

## YDS DENEMELERİ

Explaining science seems to come naturally to Charlotte, who is a young BBC presenter. She is rapidly becoming quite a star because her passion for wildlife shows vividly on TV. And she's every bit as enthusiastic in person. I caught up with her in Bristol, where she works for the BBC's Wildlife Unit. She talked about her latest project over tea and biscuits, speaking softly when reflecting on her answers and at times appearing astonished at the animals' amazing behaviour which she confronted on her travels. She clearly enjoyed her latest project, Talking With Animals, which investigates the extremely different ways in which animals communicate with each other.

### 1.) It is clear from the passage that Charlotte

- A. who is dedicated to her work, is extremely pleased with her new project
- B. whose work with the BBC has only just started, is anxious to please her viewers
- C. an established TV presenter, has only recently taken an interest in wildlife
- D. a newly-recruited BBC presenter, has been reluctant to accept wildlife programmes
- E. whose programmes have generally been a success, has nevertheless received some harsh criticism

### 2.) We understand from the passage that Charlotte's current project ----

- A. involved a great deal of travel in harsh environments
- B. has been turned down by the BBC
- C. is concerned with how animals manage to communicate with each other
- D. does not interest her as much as some of her earlier ones did
- E. concerns the variety of wildlife in the Bristol area

### 3.) According to the passage, Charlotte's rising fame as a TV presenter ----

- A. is not well-deserved though all of her projects have been very demanding
- B. has surprised everyone at the BBC
- C. is largely due to the success of her project, Talking With Animals
- D. has aroused considerable jealousy among her colleagues
- E. is due to her genuine love of wildlife as reflected through her programmes

Nonfiction, unlike fiction, is based on real people and real events and presents factual information. A writer of nonfiction often sets out with a certain purpose in mind and directs the writing to a certain intended audience. For example, the writer may set out to explain, to persuade, or to entertain. The writer may direct the essay towards people already familiar with the subject or people who have little or no knowledge of it. You will gain more from reading nonfiction if you examine the techniques the writer uses to accomplish the purpose, the support the writer uses to back up the main idea, and the way the writer arranges the supporting information.

### 4.) We understand from the passage that the writer of nonfiction ----.

- A. faces a more difficult task than the writer of fiction
- B. likes to write for people with very little knowledge
- C. uses the same techniques regardless of the purpose of his writing
- D. very often writes for a specific kind of reader
- E. is less serious about his work than is the writer of fiction

### 5.) The point is made in the passage that, when reading nonfiction, it can be useful to ----

- A. familiarize oneself with the events that are under consideration
- B. find out first what sort of reader the writing was designed for
- C. decide in advance whether the writer aims to instruct or to entertain
- D. be well acquainted with the subject
- E. examine the methods the writer employs to accomplish his aim

### 6.) It is clear from the passage that, among writers of nonfiction, there is a great variety of aim ----

- A. but the aim has no bearing on the techniques employed
- B. one of which is the desire to please
- C. but the desire to persuade is always there
- D. since the people and events described are all imaginary
- E. but readers should completely disregard the aims.

Britain emerged from her industrial revolution as the foremost industrial power in the world. Thanks to her coal mines, her steel industry and the vision and skill of her inventors, she developed the first and best machine industry in the world. Steel, the most essential raw material for all machine-engineering, was the very foundation of her industrial power and was recognized and regarded as such.

**7.) It is clear from the passage that steel**

- A. was rarely used in industry except in Britain
- B. had always been of secondary importance, compared with coal
- C. was the most vital material for Britain's industry
- D. was not valued, even in Britain, as an industrial material
- E. was just one of several raw materials to gain importance during the industrial revolution

**8.) According to the passage, Britain's industrial revolution ----**

- A. has never been regarded as in any way remarkable
- B. was a slow process in comparison with what happened elsewhere
- C. was absolutely confined to machine engineering
- D. transformed her into the most powerful industrialized country
- E. was accompanied by a great deal of hardship

**9.) We understand from the passage that Britain became the leader in machine engineering ----**

- A. in spite of stiff competition from other industrialized countries
- B. because of her natural resources and talented inventors
- C. simply because of her vast reserves of coal
- D. even though she did not have a well-established steel industry
- E. even though her natural resources were limited

The benefits of nuclear power are fairly clear. First, unlike wind and solar power, it does not depend on the weather. Second, since it produces a large amount of electricity in a short time, it can meet all the energy needs of cities and factories, for which wind and solar power may not be sufficient. In addition, nuclear reactors release no carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, and they can be built in inaccessible locations. Lastly, unlike the technology of hydrogen-powered fuel cells, the technology of nuclear power is already widely used.

