli bir özelliktir.
- C) Gebeliğin bir diğer önemli özelliği, döllenme sonucunda, kan basıncının ve periferel vasküler direncin düşmesidir.
- D) Gebeliğin çarpıcı bir özelliği, kan basıncı ve periferel vasküler direncin, döllenmeden hemen sonra düşmesidir.
- E) Gebeliğin bir başka çarpıcı belirtisi, döllenme olur olmaz, kan basıncının ve periferel vasküler direncin düşmeye başlamasıdır.

**41. Patriarchy originally meant superiority of the father and used to be employed by sociologists to describe family structures where the father rather than the mother was dominant..**

- A) Ataerkillik, esasen babanın ayrıcalığını ifade etmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını tanımlarken kullanılırdı.
- B) Ataerkillik, özünde babanın hâkimiyeti anlamını taşımaktaydı ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını ele alırken kullanılırdı.
- C) Ataerkillik, ilk olarak babanın üstünlüğü anlamına sahipti ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın ön planda olduğu aile yapılarını tasvir etmek için kullanılırdı.
- D) Ataerkillik, başlangıçta babanın üstünlüğü anlamına gelmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını tanımlamak için kullanılırdı.
- E) Ataerkillik, aslen babanın üstünlüğü anlamına gelmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın sözünün geçtiği aile yapılarını vurgulamak için kullanılırdı.

**42. Investigators use indirect methods to understand which brain regions help to restructure problems and generate thoughts..**

- A) Araştırmacılar, beynin hangi bölgelerinin, sorunları yeniden yapılandırıldığını ve düşünce ürettiğini anlamak için dolaylı yöntemler kullanıyorlar.
- B) Araştırmacılar, beyindeki hangi bölgelerin hangi sorunları yeniden yapılandırarak düşünce ürettiğini belirlemek için dolaylı yöntemler kullanıyorlar.
- C) Araştırmacılar, dolaylı yöntemlerle beyindeki sorunları yeniden yapılandırarak düşünce üreten bölgeleri belirlemeye çalışıyorlar.
- D) Araştırmacılar, beynin sorunları yeniden yapılandırıp düşünce üreten bölgelerini dolaylı yöntemlere başvurarak belirlemişlerdir.
- E) Araştırmacılar, beynin bazı bölgelerinin sorunları yeniden yapılandırarak düşünce ürettiğini dolaylı yöntemlerle ortaya koydular.

**43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Imagine an industry that runs out of raw materials. Companies go bankrupt, workers are laid off, families suffer and associated organizations are thrown into turmoil. Eventually, governments are forced to take drastic action. Welcome to global banking, recently brought to its knees by the interruption of its lifeblood - the flow of cash. In this case, we seem to have been fortunate. In the nick of time, governments released reserves in order to start cash circulating again. But what if the reserves had not been there? What are we going to do when our supplies of vital materials such as fish, tropical hardwoods, metals like indium and fresh water dry up? We live on a planet with finite resources - that is no surprise to anyone - so why do we have an economic system in which all that matters is growth - more growth means using more resources. When the human population was counted in millions and resources were sparse, people could simply move to new pastures. However, with 9 billion people expected around 2050, moving on is not an option. As politicians reconstruct the global economy, they should take heed. If we are to leave any kind of planet to our children, we need an economic system that lets us live within our means.

**43. The author starts the passage with an example from industry in order to ----..**

- A) explain why raw materials are used in industry
- B) present the conditions of the workers who are currently employed
- C) indicate the possible consequences of global industrialization
- D) emphasize the importance of raw materials
- E) describe the impact of the banking system on industry

**44. According to the passage, the global banking crisis was resolved because governments ----..**

- A) cooperated closely with the industry
- B) sold off large supplies of cash
- C) involved the necessary organizations
- D) bought new supplies of vital materials
- E) acted quickly to find a solution

**45. The main point made in the passage is that ----..**

- A) industries need to look carefully at the raw materials used
- B) the economic system currently in place must be rethought
- C) population explosion is one of the greatest threats to mankind as it requires more planning
- D) all governments should have a responsibility to help out in times of crisis
- E) the global banking system can throw the world into turmoil

