

## YDS DENEMELERİ

### 1.) The woman described in the passage ----.

- A) is dressed in fashionable clothes
- B) is tall and well-dressed
- C) is no longer young and her hair is turning grey
- D) looks like most other women in their fifties
- E) sat down at a table in the restaurant

### 2.) According to the passage, when the woman walked into the restaurant, ----.

- A) she was received warmly by the manageress
- B) there were only two people there: the manageress and the cashier
- C) Brenda was very pleased to see her back
- D) she knew exactly what was expected of her
- E) she was astonished to see that Nell Dunne was also there

### 3.) It is clear from the passage that the identity of the woman ----.

- A) has been kept secret from Brenda
- B) is revealed to Nell Dunne later on
- C) was rather mysterious to Nell and Brenda
- D) was in fact known to the manageress
- E) aroused much suspicion in the people in the Restaurant

In the past, before technology was used to monitor the weather accurately, people looked at the skies, watched how animals and plants behaved, and relied on signs and superstitions to forecast the weather.

Indeed, some people still believe that, when cows lie down or a cat sneezes, it is going to rain. Nowadays, scientists who study the weather, called meteorologists, use many different methods to make their forecasts. Satellites monitor our weather and send information to computers at special processing stations. On the ground, weather stations all over the world record wind speeds and directions, temperature, clouds and air pressure.

### 4.) It is clear from the passage that reasonably accurate weather forecasting ----.

- A) is just one stage in an effort to control the climate
- B) does not require much technological assistance
- C) is of great importance to people engaged in agriculture
- D) is of little importance to most people in the world
- E) is now available worldwide

### 5.) As is pointed out in the passage, before the coming of technology, ----.

- A) the only way to learn about the weather was through the behaviour of plants and animals
- B) people tried to forecast the weather, but they were always mistaken
- C) the methods used to forecast the weather are all now regarded as completely useless
- D) several methods were used in an effort to forecast the weather
- E) people weren't really interested in weather conditions

### 6.) According to the passage, it is now possible, with the aid of technology, to forecast the weather, but ----.

- A) it is still a very complex process
- B) changing wind speeds can affect predictions
- C) more satellites are necessary before we can achieve accurate forecasting
- D) much relevant material is never processed
- E) long-term forecasts are still far from accurate

Crows are black birds, and they are very ugly. But they are also very clever. Or perhaps, since they have extremely long lives, they have time in which to collect a great deal of information. For instance, they have developed an excellent method of getting walnuts out of their shells. The first stage was to drop them from a height. If they fell on a soft surface they didn't break; if they fell on a hard surface like a road, they often did. If they didn't, however, passing cars would crush the walnuts. But one problem remained.

It is difficult for a crow to eat crushed walnuts when a lot of cars are passing. In the end, this problem, too, was solved. They started to drop the walnuts just ahead of the traffic lights.

### 7.) From the passage, we learn ----.

- A) all about the life-style of the crow
- B) why the crow lives longer than most other birds
- C) how the crow manages to eat the soft, inside part of the walnut
- D) how the crow's habits are a threat to the driver
- E) why birds are often described as "brainless"

### 8.) According to the passage, crows ----.

- A) have developed various ingenious ways to break walnuts
- B) are a major threat to safety on roads
- C) are mostly killed by passing cars while they are feeding
- D) avoid eating walnuts even though they are crushed by cars
- E) are generally attracted by the traffic lights because of their colours

### 9.) The passage suggests that the long natural lifespan of the crow ----.

- A) is the result of its healthy eating habits
- B) is necessary since so many are killed on the roads
- C) is important because it enables them to collect and test a lot of facts
- D) gives them an advantage over other birds
- E) has never been proved

It's hard to find a native tree or plant in Fiji that's *not* used by native Fijians for its medicinal properties. Herbal medicine is not the alternative here, but the norm. Villagers possess an immense knowledge of the plants around them and their uses. These have been accumulated over thousands of years and passed from generation to generation. If you fall or suffer a bit of indigestion on a village tour, you'll soon be offered a remedy. It might not taste good but, chances are, it'll work. One of Fiji's most intriguing sources of herbal remedies is the *noni* tree. It is an evergreen and grows up to 7 metres tall; it produces a nasty smell and bitter tasting fruit. While decidedly disgusting to many of our senses, *noni* juice is gaining growing approval from consumers around the world for its ability to help, among many other things, relieve arthritis, rheumatism, digestive disorders, and even the effects of ageing.

