

ÇÖZÜMLÜ YDS SORULARI

It was a misty morning, and there was a soft rain falling. There were only a few leaves left on the trees, but on the ground was a thick carpet of brown and yellow leaves. This was the time of year the old gardener loved best. Since he was too old to work, he used to spend his days by the window, looking out on the garden. It was no longer what it had been under his care, but still it was lovely.

1- **The garden had looked much nicer**

..... .

- A) when he first began to work in it
- B) during the summer months
- C) before the winter had come
- D) from the other window
- E) when the old man had been looking after it

2- **It is obvious that**

- A) no one cared any longer for the old gardener
- B) the old gardener disliked staying indoors
- C) the old gardener was as fond of his garden as ever
- D) it always rained heavily there in the spring
- E) the old gardener was no longer interested in gardening

3- **The passage gives a description of**

..... .

- A) the old gardener's dislike of rain
- B) the old gardener's house
- C) the change of the seasons
- D) a wet morning in autumn
- E) the weather in winter

(ÖYS 1988)

1- *"The garden had looked much nicer"*

soru kökü, bahçenin eski durumuna ilişkin bilgi istemektedir. Parçada bununla ilgili bilgiyi, son cümlede görmekteyiz. Yani *"It was no longer what it had been under his care, ..."* (Bahçe artık kendi baktığı zamanlardaki gibi değildi...) ifadesi, bahçenin, yaşlı bahçıvanın baktığı zamanlarda daha güzel olduğunu vurguluyor ki bu anlamı da **E** seçeneğinde bulabiliyoruz.

2- Bu soruyu eleme yöntemiyle çözebiliriz.

Parçada A, B, D ve E seçeneklerindeki ifadelerle değinilmemiştir. Parçanın en son cümlesindeki *"..., but still it was lovely."* ifadesi ise **C** seçeneğindeki anlamı, yani "Bahçıvanın bahçesini her zamanki gibi sevdiği" anlamını vermektedir.

3- Parçanın başındaki betimlemeden,

mevsimin sonbahar olduğunu ve yağışlı bir günün anlatıldığını anlıyoruz. Bu anlamı **D** seçeneği vermektedir.

Nowadays, in England, tea is quite the most popular, and also the cheapest, of all drinks. People drink their tea in different ways. Some like it with sugar, some without. Some drink it with milk, some with lemon; yet, one way or another just about everyone drinks tea. This, however, has not always been the case. During the last century, when tea was very expensive, it was kept locked up, and the lady of the house had the key. Tea drinking then was quite a ceremony, reserved for the evenings. At breakfast everyone drank beer!

4- In the passage it is explained that

..... .

- A) in England today people have different habits of tea drinking
- B) in the past in England only the wealthy were able to drink beer
- C) at breakfast English people also like to drink beer
- D) English people mostly prefer to have their tea in the evening
- E) in England usually a ceremony is held in the family before tea is served

5- Compared with the past, in England today

- A) more and more people prefer tea to beer
- B) tea is regarded as a luxury
- C) tea is very cheap and commonly available
- D) sugar is becoming less and less popular
- E) people don't care about the quality of tea

6- It is obvious from the passage that

..... .

- A) English people have always regarded tea as better than beer
- B) over the years the popularity of tea in England has increased tremendously
- C) drinking tea with lemon is only a recent habit in England
- D) like tea, beer also is an extremely popular drink
- E) English people are no longer fond of ceremonies

(ÖYS 1989)

4- B, C, D, ve E seçeneklerindeki ifadeler parçaya uymamaktadır. Parçanın giriş bölümünde İngiltere'de insanların çayı farklı şekillerde içtiği anlatılmıştır. Bu anlamı A seçeneğinde bulabiliyoruz.

5- "Compared with the past, in England today" sorusu, İngiltere'de çayın bugünkü durumunu sormaktadır. Parçanın giriş bölümündeki ifadeden günümüzde İngiltere'de çayın ucuz ve bol olduğu anlamı çıkmaktadır. Bu anlam C seçeneğindedir.

6- C, D, ve E seçeneklerindeki ifadeler parçada değinilmemiştir. A seçeneğinde ise "İngilizlerin her zaman çayı biradan daha çok sevdikleri" ifade edilmektedir. Oysa parçada böyle bir karşılaştırma yapılmamıştır. Parçada vurgulanan "geçmişten günümüze çayın popüleritesinin arttığı" anlamını B seçeneği vermektedir.

The desires of a child were naturally rather limited in the Victorian era, Toys were simple and comparatively few; there were no bicycles or mechanical models; the average child "made his own fun" from very cheap materials. Really the only shop the child dreamed of entering for his own purposes was the sweetshop. Nowadays a bewildering variety of toys, magazines and entertainments in a multitude of shops compete for his interest and money; and the boredom of having everything ready-made leads to a constant desire for something new.

