



MODERN ENGLISH
ANYTIME ANYWHERE

12CL34BX10

YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMLARI SINAVI
YABANCI DİL DENEME TESTİ (YDT)
İNGİLİZCE

BOX
SET

10

Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Merkezimizin yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla çoğaltılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta toplam **80 soru** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **120 dakikadır (2 saat)**.
3. **Bu test puanlanırken doğru cevaplarınızın sayısından yanlış cevaplarınızın sayısının dörtte biri çıkarılacak ve kalan sayı bu test ile ilgili ham puanınız olacaktır.**
4. Kitapçığın sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
5. Cevaplamaya, istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kağıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
6. Bu kitapçıkta yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevap kağıdında bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemi çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

1. - 8. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. **Common sources of lead exposure include lead-based paint; dust and soil; drinking water; canned food; and lead-based eating ---- such as plates and glasses.**
- A) occupations B) utensils
C) fractions D) applicants
E) expenditures
2. **Epilepsy is a disorder of the body's nervous system. There are several forms, all involving seizures, which may cause uncontrolled shaking or ---- loss of awareness.**
- A) solid B) contented
C) brief D) dull
E) sincere
3. **Dolphins, like whales, are mammals that live ---- in the water. There are 41 species of dolphin, ranging in size from less than 1.4 metres long to the killer whale, or orca, about 9 metres in length.**
- A) simultaneously B) permanently
C) redundantly D) persuasively
E) relatively
4. **Millions of people ---- from their homes and become refugees every year. Most of them escape from wars and conflicts in Africa and the Middle East.**
- A) indulge B) flee
C) perceive D) impair
E) decline
5. **For the past 200 years, big thinkers have been wondering whether people residing on the Earth will eventually ---- of food.**
- A) grow out B) come up
C) run out D) take down
E) set out
6. **In the Amazon rainforest, men of the Yanomami tribe ---- for animals such as monkeys, snakes, frogs and spiders. These ---- with bread made from a vegetable called manioc.**
- A) hunted / were cooking
B) are hunting / have cooked
C) have been hunted / have been cooked
D) hunt / are cooked
E) would hunt / had been cooking
7. **In early theatres, there ---- a stage crew as there is today. Actors ---- everything themselves, from making costumes to setting the stage.**
- A) wasn't / should have done
B) wasn't used to being / were supposed to do
C) didn't get used to being / must have done
D) didn't use to be / had to do
E) wouldn't be / were to do
8. **The Cambridge Five was a ring of British spies ---- information to the USSR during the Cold War. Four of them were revealed but the identity of the fifth remains a mystery.**
- A) passing
B) having been passed
C) being passed
D) to be passed
E) passed

29. - 31. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In 1637, King Charles attempted to expand the influence of the Church of England to Scotland. The Scots did not take this action kindly and attacked the north of England. The King, in order to raise funds, summoned Parliament. Parliament, on the basis of many unresolved grievances regarding personal rights while also favouring a non-military solution, opposed the King and tried to increase its own power. Charles's unsuccessful attempt to bypass parliament, by using an Irish Catholic army on Scottish Protestants, further enraged the parliament's rebellious members. Eventually, by 1642, hostilities between some members of Parliament and the King were so great that armed conflict became unavoidable. The Parliament, supported by the Scots, won the civil war in 1646, when King Charles surrendered. Parliament gained assurances of royal restraint, but the English army remained unsatisfied. War broke out again in 1648, and the army was led by the Puritan Oliver Cromwell. Charles settled his disputes with Scotland and allied himself with them. But Cromwell defeated the Scottish army, and had Charles beheaded in 1649. The Scottish army marched to London, and Parliament re-established the monarchy under Charles II in 1660.

29. What is true about King Charles?

- A) He settled his disputes with Oliver Cromwell and allied with him.
- B) He favoured a non-military solution to Parliament's disagreement with the Scots.
- C) He was executed by Oliver Cromwell after he had beaten the Scots.
- D) He tried to increase his power by improving the personal rights of the Irish.
- E) He managed to expand the influence of the Church of England to Scotland.

30. According to the passage, King Charles I and the British Parliament ----.

- A) decided jointly to raise funds to attack the north of Scotland
- B) had serious disagreements regarding more than one issues
- C) attempted to use an Irish Catholic army on Scottish Protestants
- D) tried to avoid conflict as long as they could so as not to waste their resources
- E) cooperated to end the civil war and destroy Oliver Cromwell's army

31. The main purpose of this passage is to ----.

- A) reveal the way Charles II managed to get the throne
- B) express the deep sorrow after the death of King Charles I
- C) inform the reader about the secret plans under Charles I
- D) describe a part of the period when Charles I was king
- E) show how Britain managed to turn into an empire in a short time

68. Like humans, most animals and plants inherit one set of genes from one parent and another set of genes from the other, even though different species have different numbers of chromosomes.

