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1.) **The lives of wildlife producers and cameramen, like the lives of many people who attract attention, certainly appear to be glamorous. --- Still, when work goes well, the job-satisfaction it offers is fantastic. '**

- A. For several consecutive days there was nothing at all to film.
- B. Since wild animals blend well into the background, following them with a camera can be hard
- C. The reality, however, is often no more than long working hours far from home
- D. Feature films are less demanding and also less satisfying
- E. Getting permission to film can also be a major problem

2.) **The Call of the Wild describes life in the Yukon Territory of Northwestern Canada near the Klondike River during the great gold rush of 1896. --- This discovery drew thousands of prospectors to the Yukon, all eager to find gold.**

- A. The Klondike gold rush began when a large quantity of gold was found in the gravel of a valley there
- B. The story is told from the point of view of a boy
- C. Another theme is the destructive power of greed
- D. The powerful force; of loyalty is an important theme and keeps reappearing in the course of the story
- E. It is not at all a pretty story

3.) **Cycling is a slow but environmentally friendly way of getting around. --- Besides, it is easy to rent bicycles in many tourist areas, particularly at main train stations.**

- A. If there's a lot of heavy rain, it's not much fun
- B. On the other hand, manufacturers have improved the quality of their products
- C. Even so, a good map of the area is not necessary
- D. It enables you to combine sightseeing with physical exercise
- E. If you're travelling by bus, be sure to get an up-to-date timetable

4.) **Language is our primary means for communicating thought --- Every human society has a language, and every human being of normal intelligence learns his or her native language and uses it effortlessly.**

- A. As a result, some languages are more complex than others
- B. Moreover, it is a universal means
- C. Rules for combining these speech sounds make it possible to produce thousands of words
- D. A foreign language is more difficult to learn
- E. Every human language has these properties

5.) **It is the diversity of Europe's cities that is their strength: ---. Paris remains a centre for the arts. , Stockholm's clean streets show how a market economy can offer social justice and more equality.**

- A. Opera is now more popular than ever in many of Europe's larger cities
- B. There have been many similar efforts to improve city transport
- C. The London Tate Galleries now have branches in other cities
- D. The Eiffel Tower has become a permanent symbol of Paris
- E. London is the centre of world finance

6.) **In early Roman times, Belgium occupied part of the Roman province of "Belgica," named after its native people, "the Belgae". The area was conquered by Julius Caesar in 57-50 B.C. ---. Later, in the eighth century, it became part of Charlemagne's empire. In the following centuries, it was invaded and ruled by various powers, and it was only in 1830 that the country gained its independence.**

- A) Then in the fifth century A.D., it was overrun by the Franks
- B) In the sixteenth century, the country was inherited by Emperor Charles V
- C) It has about 40 miles of seacoast on the North writer's life
- D) Usually in an autobiography, a writer uses the first-person pronoun "I" to write about his or her own experiences
- E) It is up to the reader, therefore, to make sense of what the author has written

7.) An autobiography is a person's own account of his or her life. ----. Thus, the reader experiences the writer's story through the writer's eyes – knowing not only what he or she observes and recalls, but also what he or she thinks and feels about the experience.

- A) Some biographies are written in such a way that they are extremely informative
- B) A biography, on the other hand, is written about a person by an outside author
- C) Another factor that makes autobiography so enjoyable is its inclusion of anecdotes about the writer's life
- D) Usually in an autobiography, a writer uses the first-person pronoun "I" to write about his or her own experiences
- E) It is up to the reader, therefore, to make sense of what the author has written

8.) In football, most of the glory goes to goalscorers, but the men who save goals are just as important. One of those men is Gordon Banks, a former player for the English national team. ----. After his great performance for his country in the 1966 World Cup final match against Germany, in which England beat Germany in extra time, he was recognised as the world's best goal-keeper.

- A) In 1972, he had a car accident in which he suffered eye injuries, and he was forced to retire from the game
- B) Gordon Banks was born in England in 1937
- C) He also helped Stoke to win the Football League Cup in 1972
- D) Hungary was the first foreign football team to beat England, in England, at Wembley Stadium in 1953
- E) He was first selected to play for England against Scotland in 1963

9.) Many scientists agree that an explosion occurred on the surface of the sun millions of years ago. The explosion was so large that it is impossible to imagine what happened. ----. The dust was very hot but, as it cooled, it formed large masses of earth and stone.