**46. It is pointed out in the passage that in the past ----..**

- A) an economic system of growth was easy to establish
- B) resources were more valuable than they are today
- C) it was easy for people to find new resources
- D) industry was far less dependent on raw materials
- E) it was rare for businesses to actually fail

**47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Anyone who has spent even a little time with an autistic boy or girl soon becomes familiar with the behaviours that set these children apart. But how do parents and doctors know if a baby has autism? Early diagnosis has proved difficult, but if it were possible, it would lead to much more effective treatment for the younger a child is the more malleable is the brain. So, the inability to detect autism until a child is two or three years old is a terrific disadvantage, as it eliminates a valuable window of treatment opportunity, when the brain is undergoing tremendous development. Researchers, however, are closing in on techniques that could detect autism in babies as young as six months and perhaps even at birth. The results of these new tests are expanding the understanding of autism and raising hopes for much earlier, specialized care that could improve a toddler's chances for a more normal life as a child, teenager and adult.

**47. We can infer from the passage that an autistic child ----.**

- A) has obvious genetic markers
- B) hates being different from other children
- C) has very little chance of ever having an ordinary life
- D) usually has a disruptive effect on other children
- E) has distinct behavioural traits very different from those of other children

**48. We can understand from the passage that the treatment of autism ----.**

- A) should not be attempted before the patient is three years old
- B) should, ideally, begin very early in life
- C) will go on for several years and must not be hurried
- D) is only successful when the patient cooperates
- E) has advanced rapidly in recent years

**49. According to the passage, research is currently being carried out to ----.**

- A) find ways of detecting autism in very young babies
- B) develop new ways of treating autism in young children
- C) establish why autism occurs
- D) help autistic children to help each other to combat the problems
- E) establish the extent to which autism is a hereditary disorder

**50. It is clear from the passage that those born with autism ----.**

- A) invariably have an extremely malleable brain
- B) will always be severely handicapped by this condition
- C) are not aware of their problem and so are indifferent to it
- D) will probably be enabled, before too long, to live a reasonably normal life
- E) usually display incredible talents in very specific areas

**51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

For the present, NASA appears to be committed to maintaining its human spaceflight program, whatever the cost. However, in the next decade, it may discover that it does not need human characters to tell compelling stories. Instead of gazing at posters of astronauts, children are now playing with toy models of Mars rovers. The next generation of space adventurers is growing up with the knowledge that one can visit another planet without boarding a spacecraft. Decades from now, when those children are grown-ups, some of them will lead the next great explorations of the solar system. Sitting in quiet control rooms, they will send instructions to far-away probes already launched and make the final adjustment that points us towards the stars.

**51. One can understand from the passage that ----.**

- A) the future will witness radical advances in the techniques of space exploration
- B) NASA's expensive investments in human spaceflight programs will pay back in the future
- C) children of the next generation will enjoy a variety of developed space games
- D) NASA has finally succeeded in making man a redundant component of spaceflight programs
- E) today's children are getting less interested in space programs

**52. The writer of the passage predicts that for the next generation ----.**

- A) there will be great obstacles to space exploration
- B) space exploration will be just part of popular fiction
- C) exploring other planets will no longer be a maintained practice
- D) what seems to be part of fiction today will become part of reality
- E) telling stories about space travel will be even more compelling

**53. From the passage, one can expect that the future technology of space exploration will ----.**

- A) have no need for earth-control centers
- B) bring an end to NASA's mission
- C) eliminate the risks put on the lives of astronauts
- D) add exciting details to the toy models children play with
- E) save human beings from extinction

**54. In general, the passage implies that ----.**

- A) human intelligence will make many of the technological dreams come true
- B) physical presence of man in spacecraft will be indispensable
- C) unmanned spacecraft can be comparatively more cost-effective
- D) a human operator on earth can mislead unmanned spacecrafts
- E) astronauts are no longer celebrated by today's children

