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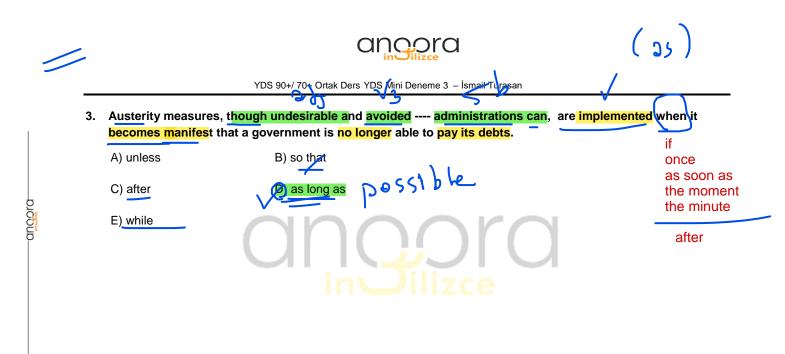


YDS 90+/ 70+ Ortak Ders YDS Mini Deneme 3 - İsmail Turasan

2. Though familiar today ---- most of us, the civil rights movement initially began as mass protest against racial prejudice and discrimination ---- the southern US during the mid-1950s.

| A) for / among             | B) with / against | in                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| to / in                    | D) in / for       |                    |
| E) by / <mark>ove</mark> r | CING              | <b>S</b><br>Ilizce |





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# angord english





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4. In especially big cities with a lot of hustle and bustle, ---- exhaustion at the end of a hectic day, TVs and online blogs offer a new recipe, each and every day, ---- one more strength and energy.

### A) to avoid / to give

- B) avoiding / giving
- C) to be avoided / to be given
- D) avoided / given
- E) avoid / give



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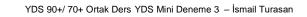
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6. Following the new regulations as to the effective management of the budget only if formal ---- has been granted by the highest official body in a given city can a research project team be recruited.

| grantoa sy tr |                                 |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| A consent     | B) recognition certain specific |
| C) subsidy    | D) concession indirim           |
| E) notice     | taviz, imtiyaz                  |
|               | <b>CINCOLO</b><br>In Gilizce    |



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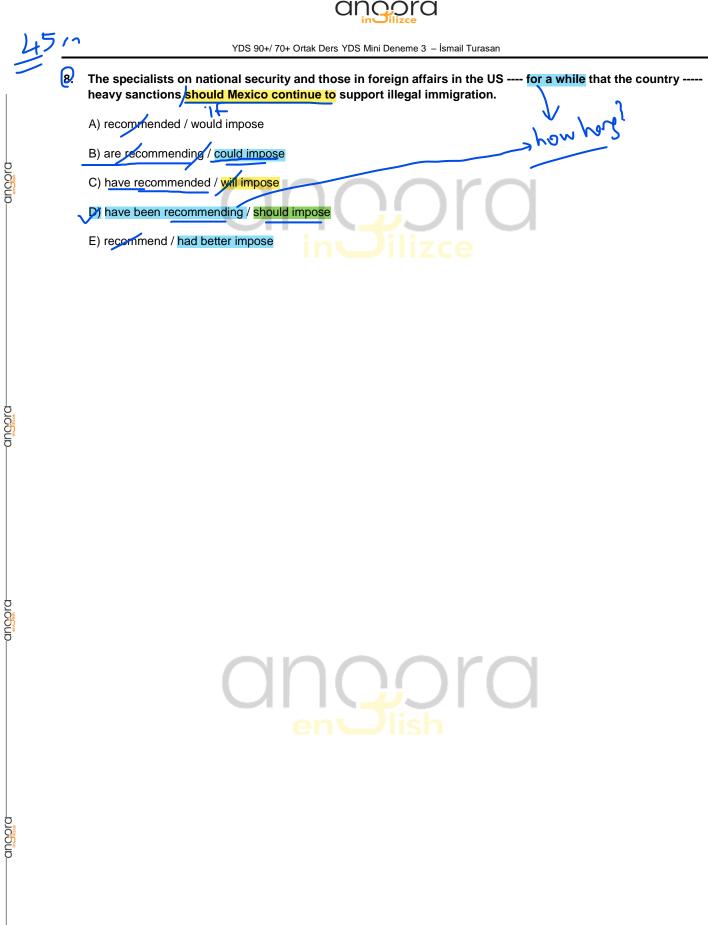


 The concept of witchcraft in the Western world dates from the ages-old ancient religious texts and became mainstream in the Early Modern Period, affecting the lives of people ---- until its disappearance not long ago.

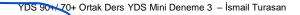
| A) eligibly     | B) convertibly    |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| C) profoundly   | D) instantly      |
| E) sufficiently | <b>CINCOLOGIC</b> |
|                 |                   |











9. In order for the classroom activities ---- optimal learning, they ---- engaging and personally meaningful and their meaningfulness depends on a number of preconditions.

