



YDS

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA

1995-2006

Bu çalışma 1995 ilâ 2006 yılları arasında YDS ve dengi sınavlarda sorulmuş anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümlelerden oluşmaktadır. İnternet vasıtasıyla edindiğim çalışmanın sonunda yer alan açıklamalı cevap anahtarının yazarını maalesef bulamadım. Kendisinin bildirmesi ve durumu ispat etmesi bağlamında, istenirse çalışmanın o kısmını yok edebilir ve/veya yazarın ismini çalışmaya eklerim. Açıklamalı cevabın 2006 yılına ait kısmı tarafımdan yapılmıştır ve yer yer açıklamalı anahtarına **NOT**lar düşülmüştür.

Yazı karakteri olarak şu anda ÖSYM sınavlarında kullanılan **Arial 9** kullanılmıştır.

Çalışma YDS sınavına hazırlananların yanı sıra, ÜDS, KPSS ve KPDS gibi sınavlara girecek orta seviye kişiler için de oldukça faydalı olacaktır. Unutulmaması gereken ama genellikle ihmal edilen şey, en güzel soruların çıkmış ÖSYM kaynaklı sorular olmasıdır. YDS soruları bilhassa KPDS ve ÜDS'den 45-50 alması gereken bireyler için ciddi bir eksikliği giderebilecek ve çözüm mantığını kişiye edindirebilecek nitelikte sorulardır.

Faydalı olması dileğiyle.

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YDS 1995

1. **Switzerland is only a small country but has rich natural endowments, especially magnificent lakes surrounded by massive, snow-clad mountains. ----, since it is this scenery that has brought so many tourists to the country.**
- A) However it has no access to any sea
- B) It is to its scenery that the country owes much of its wealth
- C) The capital of the country is Bern
- D) In the Alps the weather is generally cool even in the summer.
- E) There is a French speaking part and a German speaking part.
2. **This particular sauce is one of the most popular in Britain now. Its history is a curious one. ----. Being short of money he sold the recipe to a customer. The customer was a good businessman and made a fortune out of it.**
- A) I find it overpowers the taste of whatever else one is eating.
- B) I suppose people are attracted to its rich, brown color.
- C) At one time it was made and sold privately by a small shopkeeper.
- D) My mother still makes a similar sort of sauce which we all enjoy.
- E) Any shopkeeper will tell you that this one sails well.
3. **London has several dozen theatres. _____. Outside London some quite big towns have no professional theatres at all but usually there are amateur groups which produce interesting plays.**
- A) You find people from all over the world gathering here.
- B) A successfully play may run for even ginger.
- C) Local authorities give financial aid to those who need it.
- D) Many of them are professional but some of them are amateur.
- E) It takes an actor many years to learn his art.

4. **For eating out in towns there is a marvelous variety of choice. Many of the Indian restaurants in particular, are very good indeed. - --. Some of them provide simple dishes, some more ambitious ones.**
- A) On the whole the British prefer to eat at home.
- B) But there are several other restaurants of different nationalities that are also extremely good.
- C) Last night we had a most enjoyable dinner at that Chinese restaurant.
- D) Indeed, eating out need not be as expensive as most people think.
- E) Even so a lot of English people like wine with their meals.
5. **In an election campaign a promise to reduce direct taxation can be counted on to attract votes. No one likes to pay taxes. ----. And the result on a country's economy is frequently a negative one.**
- A) A sudden change in policy would naturally have been most welcome.
- B) Another popular promise at elector time has to be made.
- C) The majority of wage-earners are not even aware that they pay taxes.
- D) The system of taxation could not have been overhauled at a more favorable time.
- E) A cut in direct taxation however, has almost always to be compensated for in some way.

YDS 1996

1. **The work of a checking clerk at an airport is extremely mechanical and repetitive. Tickets are checked, luggage is weighed and seats are allocated. ----. But this does not lead to change for the better, for the clerk now has to deal with a lot of angry and frustrated people.**
- A) The monotony is only broken when flights have to be cancelled.
- B) The clerk rarely has the opportunity to fly himself.
- C) The conversation between a clerk and a passenger is thus frequently an interesting one.
- D) The passengers are usually too excited to listen to what the clerk is saying.
- E) By the end of the day, he will be lucky if nothing has gone seriously wrong.

2. **Ozone is very damaging at ground level, but in the atmosphere it is absolutely essential for maintaining life on earth. ---. If the ultraviolet light which reaches us is not filtered in this way, it can cause serious eye troubles and skin cancer.**

- A) However, in 50 years time, more than a quarter of all species will have become extinct.
- B) The ozone layer encircles the world and protects us from the sun's rays.
- C) Environmental pollution has become a major national and international issue.
- D) Therefore, many substances in the environment may be essential for the maintenance of the ecological system.
- E) But the temperature of the planet has risen only about 3 C° since the ice age.

3. **The Queen Elizabeth II is the name of a large modern passenger ship and there are not many ships like her now. ---. Compared to air travel, sea travel on a luxury liner is very slow and very expensive; but the live day voyage on the Queen Elizabeth II is really a holiday in itself, and experience to remember always.**

- A) Another drawback is the number of people they pack on to the ship.
- B) These ships take people across the Cellule at half hour intervals.
- C) Indeed, travel by sea has recently become the fashion again.
- D) Until air fares come down, people will continue to go to New York by sea.
- E) This is because most people prefer to travel by air rather than by sea.

4. **A lot of people like to live, not in apartment blocks, but in houses. The houses are set in gardens of various sizes. ---. But a large garden means a lot of work and a small garden can be made to look extremely attractive.**

- A) One doesn't get much pleasure out of a garden in the winter.
- B) Many such gardens look their best in the spring.
- C) Keeping a garden in good order is hard work.
- D) Obviously in a large garden there is room for fruit trees and vegetables as well as flowers.
- E) There are those who like gardening and those who don't.

5. **Newcomers to London often complain of the lack of public activities, especially in the evenings. ---. Evening classes, for instance are flourishing at present. There are evening classes leading to professional qualifications; there are also classes related to hobbies like painting, folk dancing, and local history; but at first, one is not aware of these.**

- A) The Royal Opera House is situated in central London.
- B) No one wants to see a play more than once.
- C) There are actually many activities which newcomers may not notice.
- D) Now that everyone has a television set, fewer people go to watch a live football match.
- E) Musical entertainments are more popular as the language problem is not apparent.

YDS 1997

1. **On the whole we enjoyed the play though our seats weren't particularly good. ---. This meant that we couldn't see some of the stage at all, and sometimes we could hardly hear what was being said. Still we were lucky to find any seats at all.**

- A) In fact they were on the back row and right at the side.
- B) I don't really like the front row; you can see all the makeup.
- C) They cost even more than I expected.
- D) I can't think why you told us to go.
- E) Did you really enjoy reading the play?