7- It is suggested in the passage that the modern child

- A) wishes he had been born in the Victorian era
- B) suffers from boredom in spite of all the toys
- C) develops his abilities by playing with toys
- D) is well able to amuse himself
- E) is allowed to eat too much

8- According to the passage,

- A) mechanical toys are essential to a child's happiness
- B) a child should not be left to "make his own fun"
- C) home-made toys give more pleasure than ready-made ones
- D) a constant desire for something new was encouraged in children in Victorian times
- E) simple toys slow down a child's development

9- The passage emphasizes,

- A) a child should have money to spend on toys
- B) the importance, in childhood, of a large choice of toys
- C) how lucky the modern child is
- D) that sweets are not good for the health
- E) the difference between a Victorian childhood and a present day one

(ÖYS 1990)

7- Soruda günümüzde çocuğun durumuyla ilgili bilgi istenmektedir. Modern çocukla ilgili olarak parçaya baktığımızda, son cümlede "çok sayıda oyuncaya rağmen çocuğun sıkıldığı" anlamını bulmaktayız. Bu anlamı **B** seçeneği vermektedir.

8- Eleme yöntemiyle yapabileceğimiz bu soruda, A, B, D, ve E seçeneklerine parçada değinilmediğini görüyoruz. Parçada Victoria dönemindeki çocukla günümüz çocuğu karşılaştırılmaktadır. Victoria döneminde çocuğun kendi eğlencesini kendisinin yarattığı; günümüz çocuğunun ise, herşeyi hazır bulduğu için (the boredom of having everything ready-made) can sıkıntısı çektiği vurgulanmaktadır. Bu anlamı **C** seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

9- Parçada Victoria dönemindeki çocukla günümüz çocuğu karşılaştırılmaktadır. Bu anlamı **E** seçeneğinde görüyoruz.

A popular method of treating frozen fingers and toes in very cold, even freezing weather is to slowly rewarm them or rub them with snow. The best treatment, however, is not slow rewarming but rapid rewarming. Putting the frozen fingers, or toes in a warm bath or using a hot water bottle are both good ways to treat them. Hot drinks to warm the body from within are also helpful. One must be careful about burning the skin, however. The temperature of any heat applied should not be greater than 43°C.

10- The main concern of the passage is
..... .

- A) why frozen fingers and toes should be slowly rewarmed
- B) how to keep adequately warm in winter
- C) how to treat fingers and toes that have been frozen
- D) the dangers of freezing weather for the body
- E) why one should have plenty of hot drinks in winter

11- It is pointed out in the passage that
..... .

- A) the use of hot water bottles to rewarm the body is not advisable
- B) one should try to rewarm frozen fingers and toes fairly rapidly
- C) in rewarming the body the higher the temperature, the better the result is
- D) people should be warned not to go out in freezingly cold weather
- E) one should take a hot bath as often as possible in winter

12- The author warns that

- A) the minimum temperature required is 43 °C.
- B) in rewarming the body, care must be taken not to burn the skin
- C) one should never rub frozen fingers and toes with snow
- D) hot drinks must not be taken in
- E) immediately recovery cannot be as rapid as one would expect

(ÖYS 1991)

10- Parçanın ana düşüncesini soran sorularda, parçayı dikkatle okuduktan sonra eleme yöntemini kullanabilirsiniz. Parçayı okuduğumuzda, konusunun donmuş el ve ayak parmaklarının tedavisi olduğunu görüyoruz. Bu anlamı **C** seçeneği vermektedir.

11- Parçanın ikinci cümlesindeki "en iyi tedavi yönteminin, yavaş değil hızlı bir şekilde ısıtmak" olduğu anlamını **B** seçeneği vermektedir.

12- "The author warns that....." ifadesi, yazarın yaptığı bir uyarıyı sormaktadır. Parçanın son iki cümlesinde uyan vardır. Parçada ve A seçeneğinde geçen 43° C ısı yanıtıcı olabilir. Ancak parçada "uygulanacak ısının 43° C dan fazla olmaması" vurgulanmakta; A seçeneğinde ise "en az 43° C olması gerektiği" ifade edilmektedir ki parçaya göre bu yanlış bir ifadedir. Parçada yapılan diğer uyarı ise , "ısıtma sırasında deriyi yakmamak için dikkatli olmak" ifadesidir ki **B** seçeneğindeki ifadeyle aynıdır.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Wilson was questioned about the harmful effects of horror movies on teenagers. He argued that such effects were often exaggerated, and claimed that other types of film were far more dangerous for young people. When asked to prove this, he pointed out that horror films were often set in unreal situations and were clearly not to be taken seriously. In contrast, he claimed that films showing violent crime were often set in everyday life, and were therefore more damaging.

