

YDS DENEMELERİ

1.) It is pointed out in the passage that Renoir ---

- A) received very little in the way of education
- B) often disagreed with his contemporaries on the social function of art
- C) was not as interested in everyday life as were Cezanne and other painters
- D) mostly depicted members of his family in his paintings
- E) suffered a great deal from loneliness and was very disillusioned with life

2.) According to the passage, it is from the works of Renoir rather than of his contemporaries that ----.

- A) the representation of everyday life has been excluded
- B) many great artists have taken their inspiration
- C) we can get an understanding of the period tradition of painting
- D) one gets a disturbing sense of poverty and Loneliness
- E) one can learn about a faithful representation of nature

Great literature does not touch a reader only on one or two sides of his nature, but causes him to respond with his whole being. It has an effect on his senses, imagination, emotion, and intellect. It attempts not only to entertain the reader but to bring him fresh or renewed understanding of his own self as well as his experience of life and people. Thus, it gives him a broader and deeper understanding not only of himself but also of life and of his fellow men. The kind of perspective great literature gives cannot be summed up as a simple "lesson" or "moral". It is knowledge – knowledge of the complexities of human nature, and knowledge of the tragedies and sufferings, the excitements and joys, that characterize the human experience.

3.) According to the passage, the perspectives a reader gains from great literature ----.

- A) are usually connected with the tragedies and sufferings of human life.
- B) are normally related to his emotions rather than to his intellect
- C) only concern him and do not relate to the experiences of others
- D) can be described accurately
- E) cannot easily be defined as a simple lesson of right and wrong

4.) The writer suggests that, when a reader is exposed to great literature, ----.

- A) he becomes more and more concerned with his own self
- B) his perception of the self and of others becomes much stronger and deeper
- C) his view of life and people undergoes a thorough change for the worse
- D) his experience of life and people is rarely broadened or deepened
- E) his interest in other people's lives begins to decline gradually

5.) As we understand from the passage, through great literature, a reader ----.

- A) can only gain a partial and limited understanding of people
- B) will have difficulty in understanding new perspectives
- C) is made familiar with different aspects of life
- D) cannot gain fresh or renewed perspectives
- E) rarely focuses on the complexities of human nature

Mungo Park was one of the first British explorers in Africa. In 1799, he published an account of his journey in West Africa. He was not a Professional writer, but a naval doctor of good education who had been to Edinburgh University. He wrote not for artistic effect, but to tell a plain story of his remarkable adventures. Indeed, he wrote frankly, but without exaggeration, of his own hardships and sufferings on the journey. Therefore, his style was direct and free from affectation and obscurity.

6.) According to the passage, in his writing, Mungo Park ----.

- A) was always concerned with facts and gave importance to clarity
- B) was keenly interested in fantasies about the life and people in Africa
- C) presented a very complex and detailed account of what he had observed in Africa
- D) was extremely fond of using very complicated descriptions
- E) paid a great deal of attention to the use of unusual expressions and images

7.) It is clear from the passage that Mungo Park's journey in West Africa ----.

- A) was undertaken in order to find out about the kinds of diseases common in the region
- B) was originally inspired by earlier British explorations of Africa
- C) must have lasted several decades before he published an account of it in 1799
- D) turned out to be a very enjoyable one, full of pleasant surprises
- E) was certainly not an easy one and involved many difficulties

8.) One understands from the passage that, professionally, Mungo Park ----.

- A) was a respected writer in his time and mostly wrote books of adventure
- B) preferred writing to medicine and, therefore, carefully studied literary style
- C) devoted himself to the solution of health problems in various parts of Africa
- D) was a medical doctor who apparently worked for the British navy
- E) distinguished himself by his valuable studies of major African diseases

Modern İstanbul owes much of its spirit and beauty to the waters which bound and divide it. There is perhaps nowhere else in town where one can appreciate this more than from the Galata Bridge. Certainly there are other places in İstanbul with more panoramic views, but none where one can better sense the intimacy which this city has with the sea. It is here that the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn meet, forming a site of great beauty, and together flow into the Sea of Marmara. Thus, the visitor to the city is advised to stroll to the Galata Bridge for his first view of the city.