2. **A supermarket needs a very large floor area. It usually has two doors on the side facing the street, one of which is used as the entrance, the other as the exit. ---. The other three walls are generally decorated in light colors to suggest cleanliness and brightness.**

- A) The prices in a supermarket can thus be kept down and this naturally attracts more customers.
- B) Most supermarkets make use of one floor only.
- C) It may help if the shelf units are numbered.
- D) Soaps and cleaning equipment should be on separate shelves.
- E) The rest of the side is usually of glass, with goods or advertising material on display.

3. **The British people are great readers of newspapers. There are few homes to which one newspaper is not delivered every morning. ----. One newspaper may be delivered at the house, a member of the family may buy one at the station bookstall to read on the train as he goes to town, and someone else in the family may buy an evening newspaper later in the day.**

- A) Actually, daily papers are those that are published daily from Monday to Saturday.
- B) Many households have two, or even three newspapers every day.
- C) As in other countries newspapers in Britain vary greatly in their ways of presenting the news.
- D) There are popular newspapers for those who prefer entertainment to information.
- E) There are serious papers for those who want to know more about important happenings at home and abroad.

4. **Mount Everest, 29,002 feet high, is situated on the border of Tibet and Nepal. Since the end of the nineteenth century climbers have been ambitious to conquer it and stand on the highest point of land in the world. However, it was on 29 May 1953 that Everest was conquered for the first time; two British climbers were able to reach the top. ----. In fact, before this successful climb, there had been ten other attempts, and they had all ended in failure.**

- A) The first climbing expeditions to Everest were organized by the Royal Geographical Society in London.
- B) One should remember that snow and ice are not the climber's greatest enemies on Everest.
- C) On the other hand, after the Second World War, Everest expeditions had to start not from Tibet but from Nepal.
- D) Thus, they were the first men known to have done so.
- E) For instance, the aim of an expedition organized in 1921 was to examine Everest and its surrounding area.

5. **Roman law is one of the greatest legal systems that have ever existed. ----. The law of most European countries in particular is based upon it. Historically, after the fall of the Western Roman Empire, much of Roman law seemed to be lost or forgotten, but it reappeared in the eleventh century, when there was a great revival of learning. Then many European countries began to use Roman law in their courts.**

- A) Over the centuries it has had a great influence upon the law of the world.
- B) In fact, the Romans were well advanced in architecture and military techniques.
- C) The great Roman statesman Cicero wrote many books on legal matters.
- D) In Roman courts, it was necessary to speak effectively to defend one's case.
- E) It was in 55 B.C. that the Romans invaded Britain and made it part of their empire.

YDS 1998

1. **It is not only what is in a diet that may be harmful to our health, but also what is missing. The various vitamins, for instance, are extremely important if we are to enjoy good health. ----. For example, even a slight lack of vitamin C makes us more likely to catch colds and Influenza.**

- A) Unfortunately, we fell weak when we go without animal products.
- B) However, experts believe that we should eat more vegetables than meat.
- C) Different diseases are associated with deficiencies of particular vitamins.
- D) Children need more protein than vegetables can supply.
- E) Many people prefer vitamins that are available in tablet form.

2. **Japanese culture places a strong emphasis on mutual help among blood relatives. As a result the proportion of elderly people living with their children is very high when compared with European countries. ----. This is partly due to migration, but also to rising numbers of unmarried older people and childless couples.**

- A) All efforts, therefore, should be directed to meeting their needs.
- B) Yet caring for elderly parents can be tiring and depressing.
- C) In fact, in Japan, the rate of divorce was increasing rapidly.
- D) In some families, grandmothers take over the child care roles of their daughters.
- E) This proportion was even higher but has declined steadily since the 1960s.

3. **We still rely mainly on rivers; lakes, springs and wells but we exploit them more extensively ----. We have increased the storage of natural lakes by building dams. In this way, we have created new reservoirs to collect water in river valleys.**

- A) Throughout history man has tried unsuccessfully to gain control over water.
- B) Dams must be strong enough to resist the great pressure of water.
- C) Rivers are among the main sources of water, but they are also used for the transportation of goods and people.
- D) The sources of water today are much the same as they were thousands of years ago.
- E) Dams are useful to prevent flooding but usually they are very expensive to build.

4. **Tutankhamen, who was the pharaoh of Egypt from about 1361 to 1352 BC, died at the early age of 19. He was buried in great splendour in a four roomed tomb in the Valley of the Kings on the west bank of the Nile near Luxor. ----. Indeed, many people would never have heard his name if his tomb, with its amazing treasures, had not been found.**

- A) Unfortunately, many people think that the mystery of the tomb will never be solved.
- B) We know virtually nothing about the life of this king, nor why he died so young.
- C) For this reason some scholar's claim that the tomb was contacted by an earlier civilization.
- D) All the royal tombs including Tutankhamen's had been robbed in ancient times.
- E) In fact, it is very difficult to find finance for civilization.

5. **The best way to learn is to teach. This is the message emerging from experiments in several schools in which teenage pupils who have problems at schools themselves are tutoring younger children, Both sides, it seems, benefit. ----. The older children gain confidence because their efforts meet with success.**

- A) After reading aloud in this way they play word games.
- B) Most of these children are of average intelligence.
- C) The younger children get individual attention, and this helps them a lot.
- D) The children at some primary schools require more help.
- E) A surprising number of younger children behave badly because they feel inadequate.

YDS 1999

1. ----. In later years, he was attracted to bullfighting in Spain and lion hunting in Africa. His observations provided background for some of his work, in which he described man's courage in facing strong physical forces. In 1854, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.

- A) A Farewell Jo Arms and The Sun Also Rises are two of Hemingway's best novels.
- B) Hemingway is one of America's most popular writers.
- C) As a boy Hemingway spent much time hunting, fishing, and exploring in the wild country of northern Michigan.
- D) Hemingway's short stories give an insight into the minds of his characters.
- E) In his short story "A Day's Wait" Hemingway shows the feelings of a boy who thought he was going to die.

2. I passed all the other courses that I took at my University, but I could never pass botany. ----. This used to make my instructor very angry. He would wander around the laboratory and be pleased with the work of all the other students. Then he would come to me. I would be standing there, doing nothing.

- A) I always made sure that the microscope was placed on the table properly.
- B) In fact, this was a course I enjoyed enormously.
- C) I was very much interested in the study of the structure of flower cells.
- D) However, other students were very good at drawing pictures of plant cells in their notebooks.
- E) This was because I could never see through the microscope.