13- In Mr. Wilson's opinion, horror films

- A) cost more than other kinds of film
- B) are more popular among the elderly than among the young
- C) should be banned altogether
- D) are less damaging to young people than films of violent crime
- E) have recently ceased to appeal to the young

14- For Mr. Wilson the main difference between a horror film and one showing violent crime is that the former

- A) is mainly concerned with everyday situations
- B) is liked by the young, and the latter by the old
- C) is unrelated to real life, whereas the latter is
- D) is less expensive to produce than the latter
- E) rarely receives any attention from the young

15- The interviewer wanted to find out whether

- A) young people were being harmed by horror films
- B) Mr. Wilson had himself been affected by horror films
- C) Mr. Wilson preferred horror films to films of violence
- D) people were seriously objecting to horror films
- E) the effects of crime films were being exaggerated

(ÖYS 1992)

13- "... and claimed that other types of film were far more dangerous for young people." ifadesinden, Mr. Wilson'ın korku filmlerini daha az zararlı bulduğunu anlıyoruz. Bu anlamı **D** seçeneği vermektedir.

14- Bu soruyu yanıtlayabilmek için soru kökünde geçen "*former*" ve seçeneklerde geçen "*latter*" sözcüklerinin anlamını bilmek gerekir. Söyleniş sırasına göre birinciyi ifade eden "*former*", "*horror film*" yerine kullanılmıştır. Söyleniş sırasına göre ikinciyi ifade eden "*latter*" ise "*a film showing violent crime*" yerine kullanılmıştır. Bu durumda, ilk anda üzerinde düşünülmesi gereken A ve C seçeneklerinden A yi eleyebiliyoruz. Çünkü A seçeneğindeki ifade ikinci tür filmin özelliğidir. Oysa bizden istenen birinci tür, yani "*horror film*"ın özelliğini bulmaktır. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

15- Parçanın ilk cümlesinden, Mr. Wilson ile yapılan görüşmenin amacının, korku filmlerinin gençler üzerindeki zararlı etkilerini araştırmak olduğunu görüyoruz. Bu anlamı **A** seçeneği vermektedir.

Like so many other materials in Japan, paper too has come in for many hundreds of years of artistic consideration. At one period of the country's history, the paper on which a poem was written was as important as the poem itself. A thousand years ago there were whole towns actively engaged in making paper. Such towns still exist, but there were also many farming villages which then, as they do today, made paper to earn extra income during the winter. At present, about half of Japan's farmers must add to their incomes with winter jobs. Although a large amount of winter employment is provided by construction companies, some farmers continue to work at such cottage industries as paper making.

Başarmak için YESDİL

16- It is obvious from the passage that the art of paper-making in Japan

..... .

- A) is still the most important source of income for a large part of the population
- B) has disappeared owing to industrialization
- C) was of no economic value at all in the past
- D) was only practised by the peasants in the country
- E) has a long history

17- The passage emphasizes that approximately fifty per cent of the farming population in Japan

- A) is not satisfied with current farming policies.
- B) prefers town life to village life
- C) engages in a secondary occupation in the winter
- D) plans to give up farming and go into construction work
- E) has no concept of the national history

18- It is suggested that paper-making

..... .

- A) encouraged the development of poetry in Japan
- B) is still one of Japan's cottage industries
- C) has never been a significant commercial interest in Japan
- D) has seldom been regarded as an art by the Japanese
- E) and construction are the two major areas of employment in Japan

(ÖYS 1993)

16- A seçeneğindeki eki "kağıdın pek çok kişi için en önemli gelir kaynağı olduğu" ifadesi doğru değildir. Çünkü parçaya göre, pek çok insan kağıt sanayiinde ek gelir için çalışmaktadır. B seçeneğindeki ifadede ise kağıt yapımının, endüstrileşme yüzünden yokolduğu belirtilmektedir ki parçada kağıt yapımının hala devam ettiği söylenmiştir. C seçeneğindeki " eskiden ekonomik bir değeri yoktu." ve D seçeneğindeki " sadece çiftçiler tarafından sürdürülür " ifadeleri ise parçadaki ifadelerin tam tersidir. Doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

17- Parçada, kışın çiftçilerin hemen hemen yarısının, ek işlerde çalıştığı ifade edilmiştir. Bu anlamı **C** seçeneği vermektedir.

18- Seçenekler arasında üzerinde düşünülmesi gereken B ve E seçenekleridir. Ancak, E seçeneğinde geçen "*construction*" (inşaat sektörü) ifadesi parçada "kışın büyük ölçüde iş imkanı sağlayan" biçiminde tanımlanmıştır. Yani, kağıt yapımı ve inşaat sektörünün, Japonya'nın başlıca iş alanları olduğu parçada ifade edilmemiştir. **B** seçeneğindeki anlamı ise parçanın en son cümlesinde bulabiliyoruz.

There is nothing that man fears more than the touch of the unknown. He wants to see what is reaching towards him, and to be able to recognize or at least classify it. Man always tends to avoid physical contact with anything strange. In the dark, the fear of an unexpected touch can lead to panic. Even clothes give insufficient security: it is easy to tear them and pierce through to the naked, smooth, defenceless flesh of the victim. All the distances which men create round themselves are dictated by this fear. They shut themselves in houses which no one may enter, and only there they feel some measure of security. The fear of burglars is not only the fear of being robbed, but also the fear of something touching you in the darkness.