**55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The Dead Sea is a place of mystery: the lowest surface on earth, the purported sites of Sodom and Gomorrah, a supposed font of curative waters and, despite its name, a treasure trove of unusual microbial life. Yet its future is anything but a mystery. After centuries of stability - owing to a delicate equilibrium between freshwater supply from the Jordan River and evaporation under the relentless Middle Eastern sun - the sea is now disappearing. Jordanians to the east, Israelis to the west and Syrians and Lebanese to the north are pumping so much freshwater from the river catchment that almost none reaches the sea. Israel and Jordan are also siphoning water from the Dead Sea to extract valuable minerals, hastening the decline. Thousands of sinkholes have formed in the receding sea's wake, curtailing tourism and development along the border because no one can predict where the next gaping hole will suddenly open, potentially swallowing buildings, roads or people. Concerned over losing a valuable natural and cultural resource, officials from Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Authorities have proposed an enormous conveyor system that would steadily refill the Dead Sea with water from the Red Sea to the south. Scientists are testing how the mixing of the waters might affect the lake's chemistry and biology.

**55. According to the passage, the Dead Sea - ----.**

- A) receives a lot of freshwater from neighbouring rivers
- B) still enjoys stability thanks to the presence of regular water addition and evaporation
- C) has led to the development of a touristic site along the borders of Israel and Jordan
- D) is currently under serious threat of vanishing completely
- E) has become so contaminated that cleansing it will be impossible

**56. The main reason why the Dead Sea is about to disappear is that ----.**

- A) the Jordan River has overflowed into the sea
- B) thousands of sinkholes have formed in it
- C) its water source is being used up by tourists looking for miracle cures
- D) the microbial life existing in it has multiplied
- E) the natural balance between its water gain and loss has been destroyed

**57. We understand from the passage that - ----.**

- A) its curative waters are the only incentive for preserving the Dead Sea
- B) it is easy to predict where the next sinkhole will occur
- C) there are many good reasons for bringing the Dead Sea back to life
- D) the sun no longer affects the waters of the Middle Eastern regions
- E) the Palestinian Authority is the sole official mechanism concerned about the Dead Sea

**58. It is stated in the passage that ----.**

- A) although its name indicates otherwise, the Dead Sea actually hosts many living organisms
- B) the water transferred from the Red Sea will restore the Dead Sea to its original state
- C) despite the fact that Israel and Jordan are pumping water from the sea, the loss of water is minimal
- D) the Jordan River only exists today because of the waters from the Dead Sea
- E) the gaping holes have had little effect on the Dead Sea's touristic value

**59. - 62. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

In the early part of the twentieth century, the experiments carried out by Ernest Rutherford and his colleagues led to the idea that at the centre of an atom there is a tiny but massive nucleus. At the same time that the quantum theory was being developed and that scientists were attempting to understand the structure of the atom and its electrons, investigations into the nucleus itself had also begun. An important question to physicists was whether the nucleus had a structure, and what that structure might be. In fact, it has so far turned out that the nucleus is a complicated entity, and even today, it is not fully understood. However, by the early 1930s, a model of the nucleus had been developed that is still useful. According to this model, a nucleus is considered as an aggregate of two types of particles: protons and neutrons. A proton is the nucleus of the simplest atom which is hydrogen. The neutron, whose existence was ascertained only in 1932 by the English physicist James Chadwick, is electrically neutral as its name implies. These two constituents of a nucleus, neutrons and protons, are referred to collectively as 'nucleons.'