3. **Let me begin with the question: "Who is a true book owner?" Actually, there are three kinds of book owners. The first has all the standard sets and bestsellers, unread and untouched. The second has a great many books, but few of them have been read, and most are clean and shiny as the day they were bought. The third may have few books or many books, but everyone of them is worn, marked and written in all the way through. ----.**
- A) There are two ways in which one can own a book
- B) This last person really owns his books
- C) Most of the world's great books are available at reasonable prices
- D) Reading a book used to be a conversation between the reader and her author
- E) It takes more time and effort to read a great book than does a newspaper
4. **The art historian Sir Herbert Read was born in 1893 in Yorkshire in England. He was the son of a farmer. ----. He joined the army and served as an officer in France and Belgium. After the war, he held various posts in the government. Later on, he became the director of the Victoria and Albert museum in London and specialized in ceramics.**
- A) He gained various medals for courage and bravery at war
- B) He was a student at the University of Leeds, when World War I broke out
- C) His publications are mostly in the field of art and literature
- D) As a professor of art, he had lectured at various universities in Britain and the United States
- E) His book *The Meaning of Art* was published several times as it was very popular
5. **A scientist called Flynn has learned to predict quite accurately when one special volcano, the Papaya, will erupt. ---- Because no two are alike. Each volcano has to be studied separately so that its warning signals can be recognized.**
- A) Why is Flynn only studying active volcanoes?
- B) Just where is the Papaya volcano situated?
- C) When did Flynn first become interested in volcanic activities?
- D) Why can't he predict when any volcano will erupt?
- E) How many times has he correctly predicted the eruption of this volcano?
6. **When one is not looking for a job, it seems that there are a great many jobs being advertised. ----. They want someone older or someone younger. They want special qualifications. They want experience.**
- A) Some people like to change their job every two or three years, but this is not advisable
- B) Naturally the salary is important; in fact, for some people, it is the most important consideration
- C) But when one comes to look at these advertisements one rarely finds anything suitable
- D) Some people were only interested in the working hours
- E) Most of us don't want to work more than eight hours a day
7. **If cigarette advertising could be banned from TV, so should commercials for the drug called alcohol. Cigarette smokers, after all, usually kill only themselves with their habit. ----. One should therefore remind oneself that, when one drinks, one is entering the company of killers.**
- A) Yet, drunks get behind the wheels of their cars and kill other people
- B) We live in a culture that certifies alcohol as an acceptable drug
- C) In 85% of these accidents at least one of the drivers had been drinking
- D) Excessive drinking is disgusting and harmful
- E) Every year an increasing number of people die in traffic accidents caused by alcohol
8. **When I was a boy at school, a question that was frequently asked was "What is the use of history?" ----. When it came to the use of science, however, then there was no doubt its usefulness. Many of us hoped to be chemists or physicists or engineers.**
- A) History, more than other subjects, has to be well taught at school
- B) History teaches us about different civilizations in the world
- C) This question is no longer important among school children
- D) And nobody seemed to have any answer at all
- E) Actually, I once seriously considered becoming a historian

YDS 2000

1. **Familiar terms such as “work”, “energy” and “force” are often used in a very particular and distinct manner in physics. ----. For instance, for the physicist, the word “force” is used in four different ways. These forces are responsible for all the phenomena we observe.**
- A) We think of a force generally as a push or a pull.
- B) It is important to understand their special meanings when they are used scientifically.
- C) “Work” is another term which also has a restricted technical meaning in science.
- D) One of the fundamental forces in nature is the electromagnetic force.
- E) The English physicist Newton is remembered for his investigations into the forces of nature.
2. **Flooding is an environmental disaster that may have substantial and long-lasting chemical effects. There are many possible sources of chemical contamination during and after a flood. ----. Chemicals released into the environment may have a variety of adverse ecological effects. These effects can be long term or short term in the normal functioning of the ecosystem.**
- A) These include dumping grounds, chemical works, warehouses, and petrol stations.
- B) It results in economic losses that might affect the whole country.
- C) Every chemical substance that affects the environment affects the human beings, too.
- D) Fortunately there is no possibility that any radioactive materials have been released.
- E) There are two main causes of such hazards: biological and chemical.
3. **Calcium is an important mineral. It is crucial for the carrying of messages along the nerves. It is essential for healthy bones and teeth. Yet, few of us get as much as we need. ----.**
- A) Calcium deficiency can lead to various problems.
- B) Milk and milk products are especially rich in calcium.
- C) In fact, most of us get only one third of the amount necessary for good health.
- D) On the other hand, most parents are unaware of how much calcium their children need.
- E) The taking of calcium pills is not always recommended.
4. **Breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Young children and older adults are the most regular consumers of breakfast. ----. However, especially among young people, before they reach adulthood, breakfast consumption decreases, and they give as reasons lack of time or not wanting to eat so early.**
- A) The type of breakfast preferred varies from country to country.
- B) Missing breakfast can affect a child’s ability to manage complex information.
- C) Popular breakfasts nowadays include cereals, toast and fruit juice.
- D) Tests to see whether eating breakfast increases a child’s IQ remain controversial.
- E) Studies show that over 90% of them have breakfast every day.
5. **Poetry is as universal as language and almost as ancient. In all ages, and in all countries, poetry has been written, eagerly read and listened to by any kinds and conditions of people. ----. But this is not the whole answer. It has also been regarded as something central to each man’s existence.**
- A) There is no sharp distinction between poetry and other imaginative literature.
- B) Why? Because it has given them pleasure.
- C) Literature exists to communicate significant experiences.
- D) The proper reading of poetry demands a high level of attention.
- E) There is no real distinction between the practical use of language and the poetic one.
6. **Most of us feel that too much money is being spent on advertising. We see advertisements as we walk down the street; we see them in newspapers and magazines and on television. ----. Perhaps it would, but manufacturers know that it is vital to keep the name of a product fresh in the public eye; otherwise, sales fall.**
- A) Advertising costs a lot, so we wonder if it wouldn’t be better to spend this money in other ways
- B) Some advertisements are quite amusing and really please us
- C) Personally I find a lot of advertisements really annoying
- D) Advertising has become an art, and a lot of money is to be made in the field of advertising
- E) Children are often greatly influenced by the advertisements they see on television

7. **At seven in the morning on April 12th 1981, the first space shuttle "Columbia" left Earth. It flew up into space at a speed of 28.000 kilometers an hour. ----. They had a lot to do while they were in space. They took photographs and sent pictures back to Earth. They also tested Columbia's controls.**

- A) This was one of the best designed space shuttles put into space.
- B) This is what science fiction had imagined.
- C) At such a speed the shuttle might easily have blown up.
- D) There were two astronauts inside John Young and Robert Crippen.
- E) Following its explorations in space, the shuttle returned safely to Earth.

8. **When we talk about the shared customs of a society, we are referring to a "culture". However, not all things shared generally by a population are cultural. For example, the typical hair color of a population is not cultural because it is genetically determined. ----.**

- A) Culture has nothing to do with playing the piano or reading poetry.
- B) Culture refers to all these aspects of life.
- C) What and how human beings eat is learned and varies from culture to culture.
- D) Every society has a culture, no matter how simple this culture is.
- E) For something to be considered cultural, it must be learned as well as shared.