9.) It is emphasized in the passage that the Galata Bridge ----.

- A) is one of the places in İstanbul which visitors prefer to see in the first place
- B) is one of the places in İstanbul where a visitor can fully enjoy the overall beauty of the city
- C) offers the most panoramic view of İstanbul, unlike anywhere else in the city
- D) has always been a very popular meeting place for visitors to İstanbul
- E) presents to the visitor the most panoramic views of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn

10.) It is clear from the passage that the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn ----.

- A) contribute enormously to the attractiveness of İstanbul today
- B) are two waterways in İstanbul which are of vital importance
- C) have always been considered to have İstanbul's most panoramic views
- D) have never been so famous for their beauty as the Galata Bridge
- E) are the only two places in İstanbul which offer the most panoramic views

11.) In the passage, the writer draws attention to ----.

- A) various panoramic views of İstanbul, especially of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn
- B) the geographical features and importance of the Bosphorus
- C) the close relationship between the city and the sea in İstanbul
- D) the fact that the Galata Bridge arouses much interest in visitors to İstanbul
- E) the question of how the Sea of

Marmara plays a part in the life of İstanbul As a branch of learning, prehistory deals with the earliest history of man and is therefore part of human history. However, it comes very close to the natural sciences and is indeed the bridge between geology and history. It is much concerned with periods of time, which are also the concern of the geologist and the natural historian. Moreover, it uses a great number of research techniques which essentially belong to the natural and physical sciences. Therefore, one may refer to it both as a science and as the earliest phase of historical study.

12.) In the passage the writer tries to ----.

- A) prove that, as a branch of learning, prehistory has developed out of the natural sciences
- B) explain the kind of techniques used for research in prehistory and various sciences
- C) show that, unless one has studied geology, prehistory by itself is of no use
- D) answer the question of how prehistory is to be defined as a field of study
- E) emphasize the fact that human history is an extremely vast and complicated subject

13.) One understands from the passage that there is----.

- A) a great deal of common ground between prehistory and the natural sciences
- B) a great deal of controversy among prehistorians and geologists about periods of time
- C) no relationship whatsoever between the techniques used by the prehistorian and the natural historian
- D) a wide gap between natural and physical sciences as regards research techniques
- E) a great deal of disagreement about the uses of prehistory in understanding man

14.) As can be concluded from the passage, it is through prehistory that ----.

- A) the historian, the geologist, and the natural historian have learned how to collaborate in research
- B) geologists have learned about periods of time
- C) most issues concerning human history have been settled
- D) some research techniques have been developed for the study of human history
- E) the first phase of man's history has been Explored

Every poem conveys an experience and attempts to arouse certain feelings in the reader. When we have read a poem and understood its general and detailed meaning, we should try to decide what feelings the poet is trying to arouse in us. A poem may affect different people in a great variety of ways, and it is often impossible to define a poet's "true" intentions. Our interpretation of a poet's aims is, therefore, largely a personal matter, but at the same time it should never be far-fetched.

15.) It is clearly emphasized in the passage that each reader of a poem ----.

- A) must always relate his or her own experience to the poem by first defining the poet's "true" intentions
- B) should, in the first place, focus on the poet's "true" intentions and then try to understand the general meaning of the poem
- C) may come up with a different interpretation of what the poet may have aimed at in the poem
- D) must be prepared to be emotionally influenced by the poet, whose aims can then be understood most clearly
- E) must be concerned only with the detailed meaning of the poem rather than with what the poet may have intended

16.) There is a point made in the passage that, in interpreting the aims of a poet in a poem, we should ----.

- A) first try to understand how the poem may have been written
- B) always avoid making unlikely comments
- C) never be guided by our feelings, and use different ways to understand the poem
- D) completely ignore both the poet's and our own experiences
- E) carefully study what special feelings the poet may have intended to avoid

17.) It is asserted in the passage that a poem ----.