- A) 90 per cent of all matter in the universe consists of a gas called "hydrogen"
- B) The Earth became dark and cool for many thousands of years
- C) Clouds were formed in the sky and rains fell on the surface of the Earth
- D) Dust from the explosion spread to all parts of space
- E) The Earth is surrounded by an unmapped ocean of air

10.) Although pain is an almost universal experience, it is remarkably difficult to define. Some define pain as "perhaps the most universal form of stress." ----. Still others emphasize the subjective nature of pain.

- A) Chronic pain never has a biological benefit, but life without pain produces even more problems
- B) Pain is sometimes classified by stages, according to the duration of pain
- C) Others concentrate on the physiology that underlies the perception of pain
- D) A common example of chronic recurrent pain is headache pain, especially the pain of migraine
- E) Until about 100 years ago, pain was most frequently considered a direct consequence of physical injury

11.) Imagine you are planning to buy a small car. Twomodels stand out: a small car that does not use much gas, and an expensive sports car. After a good deal of checking, you decide on the sports car. ----. You ask yourself whether or not the more economical type would have been more suitable.

- A) But as soon as you have driven it home, you wonder if you have done the right thing
- B) And the sports car has side air bags and a CD player
- C) After you have bought it you know you've made the right choice
- D) The good features of the chosen car outweigh those of the other one
- E) In order not to regret your decision, you exaggerate the faults of the other car

12.) The commonly recognized differences between comedy and tragedy are fairly simple: comedy is funny; tragedy is sad. Comedy has a happy ending; tragedy has an unhappy one. ----. There is some truth in this statement, but only some. Some funny plays have sad endings, just as some tragedies do not make the spectators feel sad.

- A) Many plays of Shakespeare are examples of romantic comedy
- B) Aristophanes, Shakespeare and Molière are three of the greatest masters of comedy
- C) The plots of Greek tragedies were based on legends with which the audience was familiar
- D) The typical ending for a comedy is a marriage, and the typical ending for a tragedy is a death
- E) It is quite unnecessary to classify plays into various kinds of writing

13.) The word "Celtic" comes from the Greek *Keltoi*, first appearing in the sixth century B.C. to describe peoples living inland from the Mediterranean Sea. These people weren't united, but called themselves "Celts". ----. Trade by sea also connected them. Calling them "Celts" makes sense to separate them from what they weren't: Roman or Greek.

- A) Today some 2.5 million people claim to speak a Celtic language
- B) However, these peoples spoke closely related languages and shared beliefs and styles of art
- C) In the fifth century A.D., the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain, which was inhabited by Celtic natives
- D) Today, Celtic culture survives in some parts of Europe, such as Ireland
- E) The Celtic languages were most widely spoken in various parts of ancient Europe

14.) The Vikings sailed from their overpopulated lands in Scandinavia and attacked other lands. They invaded parts of England, Portugal and France.

They took away the gold and land of other peoples. ----. In fact, they were undoubtedly the most feared people of their time.

- A) Similarly, the Vikings had a sophisticated literary culture and an organized system of government
- B) Therefore, most Vikings converted to Christianity by the late 10th century
- C) They also established colonies stretching from North America to central Russia
- D) On the other hand, their kings were buried together with their ships and their possessions
- E) However, they were very advanced in shipbuilding

15.) The Spanish are known for their friendliness and joy in living. ----. During the time between midnight and dawn, the streets are often full of people enjoying themselves. These are not only young people, but one can also see the elderly among them.

- A) Spain is Europe's third largest country, so getting around can take a lot of time
- B) The Spanish lived in extended families in the past, but this is not common at present
- C) Spain has a greater range of landscape than any other European country
- D) Many visitors to Spain come not only for the beaches, but are attracted by the country's rich cultural heritage
- E) They commonly put as much energy into enjoying life as they do into their work

16.) Some tourists see some pretty things, drink too much, sleep in a hotel bed, and end up with a souvenir or two. ----. Some other tourists like to stay awhile, meet local people, learn how they live and think, rent apartments, and even sign up for language classes.

- A) Yet a few days after they get home, it is easy to feel that maybe they never went away at all
- B) Many people like to pack their own meals before going abroad
- C) In fact, they do not mind sleeping in a strange bed, since they are enjoying themselves
- D) At the same time, they prefer to stay with local families
- E) In contrast, they visit the same place again if they feel satisfied with it

17.) Can one ever grow tired of Istanbul? The city is not only Turkey's financial and commercial capital, but its cultural and artistic one as well. The festivals that take place throughout the year turn this city into a world metropolis. ----. Art in one form or another is to be found in every corner of the city.