YDS 2001

1. **In the USA, fish is not a particularly popular food. ----. There is, for instance, the canning industry; sardines and tuna in particular are canned both for home consumption and for export. Moreover, fertilizers are often fish based, and these make up another important industry.**

- A) In recent years, fish has been gaining in popularity in most countries.
- B) In the popular mind, it is the hamburger that is associated with American eating habits.
- C) Nevertheless, about 130,000 people are direct engaged in the fishing industry.
- D) It is common knowledge now that too many fish are being taken out of the seas.
- E) Pollution has also been responsible for the deaths of a lot of fish.

2. **This children's programme on the television is presented by Jeremy. He is one of the liveliest of the new television presenters. ----. He tells us who invented them and how. On the list this week are the safety pin, the can opener and the match.**

- A) He usually shows films on wildlife.
- B) Each week, he talks about various small but important inventions.
- C) His programmes are very good but far too many are only suitable for very young children.
- D) He thinks that it is bad for the eyes to watch too much television.
- E) He is very popular with children.

3. **English is spoken by over a billion people around the world: in other words, by more than a quarter of the world's population. It is the mother tongue in the UK, in Australia and New Zealand, and, of course, for the vast majority people in North America, it is studied as a foreign language all over the world but particularly in Europe. ----. Have you ever thought about how the language spoken by the population of a small island should have become so widespread?**
- A) There is actually a strong French influence on the English language.
- B) Indeed, one of the Germanic tribes the Angles gave their name to the language that was to become English.
- C) One big difference between the English of England and the English of America is the accent.
- D) It is also the language of shipping and aviation, of science, technology and commerce.
- E) English is still changing fast, and there are many local varieties.
4. **In recent years, the amount of advertising on television has increased dramatically. Many people think that advertisements should be banned because they interrupt their enjoyment of the programmes. ----. Without advertising, commercial television companies would have to close down. In addition to this, advertisements increase our knowledge, and this enables us to make better choices as consumers.**
- A) Actually, a lot of people find television advertisements quite entertaining.
- B) Since they are expensive, advertisements increase the cost of the products.
- C) Advertising gives consumers freedom of choice.
- D) It seems that countries which do not have advertising produce goods which are expensive and of poor quality.
- E) However, it must be remembered that TV companies rely on the income from commercials to pay for their programmes.
5. **----. This is not true. Of course you are always free to create your own programmes. But most people who use computers buy standard programmes. Some get special programmes prepared for them by professionals. Then all that they have to do is to load the programmes into the computer memory.**
- A) It seems that there is hardly a work place now that is not computerized.
- B) The computer has developed fast over the last few decades.
- C) Computers now play a vital part in scientific research.
- D) People often think that if you use a computer, you must 'programme' it yourself.
- E) Some scientists use computers to make detailed models of complex systems.
6. **Paper is not a new invention. ----. Much later, during the Middle Ages, it was brought to Europe by the Arabs. Then its use spread to America and to every land where people needed something to write on. The use of paper was further increased with the spread of reading and writing.**
- A) Actually, it has a long history.
- B) It would take a long time to list all paper products.
- C) It was first produced in China in about 105 AD.
- D) For a long time, paper was made by hand.
- E) The word 'paper' comes from the word 'papyrus' which was used by the ancient Egyptians as we use paper.
7. **All living things are composed of cells which have a basic similarity of structure. ----. In fact, man also does. Actually, some living things remain as single cells for as long as they live.**
- A) The cellular life processes are controlled by code molecules.
- B) In each cell there are molecules.
- C) Code molecules are responsible for the growth and development of every living organism.
- D) Most plants and animals begin life as a single cell.
- E) A number of new discoveries have been related to cells.

8. **From the beginning, my little daughter always wanted to play with dolls; nothing else interested her. ----. Usually she would play with them, but only out of politeness. She always fitted in with other children. But she found no pleasure in guns or, indeed, in anything boyish.**

- A) Some little girls, however, are not so interested in dolls.
- B) Other children occasionally wanted her to play with toy guns when she went to play in their houses.
- C) Boys, on the whole, want guns and like to play war games.
- D) Her mother was delighted; she didn't want any war toys in the house.
- E) She also spent a lot of time drawing.

YDS 2002

1. **During World War II submarines played an important military role in the world's oceans. --- -. If this had continued Britain would almost certainly have been defeated. She was saved by the development of submarine-detecting radar.**

- A) Actually America was the first country to recognize the submarine's military value.
- B) Nuclear power is the ideal fuel for submarines as huge amounts of energy are present in a small space.
- C) German submarines attacked transatlantic shipping with great success, and this caused America to enter the war.
- D) In the Atlantic, for instance, German submarines began to sink British shipping far faster than it could be replaced.
- E) Early US designed submarines were powered by a petrol engine when on the surface and by batteries when below the surface.

2. **It has been suggested that different kinds of singing may have developed for practical reasons. For instance, among coal miners singing is popular because it is a good way to get the coal dust out of their lungs. ----. Male choirs were thus formed and these have become a tradition.**

- A) Heavy smoking also has an adverse effect upon the voice and makes it lower.
- B) In the mining areas in Wales and Yorkshire this became a communal activity.
- C) It has been established that "better" singing is in almost all cases the result of training, not of any physical condition.
- D) There are "musical" families because children are brought up in a musical environment.
- E) Another view is that some people have a natural ability to sing well.

3. **The science of how fire spreads is simple. ----. This means that in a typical house fire, the flames and smoke move upwards until they reach the ceiling. Then they start to move sideways.**

- A) Indeed, opening a window or door can sometimes be extremely dangerous.
- B) To prevent this, firefighters make openings in buildings.
- C) Today firefighters begin their basic training with physics.
- D) When a fire occurs outdoors, it may burn even more fiercely as there are unlimited supplies of oxygen for it.
- E) Once air is heated, it becomes lighter rises and seeks escape through any openings that may be available.

4. **In ancient times, long hair on fighting men was always regarded as a symbol of strength and power. ----. For instance, in the story of Samson and Delilah, Samson lost his legendary strength when Delilah cut his hair.**

- A) The number of hairs on the head varies with color, for reasons still unknown.
- B) What looks like gray hair is actually a mixture of white hair and the original color.
- C) Hence, most warriors used to let their hair grow long and refused to have it cut.
- D) Hair grows faster at night and in warm weather.
- E) Most people spend more time and Money on their hair than on any other part of the body.

5. **Though I am a long-distance runner I have long believed that man is not evolutionary designed to run. ----. But in Racing the Antelope, Heinrich argues just the opposite, and he does it so convincingly that I'm beginning to believe him when he says "we are all natural born runners".**

- A) There is also much information on how to train for a race.
- B) Compared with any four legged creature of similar size, man is a hopeless runner.
- C) Indeed, man and animals alike have amazing powers of endurance.
- D) So, in the course of time, we developed into very efficient runners.
- E) Fat is burned to produce the energy to make long-distance running possible.