**59. One understands from the passage that one of the serious questions with which physicists in the early twentieth century was concerned was-----.**

- A) to what extent the quantum theory might transform classical physics
- B) whether the neutron provided energy for the nucleus
- C) what structure the nucleus might have
- D) whether the nucleus of hydrogen contained the nucleons
- E) why Rutherford and his colleagues were indifferent to the quantum theory

**60. It is clear from the passage that the presence of a nucleus in an atom -----.**

- A) had always been a controversial issue among physicists until the early 1930s
- B) was understood as a result of the experiments undertaken by Rutherford and his colleagues
- C) had been known for a long time before Rutherford and his colleagues clearly defined its structure
- D) was revealed only after Chadwick discovered and defined the neutron
- E) is still a major question for physicists since the nature of the nucleons needs to be fully described

**61. According to the passage, in the early twentieth century, physicists -----.**

- A) were so divided among themselves that they were unable to undertake any research in order to reveal the structure of the nucleus
- B) were greatly inspired by the research activities which the English physicist James Chadwick was involved in
- C) were so encouraged by the discovery of the nucleons that they were able finally to understand the true nature of the atom
- D) were engaged in the development of the quantum theory while they were also focusing on the study of the nucleus
- E) were all seriously interested in the quantum theory as a new scientific development and solely focused on it

**62. It is clear from the passage that Chadwick's work regards the neutron - -----.**

- A) was duly taken into account by all the physicists in their research on electrons
- B) had a great deal of influence on Rutherford and his colleagues
- C) was undoubtedly a significant contribution to the study of the nucleus
- D) was originally inspired by the quantum theory which he knew so well
- E) brought him much fame not only in England but elsewhere also

**63. - 67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**63. Larry:- They're holding a young designers' competition for designing a robot to put out a house fire.**

**Tony:- I think you mean to blow out a candle!**

**Larry:- ----**

**Tony:- But you are right. The final aim is, of course, to put out house fires..**

- A) Well, at this stage, that's all they're asking for.
- B) Do you think they ever will?
- C) That shouldn't be too difficult. The real problem is to locate the fire.
- D) If it could set off an alarm even, that would be useful, wouldn't it?
- E) Once a fire takes hold it becomes a major problem.

**64. Mary:- We ought to go and see this exhibition of rugs from a village in southern Turkey.**

**Helen:- Yes; the reviews about them are astonishingly positive.**

**Mary:- ----**

**Helen:- In a way, that's true. Certainly all the rugs have been made in the same village..**

- A) I don't really think the exhibition will be as good as they say.
- B) It's the colours that seem to impress most people, and they all come from natural dyes.
- C) One even says it's as if there is a whole village of artists.
- D) Many of the designs are traditional, but there are quite a lot of new designs.
- E) They should hold more exhibitions of this kind.

**65. Alan :- From music sets to cell phones they're making everything smaller and smaller. But how?**

**Joe :- It's partly due to miniaturized electronics, but they're making the motors smaller, too.**

**Alan :- ----**

**Joe :- No; the physics principles remain the same. The key is design and manufacturing ingenuity..**

- A) Are the new, smaller motors very different from earlier ones?
- B) Is it true that MP3 players usually have two motors?
- C) Do they still turn on small ball or cylinder bearings?
- D) Well, what's happening to the prices?
- E) Everything is becoming so small that we shall soon be unable to find anything!

**66. Brian : The aim of this article, apparently, is to show that Shakespeare isn't as special as he's made out to be!**

**Fred : ----**

**Brian : Well; it points out that Shakespeare's King Lear and Cervantes' Don Quixote were written in the same year, and then asks which is the best?**

**Fred : Yes. A tricky question. Thought-provoking, too..**

- A) I don't want to hear any more!
- B) I shan't bother to read it!
- C) How does it manage to do that?
- D) That's the fashionable approach at the moment!
- E) Didn't Marlowe write his plays?

67. **Bill :- Have you read this study linking restless leg syndrome in children to iron deficiency?**

**Debbie :- ----**

**Bill :- That's right; many of the children suffering from the disease have a parent affected with it, usually the mother..**

- A) Yes, I do. I think it's a very important study, don't you agree?
- B) But I hear that it's the first study of the disease involving such a large group of children as subjects.
- C) Sure I have; but I think the conclusions presented about the genetic factor may be premature.
- D) Not yet; what does it say?
- E) Of course I have; the study also mentions that family history of the disease may be a factor.