19- According to the passage, what frightens people most is

- A) the thought of being robbed at night
- B) the unexpected contact with something unknown
- C) a sense of insecurity
- D) being alone in the dark
- E) the knowledge that they won't be protected

20- Because people are frightened of the unknown,

- A) they feel it necessary to put a barrier between themselves and the unknown
- B) it is natural that they should always be in a state of panic
- C) they feel safer in a crowd
- D) they try to avoid physical contact of all kinds
- E) burglars find it much easier to break into houses

21- This passage is concerned with

- A) how people can regain a sense of security
- B) the measures people are advised to take against burglars
- C) the three main types of fear
- D) people's fear of the unknown and how they try to cope with it
- E) how to bring one's fears into the open

(ÖYS 1994)

19- Parçanın ilk cümlesi, "insanın en çok, ne olduğunu bilmediği birşeyin dokunuşundan korktuğunu" ifade etmektedir ki **B** seçeneğindeki ifadeyle aynıdır.

20- İlk anda üzerinde düşünmemiz gereken iki seçenek A ve D seçenekleridir. Ancak, D seçeneğindeki "insanlar her türlü fiziksel temastan kaçınmaya çalışırlar" ifadesi, parçadaki "*Man always tends to avoid physical contact with anything strange.*" ifadesiyle çelişmektedir. Çünkü burada, "insanın, garip şeylere dokunmaktan kaçındığı" ifade edilmektedir. Parçadaki "*All the distances which men create round themselves are dictated by this fear.*" ifadesi ise **A** seçeneğindeki anlamı vermektedir.

21- Parçanın konusu, "insanın bilinmeyen şeylere karşı olan korkusu ve bunlara karşı geliştirdiği önlemler" olduğuna göre, doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

Fahrenheit is the system of measuring the temperature, how hot or cold something is, used by many people in Britain. The freezing point of Fahrenheit is 32 degrees. So a cold winter's day in Britain would have a temperature of 38° F (3° centigrade) and a hot summer's day would have a temperature of 90° F (32° centigrade). The Fahrenheit scale was invented by the German scientist Gabriel Fahrenheit in 1710. Today in Britain most people over twenty-five know the Fahrenheit scale but the centigrade system (Celsius) is being used more and more. Weather forecasts on television and in newspapers show temperature in both scales.

22- It is explained in the passage that the term "fahrenheit"

- A) has retained its popularity among young people
- B) is very rarely used in Britain today
- C) refers to the scale of temperature between 32° and 90°
- D) is never used in weather forecast
- E) derives from the name of a German scientist

23- It is implied in the passage that in the long run, the Celsius system

- A) will be remembered only by the elderly
- B) will soon fall into disuse
- C) seems likely to be favoured by newspapers but not by television
- D) will replace the fahrenheit one
- E) will improve and become more reliable

24- The passage deals with

- A) two different systems of measuring the temperature
- B) the advantages of the fahrenheit scale over the Celsius scale
- C) the scientific research carried out by Gabriel Fahrenheit
- D) the range in temperature to be found in the British Isles
- E) the declining popularity of the Celsius scale in Britain

(ÖYS 1995)

22- A seçeneğinde, "fahrenheit" sözünün gençler arasında popülaritesini sürdürdüğü ifade edilmektedir. Oysa parçada, yirmi beş yaşın üzerindeki pek çok kişinin "fahrenheit'i bildiği, ama "centigrade"ın daha çok kullanıldığı ifade edilmiştir. B seçeneğindeki ".....nadiren kullanılır" ifadesi parçada geçmemektedir. Parçada bu noktayla ilgili olarak "santigrad sisteminin giderek daha çok kullanıldığı" ifade edilmiştir. C seçeneğindeki "..... hava raporlarında hiç kullanılmaz" ifadesi ise parçaya göre yanlıştır. Doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

23- Parçada "Celsius system" ile ilgili olarak geçen ifadeyi (..... gittikçe daha fazla kullanılmaktadır.) gözönüne aldığımızda, **D** seçeneğindeki anlamın, yani "uzun vadede "Celsius system"ın "Fahrenheit'ın yerini alacağı" anlamının ima edildiğini görüyoruz.

24- Parça esas olarak, iki sıcaklık ölçüsü (Fahrenheit and Celsius) ile ilgili bilgi vermektedir ki bu anlamı **A** seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

British towns suffer from the same traffic congestion, noise and polluting fumes as all towns in the western world, but as yet only London, Newcastle, Glasgow and to a small extent Liverpool, have useful railways going underground through the central areas. Elsewhere there are plans for building underground railways but they have little hope of making any progress with them so long as public expenditure is restricted. In general, the north has better public transport than the south, with cheap and frequent bus services using better roads shared with fewer cars.

25- As it is pointed out in the passage, most British towns have no underground railway system..... .