- A) At the same time, Istanbul offers excellent opportunities for golf enthusiasts
- B) But Istanbul's cultural and artistic life is not limited to festivals alone
- C) In fact, the many mosques with their graceful minarets rising skyward are an important feature of Istanbul's skyline
- D) Others enjoy the night life of Istanbul
- E) Indeed, Istanbul is a city of contrasts

18.) Old newspapers work well as fire lighters. ----. Place several on top of your firewood between the logs. Light each at both ends. The air in the paper tubes fuels the fire, and the knot keeps the paper from moving around.

- A) Roll a sheet of paper diagonally into a long tube, and tie a knot in the centre
- B) Therefore, do not throw away newspapers which have been read before tying a knot in the tubes
- C) Some people already used them for this purpose, despite the risks involved
- D) Re-using newspapers as paper tubes decreases the number of trees cut
- E) It is also a good idea to give them to others to read after a knot has been tied

19.) When it is summer in North America and Europe, skiers and snowboarders are probably suffering, since it will be months before snow starts to fall again. ----. The season there runs from July to October, and in a good year, these areas stay open well into November and December.

- A) With the climate change, glaciers are melting everywhere
- B) Unfortunately, this is because the northern and southern hemispheres experience the seasons at differing times
- C) Therefore, Australia is an ideal travel destination year-round
- D) But the snow in central New Zealand is very attractive then
- E) However, they are looking for icy, hard-packed snow

20.) In 2006, inspired by the destruction left in the wake of Hurricane Katrina, Larry Sass, architect and professor, developed a design for a digitallyfabricated house. ----. These strong, ready-toinhabit structures can be used to quickly rehouse victims displaced by disasters.

- A) Even an inexperienced builder can construct one with a minimal number of tools in no time
- B) The number of people who lost their houses in the hurricane was extremely high
- C) Architects throughout the country expect him to win an award for his project
- D) However, traditionally-built houses are much more durable compared to digitally-produced ones
- E) He was deeply affected by how much the hurricane victims in New Orleans suffered

21.) Pera Palace is a fascinating hotel because the building is a historical one. Situated within the hotel is a bookshop with a unique atmosphere. ---- These include old books, maps and engravings.

- A) It is decorated with antique furniture and sculpture.
- B) This bookshop is visited and admired by the customers of the hotel and also by the locals.
- C) There is nothing modern at all for sale in the bookshop.
- D) In the bookshop, there are all sorts of rare publications and prints.
- E) Being situated there, it earns good money for the owners.

22.) It is tempting to think that television is like cinema. ---- In many ways, however, television is nothing like cinema.

- A) In its early days, certainly, people tended to think so.
- B) For instance, news-readers face the camera directly and appear to be talking to the person watching.
- C) Television watching occupies more time than all other leisure pursuits.
- D) So it seems obvious that television is important in everyday life.
- E) Thus television has become an important part of family life.

23.) Magazines first appeared in the 18th century and were usually published weekly or monthly. - --- When they began to accept advertisements, however, they came down in price and more people could buy them.

- A) Generally speaking, sales of magazines are on the increase.
- B) Many are designed for a particular audience, for example for football enthusiasts.
- C) Magazines for animal-lovers soon became popular.
- D) From the beginning, a lot of magazines published short stories.
- E) To start with, they were far from cheap, and most people could not afford them.

24.) Paris, which is the capital of France, is situated on the Seine. It is a beautiful and historic city and has, therefore, become one of the world's main tourist centres. ---- These might include things as diverse as a visit to the Louvre and to the Euro Disney Theme Park.

- A) It has for several centuries been a centre of fashion.
- B) Paris is especially famous for its museums.
- C) There are a great many things for a visitor to do there.
- D) Many of the world's luxury goods are produced in Paris.
- E) The Palace of Versailles is just 23 kilometres south west of Paris.

25.) When Henry saw the car coming, he realized at once that it was bringing another group of visitors. He hated these visitors. ---- In doing so, they took up his valuable time. All he wanted to do was to get on with excavating the archaeological site he was working on.

- A) They always wanted an extensive tour of the site.
- B) Most of them knew nothing at all about archaeology.
- C) The questions they asked showed how ignorant they were.
- D) They complained about the heat and about the dust.
- E) The team members all felt the same as he did.

CEVAP ANAHTARI

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4. B
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10. C
11. A
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