6. **Jane Austen was born in 1775 at Steventon, a small country village in Hampshire. Her father was an Anglican clergyman who had been a fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. ----. Nevertheless, the one who really gave Jane Austen her education was her own father.**
- A) When her father died, in 1805, the family moved first to Southampton and then to Chawton.
- B) While still in her teens, she wrote a series of sketches and tales.
- C) Her first novel, Lady Susan, remained unpublished during her life time.
- D) Accompanied by Cassandra, her elder sister and lifelong friend, she went to a school at Oxford and then to one at Reading.
- E) This is why Jane Austen knew so much about the lives of Anglican clergymen and their families.

7. **Many of the novels of H. G. Wells fall into the category of science fiction. Wells was very interested in the scientific advances of his age and looked ahead to imagine what the results might be in the future. ----. Even so he was conscious of the possible dangers, and many of his novels present a struggle between two ways of life, the human and the nonhuman.**
- A) These writers have tried to describe the world as it is about to end, almost completely destroyed.
- B) The stories of science fiction are based on developments in sciences or technology.
- C) Many of these stories carry the threat that if technological developments go further they may bring about the destruction of man.
- D) The film industry soon realized that the subject matter of science fiction was ideal for films.
- E) On the whole, he was interested in the possibilities for good, not in the disadvantages.

8. **King Henry VIII of England enjoyed the love and admiration of his people at least during the early years of his reign. ----. Indeed, the young king had many advantages. He was young and handsome; he was a fine sportsman; he also had a first-class intellect. There was something to please everyone.**
- A) This was partly because he came as a welcome change after his cold and calculating father, Henry VII.
- B) The thing everyone knows about him is that he married six times.
- C) He encouraged humanism, and his own children were educated by some of the great scholars of the Renaissance.
- D) His father had become the king of England after the Wars of the Roses.
- E) He married Anne Boleyn after he had divorced his first wife.

YDS 2003

1. **The great metropolis of New York City is the nerve centre of the nation. ----. Its John F. Kennedy International Airport is one of the busiest airports in the world. New York is also home to the New York Stock Exchange, the largest in the world. The convention and tourist business is an important source of the city's income.**
- A) New York Bay was first discovered in 1524 by an Italian-born navigator, Giovanni da Verrazano.
- B) It is a leader in manufacturing, foreign trade, commerce and banking.
- C) Nearly all the state's manufacturing is done on Long Island and along the Hudson River.
- D) For a short time, New York City was the capital of the United States.
- E) Among its famous residents have been many artists, scientists and politicians.

2. **Lamartine was a French poet who lived between 1790 and 1869. At school he learned Greek, Italian and English, and was strongly influenced by the classics. ----. From 1811 to 1819 he attempted to write an epic and several tragedies in the classical manner. Yet it was as a lyrical poet that he achieved fame.**
- A) In general, the Romantic writers placed the individual, rather than society, at the centre of their vision.
 - B) The term "Romantic Age" is used to describe life and literature in Europe in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.
 - C) He was a great admirer of Petrarch, Shakespeare and Byron.
 - D) The French Revolution, which he strongly supported, gave great importance to liberty and equality.
 - E) Like any Romantic, he believed in the possibility of progress and improvement for humanity.
3. **Stone sculpture is rare in Japan; there are some fine 7th-century examples in bronze and clay, but bronze has never been very extensively used. ---- Hence, it is to be noticed that all the finest works of Japanese sculpture are made of wood. Even so, the Japanese are generally considered to be better painters than sculptors.**
- A) Actually, wood is the only material which has been used in Japanese sculpture throughout its history.
 - B) There are a large number of relics of ancient Japan, such as baked earthen figures, which may be called primitive sculpture.
 - C) Some examples of 7th century sculpture are preserved in the Japanese museums today.
 - D) Early Japanese sculpture is very reminiscent in style of the Chinese sculpture of the 5th and 6th centuries.
 - E) There was a great change in the form of representation in Japanese sculpture after the 10th century.
4. **In Saudi Arabia oil was discovered in 1936, and commercial production began during World War II. Its wealth allowed the country to provide free health care and education while not collecting any taxes from its people. ----. However, falling demand and rising production in the 1980s reduced its oil income enormously. So in 2000, Saudi Arabia, along with other oil-producing countries, reduced production to raise oil prices.**
- A) Saudi Arabia occupies most of the Arabian Peninsula.
 - B) Saudi Arabia has one-third of all known oil reserves in the world.
 - C) Saudi Arabia contains the world's largest continuous sand desert.
 - D) In World War II, Saudi Arabia was neutral.
 - E) Moreover, Saudi Arabia plays an important role in Middle Eastern politics.
5. **Scientists around the world are developing the technology to make space tourism affordable. The most important step is cheap and reusable spacecraft. Other plans are even more adventurous. ----. Japanese airlines, on the other hand, are working on plans for a space liner or a sightseeing spaceship. So, it seems that, in the near future, space tourism will be a new experience for ordinary people.**
- A) Powering a spacecraft still requires vast amounts of fuel, which would make space tourism far too expensive.
 - B) The general public do not seem to be interested in space matters.
 - C) When tourists eventually start arriving in space, they will need somewhere to stay.
 - D) For instance, an American firm is planning to build seven space stations served by 100 space shuttles.
 - E) A spacecraft is still more than a flying bomb which can explode at any second.

YDS 2004

1. **Poetry is one of the oldest forms of literature. ----. They used rhythm and rhyme to help them remember the stories better. Ballads are a good example of this, for they are stories in poetic form that were sung.**
- A) Before literature was written down, people told stories
 B) Each word and phrase in this poem is chosen with great care
 C) In poems, language is used in unusual and creative ways
 D) Prose is the language used in everyday life
 E) Even so, there are certain basic similarities between present-day poetry and that of the past
2. **Most successful short stories are characterized by compression. The writer's aim is to say as much as possible as briefly as possible. ----. It means only that nothing is wasted and that all the words and details are chosen for maximum effectiveness.**
- A) Background and time are both chosen carefully
 B) Such details will obviously be omitted
 C) In other words, much emphasis must be put on the portrayal of the main character
 D) Some writers make even more use of symbolism
 E) This does not mean that in order to be good a story has to be short
3. **A biography is an account of a person's life. It will often concentrate on that person's achievements and on the difficulties that had to be overcome before success was possible. ---- . But at the same time he must keep to the known facts about the person.**
- A) The background is sometimes equally important
 B) Most biographies are about people who have done something significant
 C) In an autobiography, the author is writing about himself
 D) The biographer must create living, believable characters
 E) For instance, many people have written biographies of Queen Victoria

4. **The word "panic", meaning fear, comes from the name of the Greek god Pan, a noisy musician who was thought to play his pipes day and night in the woods. Long ago people thought Pan made the sounds that frightened travellers in the wilderness at night. ---- .**
- A) The word "panic" soon came to describe their fear
 B) Sometimes an author does not state directly everything that is happening
 C) One way to find the meaning of unfamiliar words is to use the context
 D) A synonym is a word that has almost the same meaning as another word
 E) When we look up an unfamiliar word in a dictionary, we may find more than one definition
5. **Most of our misconceptions of art arise from a lack of consistency in the use of the words "art" and "beauty". ----. This identification of art and beauty is at the bottom of all our difficulties in the appreciation of art. For art is not necessarily beauty. Whether we look at the problem historically or sociologically, we find that art has often been a thing of no beauty.**
- A) There are certain characteristics common to all the arts
 B) We always assume that art and beauty go together and that ugliness is the opposite of art
 C) Such a theory of art is as inclusive as any theory of art needs to be
 D) For the ancient Greeks, art was an idealization of nature, and especially of man
 E) In this sense it is true to say that art is expression - nothing more, and nothing less