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n**J**ilizce

### (WA) to facilitate / must be

- B) to be facilitated / has to be
- C) to have facilitated / can be
- D) facilitating / could be
- E) facilitated / may be

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# **Charlen** In **Charlen**

# angord english

|                           | with a view to / for the sake of<br>models a <u>concern for</u> the raising of critical consciousness on the part of stud<br>within the minds, hearts, and policies of those who control the environments for |  |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| A) <mark>result in</mark> | B) take on  |  |
| C) emerge from            | D) give up  |  |
| E) go through             | anoora  |  |
| <u>conc</u> ern: endis    | / konu / amaç / ilgilendirmek /endiselendirmek  |  |
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|                           | anoora  |  |
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11. There are certain books which are not meant ---- in any particular order, but readers prefer reading any item simply from start to finish, or as the avid readers ---- it, cover to cover.

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n**O**ilizce

A) readi<mark>ng</mark> / have put B) read / is put

- C) to read / is putting
- ) to be read / put

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E) to have read / will put

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12. It is sensible to be cautious with the daily intake levels of certain chemicals like acrylamide ----- there is no definite evidence that the item in question is carcinogenic, that is it leads to cancer in humans.

| A) whereas | B) so                        |
|------------|------------------------------|
| C) unless  | D <sup>y</sup> even if       |
| E) just as | <b>CINCOLO</b><br>In Colored |





13. We have come to realize that plants and animals would be adversely affected by ultraviolet radiation from the Sun ----- the Earth's atmosphere functioning as a natural filter.

| A) with the help of                        | B) instead of  |
|--|----------------|
| C) for the sake of                         | D) in case of  |
| () if it weren't for<br>without<br>but for | <b>CINCOLO</b> |



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14. For most scholars, deeming censuses that occur only every ten years as a ---- source of data is just a bit more than optimism, if not a totally unscientific means.

A) scarce

S dependable

C) restricted

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D) peculiar

E) redundant

**CINCOLO** In Collizce





15. For long-term health benefits, an active social life, which is harder to maintain ---- the economic crises, is highly recommended as a means to a healthier future besides avoiding cigarettes, according to a new research.

A) by means of

B) in the face of

C) on behalf of

E) instead of

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D) irrespective of



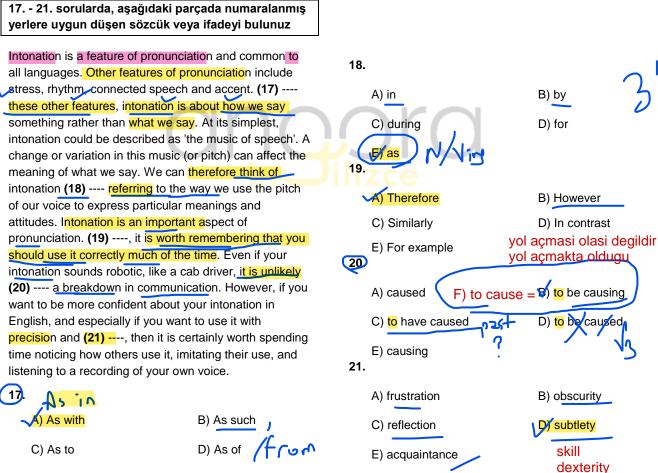
| 16. | YDS 90+/ 70+ Ortak Ders YDS Mini Deneme 3 – İsmail Tufasan<br>lack of<br>Given the increase in obesity rates and the absence of any guidance, proper exercise, for the youth<br>parents themselves must model appropriate amounts of physical activity for their children in their daily |                |  |  |
|-----|--|----------------|--|--|
|     | lives.   |                |  |  |
|     | A) except for  | B) let alone   |  |  |
|     | C) <u>due to</u>   | D) in terms of |  |  |
|     | E) thanks to   | anoora         |  |  |
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E) As for

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# 22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz

The coronavirus pandemic is still a global emergency affecting all countries, (22) ---- immediate and sustained international action. While mitigating the terrible human and economic toll worldwide is rightly uppermost in our minds, we are also (23) ---- concerned about the underlying problems this emergency exposes, especially for those most at risk for severe consequences - older people, poor households, the undernourished, and those who live in remote rural areas without access to services or help.Some 736 million people currently live (24) ---extreme poverty, which is a root cause of many global problems, from ill health to social unrest to migration. (25) ----, hunger was already on the rise for several years before the pandemic. It already devastated the lives of up to 828 million people, robbing them of a future (26) ---- weakening their immunity and health - a more dangerous combination than ever in the present crisis.