**68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.**

68. **Of all the decisions a free people must face, the question of war or peace is the most crucial..**

- A) A free people is never confronted by a more momentous choice than that of war or peace.
- B) The choice of war or peace is a critical one, but all free people do, on occasion, have to face it.
- C) The issue of war or peace is a vital one but free people sometimes have to come up against it.
- D) When confronted with the choice of war or peace free people realize it is the most momentous of all issues.
- E) The most critical choice that a free people is ever called upon to make concerns the issue of war or peace.

69. **Today we are more prosperous and have better relationships across the generations than ever before..**

- A) I think people today have more money than they used to, but inter-generational relationships have suffered as a consequence.
- B) In the past there used to be more prosperity and better inter-generational communication.
- C) People these days are better off financially and there is better communication between different age groups than at any time in the past.
- D) These days we are better at establishing trust between people than we used to be, although we may lack financial resources.
- E) Nowadays people think that relationships and trust between generations are more important than wealth.

70. **The 1980s brought a surge of new interest in expanding the definition of intelligence..**

- A) Efforts to widen the definition of intelligence are immensely characteristic of the 1980s.
- B) It was during the 1980s that the definition of intelligence attracted some attention
- C) During the 1980s the desire to broaden the definition of intelligence re-appeared with compelling force.
- D) With the 1980s radical new definitions of intelligence suddenly and unexpectedly came into being
- E) With the 1980s came the compulsive desire to narrow the definitions of intelligence.

**71. Critics have disagreed as to whether Antigone or Creon is the protagonist of Sophocles' play Antigone..**

- A) The question whether the main character in Antigone, which is a play by Sophocles, is Antigone or Creon is a matter of controversy among critics.
- B) As regards Sophocles' play Antigone, critics have pointed out that it is not certain whether Antigone or Creon is a more important character.
- C) To what extent Antigone or Creon becomes the leading character in Sophocles' Antigone has led critics into a futile discussion.
- D) According to various critical views, in his play Antigone, Sophocles does not make it clear whether Antigone or Creon is the most important character.
- E) There is much controversy among critics that, in his play Antigone, Sophocles has failed to make Antigone or Creon the leading character.

**72. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.**

**72. Can coal ever become a friend of the environment? Coal-fired power stations supply half the electricity used in many industrial countries. ----. This, of course, is the most worrisome of the so-called "green house gases."**

- A) New ones will have to comply with the Clean Air Act
- B) They are, however, responsible for 80% of the power industry's emissions of carbon dioxide
- C) Energy engineers are already talking about "clean coal" technology
- D) Clean coal means different things to different people
- E) Coal treatment and refining processes are rightly getting a lot of attention as well

**73. Fires were a part of the natural environment long before humans appeared, and many terrestrial ecosystems have adapted to it. African savana, North American grasslands, and pine forests of the southern United States are some of the fire adapted ecosystems. For example, fire helps maintain grasses as the dominant vegetation in grasslands by removing fire-sensitive hard woodtrees. The influence of fire on plants became even more evident once humans appeared. ---- Indeed, humans set fires for many reasons, such as for agricultural exploitation and urban development..**

- A) Humans also try to prevent fires, and sometimes this effort can have disastrous consequences.
- B) Because humans deliberately and accidentally set fires, fire became a more common occurrence.
- C) When fire is excluded from a fire-adapted ecosystem, organic litter accumulates.
- D) The deadly fire in Colorado during the summer of 1994 claimed the lives of 14 firefighters.
- E) Controlled burns are used to suppress firesensitive trees, thereby maintaining the natural fire-adapted ecosystem.

**74. Before it was privatized, Türk Telekom was a national monopoly with exclusive rights to all fixed-line voice operations. - --- Reforms since the early 1990s have led to the introduction of three new mobile telephone companies. A series of private companies that provide services such as Internet access and cable television have also been introduced..**

- A) Turkey has failed to make advances in telecommunications.
- B) It was a private enterprise owned by several rich partners.
- C) The Internet had not yet come into use.
- D) The use of cable television has been very popular in Turkey.
- E) It also provided cable services for television.

