

e-YDS GEÇMİŞ YIL KELİME SORULARI

For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

1. Information about a person that might be acquired during a study must be treated as confidential and not made available to others without his or her ----.

- A) consent B) identity
C) appointment D) integration
E) resentment

(e-YDS 2014/3)

2. Fairy tales are understood to be stories for children, ---- through millennia, with characters who are typical and common rather than unique and who embody good or evil in direct ways.

- A) passed down B) cut off
C) set out D) given in
E) blown up

(e-YDS 2014/4)

3. Following the agricultural revolution, a large scale transition from hunting and gathering to agriculture, humans contributed to the ---- of many large land mammals on the planet.

- A) fluctuation B) irritation
C) extinction D) refraction
E) division

(e-YDS 2015/1)

4. Human beings' ability to discriminate sounds at a very early age appears to be ---- not only in the mother tongue but also in other languages.

- A) eventual B) defensive
C) evident D) frustrating
E) responsive

(e-YDS 2015/2)

5. According to a study, young people in the Middle East between 15 and 29 years of age ---- about one-third of the region's population.

- A) constitute B) resign
C) absorb D) spread
E) maintain

(e-YDS 2015/5)

6. The earliest music for movies was played live in the cinema to ---- the silent image and enhance its mood.

- A) receive B) diminish
C) eradicate D) accompany
E) verify

(e-YDS 2015/6)

7. Despite delivering calcium and protein, drinking a lot of milk does not provide a net health benefit for women and may even ---- their long-term survival prospects.

- A) compensate B) withdraw
C) foster D) hinder
E) fulfill

(e-YDS 2015/7)

8. Workers should expect to return to school several times during their working lives just to ---- developments in their fields.

- A) keep up with B) go along with
C) cut down on D) do away with
E) fall behind with

(e-YDS 2015/8)

e-yds 2014-2018

9. Floods occur when heavy rain falls, ---- so much water that it cannot seep into the soil or flow away into rivers and lakes or run into drains.

- A) coping with B) putting off
C) resulting in D) emerging from
E) switching to

(e-YDS 2015/9)

10. Managing traffic flow at peak periods and dealing with incidents, such as crashes, are ---- problems for transport planners.

- A) challenging B) instructive
C) accessible D) favorable
E) functional

(e-YDS 2015/10)

11. Knowing that consuming more will not ---- buy us more happiness suggests that it is time to rethink the spending choices we make every day.

- A) necessarily B) accidentally
C) strictly D) externally
E) hazardously

(e-YDS 2015/11)

12. A growing number of people are ---- alternatives to antidepressant medications, and new research suggests that acupuncture could be a promising option.

- A) seeking B) returning
C) denying D) abandoning
E) magnifying

(e-YDS 2015/12)

13. Although women make up nearly half of the labour force in South Africa, most of them work in lower-wage sectors, ---- domestic service.

- A) particularly B) undoubtedly
C) loosely D) dramatically
E) vitally

(e-YDS 2016/1)

14. The nervous systems of all animals have a number of basic functions in common, most ---- the control of movement and the analysis of sensation.

- A) notably B) promptly
C) deniably D) approximately
E) fairly

(e-YDS 2016/3)

15. While honesty is valued as a way of maintaining control over children, it is also seen as a valuable ---- for adulthood.

- A) trait B) sight
C) clue D) custom
E) item

(e-YDS 2016/4)

16. Age ---- causes a physical decline and our risk of developing certain diseases such as heart disease and osteoporosis increases.

- A) uncommonly B) irrationally
C) inevitably D) unpredictably
E) inappropriately

(e-YDS 2016/5)

e-yds 2014-2018

17. British education ---- some very big changes in the post-war era regarding economy, education, art and society.

- A) withdrew B) overestimated
C) upgraded D) accused
E) underwent

(e-YDS 2016/6)

18. Because much of the interior of South America is ----, all its major population centers are along the coast.

- A) uninhabitable B) indescribable
C) irreversible D) immobile
E) dislocated

(e-YDS 2016/8)

19. The safety of football continues to be a heated topic for players and parents, with abundant evidence ---- the effect of head injuries on mental illnesses.

- A) countering B) enhancing
C) revealing D) reversing
E) eliminating

(e-YDS 2016/9)

20. Social psychologists construct and test theories of human social behaviour, and these theories ---- assumptions about social behaviour and relationships between social and psychological processes.

- A) take down B) put aside
C) rest on D) turn against
E) give up

(e-YDS 2016/10)

21. Although Greenland, in the Arctic Ocean, is the world's largest island, few people live there because it is almost ---- covered in snow and ice.

- A) permanently B) simultaneously
C) attractively D) environmentally
E) bluntly

(e-YDS 2016/11)

22. A recent study has found that coffee contains ---- higher levels of soluble dietary fiber than other common beverages, even orange juice.

- A) significantly B) ambiguously
C) dangerously D) compulsively
E) elaborately

(e-YDS 2016/12)

23. According to the term 'internal realism' in philosophy, scientific theories are not true ---- but only relative to large-scale conceptual schemes.

- A) incidentally B) absolutely
C) gradually D) doubtfully
E) severely

(e-YDS 2017/1)

24. For the first time, a robot has successfully operated on live soft tissue without human ----.

- A) abduction B) disruption
C) liberation D) intervention
E) revelation

(e-YDS 2017/2)

e-yds 2014-2018

25. Blood has always had a cultural significance, symbolic of the essence of life; but the process of transfusion – replacing blood with blood – only became an accepted and ---- practice in the 20th century.

- A) restrictive
B) reliable
C) notorious
D) demanding
E) deceptive

(e-YDS 2017/3)

26. By the 1890s many public libraries in the United States began to ---- special sections with books for children, but it was not until 1895 when the first library was constructed with a room specifically designed for children.

- A) figure out
B) carry out
C) give up
D) break down
E) set up

(e-YDS 2017/4)

27. The eighteenth century was a great age of exploration, as it became ---- intertwined with science.

- A) arguably
B) accidentally
C) increasingly
D) jointly
E) temporarily

(e-YDS 2017/5)

28. When you buy from an online merchant, you trust that they are a ---- business that will send you the goods you order and not just take your money and run.

- A) legitimate
B) profitable
C) vulnerable
D) functional
E) substantial

(e-YDS 2017/6)

29. Due to a ---- of safety systems and units, elevators are the safest means of mass transportation, without which it would be impossible to imagine buildings higher than a few stories.

- A) portrayal
B) foundation
C) combination
D) proportion
E) reassurance

(e-YDS 2017/7)

30. An increasing problem of the industrial age is the ---- of substances into the atmosphere, causing harm to the environment.

- A) release
B) disturbance
C) contribution
D) pattern
E) outcome

(e-YDS 2017/8)

31. The most common side effect from receiving amifostine – a medicine that helps protect certain tissues of the body from damage caused by chemotherapy or radiation therapy – is a lowering of blood pressure, which occurs in ---- 62% of patients treated.

- A) alternatively
B) coincidentally
C) approximately
D) fundamentally
E) permanently

(e-YDS 2017/9)

32. It is not necessary to eliminate all mosquitoes to ---- diseases like Zika and malaria because their numbers can be reduced to the point that these diseases fail to get passed on at a sustainable rate.

- A) keep up with
B) get rid of
C) make up for
D) put up with
E) run out of

(e-YDS 2017/10)

e-yds 2014-2018

33. Understanding the nature of culture in relation to communication helps to explain the process that individuals ---- in adapting to new relationships, groups, organizations, societies and the cultures of each.

- A) hand down B) sum up
C) take out D) go through
E) put across

(e-YDS 2018/1)

34. Where land is ----, floating solar farms make it possible to generate renewable energy without taking up space that might be needed for farming or other purposes.

- A) contaminated B) vacant
C) scarce D) enduring
E) communal

(e-YDS 2018/2)

35. Attachment is an emotional bond, usually between child and parent, characterised by the child's ---- to seek and maintain proximity to the parent, especially under stressful conditions.

- A) reluctance B) tendency
C) opportunity D) permission
E) approach

(e-YDS 2018/3)

**TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.A	21.A
2.A	22.A
3.C	23.B
4.C	24.D
5.A	25.B
6.D	26.E
7.D	27.C
8.A	28.A
9.C	29.C
10.A	30.A
11.A	31.C
12.A	32.B
13.A	33.D
14.A	34.C
15.A	35.B
16.C	
17.E	
18.A	
19.C	
20.C	

e-YDS GEÇMİŞ YIL TENSE SORULARI

For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

1. The Beatles is a British pop group, ---- in Liverpool in 1960, ---- at that time of John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Pete Best.

- A) forming / having consisted
- B) having formed / to be consisting
- C) having been formed / consisted
- D) formed / consisting
- E) to be formed / to consist

(e-YDS 2015/5)

2. In mammals, if the body becomes too warm, the hypothalamus in the brain signals the sweat glands ---- it by ---- sweat.

- A) cooling / to release
- B) to cool / releasing
- C) to be cooled / being released
- D) having cooled / to be releasing
- E) being cooled / to be released

(e-YDS 2015/10)

3. Theoretically, same sex siblings ---- with the same selection of chromosomes, but the odds of this happening ---- about 70 trillion.

- A) could be created / would be
- B) are created / had to be
- C) had been created / may be
- D) were created / should be
- E) have to be created / must be

(e-YDS 2015/12)

4. ---- the application of radioactive decay to dating rocks, British geologist Arthur Holmes ---- throughout the 1920s on trying to understand the Earth's interior.

- A) To have pioneered / had worked
- B) Having pioneered / worked
- C) Pioneering / could work
- D) Being pioneered / would have worked
- E) Pioneered / had been working

(e-YDS 2016/3)

5. Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University suggested that advertisers ---- certain fundamental principles on which ---- a rational theory of advertising.

- A) can develop / constructing
- B) had to develop / having constructed
- C) could develop / to be constructed
- D) should develop / to construct
- E) might have developed / being constructed

(e-YDS 2016/5)

6. Tiny bioelectronic devices surgically ---- on nerves interfere with and change the body's own processes ---- them function better.

- A) implanting / making
- B) implanted / to make
- C) being implanted / to have made
- D) to be implanted / having made
- E) to implant / to be making

(e-YDS 2016/8)

7. Cancerous cells ---- dormant in a person's lungs for decades, ---- to diversify and spread.

- A) should lie / to wait
- B) must lie / having waited
- C) can lie / waiting
- D) could lie / wait
- E) may lie / to have waited

(e-YDS 2016/9)

8. Drugs that tone down or erase memory ---- anxiety in skiers and other athletes who ---- frightening falls or crashes while practicing their sport.

- A) might prevent / have had
- B) must prevent / have
- C) should have prevented / had
- D) used to prevent / will have
- E) might have prevented / are having

(e-YDS 2016/10)

9. Grey cats are said ---- to Europe from Syria during the Crusades, and by the 18th century, one of these cats called 'Charteux' ---- well-established.

- A) having been brought / would become
- B) to have brought / was to become
- C) to be brought / has become
- D) being brought / became
- E) to have been brought / had become

(e-YDS 2016/11)

10. Certain activities, odours and images ---- a stress response that causes physiological symptoms in asthma patients, so doctors ---- sufferers not to overreact to things that are harmless.

- A) were going to elicit / used to warn
- B) may elicit / should warn
- C) could elicit / had to warn
- D) can elicit / would warn
- E) might elicit / must have warned

(e-YDS 2016/12)

11. Most immigrants aim ---- their economic situation, which involves ---- employment in their new destination country.

- A) improving / to find
- B) to be improving / having found
- C) to have improved / to be finding
- D) to improve / finding
- E) having improved / to have found

(e-YDS 2017/2)

12. In 1800 few people, either in Europe or the Americas, ---- that 25 years later all of Spain's mainland American colonies ---- independent republics.

- A) could have anticipated / would be
- B) must have anticipated / used to be
- C) had to anticipate / should have been
- D) would anticipate / could have been
- E) should have anticipated / could be

(e-YDS 2017/5)

e-yds 2014-2018

13. ---- animal behaviour, ethology considers the fine details of individual species behaviour in relation to properties of the natural environment to which the species ----.

- A) Studying / have adapted
- B) To study / had adapted
- C) Having studied / would have adapted
- D) Being studied / are adapting
- E) To be studied / adapted

(e-YDS 2018/1)

14. However galaxies formed and evolved, the process ---- quickly very early in the history of the universe because the age of the oldest galaxies --- - to be not much younger than the age of the universe.

- A) must have occurred / appears
- B) used to occur / would appear
- C) had to occur / had appeared
- D) should have occurred / has appeared
- E) could have occurred / appeared

(e-YDS 2018/2)

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.



CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.D	8.A
2.B	9.E
3.A	10.B
4.B	11.D
5.D	12.A
6.B	13.A
7.C	14.A

e-YDS GEÇMİŞ YIL BAĞLAÇ SORULARI

For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

1. ---- some sports injuries are clearly unavoidable accidents, many can be prevented by taking simple precautions before starting exercise.

- A) Since B) While
C) Once D) Only if
E) Just as

(e-YDS 2014/3)

2. People tend to put less effort into task performance in groups than when alone ---- the task is involving and interesting or their contribution is clearly identifiable.

- A) unless B) until
C) only if D) as though
E) as long as

(e-YDS 2014/4)

3. ---- jet airliners, highways, and high-speed rail routes, we can go on long-distance journeys that would have been unthinkable just a few decades ago.

- A) In spite of B) Thanks to
C) Unlike D) Apart from
E) As well as

(e-YDS 2015/2)

4. ---- male and female roles have become less sharply differentiated in some societies than they were in the past, they are still a very important source of inequality and difference.

- A) Unless B) Although
C) Whenever D) Because
E) Until

(e-YDS 2015/8)

5. ---- you have found a fossil, it needs to be studied scientifically in order to reveal its identity as well as more detailed aspects of its appearance.

- A) Once B) Only if
C) Until D) Whether
E) Before

(e-YDS 2015/9)

6. ---- our understanding of the origins of human cognition has greatly improved in recent years, we can expect far greater developments to come.

- A) Unless B) Until
C) Although D) Now that
E) Whenever

(e-YDS 2016/1)

7. ---- a metropolis can build new power plants to meet a rising need for electricity, our muscles respond to the demands of exercise by producing tiny new structures inside cells that supply the body with energy.

- A) Now that B) Even though
C) Only if D) Just as
E) In case

(e-YDS 2016/4)

8. The range of objects that art historians study is constantly expanding and now includes computer-generated images, ---- in the past almost nothing produced using a machine would have been regarded as art.

- A) in case B) as though
C) because D) unless
E) whereas

(e-YDS 2017/8)

e-yds 2014-2018

9. Helicopters enjoy a unique position in aviation as they can start flying perpendicularly, hover over a single spot, fly slowly, and fly backward; ----, they have many flexible uses.

- A) however
B) otherwise
C) similarly
D) as a result
E) for example

(e-YDS 2017/9)

10. According to Greek mythology, ---- was Hermes, the god of deception, born ---- he showed his craftiness; on the first day of his life, he stole cattle belonging to his brother Apollo.

- A) not only/ but also
B) either / or
C) rather / than
D) no sooner / than
E) as / as

(e-YDS 2017/10)

11. The Enlightenment was an intellectual current that flowed across Europe and beyond during the 18th century ---- an explosion in printing and widespread use of the French language.

- A) except for
B) as opposed to
C) such as
D) thanks to
E) in spite of

(e-YDS 2018/3)

CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.B

2.A

3.B

4.B

5.A

6.D

7.D

8.E

9.D

10.D

11.D

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

e-YDS GEÇMİŞ YIL PREPOSITION
SORULARI

For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

1. Rail passes that give you unlimited travel ---- fixed periods are useful in countries and regions ---- extensive rail networks.

- A) over / from
- B) at / off
- C) to / by
- D) on / in
- E) for / with

(e-YDS 2015/6)

2. Time seems to pass at the same rate ---- everyone, but Einstein's theory of relativity shows that time is not constant ---- the Universe.