### 22.

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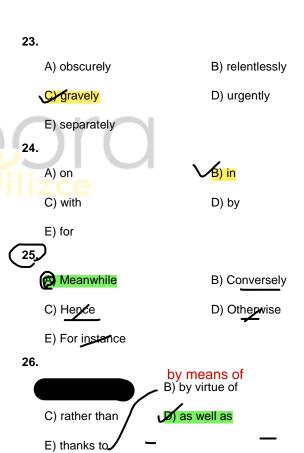
A) to require

### B) required

D) being required

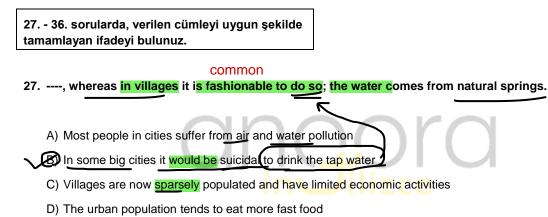
C) requiring

E) having required



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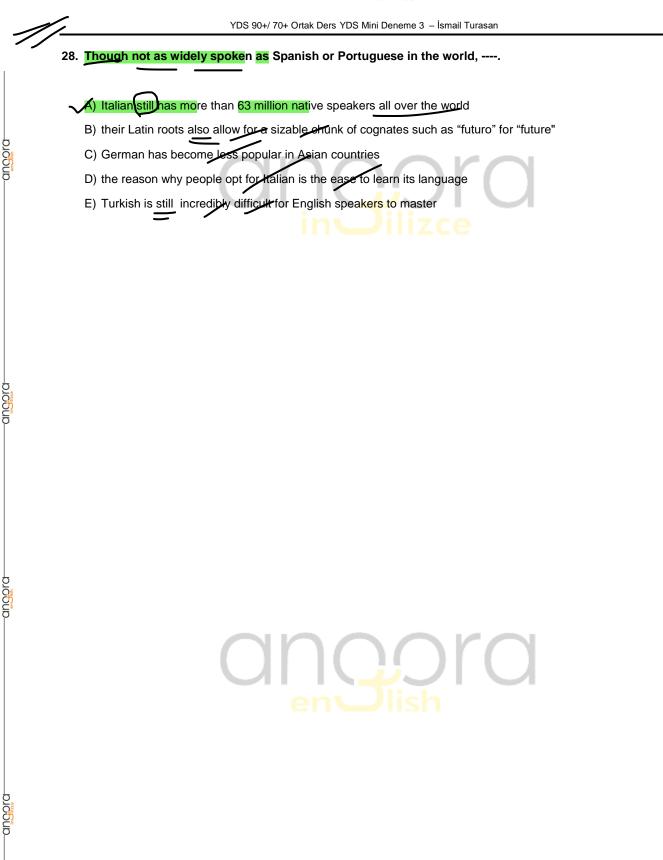
E) In cities, drought seems to pose a greater danger in the years to come

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in**U**ilizce



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### 29. With the global population swelling and industrialization on the rise in developing nations, ----.

- A) our dependence on fossil fuels extracted from deep within the Earth's crust will come to a halt
- B) greenhouse gases will no longer be a contributor of climate change
- C) there are billions of people who do not have access to modern communication services
- D) some four billion people still cook using simple stoves that burn wood

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E humanity's need for food and energy has reached unprecedented levels

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### 30. If our planet suddenly began to revolve the opposite way, or even slowed to a crawl, ----.