- A) Farklı türler farklı sayıda kromozoma sahiplerdir ama insanlar gibi, hayvan ve bitkiler de kalıtım yoluyla bir ebeveynden bir gen seti ve diğer ebeveynden başka bir gen seti alırlar.
- B) Farklı türlerin farklı sayıda kromozoma sahip olduğu doğrudur fakat insanlar gibi, hayvan ve bitkiler de bir ebeveynden bir gen setini ve diğer ebeveynden başka bir gen setini kalıtım yoluyla alırlar.
- C) Farklı türlerin farklı sayıda kromozomu olmasına rağmen, insanlar gibi, hayvan ve bitkiler de bir ebeveynden bir gen setini ve diğer ebeveynden başka bir gen setini kalıtım yoluyla alırlar.
- D) İnsanlar gibi, hayvan ve bitkiler de kalıtım yoluyla bir ebeveynden bir gen seti ve diğer ebeveynden başka bir gen seti alsalar da farklı türler farklı sayıda kromozoma sahiplerdir.
- E) Değişik türlerin değişik sayıda kromozomu olsa da, insanlar gibi, hayvan ve bitkilerin de bir ebeveynden bir gen setini ve diğer ebeveynden başka bir gen setini kalıtım yoluyla aldığını biliyoruz.

69. The skin keeps body temperature constant by increasing heat loss in hot weather, through sweating and increased blood flow, and it reduces heat loss in cold weather by decreasing sweating and blood flow.

- A) Deri, sıcak havada artan terleme ve kan akışı ile ısı kaybını artırarak vücut sıcaklığını sabit tuttuğu gibi, soğuk havada da düşük terleme ve kan akışı ile ısı kaybını azaltır.
- B) Sıcak havada terleme ve artırılmış kan akışı ile ısı kaybını artırarak vücut sıcaklığını sabit tutan deri, soğuk havada terleme ve kan akışını yavaşlatarak ısı kaybını düşürür.
- C) Soğuk havada terleme ve kan akışını yavaşlatarak vücut sıcaklığını azaltan deri, sıcak havada terleme ve artırılmış kan akışı yoluyla ısı kaybını artırarak vücut sıcaklığını sabit tutar.
- D) Deri, sıcak havada terleme ve artırılmış kan akışı yoluyla ısı kaybını artırarak vücut sıcaklığını sabit tutar ve soğuk havada terleme ve kan akışını yavaşlatarak ısı kaybını azaltır.
- E) Soğuk havalarda vücut sıcaklığını düşük terleme miktarı ve yavaş kan akış ile azaltan deri, sıcak havalarda, hızlı terleme ve kan akışı yoluyla ısı kaybını artırır ve vücut sıcaklığını sabit tutar.

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

76. (I) There are three species of land iguana living on the Galapagos Islands. (II) Others are brought to islands by humans and over many years, new plant species that are unique to their environment evolve. (III) Two of them are found on just one island apiece, including a pink variety that was discovered in 1986. (IV) The only lizards to feed in the sea, marine iguanas are also found in the Galapagos Islands. (V) They sunbathe in the Sun to warm up before diving into the water to graze on seaweed and algae down to fifteen metres below the surface.

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

77. (I) Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary make up Central Europe, a region that forms the heart of Europe. (II) East of Germany, the North European Plain fans out across Poland. (III) In the south, the forested Sudetes and Carpathian mountain ranges ornament the Czech Republic and cover much of Slovakia. (IV) Hungary is situated in lowlands along the River Danube. (V) The Ural Mountains, Ural River and Caucasus Mountains mark the border between Europe and Asia.

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

78. (I) The Roman Empire was vast, and much of a soldier's time was spent marching from place to place. (II) In times of war, he had to march up to 30 kilometres a day to reach the battlefield, carrying his weapons, shield, bedroll, cooking pans and provisions. (III) Soldiers were all Roman citizens. (IV) Most citizens lived in apartment buildings, which were up to nine stories high and might house up to 380 people. (V) They had to be at least around 1.75 metres tall and physically fit with good eyesight.

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

79. (I) The diversity of plants in Isparta can be observed everywhere in the city, although several species have become extinct recently. (II) Roses are one of Isparta's main crops. (III) For centuries, farmers have planted roses throughout the city. (IV) When the flowers appear between May and June, they are carefully cut and gathered at dawn before the Sun has a chance to dry them out. (V) Their petals are quickly picked and processed with water and steam to make attar, an oil used to make perfume.

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

80. (I) Joan of Arc was a peasant girl who inspired the French army to win a great victory against the English at Orleans in 1429. (II) She was later captured by the English and burned to death at the stake at the age of only 19. (III) The mysterious voices she heard and visions she saw were due to a form of epilepsy. (IV) In 1920, centuries after her death, Joan was made a saint by the Roman Catholic Church. (V) She has inspired writers, artists and composers down the centuries, and remains one of the most popular of all the Catholic saints today.

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