- A) for / throughout
- B) on / about
- C) to / on
- D) from / in
- E) among / at

(e-YDS 2015/7)

3. By creating a bird flu virus that could spread ---- mammals, biologists have sparked an urgent debate ---- how best to protect the public from biothreats.

- A) into / from
- B) at / about
- C) among / over
- D) upon / for
- E) by / against

(e-YDS 2016/6)

4. Nicaragua's economy is mainly based on agriculture, with fishing ---- the coasts, but it also has large deposits of minerals that are mined ---- export.

- A) off / through
- B) on / under
- C) in / toward
- D) along / for
- E) at / by

(e-YDS 2017/1)

5. ---- many countries in which adoption is practiced, there are variations ---- the age when children are adopted, and the type of adoption.

- A) Among / for
- B) At / by
- C) Throughout / in
- D) Along / on
- E) With / from

(e-YDS 2017/3)

6. Biology classifies living things ---- groups on the basis of specific shared characteristics, and then these groups are arranged ---- a hierarchical system.

- A) at / towards
- B) into / within
- C) onto / about
- D) from / behind
- E) for / over

(e-YDS 2017/4)

e-yds 2014-2018

7. ---- selective breeding, people have long exercised indirect influence ---- the genetic makeup of plants and animals; however, today genetic technologies make it possible to directly manipulate an organism's genes.

- A) Upon / against
- B) Through / over
- C) From / about
- D) Across / behind
- E) With / along

(e-YDS 2017/6)

8. Artists use perspective ---- to make the object appear to have dimensions ---- to cause it to appear close up or in the distance or to suggest a feeling of space.

- A) so / that
- B) not only / but also
- C) such / that
- D) the more / the more
- E) as / as

(e-YDS 2017/7)

9. On 14 February 1990, the space probe Voyager I reached a distance of some six billion kilometres ---- the Earth, speeding away from us ---- its journey past the planets and into outer space.

- A) off / about
- B) by / toward
- C) from / on
- D) to / beyond
- E) for / through

(e-YDS 2015/11)

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.



CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.E

2.A

3.C

4.D

5.C

6.B

7.B

8.B

9.C

e-YDS GEÇMİŞ YIL CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA SORULARI

For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

1. If the Sun were the size of a volleyball, ----.

- A) the Earth would be about the size of a pinhead
- B) some planets were far smaller and others vastly longer than the Earth
- C) the Sun differs from the planets in more than just size
- D) the Sun can generate energy in its core by nuclear reactions
- E) the other planets would be held in gravitational balance

(e-YDS 2014/3)

2. ----, the World Wide Web is not the same thing as the Internet.

- A) Although many people treat them as synonymous
- B) For it is as much a set of principles as a technology
- C) Because the Internet is the most important digital service available
- D) Since the idea for the Web was born in 1989
- E) With the rapid spread of websites and browser technology

(e-YDS 2014/4)

3. In Mesopotamia, where the soil was particularly fertile, large-scale farming became possible ----.

- A) once irrigation methods had developed to supply the land with water
- B) even though it was possible to produce food for non-farmers such as workers
- C) whenever frequent rainfall made the area susceptible to destruction
- D) in case there were draughts and people were not fed adequately
- E) if the king had allowed peasants to pay less taxes for the services there presented

(e-YDS 2015/1)

4. Ritual and ceremony have been part of our lives ----.

- A) since they provide powerful ways to symbolize and celebrate our achievements
- B) while making up your own ceremony may carry negative message from your past
- C) only if we have made peace with who we are and how we become that way
- D) although these exercises leave us at ease with our present and past
- E) and extinguishing a candle on your birthday can only help bakeries

(e-YDS 2015/2)

e-yds 2014-2018

5. ----, so it is not surprising to see that they are popular and increasing in circulation in larger markets.

- A) Advertisers may sometimes be unwilling to commit a substantial portion of their total ad budget to Sunday papers
- B) In a few regions, Sunday papers exceeding three hundred pages are not uncommon,
- C) Sunday papers provide something for everyone by offering massive diets of news, sports, travel, and other service features
- D) When compared to modern ones, old Sunday papers were providing more family reading material
- E) Sunday papers are expensive to produce and require a separate editor and additional staff

(e-YDS 2015/5)

6. In order to have a well-balanced diet and to avoid nutritional problems, -----.

- A) people may not be able to buy a variety of foods all year round
- B) we should consider the possibility of living longer
- C) common food allergens include peanuts, eggs and fish
- D) whole-wheat bread might help fill you up
- E) one should eat a range of healthy foods in the correct proportions

(e-YDS 2015/6)

7. Metallurgy, the use of metals, started at different times across the globe, ----.

- A) as the West developed the technology to make cast iron during the 16th century
- B) so that metal could be worked into any shape when struck
- C) but by the first millennium BC it was extensively practised
- D) even if ealy metallurgists often preferentially exploited copper ores
- E) since iron was extracted from the bloom by repeated hammering and heating

(e-YDS 2015/7)

8. Although coming into contact with the bodies of Ebola victims during funerals is inevitable, ----.

- A) the World Health Organization has made additional funding available
- B) little effort has been made to inform people about the risks
- C) people have been categorized into various contact groups
- D) hospitals have installed high technology diagnosis software
- E) innovatio towards record keeping have archived all cases

(e-YDS 2015/8)

e-yds 2014-2018

9. Fulfilling the outdoor play needs of young children is a challenging task, ----.

- A) even though focusing on what children should be able to do outside is important
- B) so children, especially those at preschool age, spend more time in the playground
- C) and playgrounds are controlled spaces where children release some physical energy
- D) but children experience fewer and fewer opportunities to explore nature
- E) because a variety of factors such as supervision and safety must be considered

(e-YDS 2015/9)

10. ---- but they can also appear elsewhere, at hotspots where rock moves upward from deep inside the Earth.

- A) The outside layer of the Earth is broken up into giant pieces called tectonic plates
- B) Volcanic activity has contributed to the creation of large portions of the Earth's surface
- C) Thinner plates, such as those under oceans, lead to more volcanic activity
- D) Volcanoes often form near the boundaries between tectonic plates
- E) It is almost impossible to guess the exact time of volcanic eruptions

(e-YDS 2015/10)

11. ----, insects flourish in every land habitat and play a key role in the global ecosystem.

- A) Although they recycle dead plants and animals
- B) While they are the most numerous of the animals with tough external skeletons
- C) Even if the eyes of adult insects are made up of tiny lenses
- D) If many touch-sensitive bristles on the insect's body help to detect air movement
- E) Because they have developed amazing adaptations

(e-YDS 2015/11)

12. When a local, native language is not embraced by younger generations, ----.

- A) our understanding is still quite imperfect as to why a language death occurs
- B) the linguistic diversity is found in places with small and sparsely distributed populations
- C) it is shocking to learn that almost 40 percent of languages are now endangered
- D) its demise draws nearer with the passing of each native speaker
- E) linguistic extinction is happening much faster under the pressure of globalization

(e-YDS 2015/12)

e-yds 2014-2018

13. Although the greenhouse gas emissions generated by pollution were relatively small at first, ----.

- A) they grew dramatically as more countries industrialized
- B) it was in no country's interest to reduce them until recently
- C) carbon dioxide emissions by the US have decreased since the 1950s
- D) in 2007, the EU decided to take further essential steps towards reducing them
- E) the effects of the emissions on climate change have been ignored by a number of countries

(e-YDS 2016/1)

14. Even though nearly all people are equipped with the biological hardware to produce a wide range of notes, ----.

- A) many neurobiologists have investigated musical ability
- B) most people are quite good at timing and note memory
- C) the relationship between song and language needs to be studied
- D) musical talent, especially singing, varies between human beings
- E) some people with musical aptitude carry a tune easily

(e-YDS 2016/3)

15. Today hoatzins, the Amazon's mystery birds, live only in South America, ----.

- A) although the hoatzin is one of the most interesting species in the bird kingdom
- B) as young hoatzins have claws on their wings, like their dinosaur ancestors
- C) while the oldest hoatzin fossil dates back to 34 million years ago
- D) but the oldest known fossil of these odd birds reveals they once roamed France
- E) because there is enough evidence that they evolved in South America

(e-YDS 2016/4)

16. Ever since psychologists started studying intelligence, ----.

- A) common measuring factors of intelligence include memory, attention and concentration
- B) it is meant to represent how generally intelligent you are based on your performance
- C) some psychologists come up with a test of mental abilities
- D) they have relied heavily on psychological tests for their concepts
- E) the first and most popular form of intelligence is called the two-factor theory

(e-YDS 2016/5)

e-yds 2014-2018

17. Even though credit cards seem to be everywhere today and are a basic requirement of Internet shopping, ----.

- A) recently some banks have issued cards containing microchips that are activated with a personal identification number
- B) they have only been around since the 1950s when a club card was issued as the first general credit card
- C) the advantages of these cards in terms of security and universality make them suitable for online shopping
- D) they may eventually replace the use of paper money in certain situations
- E) they consist of hundreds of tiny magnetic particles contained in a film of plastic

(e-YDS 2016/6)

18. Although the temple form is the most important architectural type in Greek history, ----.

- A) there are a number of other kinds of structures to consider such as the theater and tombs
- B) the history of Greek architecture is essentially the history of the development of the Greek Temple
- C) the earliest examples of temples of the Greek age can be deduced from archaeological evidence
- D) the Parthenon in Athens might be one of the best-preserved Greek temples in the modern world
- E) the Temple of Olympian Zeus was one of the largest in Athens in the antiquity

(e-YDS 2016/8)

19. Although plants can be highly diverse in appearance, ----.

- A) their leaves might come in different shapes and sizes depending on where they grow
- B) most share characteristic structures such as leaves and roots
- C) photosynthesis is a process in which plants capture and use the sunlight
- D) their basic similarity can be confusing
- E) seed plants are a highly diverse and widely distributed group

(e-YDS 2016/9)

20. While physiological factors such as fat regulation and metabolic rate are important determinants of body weight, ----.

- A) there might be not a single disorder but a host of disorders
- B) overweight people tend to eat more when they are tense or anxious
- C) the self-perception of being overweight is common among women
- D) there is no question that overeating can also cause obesity
- E) there can be a contribution to a high incidence of diabetes, high blood pressure, and heart disease

(e-YDS 2016/10)

e-yds 2014-2018

21. As robots advance into the service industries, ----.

- A) they are starting to look less like machines and more like living creatures
- B) their work will be of no value in the emerging industries
- C) they have been doing manual jobs since the 1960s
- D) they cannot be replaced by human beings
- E) they are machines that can perform a complicated series of tasks automatically

(e-YDS 2016/11)

22. Although the terms 'stress' and 'anxiety' are used interchangeably in everyday life, ----.

- A) stress is experienced by most people as a pattern of physiological responses to real or imagined stimuli
- B) stress and anxiety have attracted research interest in psychology
- C) anxiety disorder may be defined as an emotional discomfort characterised by worry and tension
- D) psychologists believe that stress is a much broader term than anxiety
- E) 'stressors' are the environmental demands that people face under pressure

(e-YDS 2016/12)

23. Since water is much more resistant to movement compared to air, ----.

- A) there are some examples of swimmers who won medals due to the shape of their body
- B) the main factor that determines your success in water is how developed your digestive system is
- C) athletes transfer as much of their own energy as possible into their resistance exercises outside the pool
- D) full body wimsuits have been banned from contests because they give swimmers an extra advantage in water
- E) swimmers have to use four times as much energy as runners to cover the same distance

(e-YDS 2017/1)

24. Although almost every type of packaged food today features calorie counts on the labelling, ----.

- A) their counts are based on our understanding of human digestion
- B) many people do not eat them when they pay attention to the calorie content
- C) our immune system distinguishes good food from bad food
- D) most of them are inaccurate because they ignore the complexity of human digestion
- E) our digestive system is hardly put to use for some foods such as honey

(e-YDS 2017/2)

e-yds 2014-2018

25. ---- so that fewer people are hurt or killed in accidents.

- A) Millions of people are injured each year in road crashes around the world
- B) Driving too fast is considered by authorities to be a major cause of accidents
- C) Scientists are always looking for ways to improve safety on the roads
- D) Nine out of ten collisions with a pedestrian at 60 km/h are fatal
- E) There are many injuries in car accidents that go unreported

(e-YDS 2017/3)

26. Although a lot of studies have been carried out over the decades to help the millions of people with spinal cord injuries, ----.

- A) researchers have achieved frustratingly little success so far
- B) a new device has been offering hope for treatment
- C) three patients at Kentucky Spinal Cord Center in the US have received their implants
- D) electrical stimulation is one of the most effective methods to help patients
- E) reawakening connections between the brain and the lower body is essential

(e-YDS 2017/4)

27. While the ultimate cause or causes of Alzheimer's disease are still unknown, ----.

- A) other non-genetic causes have also been studied in relation to the causes of this disease
- B) vitamin E, which is an antioxidant, can be of benefit for people with this disease
- C) a person with the disease may forget the names of family members
- D) there are several risk factors that increase a person's likelihood of developing the disease
- E) the symptoms of this disease begin gradually, usually with memory lapses

(e-YDS 2017/5)

28. Although our bodies and brains continue transforming throughout life, ----.

- A) the most dramatic changes happen in infancy and during the teenage years
- B) the brain of a baby has almost the same number of cells as an adult's
- C) brain cells form a dense web of connections to each other helping us learn new skills
- D) the physical changes are accompanied by emotional and behavioural changes
- E) changes in an area called the reticular formation allow a child to pay attention for longer periods

(e-YDS 2017/6)

e-yds 2014-2018

29. ---- in case the expected technological aids for their presentation do not function properly.

- A) It is suggested that speakers talk to the audience as if they were talking to one person
- B) Much research has been conducted on ways in which public speeches can be presented effectively
- C) It is important for speakers to prepare a presentation that does not extend past the allotted time
- D) Speakers should be able to change the message to include more examples
- E) Good public speakers make sure that they have alternative strategies prepared

(e-YDS 2017/7)

30. Because the gasoline used by most cars causes pollution and adds to global warming, ----.

- A) car manufacturers are turning to electric engines that can use energy from cleaner sources
- B) gasoline is also used in light trucks, motorcycles, small aircraft, and boats
- C) people use about 385 million gallons of gasoline per day in the US
- D) burning a gallon of gasoline produces about 19.6 pounds of carbon dioxide
- E) biofuels are plant-derived liquid fuels that can be used as alternatives to gasoline

(e-YDS 2017/8)

31. People are generally advised not to take naps ----.

- A) given that naps and caffeine combined are effective in combating midday sleepiness
- B) because they can disturb the normal pattern of sleep and wakefulness
- C) as long as they can improve alertness, performance and mood
- D) since napping at particular times of day can be more beneficial than at other times
- E) even though they can negatively affect night-time sleep quality

(e-YDS 2017/9)

32. ----, the most promising ones are the harnessing of tidal power and ocean thermal energy conversion.

- A) Despite the differences between high and low water levels
- B) While there are several issues related to the efficiency of oceanic tidal power
- C) Once methods are found to monitor ocean temperature near the tropics
- D) Although here are several ways of utilizing energy from the oceans
- E) Because energy conversion relies on temperature differences rather than tide strength

(e-YDS 2017/10)

e-yds 2014-2018

33. Even though some herbal remedies may show beneficial effects, ----.

- A) scientists continue to investigate and discover new medicinal uses of plants
- B) plant materials are the basis for many of our most helpful medications
- C) most show little evidence of providing any health benefits
- D) the popularity of herbal products continues to increase
- E) the use of some plant remedies dates back thousands of years

(e-YDS 2018/1)

34. ----, and as a result, the national cultural scene is very vibrant.

- A) The Sydney Opera House is one of Australia's most recognizable symbols
- B) People in Australia devote much of their time and money to artistic pursuits
- C) Low-budget soap operas recorded in Australia have become high-earning exports
- D) Australians think that their country lives up to its nickname 'the lucky country'
- E) Going to the beach is almost a national pastime for Australians

(e-YDS 2018/2)

35. While children's literature specialists have begun to acknowledge the significance of modernity in texts produced for children, ----.