A) both actions will give birth to further problems for our very species

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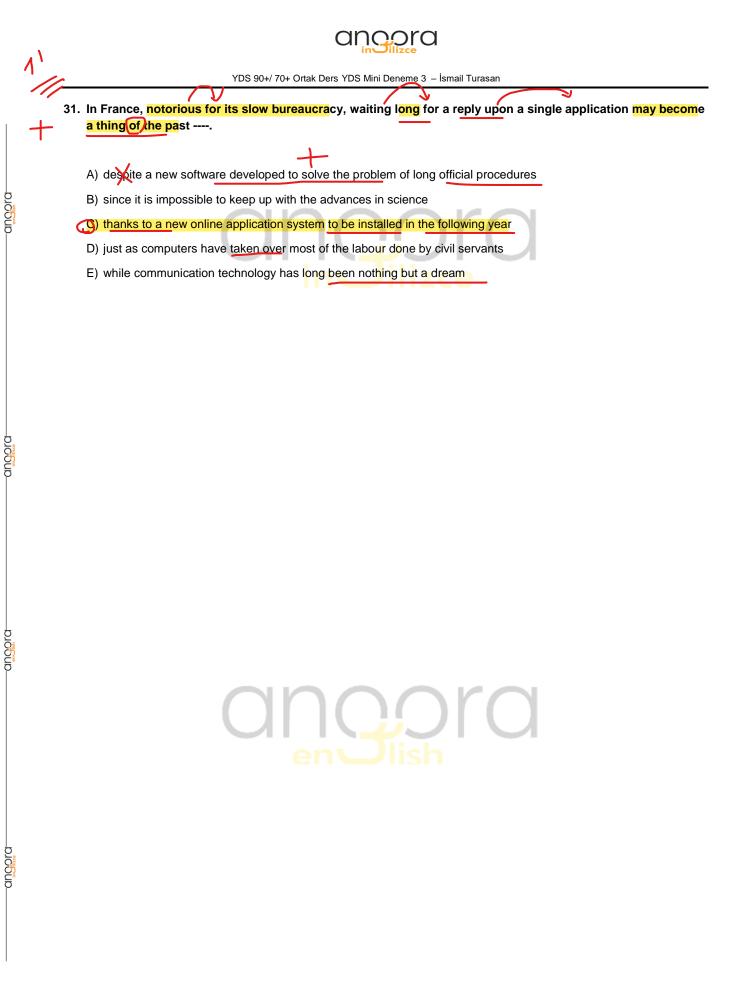
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- (B) one thing is for sure, neither would be a smooth outcome for civilization
- C) such a rotation of the Earth would have created devastating weather systems
- D) our plans to generate much of our energy from solar will be more feasible
- E) water scarcity had already become a problem in the semi-desert regions

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distinct separate

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- 32. A number of artists think that the Renaissance was a plain cultural advance from the Middle Ages ----.
  - A) while for others, it is difficult to determine whether an advance is a matter of location
  - By whereas social and economic historians regard it as the continuity between the two eras
  - C) they, for example, were sure that the period was only the cultural heritage of the past
  - D) however, without doubt, they didn't actually deny its actual origin

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E) because it was totally at odds with the issues regarding ancient periods



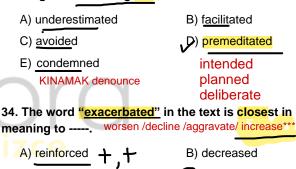


A school in the US is now being harshly criticized for an assignment that asked children aged ten to create posters depicting slave auctions. Some parents reacted angrily when they attended the school and saw the posters hanging in a hallway, all of which are about where and how slaves were sold. One angry parent wrote: "I really wonder how this project could be an effective way to teach any student in any age group about American history." School officials and history teachers, on the other hand, claimed that children needed to learn about the uglier parts of their past, but accepted the posters should not have been hung without context. The school principal apologized for any unintended pain, anger or offence caused by the assignment. The principal also had the posters removed from the hallways the other day and is also considering a community meeting to discuss the issue. He added that the project had been going for a decade, but he admitted how disturbing these images were and acknowledged that the trouble caused by the assignment was exacerbated by the fact that the displays did not include an explanation of the assignment or its learning

### amaç aim target goal

objectives.

33. The word "unintended" in the text is closest in meaning to "something not -----."



### 35. The word "objectives" in the text is closest in meaning to -----.



C) improved + +

E) prevented

B) facilities

promoted

D) problems

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# 36. - 41. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Most people as well as cooks are aware of the four elemental tastes: bitter, salty, sour, and sweet. But central to Japanese cuisine is a fifth taste: umami. This Japanese word roughly translates to "savory" or "tastiness," and the flavor it describes is found in Parmesan cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, meat, soy sauce, miso, and other foods that you could describe as "meaty" or "savory." Umami was first identified in 1908 by a Japanese chemist named Kikunae Ikeda, who was trying to determine, in chemical terms, what makes dashi, a fundamental ingredient in Japanese cuisine, taste so good. Ikeda discovered that glutamate was responsible for dashi's umami. Researchers later discovered other compounds that provide the umami taste, such as inosine monophosphate. All that chemistry boils down to one essential culinary matter: yumminess. Umami is what helps make certain vegetarian or nearly-meat-free dishes so satisfying. In sixth-century Japan, the rise of Buddhism, which prohibited eating meat, made vegetarian diets commonplace. As a result, cooks found other ways to enhance their food with a savoriness that usually comes from meat. Buddhist food manufacturers in ancient Japan racked their brains for ways to make soybeans among other foods- taste like meat.

ancoro

- 36. According to the passage, ----.
- A) the pleasure most people get from umami is more than those from bitter
- $\underbrace{B}_{\text{easily}} \underbrace{\text{sour is only one of the tastes that we can distinguish}}_{\text{easily}} = one of$

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- C) people rather than cooks know four elemental tastes
- D) umami is found only in cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, meat, soy sauce and miso
- E) the flavor umami is peruliar to Japanese cuisine alone unique to