- A) as the system is felt to cause a great deal of pollution
- B) since the majority of people have their own private means of transport
- C) as this is not felt to be a practical system outside London
- D) because there is not sufficient public money available for such projects
- E) simply because the people feel no need for one

26- We can understand from the passage that..... .

- A) Liverpool has the most developed underground train system in Britain
- B) more people drive their own cars in the north than in the south
- C) the north of Britain suffers less from traffic problems than the south does
- D) the south of Britain enjoys cheap and highly efficient bus services
- E) British cities have much less air pollution than other cities in the west

27- The author suggests that underground railways are an excellent means of transport since

- A) they are a much cheaper means of transport than buses
- B) they do not pollute the streets of a city with noise and petrol fumes
- C) the building and maintenance of them is comparatively cheap
- D) the numbers who use them can easily be restricted
- E) the services offered on them are constantly being improved

(ÖYS 1996)

25- Parçada, pek çok İngiliz şehrinde var olan trafik sorununu çözmek için metro yapımıyla ilgili planlar olduğu, ama yeterli mali kaynak olmaması nedeniyle, bu planların uygulanmasının pek mümkün olmadığı vurgulanmaktadır. Bu anlamı **D** seçeneği vermektedir.

26- Eleme yöntemiyle yanıtlayabileceğimiz bu soruda, A, B, D ve E seçeneklerindeki ifadelerin parçada verilen bilgilerle çeliştiği görülmektedir. Parçanın son cümlesinde, ülkenin kuzeyinde trafik durumunun daha iyi olduğu belirtilmektedir ki bu anlamı **C** seçeneğinde bulabiliyoruz.

27- Parçanın giriş bölümünde yazar, bütün batı dünyasında olduğu gibi, İngiltere'deki şehirlerde var olan gürültü ve kirlilikten söz etmiş ve hemen ardından, sadece birkaç şehirde iyi bir metro sisteminin olduğunu belirtmiştir. Yani yazar, metro sistemini, gürültü ve kirlilik yaratmadığı için mükemmel bir ulaşım sistemi olarak görmektedir. Bu anlamı **B** seçeneği vermektedir.

During the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale showed extraordinary qualities of determination and organizing ability. In the English hospital where she worked, conditions at first were terrible; dirt and disease probably caused more deaths among the soldiers than did the wounds received in battle. Still, under these circumstances, Florence Nightingale gradually built up a highly disciplined nursing staff and, together with more adequate medical supplies, she was able to improve conditions and be of real service to the soldiers. However, the work was hard, and, as a result, her own health suffered.

28- One important point the passage makes is that Florence Nightingale

..... .

- A) would have been more efficient if she had had a more qualified nursing staff
- B) was not liked by the nursing staff because of her harsh discipline
- C) hated the terrible conditions she was working in and wanted to get away
- D) failed to improve conditions in the hospital as she herself had poor health
- E) overcame, with great efficiency, the problems she faced in a military hospital

29- It is clear from the passage that, because Florence Nightingale was a determined person, with a gift for organizing, she

- A) volunteered to serve in the Crimean War
- B) was widely criticised by her staff
- C) did little nursing herself
- D) was able to succeed in her work
- E) was selected by the army to work as a nurse in the hospital

30- As the writer points out in the passage, conditions in the military hospital were, at the beginning, so bad that

- A) they accounted for more deaths among the soldiers than the war itself
- B) little could be done to improve them
- C) Florence Nightingale felt she had little chance of success
- D) many of the nursing staff fell ill
- E) medical supplies soon ran out

(ÖYS 1997)

28- Parçada genel olarak, Florence Nightingale'in kararlılığı ve alanındaki yetkinliği sayesinde elde ettiği başarıdan söz edilmektedir. A, B, C ve D seçenekleri bir olumsuzluk ya da başarısızlık ifade etmektedir ki bu da parça ile çelişmektedir. Doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

29- A, B, C ve E seçeneklerindeki ifadelerin parçada bulunmadığını görüyoruz. **D** seçeneğinde ise Florence Nightingale'in işinde başarılı olduğu ifade ediliyor ki parçada vurgulanan budur.

30- Askeri hastanenin başlangıçtaki durumuyla ilgili parçada verilen bilgi **A** seçeneğindeki ifadeyle aynıdır.

Nobody knows when fiction began. Maybe the first story-teller was a prehistoric mother trying to explain the world to her children. Or perhaps it was a hunter telling about his adventures around the camp fire. Who can tell? What we do know, though, is that story-telling was a purely oral activity until around 800 BC. Myths and tales were passed down by word of mouth and had to be memorized by each new generation of story-tellers. This oral tradition only changed when ancient peoples started to keep written records of certain stories. The earliest surviving examples of these are the epics of Homer, a blind professional story-teller, who lived in the eighth century BC.