- A) children often relate modernism in literature only with science-fiction
- B) critics think that there should be such a thing as modernist children's literature
- C) mainstream literary studies of modernism remain ignorant of texts for children
- D) cultural dynamics of modernism might contribute to children's literature
- E) children's literature is a genre with its own independent traditions and development

(e-YDS 2018/3)

TEST BİTTİ.

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.A	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	21.A
2.A		22.D
3.A	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	23.E
4.A		24.D
5.C		25.C
6.E		26.A
7.C		27.D
8.B	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	28.A
9.E		29.E
10.D	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	30.A
11.E		31.B
12.D		32.D
13.A		33.C
14.D		34.B
15.D	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	35.C
16.D		
17.B	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	
18.A		
19.B		
20.D	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	

e-YDS GEÇMİŞ YIL ÇEVİRİ SORULARI

For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

1. İlk olarak kraliyet konutu olarak inşa edilen Lüksemburg Sarayı, hapisneden askerî karargâha varıncaya kadar çeşitli amaçlarla kullanılmıştır.

- A) The Luxembourg Palace, which was initially built as a royal residence, was also used for many purposes, from prison to military headquarters.
- B) Initially built as a royal residence, the Luxembourg Palace was later used for other purposes, from prison to military headquarters.
- C) The Luxembourg Palace was used for several purposes, from prison to military headquarters, although it was first built as a royal residence.
- D) First built as a royal residence, the Luxembourg Palace has been used for various purposes, from prison to military headquarters.
- E) The Luxembourg Palace, built as a royal residence, was also suitable for other purposes such as a prison and military headquarters.

(e-YDS 2014/3)

2. Yetenek ve başarı testleri arasındaki geleneksel ayırım, başarı testlerinin sınırlı bir süre içinde edinilen belli bilgilerin ve becerilerin ölçülmesi için tasarlanmış olmasıdır.

- A) The traditional distinction between ability and achievement tests is that the latter is designed to measure specific knowledge or skills that are acquired over a restricted span of time.
- B) With regard to the traditional distinction between the ability and achievement tests, the latter promotes the use of a restricted period of time to measure specific knowledge and skills.
- C) The difference between ability and achievement tests is that the latter one is traditionally designed to measure specific knowledge and skills acquired in a certain period of time.
- D) The traditional difference between ability and achievement tests is the restriction of time in the latter, which is designed to measure specific knowledge and skills.
- E) The designs of ability and achievement tests are traditionally different, as the latter one is designed to measure specific knowledge or skills acquired in a limited period of time.

(e-YDS 2014/4)

3. The real meaning of a society cannot be found in its constitution but in the actions and beliefs of its people and its leaders.

- A) Bir toplumun gerçek değeri anayasasında değil, insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarında bulunabilir.
- B) Bir toplumun gerçek değeri söylendiği gibi anayasasında değil, insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarında bulunabilir.
- C) Bir toplumun gerçek değerini bulmak için anayasasına değil, insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarına bakılması gerekir.
- D) Bir toplumun gerçek değeri sadece anayasasında bulunmaz, aynı zamanda insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarına bakılmalıdır.
- E) Bir toplumun gerçek değeri anayasasında bulunamayacağı için insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarında bulunabilir.

(e-YDS 2015/1)

e-yds 2014-2018

4. Problem çözmeye bireylerin mi yoksa grupların mı daha başarılı olacağı yerine getirilecek göreve bağlıdır.

A) Whether individuals or groups will be more successful in solving problems depends on the type of task to be performed.

B) Despite the type of task that needs to be performed, groups will be more successful than individuals in solving problems.

C) Regardless of the type of task to be performed, groups and individuals should work as successfully as they can to solve problems.

D) If individuals are more successful than groups in solving problems, they will need to work on important tasks.

E) Since problem solving is important, it will not matter whether individuals or groups are more successful.

(e-YDS 2015/2)

5. Tea reached France at the same time as other European countries, at the start of the 17th century, but its consumption was initially confined to Paris.

A) Çay, Fransa'ya 17. yüzyılın başında diğer Avrupa ülkeleriyle aynı zamanda gelse de çay tüketimi başlangıçta Paris ile sınırlı kalmıştır.

B) Fransa'ya diğer Avrupa ülkeleriyle aynı zamanda gelen çayın tüketimi 17. yüzyılın başında Paris ile sınırlı kalmıştır.

C) Tüketimi başlangıçta Paris ile sınırlı kalsa da çay, 17. yüzyılın başında diğer Avrupa ülkelerine Fransa ile aynı zamanda gelmiştir.

D) Çay, Fransa'ya 17. yüzyılın başında diğer Avrupa ülkeleriyle aynı zamanda gelmesine rağmen çay tüketimi Paris ile sınırlı kalmıştır.

E) Çay, Fransa'ya 17. yüzyılın başında, diğer Avrupa ülkeleriyle aynı zamanda gelmiştir fakat çayın tüketimi başlangıçta Paris ile sınırlı kalmıştır.

(e-YDS 2015/5)

6. Deforestation may have increased global carbon dioxide levels during the agrarian era, but the use of fossil fuels since the Industrial Revolution has greatly increased these levels.

A) Ormanların yok edilmesi küresel karbondioksit seviyelerini tarımsal dönem boyunca arttırmıştır ve bu seviyeler Sanayi Devrimi'nden itibaren fosil yakıtların kullanılmasıyla iyice artmıştır.

B) Ormanların yok edilmesi küresel karbondioksit seviyelerini tarımsal dönem boyunca arttırmış olsa da bu seviyeleri asıl yükselten Sanayi Devrimi'nden itibaren fosil yakıtların kullanılmasıdır.

C) Ormanların yok edilmesi küresel karbondioksit seviyelerini tarımsal dönem boyunca arttırmış olabilir ancak Sanayi Devrimi'nden itibaren fosil yakıtların kullanılması bu seviyeleri iyice arttırmıştır.

D) Ormanların yok edilmesi, küresel karbondioksit seviyelerini tarımsal dönem boyunca arttırmakla birlikte Sanayi Devrimi'nden itibaren fosil yakıtların da kullanılması bu seviyelerin iyice artmasına neden olmuştur.

E) Sanayi Devrimi'nden itibaren fosil yakıtların kullanılması zaten tarımsal dönem boyunca ormanların yok edilmesi yüzünden artmış olan küresel karbondioksit seviyelerini iyice arttırmıştır.

(e-YDS 2015/6)

e-yds 2014-2018

7. Sera etkisi nedeniyle meydana gelen ısınma, fırtınaların sıklığını ve şiddetini artırmasa bile, muhtemelen yağmur ve kar yağışının zamanlamasını, süresini ve dağılımını değiştirecektir.

A) Even though greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency and severity of storms, it is possible that the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall will be influenced.

B) Whereas greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency and severity of storms, it is expected that it will alter the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall.

C) Greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency of and severity of storms unless it alters the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall.

D) Even if greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency and severity of storms, it is likely to alter the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall.

E) Greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency and severity of storms, but it can change the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall.

(e-YDS 2015/7)

8. The reason why Germany has been able to sustain its competitiveness against manufacturers in Asia and elsewhere is that it has made good use of new technology.

A) Almanya'nın Asya ve başka yerlerdeki üreticilere karşı rekabet edebilirliğini sürdürbilmesinin sebebi yeni teknolojiyi iyi kullanmasıdır.

B) Almanya'nın yeni teknolojiyi iyi kullanması, Asya ve başka yerlerdeki üreticilere karşı rekabet edebilirliğini sürdürbilmesini sağlamıştır.

C) Almanya, Asya ve başka yerlerdeki üreticilere karşı rekabet edebilirliğini sürdürmektedir ve bunu yeni teknolojiyi iyi kullanmasına borçludur.

D) Asya ve başka yerlerdeki üreticilere karşı rekabet edebilirliğini sürdürebilen Almanya, yeni teknolojiyi iyi kullanmaktadır.

E) Almanya'nın Asya ve başka yerlerdeki üreticilere karşı rekabet edebilirliğini sürdürbilmesinin sebebi olarak yeni teknolojiyi iyi kullanması gösterilebilir.

(e-YDS 2015/8)

e-yds 2014-2018

9. Whether somewhere is hot or cold is mainly to do with how close it is to the equator, but other factors, such as ocean currents and altitude, are also important.

A) Bir yerin sıcak veya soğuk olması özellikle o yerin ekvatora ne kadar yakın olduğuyula ilgilidir fakat okyanus dalgaları ve deniz seviyesinden yükseklik gibi başka unsurlar da önemlidir.

B) Bir yerin ekvatora yakınlığı özellikle o yerin sıcak ve soğuk olması konusunda etkilidir fakat okyanus dalgaları ve deniz seviyesinden yükseklik de önemli unsurlardandır.

C) Bir yerin sıcak veya soğuk olması o yerin ekvatora olan yakınlığıyla doğrudan ilişkilidir fakat okyanus dalgaları ve deniz seviyesinden yükseklik de bu konuda önemli unsurlar arasındadır.

D) Bir yerin sıcak ve soğuk olması o yerin ekvatora olan yakınlığına bağlıdır fakat okyanus dalgaları ve deniz seviyesinden yükseklik de diğer önemli unsurlar olarak görülür.

E) Bir yerin sıcak veya soğuk olması o yerin ekvatora yakın veya uzak olmasının yanı sıra okyanus dalgaları ve deniz seviyesinden yükseklik gibi başka unsurlarla da ilişkilidir.

(e-YDS 2015/9)

10. Getting regular exercise might be beneficial for reducing the risk, or delaying the onset, of Alzheimer, because neurons in the brain regenerate throughout life.

A) Beyindeki sinir hücreleri yaşam boyu yenilenebildikleri için Alzheimer riskini azaltmak veya başlangıcını ertelemek için düzenli egzersize başlamak yararınıza olabilir.

B) Düzenli egzersiz yapmak Alzheimer riskini azaltmak veya başlangıcını ertelemek için yararlı olabilir, çünkü beyindeki sinir hücreleri yaşam boyunca yenilenirler.

C) Alzheimer riskini azaltmak veya başlangıcını geciktirmek istiyorsanız düzenli egzersiz yapmalı ve beyindeki sinir hücrelerinin yaşam boyu kendini yenileme özelliğinden yararlanmalısınız.

D) Beyindeki sinir hücreleri yaşam boyunca kendini yenilediğinden düzenli egzersiz yapmak hem Alzheimer riskini azaltma hem de başlangıcını geciktirme konusunda fayda sağlar.

E) Düzenli egzersiz yapmak Alzheimer riskini azaltma ve başlangıcını geciktirmede faydalı olduğu gibi beyindeki sinir hücrelerinin yaşam boyu kendini yenilemesini de sağlar.

(e-YDS 2015/10)

e-yds 2014-2018

11. Jeolojik kanıtlar iklim değişikliği sırasında yükselen deniz seviyelerinin erozyona sebep olmuş olabileceğini ve bu erozyonun okyanuslardaki kalsiyum ve potasyum gibi maddelerin seviyelerini arttırdığını gösteriyor.

A) Geological evidence suggests that rising sea levels during the climate change must have caused erosion, increasing the levels of substances such as calcium and potassium in the oceans.

B) According to geological evidence, rising sea levels during the climate change may have caused erosion that led to an increase in the amount of substances like calcium and potassium in the oceans.

C) Geological evidence shows that rising sea levels triggered by the climate change might have caused erosion that increased the amount of substances like calcium and potassium in the oceans.

D) Geological evidence shows that rising sea levels during the climate change could have caused erosion, and this erosion boosted the levels of substances such as calcium and potassium in the oceans.

E) It has been shown by geological evidence that rising sea levels during the climate change could have caused erosion that increased the levels of substances like calcium and potassium in the oceans.

(e-YDS 2015/12)

12. Etkileşimcilik, bir bütün olarak toplum yerine küçük ölçekli etkileşim üzerinde yoğunlaşması bakımından işlevselcilik, Marksizm ve birçok feminist teoriden farklıdır.

A) What makes interactionism different from functionalism, Marxism and most feminist theories is that it centres around small-scale interaction instead of society as a whole.

B) The main difference of interactionism from functionalism, Marxism and most feminist theories is that it focuses more on small-scale interaction than society as a whole.

C) Interactionism differs from functionalism, Marxism and most feminist theories in that it focuses on small-scale interaction rather than society as a whole.

D) If interactionism centred around society as a whole instead of small-scale interaction, it would be different from functionalism, Marxism and most feminist theories.

E) Functionalism, Marxism and most feminist theories are different from interactionism as they study society as a whole rather than small-scale interaction.

(e-YDS 2016/1)

e-yds 2014-2018

13. Kablo ve uydu endüstrisi, filmlerin yüksek kapasiteli sunuculara yerleştirileceği ve müşterilerin istedikleri zaman bu filmleri sipariş edebilecekleri dijital bir gelecek öngörmektedir.

A) According to the predictions made by the cable and satellite industry, films will be placed on high capacity servers, and customers will be able to order those films when they want.

B) It is predicted that thanks to the cable and satellite industry in the digital future, customers will be able to order films when they want if those films are placed on high capacity servers.

C) The cable and satellite industry envisions a digital future in which films will be placed on high capacity servers and customers will be able to order those films when they want.

D) In the digital future that the cable and satellite industry will create, customers will be able to order films when those films are placed on high capacity servers.

E) High capacity servers with films placed on them are predicted by the cable and satellite industry to create a digital future where customers will be able to order films when they want.

(e-YDS 2016/3)

14. There are no blood tests or brain scans for mental illnesses, so diagnoses can be subjective and unreliable.

A) Ruh hastalıklarının teşhislerini öznel ve güvenilir kılan şey, bu hastalıklar için kan testi veya beyin taraması bulunmamasıdır.

B) Ruh hastalıklarına yönelik kan testi veya beyin taraması kullanılmadığı için teşhisler öznel ve güvenilir kalabilir.

C) Kan testi veya beyin taraması bulunmayan ruh hastalıklarının teşhisleri, öznel ve güvenilir olabilmektedir.

D) Ruh hastalıkları için kan testi veya beyin taraması bulunmamaktadır, bu yüzden teşhisler öznel ve güvenilir olabilmektedir.

E) Kan testi veya beyin taraması bulunsaydı, ruh hastalıklarının teşhisleri öznel ve güvenilir olmayabilirdi.

(e-YDS 2016/4)

15. Adult education has now become so important a feature of societies that it increasingly attracts more attention of sociologists, politicians, and businesses.

A) Yetişkin eğitimi günümüzde toplumların oldukça önemli bir özelliği hâline gelmiştir, bu yüzden toplum bilimcilerin, politikacıların ve işletmelerin gittikçe daha çok dikkatini çekmektedir.

B) Yetişkin eğitimi günümüzde toplumların son derece önemli bir özelliği hâline geldiği için toplum bilimcilerin, politikacıların ve işletmelerin gittikçe daha çok dikkatini çekmektedir.

C) Yetişkin eğitimi günümüzde toplumların o kadar önemli bir özelliği hâline gelmiştir ki toplum bilimcilerin, politikacıların ve işletmelerin gittikçe daha çok dikkatini çekmektedir.

D) Yetişkin eğitimi günümüzde toplumlar için son derece önemli bir hâl aldıkça, toplum bilimcilerin, politikacıların ve işletmelerin gittikçe daha fazla dikkatini çekmektedir.

E) Yetişkin eğitiminin günümüzde toplumlar için oldukça önemli bir hâl alması, toplum bilimcilerin, politikacıların ve işletmelerin gittikçe daha fazla dikkatini çekmektedir.

(e-YDS 2016/5)

e-yds 2014-2018

16. The newspaper sector has been negatively affected by the transition to digital applications, and its future survival relies upon creating feasible Internet models.

A) Dijital uygulamalara yapılan geçiş gazetecilik sektörünü olumsuz yönde etkilemiştir ve gelecekte bu sektörün ayakta kalabilmesi için kullanışlı İnternet modelleri oluşturulmalıdır.