= found nowhere else מטי



# angord english



Most people as well as cooks are aware of the four elemental tastes: bitter, salty, sour, and sweet. But central to Japanese cuisine is a fifth taste: umami. This Japanese word roughly translates to "savoury" or "tastiness," and the flavour it describes is found in Parmesan cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, meat, soy sauce, miso, and other foods that you could describe as "meaty" or "savoury." Umami was first identified in 1908, by a Japanese chemist named Kikunae Ikeda, who was trying to determine, in chemical terms, what makes dashi, a fundamental ingredient in Japanese cuisine, taste so good. Ikeda discovered that glutamate was responsible for dashi's umami. Researchers later discovered other compounds that provide the umami taste, such as inosine monophosphate. All that chemistry boils down to one essential culinary matter: yumminess. Umami is what helps make certain vegetarian or nearly-meat-free dishes so satisfying. In sixth-century Japan, the rise of Buddhism, which prohibited eating meat, made vegetarian diets commonplace. As a result, cooks found other ways to enhance their food with a savoriness that usually comes from meat. Buddhist food manufacturers in ancient Japan racked their brains for ways to make soybeans among other foods- taste like meat.

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- 37. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- A) It was Japanese chemist Kikunae Ikeda, who found the effect of inosing monophosphate on dashi.
- B) Dashi, a fundamental ingredient in Japanese cuisine, tastes good for all umami. despite
- C) Umami capnot be found in foods that you could describe as "meaty" or "savoury."
- D) In order for researchers to identify the chemical structure of umami, first, four basic tastes must be studied.

E) Umami has been around <u>for a long while</u> though identified in the early 20th century.

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Most people as well as cooks are aware of the four elemental tastes: bitter, salty, sour, and sweet. But central to Japanese cuisine is a fifth taste: umami. This Japanese word roughly translates to "savory" or "tastiness," and the flavor it describes is found in Parmesan cheese, tomatoes, mushrooms, meat, soy sauce, miso, and other foods that you could describe as "meaty" or "savory." Umami was first identified in 1908 by a Japanese chemist named Kikunae Ikeda, who was trying to determine, in chemical terms, what makes dashi, a fundamental ingredient in Japanese cuisine, taste so good. Ikeda discovered that glutamate was responsible for dashi's umami. Researchers later discovered other compounds that provide the umami taste, such as inosine monophosphate. All that chemistry boils down to one essential culinary matter: yumminess. Umami is what helps make certain vegetarian or nearly-meat-free dishes so satisfying. In sixth-century Japan, the rise of Buddhism, which prohibited eating meat, made vegetarian diets commonplace. As a result, cooks found other ways to enhance their food with a savoriness that usually comes from meat. Buddhist food manufacturers in ancient Japan racked their brains for ways to make soybeans among other foods- taste like meat.

### 38. From the passage, we can infer that ----.

- A) Buddhism was the mainstream belief system in the sixth-century world
- B) vegetarian diets became commonplace as umami made vegetarian dishes so satisfying
- the pursuit of alternative tastes owes much to the rise of Buddhism
  - D) cooks' deare to enhance food may have played a bigger ole in the development of umami
  - E) it was not until 1900 that Japanese cuisine made use of different tastes at the same time

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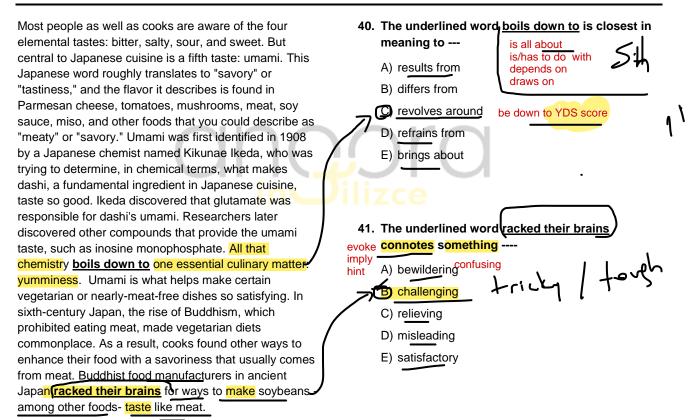
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### 39. The main aim of the writer is to ----.