YDS 2005

1. **There are more than 20,000 documented ship wrecks off the coast of Britain. ----. And they offer the scuba diver a fantastic world that is just asking to be explored.**
- A) They range from majestic passenger ships to historical war vessels
 B) There are several underwater skills to be learned before one can become a scuba diver
 C) Others among them sank after being torpedoed
 D) Another battleship lies on its side on the seabed
 E) Moreover, wrecks can contain dangerous materials

2. **The *Titanic* exhibition presents the story of the *Titanic*, starting with the early design, and then going on to its construction and launch and finally to how it sank. ----. These feature furnishings made by the original manufacturers. There is also a passenger gallery that recreates life onboard.**
- A) The names of the 2,228 passengers are to be found in the memorial gallery
- B) There are reconstructions of first and third class cabins
- C) However some of the items that were recovered from the bottom of the sea are still on display
- D) Among the other items recovered are clothes and jewellery
- E) A large piece of the ship is also on show
3. **As a singer, Johnny Cash took on a very great variety of roles. ----. He could be a respectable family man or a condemned criminal. He felt sympathy for them all and made them all credible.**
- A) Sometimes he was a cowboy, sometimes he was a white outcast who rode with Indians
- B) Sometimes he has been likened to John Wayne, but the resemblance is superficial only
- C) It is generally agreed that his anti-war songs are not among his best numbers
- D) On the whole, deep voices like his are not valued as much as they deserve to be
- E) Sadly, people seem to forget that he was also a great folk singer
4. **Humans have the largest brains in relation to body weight. ----. The brain of a blue whale is even larger, it is five times the size of a human brain.**
- A) The left part of the brain is for logical thought
- B) The brain uses about a fifth of our oxygen supply
- C) In fact, the brain is nearly 80 per cent water
- D) When a child is born, the brain weighs only 400 grams
- E) As regards actual size, however, the brain of an elephant is four times larger

5. **Politicians have traditionally sought out actors and musicians as a way of attracting the youth vote. ----. But they know very well that they must do so.**
- A) Celebrities do at least generate enthusiasm
- B) Celebrities naturally attract attention, and this is what every election campaign needs
- C) Public interest in celebrities has increased, but its interest in politics has decreased
- D) Indeed, politicians seem to know of no other way of attracting the attention of the youth
- E) The cost of an election campaign cannot be disregarded

YDS 2006

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 upto-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

CEVAPLAR

YDS 1995

1. **Since it is country ifadesi** → **neden** bildirir. **This scenery** tamlamasından manzaradan daha önce bahsedilmiş olması gerektiği anlaşılır. Bu durumda **scenery** sözcüğün yer aldığı tek seçenek olan **B** doğru yanittir.
2. Boşluktan sonraki cümlede kullanılan **he pronoun**'undan bu kişiden daha önce söz edilmiş olması gerektiği anlaşılır. **C** seçeneğine göre **he** diye bahsedilen kişi **a small shopkeeper** olduğundan doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.
3. **a) D** seçeneğindeki **them pronoun**'u **theatres** isminin yerini aldığından
b) Boşluktan sonraki cümlede profesyonel ve amatör tiyatrolardan bahsedildiğinden doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.
4. Boşluktan sonra gelen cümledeki **some of them** söz öbeğinin gösterebileceği sözcük(ler) **other restaurants of different nationalities** olduğundan doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.
5. Boşluğa gelecek cümlede birinci bölüme zıt bir ifade gelmesi gerekiyor. Buna göre en uygun seçenek **E**'dir.

YDS 1996

1. Parçada işin monotonluğundan bahsediliyor. Boşluktan sonraki cümle, **but** bağlacı ile başladığına göre boşluktaki ifadeye zıt bir anlam taşımalıdır. Buna göre doğru yanıt **A** seçeneğidir.
2. Parçada ozon tabakasının yararlarından bahsedildiğinden boşluğa gelecek en uygun cümle **B** seçeneğidir.
3. Boşluktan önce gelen yargının nedeni açıklandığından doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir. Boşluktan sonra hava yolculuğu ile deniz yolculuğunun karşılaştırılması da doğru yanıtın **E** seçeneği olduğunu gösterir.
4. Boşluktan önceki cümlede çeşitli boyuttaki bahçelerden bahsedilirken, boşluktan sonraki cümlede büyük bahçelerin olumsuz yanlarından söz ediliyor. Öyleyse boşluğa büyük bahçelerden bahseden bir ifade gelmelidir. Doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.
5. Londra'ya yeni gelen insanlar fazla aktivite olmamasından yakınıyorlar. Boşluktan sonraki cümlede bir örnek verildiğine göre boşluğa gelecek cümlede yeni gelenler fark etmediği halde aslında bir takım aktivitenin olduğunun belirtildiği **C** seçeneğidir.

YDS 1997

1. Boşluktan sonraki cümlede "**sahnenin bir kısmını göremediğimiz**" ifadesi yer aldığına göre doğru seçenek **A**'dir.
2. Parçada bir süper marketin sahip olması gereken özelliklerden bahsedilmektedir. Buna göre doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.
3. Boşluktan önceki cümlede hemen her ailenin birden fazla gazete aldığından bahsedilmektedir. Buna göre boşluğa gelebilecek en uygun cümle **B** seçeneğinde yer alır.
4. **D** Boşluktan hemen önce gelen cümleye göre iki Britanyalı dağcı Everest tepesinin zirvesine ulaşabilmiştir. Bu cümlenin ardından gelecek en uygun ifade **D** seçeneğindeki cümledir. **NOT:** Ender karşılaşılan şu yapıya dikkat: "Thus, they were **the first men known to have done** so."
5. Parçada Roma hukukunun tarih boyunca kültürleri etkilediği örnekler yardımıyla belirtilmiştir. Öyleyse "**yüz yıllardır dünya kanunu üzerinde büyük etkileri olduğu**" ifadesinin bulunduğu **A** seçeneği doğru yanittir.