B) Gazetecilik sektörünün dijital uygulamalara geçiş sürecinden kötü bir şekilde etkilenmesinden dolayı gelecekte ayakta kalması ancak kullanışlı İnternet modellerinin yaratılmasıyla mümkün olacaktır.

C) Dijital uygulamalara geçiş gazetecilik sektörünü olumsuz bir şekilde etkilediğinden, bu sektörün gelecekte ayakta kalabilmesi için kullanışlı İnternet modelleri oluşturulması kaçınılmazdır.

D) Gazetecilik sektörü dijital uygulamalara geçiş yapamamaktan olumsuz yönde etkilenmiştir ve gelecekte kullanışlı İnternet modelleri oluşturulmadığı sürece var olması mümkün değildir.

E) Gazetecilik sektörü dijital uygulamalara yapılan geçişten olumsuz bir şekilde etkilenmiştir ve gelecekte ayakta kalması kullanışlı İnternet modelleri oluşturulmasına bağlıdır.

(e-YDS 2016/6)

17. Ebeveynler bir çocuğun bir başkasını korkuttuğunu gösteren işaretlerin farkında olmalı ve böyle durumlarda okul idarecileriyle birlikte çalışarak hemen harekete geçmelidirler.

A) When parents realize the signs of a child's bullying another, they should work together with school administrators to take immediate action in such cases.

B) Parents should realize the signs of bullying among children and work together with school administrators in such cases taking immediate action.

C) Parents should be aware of the signs that a child is bullying another and, in such cases, take immediate action working together with school administrators.

D) Being aware of the signs that a child is bullying another, parents and school administrators should work together to take immediate action in such cases.

E) The signs that a child is bullying another child should be noticed by parents, who should work with school administrators to take immediate action in such cases.

(e-YDS 2016/8)

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

e-yds 2014-2018

18. Once we have become fossil-fuel free, we will not only see the climate change come to a halt but we will also feel more secure knowing that we can get all our power from renewable sources.

A) Fosil yakıtlardan arınmış hâle geldiğimizde, hem iklim değişikliğinin durduğunu görüp hem de tüm gücümüzü yenilenebilir kaynaklardan elde edebileceğimizi bilerek kendimizi daha güvende hissedeceğiz.

B) Sadece iklim değişikliğinin durduğunu görmekle kalmayıp tüm gücümüzü yenilenebilir kaynaklardan elde edebileceğimizi bilerek kendimizi daha güvende hissedeceksek, fosil yakıtlardan arınmış hâle gelmemiz gerekmektedir.

C) Fosil yakıtlardan arınmış hâle geldiğimizde, iklim değişikliğinin durduğunu görerek ve tüm gücümüzü yenilenebilir kaynaklardan elde edebileceğimizi bilerek kendimizi daha güvende hissedeceğiz.

D) Fosil yakıtlardan arınmış hâle geldiğimizde, iklim değişikliğinin durduğunu görmekle beraber tüm gücümüzü yenilenebilir kaynaklardan elde edebileceğimizi bilerek kendimizi daha güvende hissedeceğiz.

E) Fosil yakıtlardan arınmış hâle geldiğimizde, sadece iklim değişikliğinin durduğunu görmekle kalmayıp tüm gücümüzü yenilenebilir kaynaklardan elde edebileceğimizi bilerek kendimizi daha güvende hissedeceğiz.

(e-YDS 2016/9)

19. Contrary to general belief, the Industrial Revolution did not trigger any improvement in the standard of living for a large section of the population.

A) Genel kanının aksine, Sanayi Devrimi, nüfusun büyük bir kesimi için hayat standardında herhangi bir iyileşme sağlamadı.

B) Genel kanıdan farklı olarak Sanayi Devrimi, nüfusun büyük bir kesimi için hayat standardında herhangi bir iyileşmeye temel oluşturmadı.

C) Sanayi Devrimi nüfusun büyük bir kesimi için hayat standardında herhangi bir iyileşme yaratmasa da genel kanı böyle değildi.

D) Genel kanıya zıt olarak Sanayi Devrimi'nde nüfusun büyük bir kesiminin hayat standardında herhangi bir iyileşme yaşanmadı.

E) Genel kanıyla örtüşmese de nüfusun büyük bir kesiminin hayat standardında yaşanan iyileşme, Sanayi Devrimi sayesinde gerçekleşmedi.

(e-YDS 2016/10)

e-yds 2014-2018

20. Plants respond to gravity, water, light, chemicals and even touch; yet, how they do this without a brain or nervous system is something the botanists are unsure about.

A) Bitkiler beyin ya da sinir sistemi olmadan yer çekimine, suya, ışığa, kimyasallara ve hatta dokunmaya bile tepki verirler, fakat bitki bilimciler onların böyle bir şeyi nasıl yaptıklarından emin olamamaktadır.

B) Bitkilerin beyin ya da sinir sistemi olmadan yer çekimine, suya, ışığa, kimyasallara ve hatta dokunmaya bile tepki veriyor olması, bitki bilimcilerin emin olmadığı bir şeydir.

C) Yer çekimine, suya, ışığa, kimyasallara ve hatta dokunmaya bile tepki vermek, bitkilerin beyin veya sinir sistemi olmadan yapabildikleri fakat bitki bilimcilerin bunun nasıl yapıldığından emin olmadıkları bir şeydir.

D) Bitki bilimciler emin olmasalar da bitkiler, beyin ya da sinir sistemi olmadan yer çekimine, suya, ışığa, kimyasallara ve hatta dokunmaya bile tepki verebilirler.

E) Bitkiler yer çekimine, suya, ışığa, kimyasallara ve hatta dokunmaya bile tepki verirler, fakat bunu beyin ya da sinir sistemi olmadan nasıl yaptıkları bitki bilimcilerinin emin olmadığı bir şeydir.

(e-YDS 2016/11)

21. Beyin vücut ağırlığının sadece %2'sini oluşturur, ama dinlenirken bile vücut enerjisinin aşağı yukarı %20'sini tüketir; bu demektir ki beyin gün boyunca dikkatli kalmak için çok fazla besine ihtiyaç duyar.

A) The brain, which makes up only 2% of the body weight, consumes almost 20% of the body's energy even at rest; that means plenty of nutrition is necessary for the brain to stay alert during the day.

B) 2% of the body weight comes from the brain, though it consumes roughly 20% of the body's energy even at rest, meaning that the brain is in need of a large amount of nutrition to stay alert during the day.

C) The brain makes up only 2% of the body weight, yet it consumes roughly 20% of the body's energy even at rest; that means the brain needs a lot of nutrition to stay alert throughout the day.

D) The brain needs plenty of nutrition to stay alert during the day because it consumes nearly 20% of the body's energy even at rest although it makes up only 2% of the body weight.

E) The brain makes up only 2% of the body weight while it consumes roughly 20% of the body's energy even at rest, which means a lot of nutrition is required for the brain to stay alert during the day.

(e-YDS 2016/12)

e-yds 2014-2018

22. Ebola virus was first discovered in 1976, in a blood sample gathered from an ill nun in Zaire, which is now known as the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

A) Ebola virüsünün ilk olarak şu anda Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti olarak bilinen Zaire'de hasta bir rahibeden alınan kan örneğinde bulunması 1976 yılına dayanmaktadır.

B) Günümüzde Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti olarak bilinen Zaire'de, hasta bir rahibeden kan örneği alınması 1976 yılında ebola virüsünün bulunmasını sağlamıştır.

C) Hasta bir rahibeden alınan kan örneği, 1976 yılında Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti olarak bilinen Zaire'de, Ebola virüsünün bulunmasını sağlamıştır.

D) İlk olarak 1976 yılında bulunan ebola virüsüne, günümüzde Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti olarak bilinen Zaire'de, hasta bir rahibeden alınan kan örneğinde rastlanmıştır.

E) Ebola virüsü, ilk olarak 1976 yılında, şu anda Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti olarak bilinen Zaire'de, hasta bir rahibeden alınan kan örneğinde bulunmuştur.

(e-YDS 2017/1)

23. Kaydetme ve hesaplama daha karmaşık hâle geldikçe bugün kullandığımız sayıları ve ondalık sayı sistemini doğuran birçok sayı sistemi geliştirilmiştir.

A) Because recording and calculating became more complex, many numerical systems were developed, which influenced the numerals and the decimal system of our time.

B) As recording and calculating became more complex, many numerical systems were developed, leading to the numerals and the decimal system we use today.

C) More complex recording and calculating methods led to various numerical systems, which gave rise to the numerals and the decimal system we use now.

D) Once recording and calculating became more complex, several numerical systems including the numerals and the decimal system that are still in use today were created.

E) The numerals and the decimal system we use today were created by various numerical systems that were developed as recording and calculating became more complex.

(e-YDS 2017/2)

e-yds 2014-2018

24. Abaküsten bilgisayara geçmemiz 4000 yıl sürse de teknoloji çok hızlı geliştiğinden dolayı enerji ve kıtlık gibi temelinde teknik nitelikteki problemleri birkaç yıl içerisinde çözebileceğiz.

A) It took us 4,000 years to get from the abacus to the computer; however, we will be able to solve problems that are fundamentally technical such as energy and scarcity in a few years, seeing that technology grows exponentially.

B) Even though it took us 4,000 years to get from the abacus to the computer, technology grows exponentially, leading us to solve problems that are fundamentally technical such as energy and scarcity in a few years.

C) Technology grows exponentially, which means we will be able to solve problems that are fundamentally technical such as energy and scarcity in a few years, though it took us 4,000 years to get from the abacus to the computer.

D) Although it took us 4,000 years to get from the abacus to the computer, we will be able to solve problems that are fundamentally technical such as energy and scarcity in a few years as technology grows exponentially.

E) We will be able to solve problems that are fundamentally technical such as energy and scarcity in a few years since technology grows exponentially as opposed to the fact that it took us 4,000 years to get from the abacus to the computer.

(e-YDS 2017/3)

25. Hepimiz günlük yaşantımızda tehlikeli ve zehirli maddelerle karşılaşmaktayız, ancak bunlar her zaman belirgin olmadıklarından dolayı bu maddeleri tanımak için kullandığımız malzemelerin üzerine basılı güvenlik kodlarından yararlanabiliriz.

A) We all encounter dangerous and poisonous substances in our everyday lives, which are not always apparent, so safety codes printed on materials we use help us recognise these substances.

B) We all come across dangerous and poisonous substances in our everyday lives, but as they are not always obvious, we can benefit from safety codes printed on materials we use to identify these substances.

C) Although dangerous and poisonous substances are common in our daily lives, they are not generally apparent, which is why we utilise safety codes printed on materials we use to identify these substances.

D) We are all likely to encounter dangerous and poisonous materials in our everyday lives, but seeing that they are not always noticeable, we should benefit from safety codes printed on materials we use to identify these substances.

E) Dangerous and poisonous substances we encounter in our daily lives might not always be obvious, so we can benefit from safety codes printed on materials we use to recognise these substances.

(e-YDS 2017/4)

e-yds 2014-2018

26. Taklit ve ezberi ön plana çıkaran davranışçılık, 1970'lerde, özellikle Kuzey Amerika'da, yabancı dil öğretimi üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahipti.

A) Behaviourism, which had a significant impact on foreign language teaching in the 1970s, particularly in North America, highlights mimicry and memorization.

B) Emphasizing mimicry and memorization, behaviourism profoundly influenced foreign language teaching in the 1970s, especially in North America.

C) During the 1970s, especially in North America, foreign language teaching was dramatically influenced by behaviourism, which gives prominence to mimicry and memorization.

D) Mimicry and memorization are stressed by behaviourism, which had a powerful influence on foreign language teaching around the 1970s, particularly in North America.

E) Behaviourism, which prioritizes mimicry and memorization, had a considerable influence on foreign language teaching in the 1970s, especially in North America.

(e-YDS 2017/5)

27. Stress from pollution, noise, and crowding, combining in cities with the commuting hassle, create a situation described as urban press, but each of these sources of stress should be considered individually.

A) Kent baskısı olarak tanımlanan durum; kirlilik, gürültü ve kalabalıktan kaynaklanan stresin şehirlerde her gün işe gidip gelme sıkıntısıyla birleşmesiyle oluşur, fakat bu stres kaynaklarının her birinin ayrı ayrı ele alınması gerekmektedir.

B) Kirlilik, gürültü ve kalabalıktan kaynaklanan stres, şehirlerde her gün işe gidip gelme sıkıntısı ile birleşerek kent baskısı olarak tanımlanan bir durum yaratmaktadır, ancak bu stres kaynaklarının her biri ayrı ayrı ele alınmalıdır.

C) Kent baskısı olarak tanımlanan durum; kirlilik, gürültü ve kalabalıktan kaynaklanan stresin şehirlerde her gün işe gidip gelme sıkıntısı ile birleşmesi sonucu ortaya çıkar, fakat bu stres kaynaklarının her birini ayrı ayrı ele almak gerekir.

D) Kirlilik, gürültü ve kalabalıktan kaynaklanan stres, şehirlerde her gün işe gidip gelme sıkıntısı ile birleşmektedir ve kent baskısı olarak tanımlanan bir durum yaratmaktadır, fakat bu stres kaynaklarının her birinin ayrı ayrı ele alınması gerekmektedir.

E) Kent baskısı olarak tanımlanan durumu yaratan şey; kirlilik, gürültü ve kalabalıktan kaynaklanan stresin şehirlerde her gün işe gidip gelme sıkıntısıyla birleşmesidir, oysaki bu stres kaynaklarının her biri ayrı ayrı ele alınmalıdır.

(e-YDS 2017/6)

e-yds 2014-2018

28. Mevcut tedavilerin hiçbiri Alzheimer hastalığını yok edemese de bunların çoğu istenmeyen davranışların kontrol edilmesine ve hastalığın rahatsız edici belirtilerinden bazılarının hafifletilmesine yardımcı olmaktadır.

A) There are not any treatments available to eradicate Alzheimer's disease; however, most of them help control undesirable behaviours and alleviate certain distressing symptoms of the disease.

B) Even though Alzheimer's disease cannot be eradicated by any of the available treatments, they help control undesirable behaviours and alleviate some of the distressing symptoms of the disease.

C) None of the available treatments can eradicate Alzheimer's disease, though most of them help control undesirable behaviours in addition to alleviating some of the distressing symptoms of the disease.

D) Even when it is not possible to eradicate Alzheimer's disease through available treatments, most of them help control undesirable behaviours and alleviate several distressing symptoms of the disease.

E) Although none of the available treatments can eradicate Alzheimer's disease, most of them help control undesirable behaviours and alleviate some of the distressing symptoms of the disease.

(e-YDS 2017/7)

29. Yok olma tehlikesiyle karşı karşıya kalan pandaları korumak için 2003'ten beri koruma alanları oluşturan Çin, şimdilerde gözetim altında üremiş pandaları vahşi yaşamla tanıştırıyor.

A) Since the beginning of 2003, China has been creating reserves to protect pandas on the brink of extinction, and it is now releasing captive-bred pandas into the wild.

B) China, which has been creating reserves since 2003 to protect pandas in danger of extinction, is now introducing captive-bred pandas into the wild.

C) China, which has been creating reserves where pandas on the edge of extinction have been protected since 2003, is now releasing captive-bred pandas into the nature.

D) China, which is now placing captive-bred pandas into the wild, has been creating reserves since 2003 to protect pandas threatened with extinction.

E) Since 2003, pandas that are in danger of extinction have been protected in areas created by China, which is now introducing captive-bred pandas into the wild.

(e-YDS 2017/8)

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

e-yds 2014-2018

30. Zamanla ilgili kavramları inceleyen araştırmacılar, insanların geçmişi geride bıraktığımız, geleceği de önümüzde uzanan bir şey olarak gördüğünü düşünmektedir.

A) Researchers examining the concepts associated with time claim that people view the past as something we have put behind us, while they see the future as something what lies ahead.

B) Researchers who examine the concepts related with time think that people see the past as something we have put behind us and the future as something what lies ahead.

C) The concepts that are linked with time are studied by researchers who think that people view the past as something we have put behind us and the future as something what lies ahead.