- A) express how humans progressed in terms of cooking and finding alternative foods
- B) emphasize the impacts of Buddhism on the development of vegetarian foods
- C) make the reader aware of less known gustatory aspects and of alternative foods
- inform the reader about yet another taste we have with brief references to its past
- E) compare umami with other traditional tastes and give details about Japanese cuicine

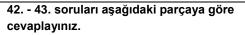
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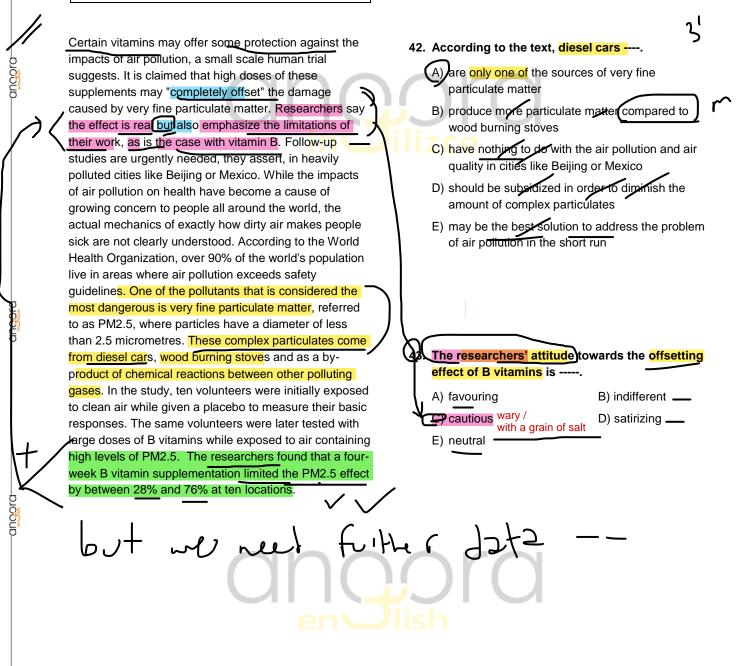




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### 44. - 47. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

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People want to stand out and do something remarkable in their lives. Almost all of us are motivated in some way or another to achieve - we want to run faster, be more creative, win more awards, cure more illnesses, and earn more money. And while doing so, we all claim that we are open to any comment as we want to improve ourselves. But are we really ready to receive honest feedback? Probably not. Most of us would rather not hear it, let alone accept and work on the negative ones. Our frail egos are partly to blame. We all want to meet our own expectations of ourselves, and so being satirized - or just the prospect of being critiqued - can present an enormous threat to our self-esteem and positive sense of identity. For this reason, rather than welcoming feedback with open arms, our first response is often a counterattack. Offensive reflexes serve to make us feel better about ourselves and yet, almost paradoxically, they also reveal our insecurities, character flaws, and unpleasant attitudes. Indeed, reaping the benefits of feedback is not something straightforward. Psychologists may offer advice on how to do this better, but ultimately, we are all free to take it or leave it.

- 44. The text is mainly about----.
  - A) a detailed account of feedback
  - B) how to give and receive feedback
  - C) an alternative assessment of feedback
  - D) destructive and constructive criticism
  - E) remaining positive in the face of criticism

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appreciation

approach



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- 45. One understands from the passage that ----.
  - A) being more creative has precedence over earning more money
  - B) one may both desire to be better and to avoid criticism
  - C) one may reach his potential by analyzing his own weaknesses and strengths
  - D) it is the timing and tone of words that matter most while receiving feedback
  - E) it takes experience to criticize fragile people

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People want to stand out and do something remarkable in their lives. Almost all of us are motivated in some way or another to achieve - we want to run faster, be more creative, win more awards, cure more illnesses, and earn more money. And while doing so, we all claim that we are open to any comment as we want to improve ourselves. But are we really ready to receive honest feedback? Probably not. Most of us would rather not hear it, let alone accept and work on the negative ones. Our frail egos are partly to blame. We all want to meet our own expectations of ourselves, and so being satirized - or just the prospect of being critiqued - can present an enormous threat to our self-esteem and positive sense of identity. For this reason, rather than welcoming feedback with open arms, our first response is often a counterattack. Offensive reflexes serve to make us feel better about ourselves and yet, almost paradoxically, they also reveal our insecurities, character flaws, and unpleasant attitudes. Indeed, reaping the benefits of feedback is not something straightforward. Psychologists may offer advice on how to do this better, but ultimately, we are all free to take it or leave it.

- 46. According to the text, one's self esteem ----.
  - A) and a positive sense of identity are immune to any negative comment
  - B) needs to be studied thoroughly by psychologists to offer better feedback
  - C) can be improved only if one meets his expectations of himself first
  - D) helps welcome feedback with open arms
  - E) can be affected adversely even without being literally criticized