YDS 1998

1. Boşluktan sonra vitamin eksikliğinin neden olduğu hastalıklar örnek olarak verildiğine göre yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.
2. Boşluğa gelecek cümlede Japonya'da çocukları ile beraber yaşayan yaşlı insan oranının eskiden yüksek olmasına rağmen bir süre sonra düşmesinden bahsedilmiş olmalıdır ki boşluktan sonraki cümlede bunun nedeni açıklanıyor. Doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.
3. Parçada çeşitli su kaynaklarından göl, ırmak vb. bahsedildiğine göre boşluğa gelecek cümle **D** seçeneğindeki bugünkü su kaynaklarının binlerce yıl öncekilerle hemen hemen aynı olduğunu ifade eden cümle olmalıdır.
4. Boşluğa gelebilecek en uygun ifade **B** seçeneğinde yer alır. Boşluğun ardından gelen ve **Indeed** ile başlayan cümle bu ifadeyi biraz daha açıklıyor. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.
5. Boşluktan önce gelen cümlede **both sides** dendiğine ve boşluktan önceki cümlede **the older children** ifadesi kullanıldığına göre boşluğa gelecek cümlede **the younger** ifadesi yer almalıdır. Bu durumda doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

YDS 1999

1. **“Hemingway çocukken zamanını avlanarak, balık tutarak ve kuzey Michigan’da vahşi çevreyi keşfederek geçirdi.”** cümlesi parçaya gelebilecek en uygun giriş cümlesi olduğundan doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.
2. **“Üniversitede aldığım bütün derslerimi geçtim ama botanikten asla geçemedim.”** cümlesinin ardından boşluğa gelebilecek en uygun cümle bunun nedenini açıklayan **E** seçeneğidir.
3. Parça gerçek kitap sahiplerinin kim olduğu hakkındadır. Bu kişiler üç gruba ayrılmış. Üçüncü grup kitabı süs olarak değil gerçekten okumak için aldığından üzerinde işaretler koyup biraz yıpratmıştır. Buna göre yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.
4. Parçada sanat tarihçi Sir Herbert Read’ın yaşamından bahsediliyor. Boşluktan sonraki cümlede orduya katılmasından söz edildiğine göre boşluğa okul hayatıyla ilgili bir cümlenin gelmesi uygun olur. Yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.
NOT: Aynı metin 8. ÜDS Fen Bilimleri sınavında 50. soruda kullanıldı.
5. Boşluğa gelecek sorunun ardından gelen yanıt göz önünde bulundurulduğunda doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.
6. **“Bir kimse iş aramıyorken sanki ilanlarda çok sayıda iş varmış gibi görünür.”** cümlesinden sonra gelebilecek en uygun cümle, **“ama bu kişi ilanlara dikkatlice baktığında kendine uygun pek az iş bulur.”** cümlesinin yer aldığı **C** seçeneğidir.
7. **“Eğer sigara reklamları TV’de yasaklanabilirse, alkol reklamları da yasaklanmalıdır. Sigara içenler her şeyden önce kendilerini öldürür.”** cümlesinden sonra **“oysa sarhoşlar başka insanları öldürür.”** ifadesinin yer aldığı **A** seçeneğindeki cümle gelmelidir.
8. Boşluktan önce sorulan soruya hem zaman hem anlam bakımından en uygun yanıt **D** seçeneğinde yer alır.

YDS 2000

1. Parçanın genelinde fizikte, bilinen bazı terimlerin farklı ve özel anlamları ile kullanıldığı anlatılmaktadır. Örneğin kuvvet terimi 4 farklı şekilde kullanılır. Bu durumda parçaya en uygun düşen ifade **B** seçeneğidir.
2. Parçada sel felaketinin uzun vadeli kimyasal etkilerinden ve bunun çevreye verdiği zararlardan bahsedilmiş. Parçaya en uygun düşen ifade, bu zararlı kimyasal etkilerin sıralandığı **A** seçeneğidir.
3. Kalsiyumun sağlığa zararları ile başlayan paragraf **“hâlâ çok azımız ihtiyacımız kadarını alıyor”** diye devam etmiş. Yeni bir paragraf başlamadığına göre son cümle de bu cümlenin devamı niteliğinde olmalıdır. Bu yüzden **“gerçekte çoğumuz ihtiyacımız olanın (kalsiyum) 1/3’ini alıyoruz.”** cümlesi uygundur. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.

4. Eksik olan cümlenin öncesinde kahvaltının günün en önemli öğünü olduğu ve genç insanların kahvaltı alışkanlıkları anlatılmıştır. Devamında **however** ifadesi ile yaşlıların kahvaltı alışkanlıklarından bahsediliyor. Burada bir karşılaştırma yapılmış olması ve bir oran ifade edilmesi beklenen bir durumdur. Yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.
5. Parçada şiirin eskiden beri evrensel olduğundan ve her yaşta insan tarafından sevildiğinden bahsediliyor. Eksik cümleden sonra gelen; **but this is not the whole answer** ifadesi bundan önce bir soru sorulduğunu akla getirmektedir. Yanıt ise şiiri sevmemizin nedeni ile ilgilidir. Bu durumda en uygun seçenek **B**’dir.
6. Reklamlara çok fazla para harcadığı ve hemen her yerde bir reklamın karşımıza çıktığı anlatılarak başlanan parçada, eksik cümleden sonraki **perhaps it would...** ifadesi ortaya atılmış bir fikri çağrıştırmaktadır. Paragrafın sonlarında ise reklam için harcanan paranın nedenleri açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu paranın başka bir yere harcanıp harcanamayacağını sorgulayan **A** seçeneği uygundur.
7. Gönderilen ilk uzay mekiği Columbia ile ilgili paragrafta eksik cümleden sonra astronomlarla ilgili bilgiler verilmiştir. Demek ki eksik cümle uzay mekiği ile değil, bu kişilerle ilgili olmalıdır. Yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.
8. Parçada kültür kavramı açıklanmaya çalışılmıştır. Saç rengi gibi genetik bazı özelliklerin kültürle ilgili olmadığı cümlesi kültürden bahsetmek için öğrenilen ve paylaşılan değerlerden söz etmemiz gerektiği gibi bir cümleyle devam ettirebilir. Ayrıca bu cümle ana fikir niteliğindedir. Yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.

YDS 2001

1. Parça tamamıyla balıkçılık endüstrisiyle ilgili olduğundan en uygun cümle **“Balıkçılıkla uğraşan 130.000 insanın oluşu”** dur. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.
2. Parçada Jeremy’nin televizyon programında bir takım buluşları ortaya koyduğu anlatıldığı için doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.
3. Boşluğa İngilizce’nin kullanıldığı alanların gelmesi gerekir. Bu nedenle doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.
4. Reklamın olmadığı durumda firmaların durumunu anlatan cümleden bir önceki cümlede firmalarla, televizyon reklamlarının maddi ilişkisinin önemi vurgulanmalıdır. Doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.
5. **You are always free to create your own programmers** ile **you must programmed it yourself** cümlesindeki ilişki nedeniyle doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.
6. **“Kağıt yeni bir buluş değildir”** denildiğine göre, kağıdın tarihçesinden bahsedilmelidir. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.
7. **“İnsanlar da ...”** şeklindeki bir cümleden önce insan dışındaki varlıklar için hücrenin önemi belirtilmiş olmalıdır. Doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

8. **Usually she would play with them** cümlesindeki **them**'e açıklık getirmesi nedeniyle doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.