D) The fact that people consider the past as something we have put behind us and the future as something what lies ahead has been put forward by researchers who examine the concepts associated with time.

E) Researchers who think that people see the past as something we have put behind us and the future as something what lies ahead examine the concepts that are related with time.

(e-YDS 2017/9)

31. Kriminolojinin doğuşundan beri araştırmacılar suçun kökenlerini tanımlamak için çeşitli nicel yöntemler kullanmışlardır ve araştırmaları birçok kriminoloji kuramının ve kamu politikasının temelini oluşturan önemli tanımlayıcı bilgiyi doğurmuştur.

A) Since the birth of criminology, researchers have employed a variety of quantitative methods to describe the origins of crime, and their research has generated important descriptive information that has formed the basis for many criminological theories and public policies.

B) Researchers have used a number of quantitative methods since the birth of criminology in order to describe the origins of crime, and with their research it was possible to yield important descriptive information that has established many criminological theories and public policies.

C) Without the birth of criminology, it would not have been possible for researchers to use a range of quantitative methods in their research to describe the origins of crime, and yield important descriptive information to form the basis for many criminological theories and public policies.

D) Ever since criminology was born, lots of criminological theories and public policies have been established based on the important descriptive information generated through the research carried out by researchers who employed various quantitative methods to describe the origins of crime.

E) In order to establish a number of criminological theories and public policies researchers have been able to yield important descriptive information using a variety of quantitative methods in their research to describe the origins of crime since the birth of criminology.

(e-YDS 2017/10)

e-yds 2014-2018

32. Bilgisayar ekranına bakarken, kitap okurken yaptığımız gibi aşağıya bakmaktan ziyade direkt karşıya bakarız, ki bu da gözlerimizin daha geniş bir yüzeyinin havanın kurutucu etkisine maruz kalmasına neden olur.

A) Looking at a computer screen exposes a larger surface of our eyes to the drying effect of the air because we stare straight ahead rather than down as we do when reading a book.

B) When we are looking at a computer screen, we stare straight ahead rather than down as we do when reading a book, which causes a larger surface of our eyes to be exposed to the drying effect of the air.

C) When we are looking at a computer screen, if we stare straight ahead rather than down in the way we read a book, it causes a larger surface of our eyes to be exposed to the drying effect of the air.

D) Since we stare straight ahead rather than down when looking at a computer screen, as opposed to what we do while reading a book, it causes a larger surface of our eyes to be exposed to the drying effect of the air.

E) A larger surface of our eyes is exposed to the drying effect of the air when we are looking at a computer screen because we stare straight ahead rather than down as we do when reading a book.

(e-YDS 2018/1)

33. Araştırmalar migrenin beyindeki yapısal ve fonksiyonel farklılıklardan kaynaklandığını ve migreni olan insanların, sadece bir atak sırasında değil, her zaman farklı bir şekilde hissettiğini, gördüğünü, duyduğunu ve dokunduğunu göstermiştir.

A) Research has shown that the structural and functional differences in the brain cause migraine and people with migraines also differ in how they feel, see, hear and touch all the time, not just during an attack.

B) According to research, migraine is triggered by the brain's structural and functional differences, and people who experience migraines feel, see, hear and touch differently all the time, not just during an attack.

C) The structural and functional differences in the brain contribute to migraine, as research has shown, and people with migraines feel, see, hear and touch differently all the time, not just during an attack.

D) It is suggested by research that migraine happens because of the structural and functional differences in the brain, and people who have migraines feel, see, hear and touch differently all the time, not just during an attack.

E) Research has shown that migraine is caused by the structural and functional differences in the brain, and that people who experience migraines feel, see, hear and touch differently all the time, not just during an attack.

(e-YDS 2018/2)

34. Günümüzde tıbbın tanınmış bir uzmanlık alanı olan anestezinin ameliyat esnasında ağrıyı önlemek amacıyla kullanımı 1800'lerde Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde başlamıştır.

A) Anaesthesia is today an established specialty of medicine, but it only began to be used during surgery to prevent pain in the 1800s in the United States.

B) Had it not started to be used in the United States to prevent pain during surgery in the 1800s, anaesthesia would not be a distinguished specialty of medicine now.

C) The use of anaesthesia, now a recognised specialty of medicine, to prevent pain during surgery began in the United States in the 1800s.

D) In the field of medicine, anaesthesia was first used in the United States in the 1800s although it has been established now as a distinguished specialty of medicine.

E) In the United States of the 1800s, anaesthesia started to be used to prevent pain during surgery, and today it has become a recognised specialty of medicine.

(e-YDS 2018/3)

CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.D	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	21.C
2.A		22.E
3.A		23.B
4.A		24.D
5.E		25.B
6.C		26.E
7.D		27.B
8.A		28.E
9.A	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	29.B
10.B		30.B
11.D	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	31.A
12.C		32.B
13.C		33.E
14.D		34.C
15.C		
16.E	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	
17.C		
18.E	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	
19.A		
20.E	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	

e-YDS GEÇMİŞ YIL DİYALOG SORULARI

For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

1. Ayşegül:

- I'm really concerned about the high consumption of fast food especially among teenagers.

Nilgün:

- You're absolutely right, and what is worse they themselves are not aware of the devastating effects it has on their health.

Ayşegül:

- -----

Nilgün:

- Well, apart from that, I believe governments should also take some measures to reduce the consumption of fast food.

A) Do you really think that we should be so worried about this?

B) I don't really agree with the fact that teenagers should be blamed for that.

C) In fact, they cannot do without it.

D) I think parents should be held responsible for this as these teenagers acquire this habit at a very young age.

E) Why do you think fast food consumption has been so high in the last decade?

(e-YDS 2014/3)

2. Meltem:

- Television has failed to develop into a new form of meaningful communication. It communicates almost othing worth being conveyed.

Önder:

- So you mean it's as if printing had been invented not in order to print the works of literature, but to print handbills, in order to advertise things we don't need.

Meltem:

- -----

Önder:

- I agree. TV watching is mostly entertainment, aiming to distract us from conflicts but not encouraging us to solve them.

A) Exactly. Television hasn't achieved its potential as a medium to spread information of use to citizens or to raise awareness about problems.

B) Critics point out that one-sixth of the time most children spent awake is devoted to watching TV.

C) The reactions of viewers to a television show vary greatly with regard to their age, gender or socioeconomic level.

D) Television has mostly been a means of exposing audiences to adverts, and they affect them both in negative and positive ways.

E) Many people say they don't actually like watching TV, but statistics show there is a sharp increase in the number of viewers.

(e-YDS 2014/4)

e-yds 2014-2018

3. Erhan:

- Today, I read an interesting article about people who live in hot climates. They act too quickly without thinking of what might happen.

Duygu:

- I remember hearing about this, too, but I can't remember why this happens.

Erhan:

Duygu:

- Oh, yes. Just as gloomy weather causes us to feel depressed, hot weather can have a negative effect.

A) Hot weather makes us more stressed, which raises adrenalin levels and reduces our ability to think rationally.

B) The most violent countries are found around the equator, where it is very hot. Isn't that interesting?

C) In the US, for example, crime rates rise as temperatures increase up to 26°C and start to fall again at around 22°C.

D) On the contrary, cold weather can make us more active and willing to work hard.

E) There are various reasons for this in the article, but I don't know which one is the real cause.

(e-YDS 2015/1)

4. Berkan:

- During exercise, most of us will sweat more than 1 litre per hour.

Oktaç:

Berkan:

- You can suffer seizure and heart failure once you've lost much of the water in your body.

Oktaç:

- I guess it's a good idea to keep a bottle of water at hand during exercise.

Berkan:

- You're definitely right.

A) What are the situations where we can lose more than that?

B) Why do we sweat excessively during some physical activities?

C) How can we protect ourselves from the negative effects of too much sweating?

D) What are the possible consequences of excessive sweating?

E) Does this amount increase if one has a health problem?

(e-YDS 2015/2)

e-yds 2014-2018

5. Gizem:

- **Did you know energy drinks can have more than five times the caffeine of a cup of coffee?**

Melek:

- **That much? I didn't realize it was such a high amount.**

Gizem:

- -----

Melek:

- **Then anyone with such problems should abstain from them completely.**

A) Moreover, consuming energy drinks without water is not recommended.

B) Fortunately, it provides relief when you're feeling drowsy by forcing your brain into an alert state.

C) And what's more, they can disrupt a person's heart rate and raise blood pressure.

D) I'm not sure but they can improve physical performance better in an endurance exercise.

E) I think people don't realize how harmful energy drinks are for their health.

(e-YDS 2015/5)

6. Ceren:

- **I think parents shouldn't allow their children to use the Internet during the school year.**

Ayşe:

- -----

Ceren:

- **Can you give me an example?**

Ayşe:

- **They can get online and easily access a lot of science websites to gather information for their science projects.**

A) These days we hear more and more about incidents of cybercrime.

B) I think you are right. A child can be exposed to many threats from the Internet.

C) Yeah, the Internet can become unnecessarily time-consuming for children.

D) I don't agree with you. The Internet has a lot of use for children that could help with their schooling.

E) Internet-addiction is one of the most prevalent conditions with children today.

(e-YDS 2015/6)

e-yds 2014-2018

7. Ezgi:

- I've just read an interesting article. It explained that laughing, itching, coughing and crying are all socially contagious actions.

Merve:

- ----

Ezgi:

- You're right but some actions are also infectious.

Merve:

- Then it probably means that even yawning can spread from person to person. Am I right?

Ezgi:

- **Absolutely. It's so infectious that we tend to yawn when we see, hear, or even read about someone else doing it.**

A) I think that traits and choices of our friends have an effect on our emotions.

B) I know for certain that not all infections are highly contagious.

C) I've always thought that germs are the only things we have to worry about "catching".

D) I know infectious laughter can spread from one person to another.

E) Well, we like to be in control of our well-being without interference from others.

(e-YDS 2015/7)

8. Lisa:

- **Many people say robots in the near future will do most of the housework, leaving plenty of time for leisure activities.**

Martha:

- ----

Lisa:

- **Interesting! Why do you think so?**

Martha:

- **Well, having to work for a living gives us a feeling of self-worth, and this feeling makes leisure time enjoyable.**

A) Robots can also allow us to rediscover the rich cultural life enjoyed by our less pressured ancestors.

B) I wouldn't like that. A world where virtually all work is carried out by robots would be a sad place.

C) The idea of limitless leisure time sounds attractive, and I'm looking forward to living in such an environment.

D) I don't think robots will ever be sophisticated enough to be able to do complicated tasks humans perform.

E) That's good news, especially for those who hate going to work every day, as they'll have more time to do the things they enjoy.

(e-YDS 2015/8)

e-yds 2014-2018

9. Tuğçe:

- I've seen a very interesting advertisement about a color-boosting detergent.

Selen:

- I also saw that ad. Do you think it can actually make the colors of your clothes brighter?

Tuğçe:

- ----

Selen:

- I doubt that. I think it's just a marketing tactic to deceive people and make more profit.

A) Perhaps they just want to show off their product.

B) Actually, I've no idea about how it works.

C) It's just another way of cheating customers.

D) Well, they say it has additional chemicals that make the colors more intense.

E) There is no difference between this type of detergents and ordinary ones.

(e-YDS 2015/9)

10. Zeynep:

- I'm planning to buy an expensive camera and take up photography to produce high quality pictures of nature.

Emel:

- That's really interesting. But just buying an expensive camera may not be the only answer to photography.

Zeynep:

- Why do you say so?

Emel:

- ----

Zeynep:

- You may be right. Some professional help could be useful for me to get better prepared.

A) I don't understand why you've chosen photography while you could have chosen something else.

B) I think you'll just waste your money simply buying an expensive camera.

C) You should also equip yourself with adequate knowledge before you start, so you should have some course on photography.

D) I'm also interested in photography, but I'd rather take architectural pictures rather than nature pictures.

E) You also need to be careful about choosing the right type of memory card for your camera.

(e-YDS 2015/10)

e-yds 2014-2018

11. Charlotte:

- **Look! There is a ladybug on my skirt!**

Emily:

- **Cool! People say ladybugs bring good luck. Make a wish and then carefully blow it off.**

Charlotte:

- ----

Emily:

- **But isn't it fun to make wishes about things we can't control, like winning the lottery?**

A) I'll rather do my best to achieve my goal instead of believing in superstition! Sorry!

B) Seriously? I believe wishes will work if they are to help people, not to get rich.

C) OK. I guess there's no harm in expecting a small creature to increase my financial gains.

D) Sure! This makes me very excited since I'm superstitious about ladybugs!

E) I can't believe you're one of those who use ladybugs selfishly for their own benefit!

(e-YDS 2015/11)

12. April:

- **Here is some good news about climate change. We might, unexpectedly, stay below 2°C of global warming.**

Wendy:

- **What does this mean for the future?**

April:

- ----

Wendy:

- **Got it now. It'll give us a little more time to reduce gas emissions.**

A) Climate change is greatly responsible for the sudden rise in sea levels.

B) Following decades will face some strange consequences of climate change.

C) We will have to come up with more effective solutions to cope with global warming.

D) We should have paid more attention to climate change in the previous years.

E) Earth will warm more slowly over this century than we thought it would.

(e-YDS 2015/12)

e-yds 2014-2018

13. Parent:

- **My daughter seems to obsess about having the latest clothes and gadgets nowadays.**

Psychologist:

- **You don't have to worry. The must-have mentality decreases over time among teenagers and they establish other ways of defining themselves.**

Parent:

- **What can I do to help her find alternative ways to develop her personality?**

Psychologist:

- -----

Parent:

- **I see. It's like directing her attention to other fields in which she's interested.**

Psychologist:

- **Exactly.**

A) You should be patient. It's too early for her to earn her own money and understand the importance of financial security.

B) Materialism peaks during teen years. So, you shouldn't avoid spending money if you can afford to buy the things that she wants.

C) Praise from peers can increase her self-esteem dramatically and can make her feel confident when she's with them.

D) It would be beneficial to help her identify her distinctive skills like playing an instrument and boost her self-esteem in that way.

E) Just tell her that you're a family and each member is supposed to share responsibilities and sometimes cut his or her expenses.

(e-YDS 2016/1)

14. Journalist:

- **You had a problem in your latest flight, when one of the engines of the spacecraft failed. Did you manage to cope with the situation thanks to your great technical knowledge?**

Astronaut:

- -----

Journalist:

- **Do you mean keeping calm is more important?**

Astronaut:

- **Yes, that's exactly what I mean.**

A) If you aren't knowledgeable about the spacecraft, you can't solve anything.

B) To some extent, it's necessary. But what matters most is to have good knowledge of engines.

C) Having a good communication with the other team members plays an important role in solving such problems.

D) If I hadn't been able to control myself and remember how we trained before the flight, we would have crashed.

E) You should really know who to ask about the problem before solving it.

(e-YDS 2016/3)

e-yds 2014-2018

15. Dorian:

- **Do you feel good about all the possibilities a new day will bring when you spring out of bed in the morning?**

Joanne:

Dorian:

- **Lucky you! A current study suggests that those with a feeling that life is worth living are 23 percent less likely to die from all causes than their numerous pessimistic counterparts.**

Joanne:

- **I always favour positive thinking and try to be optimistic about life.**

A) I generally feel positive about life, but I'm more likely to worry about my daily routine.

B) I think it partly depends on your social life, as it can make you feel very happy or vice versa.

C) No, not really. What I expect from a new day changes very often.

D) Actually, I like to enjoy the pleasures of life, though I get frustrated at times.

E) Yes, I believe that something great will happen, and this thought excites me.

(e-YDS 2016/4)

16. Robin:

- **Do you know that when Belgian astronomer Georges Lemaitre suggested that the Universe is expanding, many physicists, including Einstein, rejected his theory?**

Douglas:

Robin:

- **No, not at the beginning. Einstein was at first convinced that the Universe was static. But later, after the introduction of more advanced telescopes, he changed his mind and accepted Lemaitre's theory.**

Douglas:

- **Well, at least he had the wisdom to correct his mistake. Many scientists insist on their misconceptions despite a lot of counter evidence.**

A) That's because Einstein was in competition with him, isn't that right?