75. One characteristic property of a gas is its compressibility, that is, its ability to be squeezed into a smaller volume by the application of pressure. By comparison, liquids and solids are relatively incompressible. The compressibility of gases was first studied quantitatively by Robert Boyle in 1661. When he poured mercury into the open end of a J-shaped tube, the volume of the enclosed gas decreased. Each addition of mercury increased the pressure on the gas, decreasing its volume. ----.

- A) It is true that gases are composed of molecules whose size is negligible compared with the average distance between them.
- B) While studying the composition of air, John Dalton concluded in 1801 that each gas in a mixture of unreactive gases acts as though it were the only gas in the mixture.
- C) According to Newton, the pressure of a gas was due to the mutual repulsions of the gas particles, that is, gas molecules.
- D) The Swiss mathematician and physicist Daniel Bernoulli suggested in 1738 that molecules of gases move faster at higher temperatures.
- E) From such experiments, he formulated the law now known by his name and called 'Boyle's law.'

**76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.**

76. I) Dependence on sleep aids and anti-anxiety drugs decreases alertness and results in slurred speech, poor coordination, confusion and slowed breathing. (II) These drugs may make a person alternately depressed and anxious. (III) Prescription drugs that can cause dependency are subject to restrictions. (IV) Some people experience memory loss, faulty judgment, and sudden shifts in their emotions. (V) Furthermore, older people may even appear demented..

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

77. (I) Transport yourself back to the early 1960s before the now-famous television series Star Trek first appeared. (II) At that time, only visionaries would have dared imagine that people of the 23rd century would be learning about the world on huge flat-panel video screens and talking to one another across the width of the planet using wireless devices. (III) Future weapons will dispense entirely with the clumsy darts and wires. (IV) Yet today these scenes are commonplace. (V) So it is fitting that new high-tech devices also have similarities with fictional technology as it was first presented on that famous science-fiction series..

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

78. (I) It used to be argued that, once there were just two major companies involved in civil-aircraft manufacturing, aircraft prices would rise. (II) There are few engineering tricks left that could give one or other a technological edge. (III) That theory has been thoroughly discredited. (IV) The best indicator of new-aircraft prices - the average price per seat on flights - has been declining for several years. (V) This is due, of course, to the brutal competition between the two rivals. .

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

79. (I) Combat stress may arise when an event, situation or condition in a fighting zone requires a soldier to alter his or her behaviour in response to new demand. (II) As a result, certain situations could have placed so much strain on an individual that he or she could not maintain a normal level of functioning.(III) This change in behaviour typically presents cognitive, physiological and emotional challenges.(IV) Such stress is a normal and expected experience for deployed personnel, and the vast majority of soldiers manage it effectively. (V) Many actually perform better under reasonable levels of stress..

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

80. (I) In the fall of 2000 and the winter of 2001, Britain was beset by a series of problems. (II) In September 2000, rising oil prices prompted protests by truck drivers and farmers who demanded a reduction in the fuel tax. (III) In November 2000, a series of unusually severe rainstorms and tornadoes caused high flooding and killed 12 people. (IV) In June 2001, Blair won a second landslide victory, with the Labour Party capturing 413 seats in Parliament. (V) In February 2001, foot-and-mouth disease broke out among British livestock, prompting other countries to ban British meat import and forcing the slaughter of thousands of cattle, pigs and sheep..

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

SORU	CEVAP
1	C
2	B
3	A
4	C
5	A
6	A
7	D
8	E
9	D
10	A
11	E
12	B
13	E
14	D
15	E
16	A
17	E
18	A
19	D
20	E
21	B
22	E
23	A
24	C
25	A
26	D
27	B
28	D
29	E
30	A
31	B
32	D
33	E
34	B
35	E
36	E
37	C
38	D
39	B
40	D

SORU	CEVAP
41	D
42	A
43	D
44	E
45	B
46	C
47	E
48	B
49	A
50	D
51	A
52	D
53	C
54	A
55	D
56	E
57	C
58	A
59	C
60	B
61	D
62	C
63	A
64	C
65	A
66	C
67	E
68	E
69	C
70	C
71	A
72	B
73	B
74	E
75	E
76	C
77	C
78	B
79	B
80	D



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