YDS 2002

- Boşluktan sonraki cümle ile nedensellik bağı kurmak gerekli olduğundan en uygun ifade **D** seçeneğidir.
- Anlam bakımından tamamladığı için doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.
- Parçada ateşin yayılması anlatıldığından doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.
NOT: Aynı metin bir başka ÖSYM sınavında kullanıldı.
- Samson ve Delilah'ın öyküsünü açıklamaya yardımcı olduğu için doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.
- Boşluktan önceki cümlede, insanın koşabilmek için evrim geçirmemiş şekilde yaratıldığı anlatıldığı için bunu tamamlayan bir cümle bulunmalıdır. Doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.
- Parçanın bütünü itibarıyla doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.
- Even so...** ile başlayan cümlelerin girişi olabilecek tek cümleyi içerdiği için doğru yanıt **E** seçeneğidir.
- Parçadaki Kral 8. Henry'nin kişisel özellikleri ele alındığından ve insanların hayran olduğu yönleri belirtildiğinden doğru yanıt **A** seçeneğidir.

YDS 2003

- Tanıtilen kişi John F. Kennedy olduğu ve bir önceki cümlede onunla ilgili açıklayıcı bilgilerin verilmesi gerektiği için doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.
- Parçada, Lamartine'in klasiklerden etkilendiği belirtildiğine göre, hayran olduğu isimlerin verilmesi beklenir. Doğru yanıt **C** seçeneğidir.
- Parçanın anlam bütünlüğü açısından, boşluktan sonra Japon heykel sanatının tahta ile olduğu yazılmıştır. Öyle ise bir önceki cümlede bununla ilgili ön açıklamanın yapılması gerekmektedir. Doğru yanıt **A** seçeneğidir.
- Cümleler arasındaki bütünlüğü sağlaması bakımından en uygun cümle olduğu için doğru yanıt **B** seçeneğidir.
- Other plans** → **diğer planlara** örnek göstermesi nedeniyle doğru yanıt **D** seçeneğidir.

YDS 2004

- Boşluktan sonra kullanılan **they** zamirinin karşılığı olarak sadece A seçeneğinde **people** ifadesi kullanılmıştır. Buna göre, doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.
- Boşluktan sonra kullanılan **only** ifadesi bir vurguyu belirtmektedir ve konuyla ilgili bu vurgulu anlatım sadece E seçeneğindeki ifadeden sonra bir anlam kazanacaktır. Buna göre, doğru yanıt E seçeneğidir.

- Boşluktan sonra kullanılan **he** zamirinin karşılığını aradığımızda sadece C ve D seçeneklerinde **author** ve **biographer** ifadeleriyle karşılaşmaktayız. Parçada **autobiography** değil **biography** anlatıldığı için doğru yanıt D seçeneğidir.

- Parçanın genelinde **past simple** kullanılmıştır. Bundan yola çıkarak seçenekler incelendiğinde, sadece A seçeneğinde **past simple** kullanıldığını görmekteyiz. Doğru yanıt A seçeneğidir.
- Boşluktan sonra kullanılan **this identification** ifadesi B seçeneğindeki cümleyle karşılığını bulmaktadır. Buna göre doğru yanıt B seçeneğidir.
NOT: Aynı metin Mayıs 1996'daki KPDS sınavında kullanıldı. 59 numaralı soru.

YDS 2005

- A** "They range from majestic passenger ships to historical war vessels" ifadesindeki **they** "**wrecks**" ifadesinin yerini tutmaktadır. Devam eden cümle ile de bütünlük sağlayan en uygun seçenek A seçeneğidir.
- B** Paragraftaki **These feature furnishings** ifadesi B seçeneğindeki "**reconstructions of first and third class cabins**" ifadesinin yerini tutmaktadır. En uygun seçenek B seçeneğidir.
- A** Parçada geçen **great variety of roles** ifadesi A seçeneğinde "Sometimes he was a cowboy, sometimes he was a white outcast who rode with Indians" şeklinde açıklanmıştır.
- E** **Humans have the largest brains in relation to body weight.** As regards actual size, however, the brain of an elephant is four times larger. **The brain of a blue whale is even larger, it is five times the size of a human brain.** Paragrafı en uygun şekilde tamamlayan seçenek E seçeneğidir.
- D** Paragraftaki **But they know very well that they must do so** ifadesi D seçeneğindeki "politicians seem to know of no other way of attracting the attention of the youth" ifadesine gönderme yapmaktadır. "They" "politicians" ifadesinin yerini tutmaktadır.

YDS 2006

1. **C** Cümle vahşi-doğa kameramanlığıyla ilgili **olumlu** sözcüklerle giriş yapmış. “AMA” anlamında olumludan-olumsuza yön değiştiren “**STILL**” bağlacı da kendisinden sonra vahşi-doğa kameramanlığıyla ilgili **olumlu** bir şey söylemeye devam etmiş. Bir zıtlık oluşabilmesi açısından öncesindeki ifade **olumsuz** olmalı. Bu da sadece C seçeneğinde sağlanmış. **GENELLEME**: Metnin yönünü olumludan-olumsuza / olumsuzdan-olumluya değiştiren bağlaçlar: **but, however, yet, still, nevertheless, fortunately, unfortunately, nevertheless, even so** etc..
2. **A** Boşluktan sonra gelen “**this discovery**” ancak A seçeneğindeki “**gold was found**” ile anlamlı hale geliyor. Boşluktan önce geçen “**great gold rush**” ile A seçeneğindeki “**gold rush**” ibaresi ve boşluktan sonraki cümlelerin **SIMPLE PAST** yapısı A seçeneğini bulmaya yardımcı olan diğer ipuçları.
3. **D** “**BESIDES**” bağlacı, kendine paralel ve destek sağlayabileceği bir cümle istiyor. Tıpkı “besides” cümlesinde olduğu gibi, D seçeneğinde de bisiklet sürmek ile ilgili olumlu bir yargı var. Her üç cümlede de yer alan “Cycling is” / “it is” / “it enables” ile sağlanan ortak özne paralelliğine de ayrıca dikkat ediniz.
4. **B** Boşluktan sonra gelip bir cümlede iki kez vurgulanan “**every human**” ifadesi B seçeneğinde “**universal means**” ibaresi ile oldukça anlamlı olarak örtüşüyor. Birinci ve ikinci cümlede yer alan ortak özne paralelliğine ayrıca dikkat: “**language is**” ve “**it is**”.
5. **E** “**Europe’s cities** = Avrupa şehirleri’nin gücünü “diversity=çeşitlilik” ile ilişkilendiren ilk cümle boşluktan sonra iki ayrı başkent olan Paris’ten sanat merkezi, Stockholm’dan ise temizlik ve adalet abidesi olarak bahsediyor. Benzer bir cümle bir başkent olan Londra’dan finans merkezi olarak bahseden E cümlesi