B) So, Lemaitre was the first person to offer what shaped the world of physics?

C) Really? I thought that Einstein also supported the same theory, didn't he?

D) Were there any other popular scientists opposed to Lemaitre's theory?

E) Did Lemaitre's theory gain widespread acceptance before he died?

(e-YDS 2016/5)

e-yds 2014-2018

17. Teacher:

- I want you to write a paper on prehistoric Britain. You can visit the library to find resources for your assignment.

Student:

- Can we look for information on the Web?

Teacher:

- ----

Student:

- I guess I'm one of them. Then I should criticize what I read and make sure it gives correct information.

A) You need to be careful about what you find online since most people mistakenly believe all information on the Web is accurate.

B) There's a lot of information on the Web, so you all might get confused about what you aim to mention in your papers.

C) If you're going to be careful while searching, it's OK, as I don't want you to read whatever you find and use irrelevant stuff.

D) It won't pose any problem as long as you give a list of references, otherwise you'll be accused of plagiarizing others' work.

E) Most of the students would rather do online search instead of going to the library, but you may not reach the right resources if you don't get help.

(e-YDS 2016/6)

18. Journalist:

- Many governments are now taking action to encourage the use of natural gas to slow down the rate at which climate changes.

Professor:

- ----

Journalist:

- Why do you say so? Isn't natural gas less damaging than other fossil fuels?

Professor:

- That may be true but relying on natural gas will probably push down the renewable energy sector.

A) Natural gas doesn't do less harm to the environment than fossil fuels anyway.

B) I don't think a move to natural gas will help the climate after all.

C) There are a number of differing theories on climate change.

D) Climate change isn't the only catastrophe humanity is facing.

E) It's difficult to understand how climate change affects the environment.

(e-YDS 2016/8)

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

e-yds 2014-2018

19. Professor:

- Russian scientists have drilled a four-kilometre hole through Lake Vostok in Antarctica to reach the surface of an ancient lake. Is any of you familiar with this research?

Student:

- As far as I know, they will be studying what are called 'extremophiles', the microbes that are able to survive in extreme conditions – extreme cold, extreme acidity and so on.

Professor:

- ----

Student:

- I've read that they may have pharmaceutical uses, perhaps in creating new antibiotics.

A) Previously we assumed that this cold, lost lake was nothing more than a geological curiosity.

B) And what could be the benefit to mankind? What can we learn from these strong microscopic organisms?

C) New extremophile species are being discovered almost daily. Can you tell me about the most recent significant discoveries?

D) The study of these creatures is still in its infancy, but how have they broadened our conception of life on Earth?

E) Human beings have always searched for ways to improve their ability to survive in difficult environments.

(e-YDS 2016/9)

20. Fatma:

- Did you know that plastic bags damage the environment?

Hatice:

- Yes, because plastic isn't biodegradable, meaning it can't decay naturally.

Fatma:

- ----

Hatice:

- There are indeed some efforts to that end in the USA. For example, California is the first state to ban single-use plastic bags.

A) Are there any alternatives to plastic bags?

B) Can you give me an example of plastic recycling?

C) Then, why is no one taking any measures against plastic bags?

D) How many countries are fighting against the use of plastic?

E) What evidence shows that plastic is harmful to the environment?

(e-YDS 2016/10)

e-yds 2014-2018

21. Professor:

- Prehistoric people living on the British Isles were more than hunter-gatherers; they were bakers, too.

Student:

- Excuse me, Professor. How do we know that for sure?

Professor:

Student:

- Oh, I see. So I guess it's safe to assume prehistoric Britons were not just hunters but also skilled bread makers.

A) They seem to have been using axes thousands of years before arable farming started on the islands.

B) Boat builders probably had a fondness for flat bread to complement their protein-rich diet.

C) A team of scientists found wheat DNA dating back some 8000 years in mud at a shipyard near an isle.

D) The closest wheat farmers at this time were probably in Southern Europe or near the East.

E) The fact that they made bread does not mean that wheat was grown there; it was probably imported.

(e-YDS 2016/11)

22. Kemal:

Deniz:

- That's right. You can find articles about adoption even in the Babylonian Code of Hammurabi, written in 2285 B.C.

Kemal:

- Definitely! I've also read that the ancient Romans supported adoption with their laws.

Deniz:

- But when it comes to Europe, it's a far newer institution.

A) I can describe adoption as the lawful transfer of parental obligations and rights in short.

B) Ancient people used adoption to satisfy religious requirements, as it was the case with the Shinto religion in Japan.

C) Although adoption has become much more institutionalized since the 20th century, it is a much older phenomenon.

D) In the past, adoption mostly served the family and society, but in modern societies its primary purpose is to serve the individual.

E) Both institutionalization and practices of adoption show a great variety throughout the world.

(e-YDS 2016/12)

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

e-yds 2014-2018

23. Carlos:

- I really hate airline food, even when I fly business class! It's horrible!

Anita:

- ----

Carlos:

- Oh really? Is that why the food is so tasteless during flights?

Anita:

- Yes. I've read that saltiness and sweetness drop by about 30 percent at 35,000 feet as if you had a cold.

A) You should check the food reviews on the Internet before choosing the airline company.

B) It's prepared in a limited time, so it's normal it's not tasty.

C) It is because you lose your sense of taste at a high altitude.

D) The quality of the food is not the issue; it is the way they serve it.

E) It is mostly because of the ingredients in the food.

(e-YDS 2017/1)

24. Proffesor:

- Apart from being an ambiguous subject area, Cultural Studies also lacks its own principles, theories or methods.

Student:

- Excuse me, Professor. I'm not sure if I understand. If Cultural Studies doesn't have its own theories or methodology, how does it actually function?

Proffesor:

- ----

Student:

- Now it makes sense. Thank you!

A) Yes, Cultural Studies is practically impossible to define, but it doesn't mean that anything can be its subject.

B) Well, it does have its own very distinct and distinctive history as well as principles.

C) Good question. That's why Cultural Studies is often described as an "anti-discipline".

D) It might sound problematic, but Cultural Studies aims to examine its subject matter in terms of its relation to power.

E) Very effectively indeed because Cultural Studies takes whatever it needs from any discipline and adapts it for its own purposes.

(e-YDS 2017/2)

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

AKINDİL EĞİTİM

e-yds 2014-2018

25. Miranda:

- Shannon told me that she's going to throw a surprise birthday party for her husband at the weekend. I don't understand why people like surprise parties. So many things could go wrong.

Carole:

- That's because you can't tolerate unpredictability. You need to control everything around you.

Miranda:

- ----

Carole:

- **But that's the idea of surprise parties. People want to see the astonishment on your face.**

A) This has nothing to do with my personality. I want things to be organized, neat and comfortable for all people.

B) Just a tiny mistake can turn everything into a chaos. You may even hurt one's feelings in the end.

C) Definitely! It annoys me when something unexpected happens, because I really hate being shocked.

D) Those who like to do unusual things may find surprise parties amusing, but I dislike such events.

E) Staying safe and not going through trouble is more important to me than stressing over the details of a party.

(e-YDS 2017/3)

26. Journalist:

- **Why do you think psychiatry needs to be better integrated with general medicine instead of separate healthcare services for our physical and mental health?**

Psychiatrist:

- **Well, most illnesses aren't so easily divided. Also, the evidence that psychological treatments can have an impact on physical disorders is growing.**

Journalist:

- ----

Psychiatrist:

- **Take heart attacks. It's perfectly physical. But depression actually has a greater influence than smoking on your chances of surviving the following 12 months.**

A) Would the influence of the psychological treatment be stronger before or after the physical disorder is developed?

B) Is there any evidence which shows this approach works?

C) Could you give an example of such an occurrence to illustrate the impact?

D) So what needs to be changed for integrating psychiatry into medicine more effectively?

E) Could you elaborate on how psychological treatments positively affect our mental health?

(e-YDS 2017/4)

e-yds 2014-2018

27. Donna:

- In the near future, it seems that we'll finally have robots around us. Do you think you'll want to share your life with them?

Roger:

- A companion robot is something I'd want to have because it could do valuable work for me, but only if it had some sort of personality. Otherwise, it would be no more interesting than a washing machine.

Donna:

- ----

Roger:

- We'd still be directing the movements of the robot. We'd play the role of puppet master.

A) Why aren't we inspired by some cartoon or film characters in designing humanoid robots?

B) How do you think we can make them have personalities?

C) What other characters do you think are good models for companion robots?

D) If robots start to have personalities, does it mean that humans will no longer be controlling them?

E) Why aren't robots very charismatic yet?

(e-YDS 2017/5)

28. Interviewer:

- David, you've just published your new biography about Einstein. What's the biggest misconception about him?

David:

- Well, most people think that because he was very smart he was kind of nerdy, but, in fact he was attractive, very popular with women, and had quite a muscular physique.

Interviewer:

- ----

David:

- True, usually his Theory of Relativity overshadows his more personal attributes. Did you know he spent most of his income in the 1930s to help people escape from the war?

Interviewer:

- That is something I've never heard before! How wonderful.

A) This isn't what we expect from famous scientists.

B) That sounds typical for a famous scientist.

C) I think this is a fact that most people would find normal to hear.

D) So, it seems we know a lot about his personal life.

E) Because he was so famous, it seems likely that he was a social person.

(e-YDS 2017/6)

e-yds 2014-2018

29. Doctor:

- Your check-up results look fine but during the winter months, you need to be careful and protect yourself against bronchitis.

Patient:

- What is bronchitis exactly?

Doctor:

- It's a respiratory disease which inflames the bronchial tubes, the air passages leading into the lung.

Patient:

- ----

Doctor:

- A cough and a sore throat are the primary symptoms, but difficulty in breathing and the development of fever are also common characteristics.

A) How is the condition treated?

B) How will I know if I have this condition?

C) Why do I have to be particularly careful during winter?

D) Is it in any way related to emphysema?

E) Does smoking also contribute to the development of bronchitis?

(e-YDS 2017/7)

30. Lecturer:

- In an emergency, people stop whatever they're doing and engage in the situation and do something to help, right?

Student:

- Absolutely. It's like an instinct.

Lecturer:

- Lone bystanders will usually react like this, often without hesitation. However, when several bystanders are present, there is a clear tendency to hold back and even to not respond at all.

Student:

- ----

Lecturer:

- Yes, in these situations most people don't want to take responsibility, but transfer it to others.

A) Are they overreacting by doing so?

B) Are people aware of the importance of first-aid?

C) Do you mean people are sometimes reluctant to help victims?

D) Do people understand the severity of the situation?

E) Do you think all witnesses share responsibility?

(e-YDS 2017/8)

31. Journalist:

- **Professor, we know that you use online games to study humans' responses to catastrophic events. Why online games?**

Scientist:

- **Simply because you can't go into the middle of a real-life disaster area and ask people: "What are you doing? How do you feel?" They're too busy trying to survive.**

Journalist:

- ----

Scientist:

- **We go into the game and interview the characters present, or read about their experiences in the game's forums.**

A) How would you describe your own reaction to a catastrophe?

B) Can games like this really yield broad insights into our behaviour?

C) How do you examine players' behaviour and feelings?

D) What options other than online games can you use to study human behaviour?

E) What sorts of games are you using for this?

(e-YDS 2017/9)

32. Journalist:

- **So, you're working on using viruses to create bio-batteries. Can you tell us about your work?**

Engineer:

- **We're working with one certain type of virus. We're trying to develop ways to harness its energy and use that energy to charge batteries.**

Journalist:

- ----

Engineer:

- **The batteries we currently use contain substances which are toxic to the environment. That's why we're focusing on rechargeable, environmentally-friendly batteries.**

A) How do you actually make these bio-batteries?

B) What distinguishing features does the most useful virus have?

C) How did the idea to use viruses to grow materials for batteries first occur to you?

D) How do you dispose of bio-batteries when they can no longer be charged?

E) Why do we need new types of batteries?

(e-YDS 2017/10)

33. Greg:

- **Traditional cheese making is a lengthy process. Modern production methods are much faster, but they make the cheese less tasty. How do you deal with this?**

Tom:

- **Well, we're experimenting with a technique that uses soundwaves to speed up the rate of natural cream-milk separation. Smaller fat globules are retained in this process, and this gives a creamier taste.**

Greg:

- -----

Tom:

- **We've been able to carry out this process in just five minutes, as opposed to the normal 6 hours.**

Greg:

- **That's amazing!**

A) How long does it take for the cheese to be delivered to the supermarket?

B) How much faster is this method compared to the natural separation process?

C) How many days in total do you need to produce cheese using this process?

D) When did you carry out the first cream-milk separation using soundwaves?

E) So, how exactly do you produce this creamier taste with your new technique?

(e-YDS 2018/1)

34. Interviewer:

- **You have a very unique and important job – you de-ice aeroplane wings. What can you tell us about this job?**

Aeroplane Tech:

- **As you know, aeroplanes are designed to cope with extreme temperatures. But, even a little build-up of ice can change the shape of the wings which can change their ability to generate lift.**

Interviewer:

- -----

Aeroplane Tech:

- **Well, yes, but in severe conditions they can be inadequate. That means people like me need to be on hand to apply high pressure blasts of antifreeze to ensure a safe flight.**

A) Can de-icing systems cause damage to the aeroplane itself?

B) Don't aeroplanes have de-icing systems built into them?

C) Are there any examples of crashes because of insufficient de-icing?

D) Is it possible for de-icing systems to fall short in reducing the ice on the wings?

E) Are people like you important in the decision to de-ice a plane?

(e-YDS 2018/2)

35. Professor:

- Can you please tell me what the science of psychology is?

Student:

- It focuses on people's emotions, perceptions, and thoughts. It's also concerned with the consistency and change in an individual's behaviour.

Professor:

- ----

Student:

- Even so, most people think of psychology as a field that particularly studies how we behave in certain situations.

A) It's very important to recognise the relevance of basic concepts and principles of psychology to real-life situations.

B) I certainly agree that studying psychology helps us a lot to better understand others' feelings and behaviours.

C) So you mean psychologists often limit themselves to the study of outward, observable behaviour.

D) It deals with not just what people think or feel, but it also studies our mental processes, personality traits, dreaming and motivation.

E) It has many subfields such as educational psychology, but most people think that it focuses solely on human behaviour.

(e-YDS 2018/3)

CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.D		21.C
2.A	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	22.C
3.A		23.C
4.D	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	24.E
5.C		25.C
6.D		26.C
7.C		27.D
8.B		28.A
9.D	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	29.B
10.C		30.C
11.A	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	31.C
12.E		32.E
13.D		33.B
14.D		34.B
15.E		35.D
16.C	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	
17.A		
18.B	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	
19.B		
20.C		

e-YDS GEÇMİŞ YIL RESTATEMENT
SORULARI

For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.

1. The Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984 had profound effects on the scientific community, just as it had in all other academic areas.

A) The impact of the Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984 was so widespread that it reshaped the scientific community and many academic areas.

B) The Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984 affected the scientific community, as it was the most important contributor to many academic areas.

C) The Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984 dramatically influenced all academic fields, but the scientific community was much less subject to any influence.

D) There were almost no academic and scientific groups that were not greatly influenced by the Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984.

E) The scientific community as well as all other academic fields were remarkably influenced by the Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984.

(e-YDS 2014/3)

2. The idea that you can discipline your mind and improve self-control through various techniques is something with which most of us would agree.

A) Most people agree that in order to improve the mind, various techniques that require a lot of self-control need to be employed.

B) The majority of people support the notion that there are certain techniques that can be employed to help us have better self-control and a more ordered mind.

C) There is a general agreement that the mind can be improved and self-control can be enhanced if people have more of an idea about the multiple techniques involved.

D) Most of us accept the fact that discipline and self-control are both techniques that need to be worked on if we want to improve our minds.

E) Many people believe that there needs to be a general agreement on the type of techniques needed to discipline your mind and improve self-control.

(e-YDS 2014/4)

3. Our ability to understand speech is diminished if we cannot see the lips of the speaker, especially in a noisy environment or when the speaker has a thick accent that is foreign to us.