31- It is pointed out in the passage that story-telling

- A) was first introduced by Homer in ancient times
- B) possibly began in prehistoric times
- C) began as a written activity in antiquity
- D) became less and less popular during the 8th century BC
- E) became far more popular with the invention of writing

32- According to the passage, the Homeric epics

- A) were among the first stories to be written down
- B) consisted mainly of myths and other tales
- C) are the first examples of prehistoric tales and myths
- D) were not the best of their kind in the 8th century BC
- E) have often been imitated successfully in later centuries

33- We understand from the passage that, throughout the oral tradition, professional story-tellers

- A) were much respected in primitive societies
- B) depended on Homer for their stories
- C) were skilful at creating new stories
- D) collected the first stories going back to prehistoric times
- E) used to learn myths and tales by heart

(ÖYS 1998)

31- Parçada verilen bilgiye göre, öykü anlatımı Homer'dan çok önce başlamıştır. O halde A seçeneğindeki ifade yanlıştır. Öykü anlatımı yazının bulunmasından önce de var olduğuna göre, C seçeneğindeki ifade de yanlıştır. D ve E seçeneklerindeki ifadeler parçada hiç değinilmemiştir. Parçanın ikinci cümlesi B seçeneğindeki anlamı vermektedir. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

32- Parçada Homer'ın destanlarıyla ilgili bilgiyi sadece son cümlede buluyoruz ve onun eserlerinin yazılı öykünün günümüze kadar gelen ilk örnekleri olduğunu öğreniyoruz. Bu anlamı **A** seçeneği vermektedir.

33- Parçada profesyonel öykücülerle ilgili olarak geçen bir ifade, öyküleri ezbere bilmeleri gerektiğidir ki bu anlamı **E** seçeneğinde bulabiliyoruz.

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the population of Tokyo had grown about 1 million, making it the largest city in Japan and one of the most populous in the world. An especially lively section of the city was along the Sumida River, where pleasure boats and parties were common and whose banks were lined with fashionable tea-houses. Tea was central to the Japanese not only in their homes, but in the public life as well. In the bustling urban centres of 18th-century Japan, tea-houses served a role similar to the one played by coffee-houses in Europe which were centres of discussion and entertainment.

Başarmak için YESDİL

34- We learn from the passage that the Sumida River

- A) separated the poor area of Tokyo from the rich one
- B) could be dangerous and so boats rarely used it
- C) ran through one of the most popular parts of eighteenth century Tokyo
- D) was a busy waterway since it was the commercial centre of the city
- E) has recently lost its popularity among the people of Tokyo

35- The writer points out that, in the eighteenth century, there was

- A) an effort among other Japanese cities to imitate the social life of Tokyo
- B) a sudden increase in the population of Tokyo
- C) a growing interest among the people of Tokyo in European coffee-houses
- D) a widespread desire among the young in Japan for all kinds of entertainment
- E) a great likeness between Japan's tea-houses and Europe's coffee-houses

36- We can understand from the passage that no city in the eighteenth century Japan

- A) could compete with Tokyo's cultural life
- B) had as many tea-houses as Tokyo had
- C) had established as many centres of entertainment as Tokyo had
- D) had as large a population as that of Tokyo
- E) consumed as much tea as Tokyo did

(YDS 1999)

34- Sumida River ile ilgili parçada verilen bilgiyi dikkate aldığımızda (şehrin çok hareketli bir bölgesinden geçmesi ve eğlence merkezi olması), C seçeneğinin doğru olduğunu görüyoruz.

35- A, C ve D seçeneklerindeki ifadelerle parçada hiç değinilmediğini görüyoruz. Parçada Tokyo'nun nüfusundan sözedilse de, B seçeneğindeki "nüfustaki ani artış" biçiminde bir ifade geçmemektedir. Bu durumda doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

36- Parçada 18. yüzyılda Tokyo, diğer Japon şehirleriyle nüfusu bakımından karşılaştırılmaktadır (... making it the largest city in Japan). Bu ifadeyi D seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

Life on a submarine may, to many people, sound fascinating. However, it is, in fact, horribly boring. Except for the commanding officers, a day aboard a submarine consists of six hours on duty, six hours off, day after day, for months. This being the case, every effort is made to ensure that the lives of the men are as pleasant as possible. The meals are exceptionally good, and there is a daily film, shown at a specific time, on television around the submarine. In return, the crew is always expected to perform perfectly all the time. A mistake is quite unforgivable. In fact, a favourite saying is "There's room for everything on a submarine except for a mistake".