**10.) The passage is largely about ----.**

- A) the medicinal properties of trees and plants in Fiji
- B) the way of life of the people of Fiji
- C) why the medicinal properties of the trees and plants of Fiji are distrusted by most of the world
- D) the increase in interest in the properties of the *noni* tree outside of Fiji
- E) plans to grow the *noni* tree elsewhere in the World

**11.) The writer of the passage ----.**

- A) doesn't believe that the remedies the Fijians offer can bring any relief
- B) has a positive attitude towards the local remedies of the Fijians
- C) admires the Fijians for collecting so much knowledge about trees and plants, but thinks it is all useless
- D) thinks that some of the remedies proposed may be dangerous
- E) notes that the Fijians only use a very few of their trees and plants in their remedies

**12.) From the passage we learn that the *noni* tree ----.**

- A) has traditionally been avoided by Fijians on account of its bad smell
- B) doesn't grow very tall but produces large quantities of delicious fruit
- C) has powerful medicinal properties, but they are limited to the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism
- D) is afforded less value in Fiji than in any other country
- E) has aroused considerable interest around the world because of its medicinal properties

One surprising truth about hypocrisy is its relevance, contrary to widespread belief. The fact that someone is a hypocrite does not necessarily mean that his or her position on an issue is false. Environmentalists who throw rubbish and litter do not disprove the claims of environmentalism. Politicians who publicly oppose illegal immigration but privately employ illegal immigrants in their companies do not thereby prove that contesting illegal immigration is wrong. Even if every animal-rights activist is exposed as a secret meat eater, it still might be wrong to eat meat. More generally, just because a person does not have the strength to live up to his or her own standards does not mean that such standards are not praiseworthy and worth trying to meet. It therefore seems that charges of hypocrisy have nothing to do with the issues themselves.

**13.) Based on the passage, we may conclude that ----.**

- A) hypocrisy is something every individual may have to face in his or her life
- B) doing exactly what one says deserves a word of praise from everyone
- C) doing the opposite of what one claims should not discredit an idea
- D) charges of hypocrisy should not be levelled at people who are hypocrites
- E) one's position on an issue is determined by what he or she actually does

**14.) According to the passage, ...**

- A) a littering environmentalist can be excused for his weakness
- B) littering environmentalists damage the cause of environmentalism
- C) employing illegal immigrants by politicians is completely wrong
- D) it is completely unacceptable for an animal-rights activist to eat meat
- E) the wish to live up to one's own standards is itself praiseworthy

**15.) As can be inferred from the passage, when someone 's words and actions do not match, we...**

- A) had better check the validity of the idea
- B) should reject the idea altogether
- C) ought to use the idea for the good of the public
- D) have to think twice before we listen to them
- E) can still try to see the good in his words

Fertility rates in the West had been falling for more than a century, and so following World War II, demographers expected only a modest increase. What happened instead was "the baby boom". Since

then, scientists have been arguing about the causes. The best-known explanation comes from economist Richard A. Easterlin of the University of Southern

California. He argues that the baby boom resulted from the unprecedented mix of three developments: an expansion of the economy, restricted immigration since the mid-1920s, and a relatively small group of new job seekers because of low fertility in the late 1920s and 1930s. This combination created unusually good job prospects for young people after World War II, and so feeling more prosperous than their parents, they married earlier and had more children.

**16.) It can be inferred from the passage that —.**

- A) population growth in the past enabled the present economic growth
- B) scientists have suggested various ways to stop "the baby boom"
- C) high fertility rates in the West were the cause of World War II
- D) it is not always easy to explain population growth as there are various factors to consider
- E) fertility rates tend to increase after great disasters such as wars

**17.) As it is stated in the passage, "the baby boom"**

- A) resulted from a mixture of developments that happened during the war
- B) occurred just before World War II broke out
- C) had a negative effect on the prosperity of people
- D) could be explained by the number of people of marrying age
- E) was the result of unusually good job prospects