**10.) The passage points out that one benefit of nuclear reactors is that they ----.**

- A) can produce more electricity than will ever be needed
- B) can be constructed in areas that are difficult to reach
- C) must be located in cities
- D) use new technology
- E) pose no danger to their immediate surroundings

**11.) It can be understood from the passage that nuclear power ----.**

- A) can only be produced under good weather conditions
- B) has more disadvantages than advantages
- C) produces electricity very slowly
- D) has several obvious advantages
- E) produces gases harmful to the atmosphere

**12.) According to the passage, nuclear power is preferable to hydrogen power because ----.**

- A) nuclear power works well together with solar and wind power
- B) nuclear reactors are smaller than the plants which produce hydrogen
- C) hydrogen power cannot be used for powering cities
- D) it has already been tried and tested
- E) hydrogen power is much more dangerous than nuclear power

Scientists have discovered that sunspots, that is, explosions on the sun's surface, may cause certain species of whales to become trapped in the shallow waters of the North Sea. The radiation from sunspots may interfere with the Earth's magnetic field, which the whales might be using to help them find their way in the oceans. Scientists think that this interference may confuse the whales so that, during their yearly migration from the Azores, they mistakenly go into the North Sea instead of the deeper waters of the Norwegian Sea, their traditional territory.

**13.) According to the passage, it is thought that, ----.**

- A) for their journeys in the oceans, some whales may depend, for direction, on the Earth's magnetic field
- B) whenever solar explosions take place, there occur serious environmental problems on Earth
- C) despite the vastness of the oceans, whales may have developed a very strong sense of direction
- D) contrary to the common view, there can be no relationship whatsoever between sunspots and the Earth's magnetic field
- E) the North Sea provides better shelter and more food for all kinds of whales than the Norwegian Sea does

**14.) One understands from the passage that scientists ----.**

- A) have carried out much research to understand the impact of solar explosions upon life on Earth
- B) have always wondered about the routes whales take in the oceans for their yearly migration
- C) finally seem to understand the reasons why some kinds of whales fail to get to the Norwegian Sea
- D) have overlooked the question of sunspots and their effects on the Earth's magnetic field
- E) now know for certain that the radiation from sunspots has an adverse effect on marine life in the oceans

**15.) It is clear from the passage that, traditionally, ----.**

- A) the shallow waters of the North Sea have been a deadly trap for whales magnetic field
- B) whales have always migrated from the Azores not only to the Norwegian Sea but also to the North Sea
- B) whenever solar explosions take place, there occur serious environmental problems on Earth
- C) despite the vastness of the oceans, whales may have developed a very strong sense of direction
- D) contrary to the common view, there can be no relationship whatsoever between sunspots and the Earth's magnetic field
- E) the North Sea provides better shelter and more food for all kinds of whales than the Norwegian Sea does
- C) scientists have been indifferent to solar explosions and their effects on the Earth's magnetic field
- D) the waters around the Azores have been the main feeding ground for all species of whales
- E) the Norwegian Sea has been the ultimate destination for whales during their annual migrations

Weather science is called meteorology. Historically, in the past, no such science existed. Besides, most people then felt that there was no need for it. They believed it had all been explained by Aristotle, the ancient Greek philosopher. For them, the teachings and writings of Aristotle had explained everything concerning the weather and there was no need for further explanation. However, some 100 years ago, people who wanted to learn more regarding the weather could not learn it in a university. But today, many people study the weather in universities throughout the world. The main laws have been established although there is still a lot we have to learn about meteorology.

**16.) According to the passage, meteorology ----.**

- A) has been fully developed as a science
- B) is a relatively recent science which needs to be further developed, although some progress has been made with regard to its Essentials
- C) has been seriously studied in universities since Aristotle's time
- D) was of no interest to people before it began to be studied in universities
- E) took its main laws from Aristotle, whose understanding of the subject was largely theoretical

**17.) It is pointed out in the passage that what Aristotle had said about the weather ----.**

- A) was fully studied in the universities in the past, and contributed enormously to the development of meteorology as a science
- B) obviously paved the way for the worldwide popularity of meteorology as a field of study
- C) was regarded by universities in the past as the basis of meteorology
- D) was ignored by a great majority of people in the past, who in fact relied on their own observations of the weather
- E) was considered to be sufficient and final by most people historically
- E) was related to the fact that so many of them

**18.) One understands from the passage that people's concern with meteorology ----**

- A) was part of a research interest which was fast becoming popular throughout the world
- B) was so extensive that almost every university in the world attached great importance to its study
- C) relied solely on what the universities taught on the subject
- D) was mostly personal, not based on a scientific study in a university
- E) was related to the fact that so many of them were farmers

During the Ottoman period, a small but increasing number of European travellers began to explore and study the sites of ancient cities in Western Turkey.

In this regard, the first systematic exploration was made in 1811 by Captain Beaufort of the British Royal Navy, who mapped the Mediterranean coast of Turkey and identified some of the ancient sites there.