37- We learn from the passage that, contrary to what a lot of people expect,

- A) life on a submarine is extremely rewarding for the crew
- B) submarines have every imaginable facility for entertaining the crew
- C) boredom *is* a major problem for the crew of a submarine
- D) there is comparatively little work to be done on a submarine
- E) the officers on a submarine share the same duties as the other members of the crew

38- The writer of the passage emphasises that, on a submarine,

- A) there is every opportunity for officers to have a pleasant life
- B) every member of the crew helps to prepare the meals
- C) everyone works six hours a day
- D) life never gets boring for the crew
- E) everything is to be done faultlessly

39- It is clear from the passage that it is almost impossible

- A) to make life aboard a submarine fully fascinating
- B) for officers to establish a friendship with other members of the crew
- C) for everyone to be aware of night and day
- D) for the commanding officers to make a mistake
- E) for any member of the crew to be on duty more than six hours

(YDS 2000)

37- Soru kökündeki "...pek çok insanın umduğunun aksine..." ifadesi, parçanın en başında sözü edilen bir konuyu gerektiriyor; çünkü parçada, insanların düşünceleri ilk cümlede yansıtılmış, hemen ikinci cümlede de bu düşüncenin doğru olmadığı belirtilmiş. Bu iki cümlelerin verdiği anlamdan yola çıkarak, doğru yanıtın **C** seçeneği olduğunu görürüz.

38- Bu soruda soru kökü çok belirgin olmadığı için eleme yöntemini kullanabiliriz. A seçeneği ilk anda yakın gibi görünse de, "..yaşamı hoş kılacak her imkan var..." ifadesinin doğru olmadığını anlıyoruz; çünkü parçada bu ifade, "..yaşamı mümkün olduğu kadar zevkli kılmak için her türlü çaba gösterilir.." biçimindedir. C seçeneğini de rahatlıkla eliyebiliyoruz çünkü parçada sözü edilen altı saatlik mesai herkes için geçerli değildir. B seçeneğindeki ifadeye parçada hiç değinilmemiştir. D seçeneğinin ise yanlış olduğu çok açıktır. Doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

39- Parçanın bütününde ifade edilen, denizaltıda yaşamı zevkli hale getirmek için her türlü çabanın gösterildiği, ama buna rağmen can sıkıntısının büyük bir problem olduğudur. Buna göre, parçada değinilip de imkansız olabilecek bir ifade A seçeneğinde verilmektedir. Doğru yanıt **A** seçeneğidir.

Some 130 million years ago, a spike-backed dinosaur walked heavily through the wilderness of what came to be Australia, and left its footprints as a gift for the future. They were the world's best impressions of a dinosaur's two-ton footfalls. When they were found seven years ago in a remote valley in northern Australia, they provided scientists with the first clear evidence that dinosaurs had lived in Australia. This discovery provided further evidence for the theory that Australia was once joined to a vast super-continent that included what is now South America, Africa, India and Antarctica.

40- It is clear from the passage that, millions of years ago, Australia

- A) was undoubtedly the only suitable place in the world for the survival of dinosaurs
- B) was almost certainly not, as it is today, a separate continent
- C) was, for the first time, inhabited by a large variety of dinosaurs
- D) was for the most part a wilderness where no living being could survive
- E) with its geography and climate resembled South America and Africa

41- The passage makes it clear that the dinosaur footprints discovered in Australia in recent years

- A) are the same as those also found in South America, Africa, India and Antarctica
- B) have little attracted many a scientist interested in the distant past of the continent
- C) could only have been made by dinosaurs weighing a lot more than two tons
- D) are in surprisingly good condition although millions of years have passed since they were made
- E) have made scientists revise the most recent theories concerning dinosaurs

42- One reason why the discovery in Australia of the dinosaur footprints is so important is that

- A) previously, no one knew for certain whether this country had ever been inhabited by dinosaurs
- B) contrary to the popular view, this continent had always been a vast wilderness
- C) until this discovery, nothing was known about the early climate of this continent
- D) presumably, they will provide clues for future geological changes in this continent
- E) up to this point, no one knew for sure that dinosaurs could weigh two tons

(YDS 2000)

40- Avustralya'nın milyonlarca yıl önceki durumuyla ilgili parçada verilen bilgileri göz önüne aldığımızda, B seçeneğindeki ifadeyi, parçanın son cümlesinde bulabiliyoruz. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

41- A seçeneğindeki ifadeye parçada hiç değinilmemiştir. B seçeneğindeki ifade yanlıştır çünkü sözü edilen buluş bilim adamlarının ilgisini çekmiştir. Parçada dinozorun ağırlığından söz ediliyor, ama C seçeneğindeki gibi bir ifade yoktur. Parçaya göre, bu buluştan sonra bilim adamları bazı teorileri tekrar gözden geçirmişlerdir, ama bunlar, E seçeneğinde belirtildiği gibi, dinozorlarla ilgili teoriler değil, Avustralya'nın konumuyla ilgili teorilerdir. Parçadaki "They were the world's best impressions of a dinosaur's two-ton footfalls." ifadesi, D seçeneğindeki sonucu çıkarmamızı mümkün kılmaktadır. Doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

42- Parçada, bu buluşun önemli olduğu çünkü bu buluş sayesinde, Avustralya'da dinozorların yaşamış olduğu konusunda ilk kanıtların elde edildiği vurgulanmaktadır. Bu ifadeyi A seçeneğinde bulabiliyoruz. Doğru yanıt **A** seçeneğidir.