A) A heavy foreign accent, a noisy environment and a speaker's lips are all obstacles when it comes to understanding speech.

B) It is very important, particularly when there is a lot noise, for us to be able to see the speaker's lips and hear their accent if we want to understand what someone is saying.

C) In order to understand human speech, a number of factors must be present - a clear accent, a quiet environment and the ability to interpret what the lips are saying.

D) It is harder for us to understand speech when we are in a noisy environment and we cannot see the speaker's lips or if their accent is very strong and unfamiliar.

E) The ability to understand someone who is speaking in a noisy environment depends on our flexibility towards foreign accents as well as seeing the speaker's lips.

(e-YDS 2015/1)

4. Galileo was different from most previous scientists because he based his theories on his observations and confirmed them using experiments.

A) In order to differentiate himself from previous scientists, Galileo justified his observations using experiments which were based on his theories.

B) Galileo was unique among previous scientists as his theories were based on experiments and confirmed by his observations.

C) Since Galileo used his observations as a basis for his theories and verified them through experiments, he was unlike many previous scientists.

D) What made Galileo different from most previous scientists was that his theories agreed with his observations and experiments.

E) As Galileo formulated his theories using observations rather than experiments, he hardly resembles many previous scientists.

5. Globalization is the free movement of goods, people and capital; of the three, it is money that has had the most significant effect on our lives recently.

A) The free movement of goods, people and capital is what defines globalization, and all three have deeply affected our lives recently.

B) Globalization, which has recently had a dramatic effect on our lives, is defined as being the free movement of goods, people and capital.

C) Lately, our lives have been profoundly affected by globalization, particularly with regards to the free movement of goods, people and capital.

D) The term globalization refers to the free movement of goods, people and capital, and it is the third one which has lately had the greatest effect on our lives.

E) Money, which is currently the most influential component of globalization in our lives, includes the free movement of goods and people as well.

(e-YDS 2015/5)

6. While the depression of the 1930s affected almost every business in different ways, it forced advertising to become more selective.

A) We can assume that the selectivity of advertising can be attributed to the depression of the 1930s in which nearly every business collapsed.

B) Even though the depression period of the 1930s had an impact on many different businesses, the advertising business had more options to overcome the problems.

C) When the depression of the 1930s forced the advertising field to be more competitive, it also influenced almost every other business.

D) As the depression of the 1930s had an impact on nearly every business, it forced advertising to adopt a different approach.

E) Nearly every business was influenced by the depression of the 1930s in various ways, but it made the advertising sector even more careful about what to choose.

(e-YDS 2015/6)

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

e-yds 2014-2018

7. The Spanish will need to keep improving their tomato growing techniques to stay ahead of the Turks and Moroccans, who are producing ever more efficiently at lower cost than the Spanish.

A) The Turks and Moroccans produce tomatoes in a cheaper and more efficient way than the Spanish, and if Spain wants to remain in the lead, they will need to continue to develop the way they grow tomatoes.

B) It is more efficient and less expensive to grow tomatoes in Turkey and Morocco, and if Spain wants to follow their example, they will have to produce better quality tomatoes.

C) The Spanish need to look into ways of producing better tomatoes at a lower cost than those cultivated far more efficiently by the Turks and Moroccans.

D) Tomato growing techniques are improving in countries like Turkey and Morocco, which means that Spanish tomato producers feel threatened by the competition.

E) In order to stay ahead in the tomato-growing market, Spain would be well-advised to follow the example of producers in other countries, particularly Turkey and Morocco.

(e-YDS 2015/7)

8. Despite the fact that Latin America has enjoyed a period of growth and stability, no other country in the region has achieved the monumental reduction in poverty that Venezuela has.

A) All of Latin America has experienced a period of growth and stability, but only Venezuela has been able to achieve a reduction in poverty in all its regions.

B) Although growth and stability are common features throughout Latin America, the reduction in poverty is mainly due to the influence of Venezuela in the region.

C) Venezuela has been incredibly successful at reducing poverty because the whole of Latin America has successfully undergone an enjoyable period of growth and stability.

D) Even though the whole of Latin America has benefitted from a period of growth and stability, the most significant decrease of poverty in the region can be seen in Venezuela.

E) All the countries in Latin America, which have undergone a period of growth and stability, have been able to reduce poverty – especially Venezuela.

(e-YDS 2015/8)

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

e-yds 2014-2018

9. Besides developments in the tourism sector, a series of initiatives aimed at improving its passenger transport network now contribute to the Omani renaissance.

A) Rather than advances in the tourism sector, the Omani renaissance has been largely marked by some recent attempts to improve the passenger transport network.

B) In addition to the growth in the tourism sector, the Omani renaissance is currently being supported by some activities which plan to enhance its passenger transport network.

C) At present, the aim of the Omani renaissance is to improve not only its tourism sector, but also the passenger transport network with some initiatives.

D) The Omani renaissance, which mainly includes developments in the tourism sector, aims to make the passenger transport network better by means of several projects.

E) Because the tourism sector has been developed to a great extent thanks to a number of initiatives, the Omani renaissance is now aimed at enhancing the passenger transport network.

(e-YDS 2015/9)

10. Nausea is a symptom that is not only uncomfortable, but also dangerous to health, as it is usually indicative of an underlying infection.

A) Although nausea is a condition in which patients feel uncomfortable, what is more dangerous about nausea is that it sometimes indicates a serious infection.

B) Nausea is considered as a dangerous condition to health not because it makes the sufferer uncomfortable but because it is a symptom of a more serious infection.

C) In addition to making the sufferer feel uncomfortable, nausea is usually an indicator of an important infection, which makes it dangerous to health.

D) One should be warned against nausea as it is dangerous to health for either being an uncomfortable symptom or being indicative of an important infection.

E) Regardless of whether it is uncomfortable or an indicator of a serious infection, nausea is a symptom that is dangerous to health.

(e-YDS 2015/10)

11. Socrates is often referred to as one of the founders of Western philosophy, and yet he held no particular theories of his own.

A) Having established a few theories, Socrates is regarded as one of the founders of Western philosophy.

B) Socrates is famous for founding Western philosophy, but in reality he did not believe in any theories.

C) Socrates is credited with a number of theories of his own, and thus he is thought to be one of the founding members of Western philosophy.

D) Although no particular theory is known to have been posited by Socrates himself, he is credited as one of the founding fathers of Western philosophy.

E) Whether he had his own theories or not, Socrates is believed to be one of the founders of Western philosophy.

(e-YDS 2015/11)

e-yds 2014-2018

12. Most people are discouraged by setbacks, and this is why they fail to achieve their goals.

- A) Even though most people are dispirited by hardships, they still struggle to reach their aims.
- B) As they become disappointed by problems, many people either meet their goals or do not succeed.
- C) The reason why most people do not attain their objectives is that they are disheartened by difficulties.
- D) Whether or not they get discouraged by setbacks, most people fail to achieve their goals.
- E) For many people, being demoralized by setbacks does not mean that they will not reach their goals.

(e-YDS 2015/12)

13. Young children can recognise new letters more readily when they learn the letters by writing them rather than by typing or tracing.

- A) While learning letters, writing them as well as typing or tracing helps young children to remember new letters with less effort.
- B) Learning the letters by writing them enables young children to identify new letters more easily than by typing or tracing.
- C) Young children will be encouraged to identify new letters more easily if they write them even though typing or tracing is easier.
- D) As opposed to typing or tracing, learning the letters by writing could be challenging for young children to recognize new letters quickly.
- E) Learning the letters by writing leads children to remember new letters without difficulty just as it can be achieved by typing or tracing.

(e-YDS 2016/1)

14. The study of quality of life is important not only because it addresses threats to well-being, but also because it sheds light on the factors that keep older adults from excessive reliance on public programs.

- A) Those who study quality of life think that their work is important not because they help older people find ways to get rid of their excessive reliance on public programs, but because they try to tackle threats to well-being.
- B) Addressing problems of well-being is more important, according to the findings of the study of quality of life, than providing the elderly with an understanding of how to pursue a life without being dependant on public programs.
- C) What makes the study of quality of life important is that it responds to issues that pose risks to well-being and it provides us with insight into the factors that help older people avoid becoming too reliant on public programs.
- D) The reason why elderly people have become more aware of the factors that help them to keep away from extreme reliance on public programs is that the study of quality of life has proved to be important as it is able to address threats to well-being.
- E) There are a number of threats to well-being, but the study of quality of life is an important field that addresses these problems by providing older people with an understanding of how to protect themselves from becoming too reliant on public programs.

(e-YDS 2016/3)

15. According to a recent study on facilities management in organizations, facilities managers are charged with ensuring that the office is a productive and efficient company asset.

A) A recent study on facilities management in organizations shows that it is the responsibility of facility managers to make sure that the office is a productive and efficient part of the company.

B) According to a new study on facilities management, among the responsibilities of facilities managers is to guarantee that the office is the most important asset of a company.

C) A new study on facilities management demonstrates that one of the responsibilities facilities managers hold is to ensure that the office should be the most productive and efficient company asset.

D) To ensure that the office is a productive and efficient company asset is one of the responsibilities of facilities managers who took part in a recent study on facilities management.

E) A recent study on facilities management has found that ensuring that the office is a productive and efficient part of a company is the main responsibility of facilities managers.

(e-YDS 2016/4)

16. The successful synthesis of art and science requires a careful study of the world around us, but also a careful study of the world within us.

A) For a successful mixture of art and science, it is essential for us to analyze our environment more carefully than our emotions.

B) In order to combine art and science successfully, we need to look into either our inside or outside world very carefully.

C) Blending art and science successfully necessitates a thorough inspection of our outer world as well as our inner world.

D) A close examination of our surroundings may be just as important to our psychology if we want to unite art and science in a successful way.

E) When it comes to synthesizing art and science successfully, we can do nothing but investigate our inner and outer world.

17. Across a range of specialities, engineering graduates are among the few who can get a well- paid post with relative ease.

A) Graduates from engineering departments are among the limited number of people that can find a job with a high salary more easily when compared to those in a variety of specialities.

B) Engineering graduates can find a good job with a high salary, in addition to being among the few who can do their jobs easily when compared to those in other specialities.

C) Besides being among those that can find a high- wage job easily, engineering graduates have a number of advantages compared to many other specialities.

D) Among the graduates from a range of specialities, engineering students are among the limited number of graduates who cannot get a high-wage job easily.

E) Finding a good job is not very easy for many engineering graduates when compared to the well- paid graduates of other specialities.

(e-YDS 2016/8)

e-yds 2014-2018

18. Few fields of science changed more in the first half of the 20th century than crystallography, the field in which Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

A) It was Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot who helped crystallography change more than any other fields in the first half of the 20th century when she won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

B) In the first half of the 20th century crystallography underwent many changes as a field of science in which Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

C) Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in crystallography although it did not change as much as other fields of science in the first half of the 20th century.

D) Few fields of science resisted the change in the first half of the 20th century as much as crystallography, which Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in.

E) Crystallography, in which Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, changed more than almost all fields of science in the first half of the 20th century.

(e-YDS 2016/9)

19. Although productive land suitable for cultivation is extremely important to ensure sufficient food supply, such land is becoming scarce due to soil contamination and deforestation.

A) Rich land is crucial for adequate food supply since it will be convenient for cultivation, but such land has been lost dramatically because of soil contamination and deforestation.

B) As long as fertile land that can be used for cultivation shrinks because of soil contamination and deforestation, it is very important to assure sufficient food supply.

C) Even though productive land which is suitable for cultivation is diminishing because of soil contamination and deforestation, it is still important to ensure sufficient food supply.

D) Given that the rich land appropriate for cultivation is in short supply owing to soil contamination and deforestation, it has become challenging to provide humankind with sufficient food.

E) Fertile land appropriate for cultivation is absolutely important to guarantee sufficient food supply, but this kind of land has become hard to find because of contamination and deforestation.

(e-YDS 2016/10)

20. One study has found that Koreans are much more likely than Americans to think that talking hinders thinking.

A) According to a study, Koreans like Americans are more likely to believe that talking prevents hinking.

B) Research has pointed out that it is much more possible for Americans to talk without thinking than Koreans.

C) According to research, Koreans are far more likely than Americans to assume that talking hampers thinking.

D) It is found in a study that Americans like talking much more than thinking, while Koreans think the opposite.

E) According to a study, Koreans rather than Americans are more likely to hinder thinking while talking.

(e-YDS 2016/11)

e-yds 2014-2018

21. Switching to clean energy might seem like an expensive option, but it can quickly pay off.

- A) Because it is uncertain whether switching to clean energy can lead to success in a short time, it is thought to be an expensive option.
- B) Directing ourselves to clean energy might not be considered an expensive option if it could bring satisfactory results in a short time.
- C) What makes switching to clean energy seem to be an expensive option is that it gives good results in a short time.
- D) Within a short period of time, the cost of benefiting from clean energy might prove to be less expensive.
- E) It may appear to be an expensive choice; however, shifting to clean energy can result in success in a short time.

(e-YDS 2016/12)

22. The impacts of climate change are difficult to identify as they depend not only on changing weather but also on how societies respond to them.

- A) Discovering how climate change has been affecting both the weather and societies is thought of as a challenging task.
- B) In addition to the changing weather, various reactions to the impacts of climate change make it hard for societies to truly understand it.
- C) It is not possible to predict how climate change will influence us due to the changing weather and societal reactions to it.
- D) The reason why determining the effects of climate change is not easy is because it relies on changing weather as well as the reaction of society.
- E) Although the effects of climate change are linked to changing weather and societies' reactions, it is difficult to figure them out.

(e-YDS 2017/1)

23. Knowing how to read a dream or daydream – to unlock its symbolism and understand its multiple meanings – is a process not unlike reading a novel or a poem.

- A) Reading a novel or a poem and having the knowledge to interpret a dream or daydream in order to unravel the symbolism and comprehend its multiple meanings are similar processes.
- B) The knowledge of how to reveal the multiple symbolical meanings of dreams or daydreams and the process of interpreting a novel or a poem are not alike at all.
- C) The knowledge to interpret a dream or daydream and unravel the symbols and multiple meanings is far from similar to the process of reading a novel or a poem.
- D) The difference between the process of interpreting a dream or daydream and reading a novel or a poem is that one of them requires the knowledge to comprehend multiple meanings to reveal the symbolisms.
- E) Unlike reading a novel or a poem, interpreting a dream or daydream through the revelation of the symbols and the comprehension of multiple meanings is a process.

(e-YDS 2017/2)

e-yds 2014-2018

24. While the US has a reputation as a high-tech industrial nation, the US economy has long had firm foundations in agricultural production for domestic and foreign sales.

- A) If the US wants to change the general assumption that it is solely a high-tech industrial nation, its economy needs to invest more in agricultural production for both domestic and foreign sales.
- B) The reason why the US is famous for its high-tech industry is that its economy has long been on unstable ground in terms of agricultural production for both domestic and foreign sales.
- C) Although the US economy has always been traditionally based on agricultural products to be sold in domestic and foreign markets, the country is also well-known for its high-tech industry.
- D) The US has been attempting to increase its agricultural production for domestic and foreign sales, yet it has not changed the general perception of the US which is seen as a country with a high-tech industrialism.
- E) The US is famous for being an industrial country using high technology, but agricultural production for both domestic and foreign markets has played an important role in the US economy for a long time.

(e-YDS 2017/3)

25. In order to understand the world of today, we need to understand the world of yesterday because history shapes the world of today.

- A) In our modern world, the influence of previous days could be subtle even though history contributes a lot to our current time.
- B) What creates today's world is history itself, so we first need to understand our past before looking into our present day.
- C) Given that history has a big impact on our contemporary world, it is easier for us to understand the past than to understand the present.
- D) By examining history more closely, we can realise that the events happening in recent times and in earlier times have similar characteristics.
- E) To understand what history tells us, we should acknowledge that today's world is not completely separate from the past.