- A) is essentially the expression of an experience
- B) always deals with the poet's own feelings in different ways
- C) definitely gives rise to all kinds of feelings in the reader
- D) usually has a single meaning shared by every reader
- E) always has the same effect on all of its readers

We all know that there are beautiful buildings and that some of them are true works of art. But there is scarcely any building in the world which was not built for a particular purpose. Those who use these buildings as places of worship or entertainment, or as dwellings, judge them first and foremost by standards of utility. But apart from this, they may like or dislike the design or proportion of the structure, and appreciate the efforts of the architect to make it not only practical but also beautiful.

18.) The writer argues that practical usefulness - ----.

- A) is the single most important feature for a building to become a true work of art
- B) is the only aim of every architect in designing a building
- C) should never be taken into consideration in the design of a building
- D) is what makes a building look beautiful and architecturally exceptional
- E) is the primary principle by which a building is evaluated by its users

19.) It is pointed out in the passage that not only utility but also beauty ----.

- A) is scarcely taken into consideration by users of buildings
- B) has been ignored in the design of most buildings
- C) is of secondary importance for architects
- D) is a desirable quality of a building
- E) should not be an architectural concern

20.) The writer implies in the passage that every beautiful building ----.

- A) does not have a practical purpose to serve
- B) is not necessarily a "true" work of art
- C) has been designed either for worship or for entertainment
- D) need not have been designed by an architect
- E) is always appreciated seriously by its users

The word "Renaissance" means rebirth or revival, and the idea of such a rebirth began to gain ground in Italy from the fourteenth century onwards. When people of the period wanted to praise a poet or an artist, they said that his work was as good as that of the ancients. For instance, the early Renaissance painter Giotto was praised in this way as a master who had led to a true revival of painting; by this, people meant that his art was as good as that of the famous masters whose work they found praised in the classical Greek and Roman writings.

21.) According to the passage, the Renaissance ----.

- A) had already started in Italy before Giotto became famous as a painter
- B) began as a complete imitation classical Greek and Roman authors
- C) was an artistic revival that came into being in Italy in the fourteenth century
- D) would not have begun if Giotto had not imitated the ancient masters of painting
- E) was originally inspired by ancient Greek and Roman writings

22.) In the passage, attention is drawn to the fact that, in appreciating a Renaissance form of art, --

--.

- A) we ought to have read beforehand the works of classical Greek and Roman writers
- B) one should always bear in mind Giotto's importance as an artist
- C) the people of Italy in the fourteenth century turned for comparison to Giotto's works
- D) the people of the time tended to compare it with its classical example
- E) one must be fully familiar with the art practised by the famous masters of the past

23.) We learn from the passage that Giotto ----.

- A) relied a great deal on famous classical painters to develop his own art
- B) played a leading role in the revival of the art of painting in the Renaissance
- C) was greatly influenced by the works of classical Greek and Roman writers
- D) was seriously worried about the development of painting during the Renaissance
- E) first studied the classical art of painting and then decided to become a painter

One of the most familiar sights in İstanbul is perhaps the one least visited. This is the Maiden's Tower, which is called "Kız Kulesi" in Turkish. It stands on a little island of rock a few hundred metres off Üsküdar. Its Turkish name is derived from an ancient legend concerning a princess who was confined there by her father to protect her from a terrible prophecy; the prophecy was that she would die from the bite of a snake. However, despite every precaution taken for her safety, she was eventually bitten by a snake which had been smuggled out to the tower in a basket of grapes.

24.) It is clear from the passage that the story of the princess ----.

- A) describes a real incident which took place in the past
- B) deals with a funny situation in which her father is involved
- C) shows how indifferent her father was about her safety
- D) is a sad one, which may arouse pity in the reader
- E) actually has nothing to do with the Maiden's Tower

25.) It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) despite all the measures taken for the safety of the princess, the prophecy came true
- B) even though the princess did her best to avoid the prophecy, her father acted irresponsibly
- C) contrary to her father's strict orders, the princess allowed the basket of grapes into the tower
- D) however much he loved his daughter, the father was careless about the protection of the princess
- E) although the princess was inexperienced, nobody had warned her about the dangers of life

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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