This was followed by a number of other archaeological expeditions, including Charles Fellows's explorations, from 1838 to 1844, of the southwestern part of the country, called "Lydia" in antiquity. But the most exciting find was Heinrich Schliemann's rediscovery of Troy in excavations that began in 1870. Since then, most of the ancient cities of Western Turkey have probably been unearthed and studied, at least to some extent. The more famous of them, such as Pergamum, Ephesus, Sardis and Aphrodisias, are now the subjects of large-scale excavations and restorations that have recreated a fragmentary image of their former splendour.

**19.) It is implied in the passage that the European explorations and studies of Western Turkey's ancient sites made prior to the early nineteenth century ----.**

- A) had not been carried out according to a plan
- B) provided archaeologists with a great deal of information indispensable for their excavations
- C) mainly focused on the historically most important ones such as Pergamum, Ephesus, Sardis and
- D) were in fact essentially concerned with the search for the actual site of Troy
- E) had a secret military purpose and, therefore, lacked any historical interest

**20.) One understands from the passage that, although many explorations of ancient ruins were made in Western Turkey in the nineteenth century, ----.**

- A) exploration and excavation there has not continued into the twentieth and twenty-first centuries
- B) Ephesus and Sardis, especially, have provided an extensive amount of data about life and society in antiquity
- C) it was Heinrich Schliemann's excavations of Troy that created the most interest
- D) Lycia, as a region, has always attracted a great deal of attention from many travellers and archaeologists
- E) only Pergamum and Aphrodisias give us a full picture of their magnificence in the past

**21.) It is pointed out in the passage that, despite extensive excavations and restorations, ----.**

- A) an extensive number of the ancient sites, including Troy, in Western Turkey, have not yet been unearthed
- B) a very large part of Troy still needs to be further explored and unearthed
- C) many of Lycia's ancient cities are still buried under the ground and await digging out Aphrodisias
- D) the ancient glory of such popularly known cities as Pergamum, Ephesus, Sardis and Aphrodisias
- E) the cities such as Pergamum, Ephesus, Sardis and Aphrodisias are far from arousing a lasting interest in the public

Florence is a monument to the Renaissance, the artistic and cultural reawakening which took place in Europe during the fifteenth century. The buildings, designed by the period's great architect Brunelleschi, and the paintings and sculptures of artists such as Botticelli and Michelangelo have turned the city into one of the world's greatest artistic capitals. During the Renaissance, Florence was at the cultural and intellectual heart of Europe and enjoyed enormous artistic growth. The legacy of the Renaissance draws many visitors to the city today, and its numerous museums, galleries, churches, and monuments are among the major attractions. Florence's best sights are situated in such a small area that the city seems to reveal its treasures at every step.

**22.) It is emphasized in the passage that Florence today ---- as it houses wonderful examples of Renaissance art and architecture.**

- A) enjoys much popularity throughout the world and is visited by a great number of people
- B) is so crowded by visitors from many parts of the world that it can hardly cope with them
- C) is considered to be one of the economic capitals
- D) attracts primarily those people who have a very strong intellectual interest in the works of Botticelli and Michelangelo
- E) is a small city that, for its economic well-being, depends on an ever-growing number of visitors

**23.) It is pointed out in the passage that, at the time of the Renaissance, Florence ----.**

- A) constantly competed with other Italian cities to become the artistic capital of Europe
- B) became one of the most important cities in Europe both intellectually and culturally
- C) enjoyed a period of rapid economic growth
- D) had so many museums and monuments that it soon became a major tourist attraction of the period
- E) was especially famous for its magnificent churches and art galleries, mainly designed by Brunelleschi and other contemporary architects

**24.) The writer states that the artistic and cultural wealth of Florence ----.**

- A) was derived only from Brunelleschi, Botticelli and Michelangelo
- B) consists only of museums, galleries and churches
- C) can be experienced today everywhere in the city of Europe
- D) has only recently been recognized by the world
- E) was suppressed by the Christian churches there during the Renaissance

Auguste Renoir, the great French painter of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, came from a poor family and was for the most part self-taught. He led a quiet and happy life. He was content with his garden and the company of his family. He was the most traditional of the great artists of his time, such as Cezanne, Gauguin, or Van Gogh. And yet, scarcely any of his contemporaries so faithfully reflects the life and spirit of the period. When one turns to the paintings of this period to learn something of the visual aspects of its life, one will find hardly anything of significance in the works of these other painters. It is only in Renoir that one can find the colour and the joy and the character of everyday life. In that sense Renoir is the most representative painter of his age.

**25.) The writer maintains that Renoir's contemporaries ----.**

- A) did not regard him as an accomplished and creative painter
- B) lacked the courage and skill to rival him in a
- C) did not favour any novelties and changes in the
- D) did not show any interest in the search for new
- E) did not represent the visual aspects of their time as truly as he did



## CEVAP ANAHTARI

1. A
2. C
3. E
4. D
5. E
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. D
11. B
12. D
13. A
14. C
15. E
16. B
17. E
18. D
19. A
20. C
21. D
22. A
23. B
24. C
25. E

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