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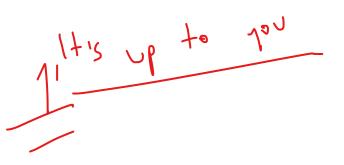
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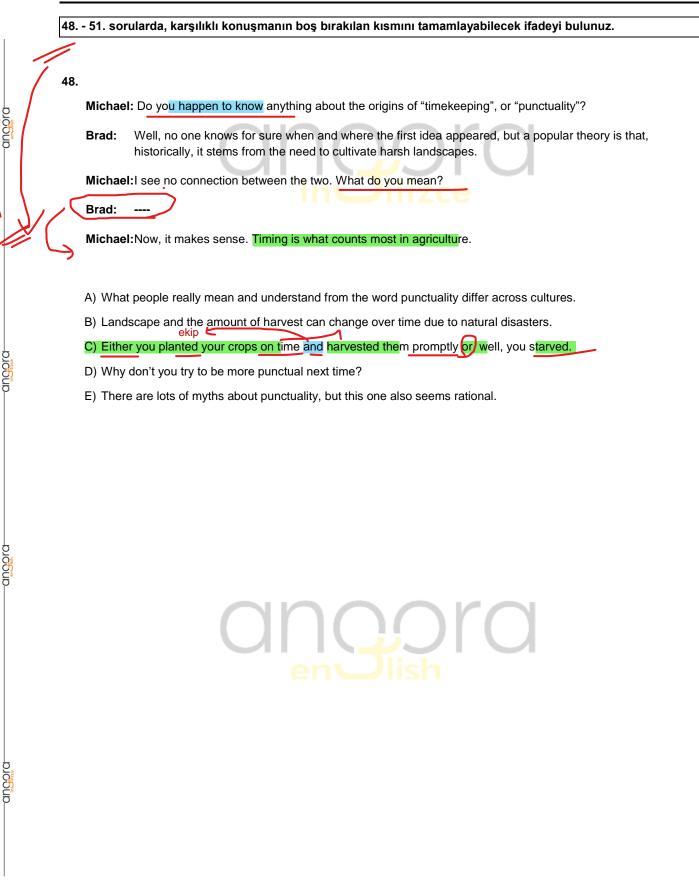
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- 47. We learn from the passage that ----.
  - (A) it is all up to us whether we benefit from professional advice or not
  - B) our character flaws can be corrected thanks to the feedback we receive
  - C) our first response to feedback is often embracing it without any prejudice in our minds
  - D) the benefits of critical feedback can be reaped always in the long run
  - E) without positive feedback, we cannot feel better about ourselves



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37

#### YDS 90+/ 70+ Ortak Ders YDS Mini Deneme 3 - İsmail Turasan

Ophelia: What is so special about humans, and what makes us distinct from machines?

Gertrude: Neither skills like arithmetic or typing, nor rationality can be our difference.

Ophelia: ----

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Gertrude: Perhaps, it is our radical creativity, irrational originality, even a dose of plain illogical craziness, instead of hard-nosed logic.

A) Then, what sets us apart from machines?

B) Why are people using technology?

- C) So, what skills are needed to speak a language?
- D) I don't think it is possible to be successful without basic maths.
- E) Can technology make a meaningful difference in our interaction with machines?





**Daphne:** Wherever we go, be it school or a birthday party, we make an impression on people.

Lucy: Certainly, but nowadays casual dress is fashionable. Ripped jeans, shirts worn inside out, all kinds of mix-and-match outfits ...the absurd list could go on and these are on ladies and men of all ages.

Daphne:

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- Lucy: Indeed, I am. I like to wear smart and even formal clothes. People around me think it's crazy that I have a stylish skirt on just to go to the grocery store. Yet, I just want to look nice.
- A) Dress codes differ across cultures, don't they?

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- B) You are always complaining about other people's clothing styles.
- C) Are you going to write a blog about the mistakes you notice about clothing?
- DYou seem to be disappointed with this sloppy style of clothing.
  - E) Are you in favour of loose and comfortable clothes even at work?

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| • | 51.   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
|   | David:  | Did you know your pH could be making it more difficult to lose weight?   |  |  |  |  |
|   | Bill:   | To be honest, this is the first time I have heard such a term and such a claim.  |  |  |  |  |
|   | David:  | pH (potential of hydrogen) is a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution. It is measured on a scale of 0 to 14. The optimal pH level is between 7.2-7.4. |  |  |  |  |
|   | Bill:   | 2 () () () ()  |  |  |  |  |
|   | David:  | Our modern diet is not very pH friendly. As most people don't get enough alkaline foods, this affects their health as well. The more pH, the better.               |  |  |  |  |
|   | A) Do you feel it is unfair for me not to learn such a topic?             |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | B What about the difficulty in losing weight?                             |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | C) Do you pay attention to pH values of water brands before you buy them? |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | D) How can even drinking water make them gain extra weight?               |  |  |  |  |  |

E) I see you disagree with what this article says.

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52. – 54. sorularda verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olanı bulunuz

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52. Humanity is fortunate indeed that William Shakespeare committed his energies to poetry rather than prose. nesir

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- William Shakespeare dedicated his energies to poetry instead of prose, which is obviously much better for humanity.
- B) Humanity is definitely un ortunate because William Shakespeare devoted his energies not to prose but poetry.
- C) William Shakespeare committed his energies to prose rather than poetry, and that is why humanity is fortunate.
- D) William Shakespeare is fortunate because most people appreciated the fact that he devoted his energies to prose instead of poetry.
- E) What makes humanity so fortunate is that William Shakespeare dedicated his energies to not only prose but also poetry.