**18.) The reason why young people married early and had more children is that they —.**

- A) felt much better off economically than their parents
- B) learnt many people died unnecessarily in World War II
- C) saw that there were very few people looking for jobs
- D) thought their children would find well-paid jobs
- E) wanted to contribute to the welfare of the world by having more children

Mountains have always evoked awe and inspired artists and adventurers throughout human existence. More recent research has led to important new insights into how mountains, the most magnificent of

the Earth's formations, came to be the way they are. Mountains are created and shaped, it now appears, not only by the movements of the vast tectonic plates

that make up the Earth's exterior but also by factors such as climate and erosion. In particular, the interactions between tectonic, climatic and erosional processes exert strong control over the shape and maximum height of the mountains as well as the amount of time necessary to build - or destroy - a mountain range. Paradoxically, the shaping of mountains seems to depend as much on the destructive forces of erosion as on the constructive power of tectonics.

**19.) As it is stated in the passage , recent research has...**

- A) created more questions about the way mountains were formed
- B) shown why mountains look so magnificent on the face of the Earth
- C) enabled us to have better ideas about how mountains are shaped
- D) demonstrated that tectonic plates move usually in one direction
- E) confirmed what we already knew about mountain formations

**20.) The movements of tectonic plates, the climate and erosion are factors —.**

- A) responsible for all the interactions that occur on the Earth's exterior
- B) that are effective in the shaping and creation of mountains
- C) that help mountains reach great heights
- D) that collectively form the interior of the Earth
- E) in creating the most magnificent views on the Earth

**21. We can understand from the passage that the destructive forces of erosion and the constructive power of tectonics —.**

- A) are paradoxical powers that destroy mountains
- B) can create mountain ranges with different climates
- C) both play an equal role in the formation of mountains
- D) take an equal amount of time to build a mountain
- E) are not sufficient to build mountain ranges

Essentially, memory is the process of learning information, storing it, and then having the ability to recall it when needed - whether to solve problems, tell stories, or save yourself on the witness stand.

Learning begins with those power connections in your brain: neurons firing messages to one another. Your ability to process information is determined by the junctions between those neurons, called "synapses". The ability of brain cells to speak to one another is strengthened or weakened as you use them. Essentially, the more you use those synapses, the stronger they get and the more rapidly they increase. That's why you may have strong neural pathways for your family history or weak ones for

1980s music trivia. That also gives you a little insight into how you remember things. If something is exciting to you, then you learn it faster - and train those synapses to make stronger connections.

**22.) According to the passage, memory is used to —.**

- A) receive, retain and remember information
- B) learn how to save yourself on the witness stand
- C) find out whether problems can be solved or not
- D) tell stories in order to make others laugh
- E) provide someone with the ability to memorize

**23.) The term " s y n a p s e s " refers to —.**

- A) the process of being able to speak to one another
- B) the messages sent from one part of the body to another
- C) the ability of the brain to heal itself
- D) processes that take place outside the brain
- E) the connections between message-firing neurons

**24. We can learn from the p a s s a g e that —.**

- A) the ability of brain cells to send messages to one another hardly ever changes
- B) the more you use synapses, the weaker they become
- C) you tend to remember your family history as equally as things you find uninteresting
- D) there is a correlation between the frequency of using junctions and recalling information
- E) the ability to process information is determined by the physical size of the brain.

Many bilingual individuals say they feel like a different person depending on which language they are speaking. A new study lends credibility to their claims. Nairan Ramirez at the University of Texas charted the personality traits of 225 Spanish/English bilinguals in both the US and Mexico as they responded to questions presented in each language.

She found three significant differences: when using English, the bilinguals were extroverted, agreeable and more conscientious than when using Spanish.

Bilingual individuals can assume different roles depending on environmental cues. To show that changes in personality can be triggered by something as subtle as language suggests that personality is

more flexible than is widely expected. The results are significant in that they document the contextual nature of personality. Given the increasing number of bilingual people, it is important to develop a better understanding of bilingual minds.

**175. According to the study, an individual's personality**

- A) is influenced by how well they can speak their native language
- B) can be understood by asking what language they speak
- C) tends to be unchanging if they live in the US
- D) tells a lot about his/her aptitude to learn a language
- E) can show variations within the context of the language they use

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