The origins of biography are to be found in early legendary accounts of the Greek, Germanic and Celtic heroes. Another early type of biography is the records of the teachings and deeds of wise men. The accounts of the life and teaching of Socrates given by Plato and Xenophon may be regarded as a development of this kind of record. The interest of the Socratic dialogues of Plato is philosophic rather than biographical, but the *Memorabilia* of Xenophon, though not a biography in the modern sense of the word, comprises a series of sketches of the great philosopher with intimacy and vividness. The first European author, remembered primarily as a biographer, is Plutarch, a Greek philosopher who lived under the Roman Empire. His *Parallel Lives* on ancient Greek and Roman statesmen and soldiers is one of the most fascinating works of antiquity and influential in the European biographical tradition. Moreover, he seems to have been the first author to distinguish sharply between biography and history.

43- It is pointed out in the passage that the first true example of biography in the modern sense is to be found in ...

- A) the stories of Greek and other heroes
- B) Xenophon's *Memorabilia*
- C) ancient legends
- D) Plato's dialogues
- E) Plutarch's *Parallel Lives*

44- According to the passage, Plato's account of Socrates, unlike the one given by Xenophon,

- A) is very critical of the great philosopher
- B) puts the emphasis on the philosophy of Socrates
- C) is full of fascinating details about the life of Socrates
- D) was the model for Plutarch when he wrote his *Parallel Lives*
- E) is commonly regarded as the first important example of biographical writing

45- We understand from the passage that, in his *Parallel Lives*, Plutarch

- A) is primarily concerned with the portrayal of people themselves, but not the events of their times
- B) concentrates on life and society in ancient Rome
- C) gives priority to statesmen rather than to soldiers
- D) includes his own philosophy of life in his accounts of the lives of others

E) compares the Greek and Roman attitudes towards politics and military affairs

(YDS 2001)

43- Parçada, Plutarch'ın özellikle biyografi çalışmalarıyla tanınan ilk Avrupalı olduğu ve *Parallel Lives* adlı eserinin Avrupa biyografi geleneğinde etkili olduğu belirtiliyor. Ayrıca, tarih ile biyografiyi kesin olarak birbirinden ayıran ilk kişi olması da, bugünkü anlamıyla ilk gerçek biyografi örneklerinin "Parallel Lives"da bulunabileceğini gösteriyor. Bu durumda doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

44- Parçada, Plato'nun Socrates ile ilgili yazdıklarının biyografik olmaktan çok felsefi olduğu açık bir biçimde ifade ediliyor. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

45- Parçada Plutarch'ın biyografi ile tarihi birbirinden ayırt eden ilk kişi olarak tanımlanması, onun "Parallel Lives"da, kişilerin içinde yaşadıkları dönemde gelişen olaylara değil, kendi yaşamlarına yoğunlaştığını gösteriyor ki bu ifadeyi **A** seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

The job of check-in clerks at any airport is not a particularly interesting or satisfying one. They simply have to check the tickets of passengers, and take their luggage. The work is mechanical, repetitive and very tiring. The only variation in the routine occurs when things go wrong — when flights are delayed or when they are cancelled due to such things as bad weather, strikes or technical problems. Then the check-in clerks are in the unfortunate position of having to face the angry passengers though the fault is not theirs and they can do nothing to put things right.

46- We understand from the passage that the work check-in clerks does

- A) is always greatly appreciated by the passengers
- B) varies greatly from day to day which makes it more enjoyable
- C) requires a great deal of skill and creativity
- D) involves very little contact with passengers
- E) is both tedious and exhausting

47- According to the passage, a number of reasons may lead to

- A) passengers wishing to change the dates of their flights
- B) a strike among the check-in clerks
- C) the postponement or cancellation of flights
- D) the loss of the luggage of passengers
- E) overcrowding at airports

48- It is pointed out in the passage that when serious problems affecting flights arise at airports,

- A) passengers usually wait patiently for the situation to improve
- B) it is the check-in clerks who encounter the protesting passengers
- C) passengers are immediately notified by check-in clerks
- D) it is the primary responsibility of check-in clerks to solve them
- E) check-in clerks are required to explain, in detail, what has caused them

(YDS 2001)

46- Hava limanlarındaki kontrol memurlarının işi parçada, tekdüze, sıkıcı ve yorucu olarak tanımlanıyor. Bu anlamı **E** seçeneğinde buluyoruz.

47- Parçada, kötü hava, grev ya da teknik sorunlar gibi bir dizi nedenle uçuşların ertelenebildiği ya da iptal edilebildiği ifade edilmiş. Aynı anlamı **C** seçeneğinde görüyoruz.

48- Parçadaki ifadeye göre, hava limanlarında sorun çıktığı zaman öfkeli yolcularla karşı karşıya gelmek zorunda kalan, kontrol memurlarıdır. Bu anlamı veren ifade **B** seçeneğidir.