- 53. Mandarin Chinese and English are the most-spoken languages in the world, with over some one billion and 400 million native speakers respectively.
  - A) Spoken by one billion speakers, Mandarin Chinese is a more popular language across the world compared to English, which has only 400 million speakers.
  - B) Mandarin Chinese and English are similar in that they are the most spoken and written languages across the world, with one billion and 400 million users.
  - Spoken by more than about one billion native speakers, Mandarin Chinese and 400 million native speakers, English rank first and second most popular languages across the globe.
  - D) With its 400 million speakers, Mandarin Chinese, along with English with its about one billion speakers, is one of the most spoken languages across the world.
  - E) Such languages as English and Mandarin Chinese, with more than nearly one billion and 400 million native speakers respectively, are the most widely spoken languages in the world.

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54 Before the house belongs to the owner, it first belongs to the guest, according to an old proverb.

The guest is more important than and definitely has precedence over the proprietor, reads an old proverb.

B) Before anything, the proprietor should welcome the guest first according to an old proverb.

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C) Guests are always welcome as in old proverbs, but they should not forget the fact that the house first belongs to the owner.

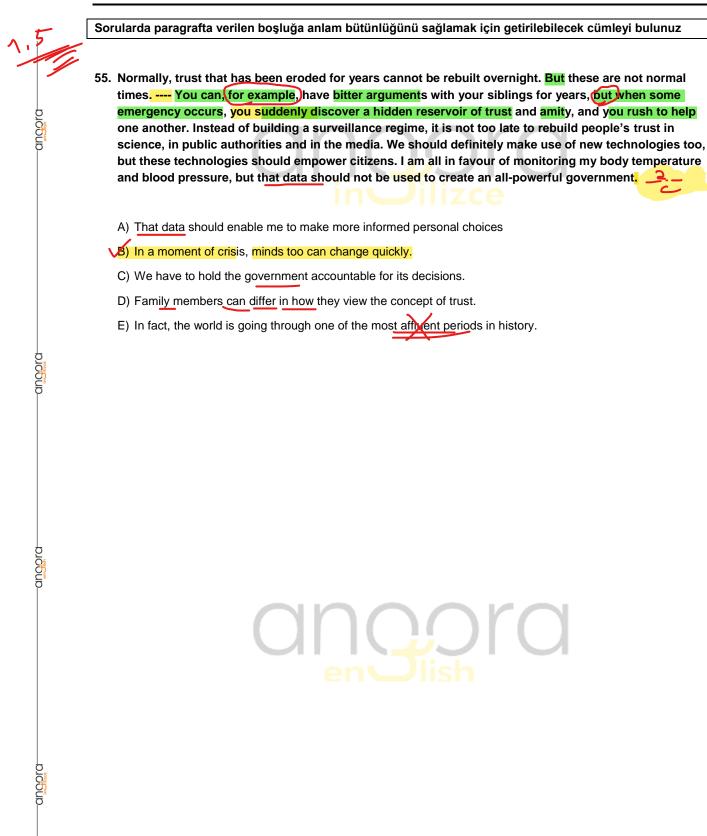
D) As stated in a proverb, there are very few houses where people can feel at home while staying as a guest.

E) According to an old proverb, before owning a house one needs to learn how to accommodate a guest.

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Sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

56. (I) In case of a pandemic, first and foremost, in order to defeat the virus, we need to share information globally.
(II) Today, we are far away from a spirit of global cooperation and trust. (III) A coronavirus in China and a coronavirus in the US cannot swap tips about how to infect humans, but China can teach the US many valuable lessons about coronavirus and how to deal with it. (IV) What an Italian doctor discovers in Milan in the early morning might well save lives in Tehran by evening. (V) Similarly, when the UK government hesitates between several policies, it can get advice from the Koreans who have already faced a similar dilemma a month ago.

| A) I | B) II | C) III | D) IV | E) V |
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57. (I) In many spoken languages around the world – but especially in British English – it is easy for the listener to understand the speaker's attitude: boredom, interest, surprise, anger, appreciation, happiness, and so on, are often evident in their intonation. (II) For instance, a server at a restaurant asks 'How's the chocolate muffin, madam?' and you reply 'mMMmmmm' with the intonation rising in the middle and falling towards the end. (III) The server nods with a smile. (IV) That is because you have just expressed your appreciation for the item through the music of your voice – and without so much as a single (ordinarily meaningful) word. (V)The feeling of boredom or indifference, for instance, might be expressed with a flat tone.