(e-YDS 2017/4)

26. The way in which communication has been viewed has changed considerably since it first became a subject of study.

- A) Because communication grew into an area of research, how it is regarded has altered to a great extent.
- B) What made communication a subject of study was the tremendous changes about how it is perceived.
- C) Approaches to understanding communication have gone through rapid changes ever since researchers started studying it.
- D) Were it not for the drastic changes about how communication has been understood, it would have not become a subject of study.
- E) How communication is regarded has transformed significantly from the time when it first began to be researched.

(e-YDS 2017/5)

e-yds 2014-2018

27. For medieval people, time spent on Earth was merely practice for their time in eternity, so the actual course of history was of secondary importance to them.

A) For people in the middle ages, the concrete course of history was not of the utmost importance since the time spent on Earth was only regarded as preparation for death.

B) What medieval people prioritized was not preparation for time on Earth, but the time of eternity, which could be observed through the course of history in a concrete way.

C) The actual course of history proved to be highly important for humanity in the middle ages because they considered earthly time as the preparation period for eternal life.

D) As preparation time for eternity, earthly time was such an important period for the people living in the middle ages that they highly valued the concrete course of history.

E) Preparation for the time of eternity came second in importance for the people in medieval times who valued their time on Earth and the actual course of history much more.

(e-YDS 2017/6)

28. A study at Harvard University has found that drinking two or three cups of coffee a day may reduce the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological diseases.

A) According to a study done at Harvard University, if people drink two or three cups of coffee a day, they are less likely to eliminate the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological diseases.

B) As is shown by a study conducted at Harvard University, people with the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological disorders have to drink two or three cups of coffee every day.

C) A study at Harvard University has discovered that it is hardly possible to reduce the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological diseases by drinking two or three cups of coffee every day.

D) A study carried out at Harvard University shows that the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological illnesses might be diminished by drinking two or three cups of coffee every day.

E) It is proven by a study carried out at Harvard University that the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological disorders may be elevated by drinking two or three cups of coffee every day.

(e-YDS 2017/7)

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

AKIN DİL EĞİTİM

e-yds 2014-2018

29. Unlike the rocks at the Earth's surface, the rocks deep within its centre are at such high temperatures that even though they are solid, they can flow like glacial ice.

A) High temperatures cause the rocks deep within the Earth's centre to behave like glacial ice, therefore they are not as solid as the rocks at the Earth's surface.

B) The rocks at the Earth's surface are solid because they are not at high temperatures as the rocks deep within the Earth's centre are, which can flow like glacial ice.

C) The Earth's surface and centre rocks are different from each other in that when they are exposed to high temperatures, the centre rocks flow like glacial ice, while the surface rocks remain solid.

D) Rocks at the Earth's surface and those deep within its centre are different in that the latter, despite being solid, can move like glacial ice because of high temperatures.

E) Although both the rocks at the Earth's surface and those deep within its centre are solid, they are at different temperatures, so the latter can move like glacial ice.

(e-YDS 2017/8)

30. Contrary to popular belief, psychologists are nearly unanimous in their view that reasoning and problem solving are crucial landmarks of intelligent behaviour.

A) Intelligent behaviour is characterised by the two important landmarks of reasoning and problem solving, and both the public and psychologists agree on that.

B) People usually believe that reasoning and problem solving are considered by all psychologists to be fundamental indicators of intelligent behaviour.

C) Whether reasoning and problem solving are important indicators of intelligent behaviour is a controversial issue among both psychologists and the general public.

D) Most psychologists think differently from the general population in that they do not accept reasoning and problem solving as important parts of intelligent behaviour.

E) Almost all psychologists agree that reasoning and problem solving are important signs of intelligent behaviour, a fact hardly acknowledged by many people.

(e-YDS 2017/9)

e-yds 2014-2018

31. A key contributor to the emergence of cognitive science, psychologist George Miller, dates its birth to September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A) September 11, 1956 was the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on which psychologist George Miller made a significant contribution to lay the foundations of cognitive science.

B) Cognitive science came into existence on September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and psychologist George Miller played the most influential role in its emergence.

C) But for the notable contribution of psychologist George Miller to the emergence of cognitive science, on September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it might have never existed.

D) Psychologist George Miller, one of the most important contributors to the emergence of cognitive science, traces its roots back to September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

E) On September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, psychologist George Miller outlined the basics of cognitive science, to which he substantially contributed as well.

(e-YDS 2017/10)

32. Scientists think that it would take hundreds of people working together and believing each other to take action against air pollution.

A) According to scientists, hundreds of people collaborating, who have trust in each other, are required to combat air pollution.

B) Only by acting together and trusting each other, with the help of hundreds of other people, can scientists fight against air pollution.

C) Scientists are of the opinion that the most effective way to deal with air pollution is to encourage hundreds of people to cooperate with and have trust in each other.

D) Along with scientists, hundreds of people who cooperate with and believe each other should fight against air pollution.

E) What scientists need to do to cope with air pollution is make hundreds of people, who can collaborate with and believe each other, come together.

(e-YDS 2018/1)

33. Research shows that individuals suffering from serious depression have a blunted sense of smell; however, it is not clear whether that sensory loss feeds the depression or results from it.

A) Depending on research, it can be argued that seriously depressed individuals have problems with their sense of smell although it is hard to identify the cause.

B) Serious depression may lead to a loss of smell or vice versa because as research suggests, severely depressed people have poor senses.

C) Severely depressed people have a blunted sense of smell, as research argues, and it is most likely because depression leads to sensory loss.

D) Individuals with serious depression display sensory loss although research does not indicate whether depression results in a weak sense of smell or is caused by it.

E) Although it is not clear if the loss of smell is caused by depression or leads to it, according to research, severely depressed people have a weak sense of smell.

(e-YDS 2018/2)

e-yds 2014-2018

34. Although German scientist Alfred Wegener is credited with the idea of continental drift, there were others who proposed the same idea even earlier.

A) The idea of continental drift is attributed to German scientist Alfred Wegener, while there were others who previously claimed the same idea.

B) Among those who put forward the idea of continental drift, German scientist Alfred Wegener was the first to suggest it.

C) Prior to German scientist Alfred Wegener, who claimed the idea of continental drift, there were not any other scientists who suggested the same idea.

D) It was not until German scientist Alfred Wegener proved the idea of continental drift that it began to be supported by others.

E) The idea of continental drift could not be accepted before German scientist Alfred Wegener, even though there were others offering the same idea earlier than him.

(e-YDS 2018/3)

**TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.**

CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.E		21.E
2.B	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	22.D
3.D		23.A
4.C	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	24.E
5.D		25.B
6.E		26.E
7.A		27.A
8.D		28.D
9.B	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	29.D
10.C		30.E
11.D	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	31.D
12.C		32.A
13.B		33.E
14.C		34.A
15.A		
16.C	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	
17.A		
18.E		
19.E	AKIN DİL EĞİTİM	
20.C		

e-YDS GEÇMİŞ YIL PARAGRAF SORULARI

For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

1. Professional astronomers investigate not only stars but everything to do with space - from the meteors and the planets of the Solar System to distant galaxies billions of light years away. Astronomy makes a rewarding hobby too, and many amateur stargazers enjoy observing the night sky with backyard telescopes or binoculars. ---- This is because light takes such a long time to reach us from distant objects in space. We see the Moon as it was one and a quarter seconds ago and the stars as they were hundreds of years ago.

- A) Whenever astronomers observe the sky, they are looking back in time.
- B) Many ancient cultures followed the Sun and stars in order to keep track of the time of year.
- C) Astronomers divide the whole sky into 88 segments, each one named after the constellation within it.
- D) Today, space telescopes such as the Hubble give us breathtaking views of distant objects in space.
- E) People have been looking up at the night sky for thousands of year.

(e-YDS 2014/3)

2. At the end of the 18th century, France was nearly bankrupt after a series of costly wars. ---- While the country faced starvation, King Louis XVI and the nobility lived in luxury, and rumours spread that they were storing grain that the poor desperately needed. The French people had heard how the Americans overthrew the rule of the British king in 1776, and as the poor grew more dissatisfied, they demanded change. In 1789, a sharp rise in the price of bread and heavy taxes caused people to take action and the French Revolution began.

- A) French society was basically divided into three classes before the Revolution.
- B) Agricultural techniques used in France in the 18th century were comparable to that of other countries.
- C) Britain also had a ready supply of resources and raw materials as well as plentiful food reserves.
- D) To make matters worse, a bad harvest in 1788 left much of the population short of food.
- E) The new National Assembly promised to give power to the common people.

(e-YDS 2014/4)

3. The earliest of the ancient civilizations all shared the same fundamental view of the cosmos: that the Earth lay at the centre. ---- The specific explanations varied from an ancient society to another. However, the one that came to dominate the minds of Europeans was established by successive generations of Greek philosophers.

- A) The Sumerians, the Babylonians and the Egyptians all had the Sun, Moon, stars and planets revolving around us.
- B) The first known idea of the stars being fixed to sphere, or hemisphere is attributed to Anaximenes of Miletus in the 6th century.
- C) Ancient astronomers thought that planets behaved in a strange fashion; which they failed to figure out why.
- D) It was the great philosopher, Aristotle, who refined the explanation of the movements in the heavens.
- E) NASA has completely rejected the idea of the Earth lying at the heart of the whole cosmos. Earth lying at the heart of the whole cosmos.

(e-YDS 2015/1)

4. ---- However, this is an inadequate definition for economists. There is a big difference between an office worker who is unemployed for a few weeks and a factory mechanic whose skills are no longer useful in finding a job. The former will soon be back in work whereas the latter may need to be retrained.

- A) In its very broadest sense, unemployment simply means the state of not having a job.
- B) All too often governments actually encourage people to remain unemployed by making their unemployment benefits more attractive.
- C) Governments are trying to strike a balance between encouraging people to find work and compensating them for losing their jobs.
- D) The labour market is traditionally defined as flexible for those who are without a job for longer periods.
- E) Governments' resolve to tackle unemployment is understandable given the trauma associated with losing one's job.

(e-YDS 2015/2)

5. Hunting is difficult and sometimes dangerous, but predators have evolved many ways of improving their chances of success. They have acute senses of detecting their prey. Speed, fast reactions, and sheer strength help them catch their meal. ---- They can avoid being detected by predators, run away, confuse their enemies or even fight back. So predators and prey are often evenly matched in this battle for survival.

- A) Many animals survive by hunting and eating other animals.
- B) Most predators including tigers hunt alone.
- C) But the animals they hunt are not helpless victims.
- D) Stalking and chasing prey is hard work, and it can use a lot of energy.
- E) There are many predators that use their speed to take their prey.

(e-YDS 2015/5)

6. The Industrial Revolution brought many blessings to humanity, such as increased standards of living, improved educational opportunities and game-changing technological innovations. ---- Most obviously, there is the environmental degradation that threatens our health and ecological sustainability. But our interior environments - the landscapes of our individual minds and spirits - may be paying an even more costly price. Discussion of the consequences of this shift is not new.

A) Today, we are living in a time that could be viewed as one that sprung from the Industrial Revolution.

B) Yet it all came with a sense of loss, especially in regard to our connection to nature, as we moved away from an agrarian way of life.

C) We are becoming more connected to one another through the Internet, cell phones and other technologies.

D) Once a genuine connection with the nature is established, people are far more likely to display concern for the environment.

E) However, several studies have shown that adults gain considerable benefits from time spent outdoors, especially in stress reduction.

(e-YDS 2015/6)

7. One important mechanism that shapes a child's behavior is imitation. All people, particularly children, have a strong tendency to imitate others. ---- A child observes other people being angry or controlling their anger and copies them. Thus, the child's own aggressive behavior is shaped and determined by what he or she observes others doing.

A) When children are rewarded, they are more likely to repeat that behavior.

B) This imitation extends to virtually every kind of behavior, including aggression.

C) One of the most common sources of anger is an attack or intrusion by another person.

D) Imitating others does not mean that the child will behave aggressively.

E) Children imitate some people more than others.

(e-YDS 2015/7)

8. The beginning of mathematics is found in the first advanced civilizations. Where art, architecture, writing, justice, and philosophy began to develop, the systematic study of computations and geometry were also initiated. ---- The Arabic numerals, for instance, actually originated from India. They reached Europe through the work of Arabic mathematicians.

A) The first use of what we now call mathematics goes back 5,000 years, and at first mathematics enabled people to simplify a number of practical tasks.

B) Business and commercial trade that brought goods to other people also contributed to the transfer of some mathematical knowledge.

C) Mathematics was established as a science in Greece in ancient times by Pythagoras of Samos.

D) Humankind was not given numbers in the cradle; however, they were needed to determine the size of a herd of animals with little effort.

E) On the other hand, the first scientific use of abstract mathematical concepts took place at around 500 BC.

(e-YDS 2015/8)

e-yds 2014-2018

9. Rome began as a city centre in central Italy. Over several centuries the city expanded its authority and adapted its methods of government to bring first Italy, then the western Mediterranean and finally almost the whole of the Hellenistic world into an empire larger than any which had existed in that era before. ---- Rome helped to shape European and contemporary practice and opinion about the state, about international law and especially about empire and the nature of imperia authority.

A) Romans were influenced by the culture of the Etruscans and the Greeks, who inspired Roman architecture and painting.

B) The Roman Empire embraced parts of two continents, Europe and Africa, and would soon expand into Asia.

C) The empire reached its limit of expansion and now faced the daunting task of holding off raiders and invaders lured by the wealth and fertility of Rome's provinces.

D) The growth of Rome and other cities around the Roman Empire was made possible by aqueducts, which supplied fresh water to urban areas.

E) This unique and astonishing achievement, and the cultural transformation which it brought about, laid the foundations of European civilization.

(e-YDS 2015/9)

10. Egyptian hieroglyphics were a pictographic script, primarily used on monuments and for religious texts. The Egyptians continued to use simplified forms of hieroglyphics in their daily lives until the time of the early Christians, when they switched to writing the Egyptian language with the Greek alphabet. ---- Then, in 1799, a French military officer, who had come to Egypt as part of Napoleon's expedition, discovered the Rosetta Stone. On this monument from the 2nd century BC, he found a text written in both hieroglyphics and Greek. With this new evidence, philologists finally deciphered hieroglyphics in 1822.

A) Hieroglyphics were both a means of communication and a system for classifying the world.

B) The earliest hieroglyphics were on labels recording tax payments and royal possessions.

C) A single hieroglyph was sometimes used as an ideogram to represent a whole word.

D) Over the centuries, the understanding of ancient hieroglyphics was lost.

E) Royal names were among the first words written in hieroglyphs to be deciphered.

(e-YDS 2015/10)

11. Different climates prevail in various parts of the Earth, from the dry heat of the desert to the chill of Polar Regions. Considering this, average global figures can be calculated. ---- Thus, climate differs from weather, which refers to short-term conditions during a period ranging from a few hours to a couple of weeks – or at most, a particular season. According to the size of the area under consideration, climate can be divided into microclimate, mesoclimate and macroclimate.

A) To describe weather and climate in the atmosphere, scientists collect data about the various climatic elements such as temperature, air pressure, humidity and wind speed.

B) Climate is defined as the full range of weather conditions experienced in a particular place, including daily and seasonal changes, over several decades or longer.

C) The Earth is divided into a number of different climate zones, and one commonly used system is based on average temperatures in particular regions.

D) A multitude of climatic factors influence each of the Earth's five spheres, ultimately producing an overall climate in the geosphere.

E) Diverse conditions and processes work together to determine the climate of a particular area, so a distinction is made between primary and secondary climatic factors.

(e-YDS 2015/11)

12. It is known that more than half of all personal aircraft accidents all around the world occur during takeoffs or landings. That is why inventor and entrepreneur Joe Ben Bevirt – known for designing airplane-like wind energy turbines – is intent on making runways obsolete. ---- No full-scale prototype exists yet, but Bevirt and his team have built about 10- pound models to demonstrate their concept works.

A) Bevirt has mobilized his wind energy team to create a personal electric airplane that takes off vertically and flies aerodynamically.

B) Bevirt states that turbulence would have been avoided if more efficient motors and smarter control systems had been invented.

C) Bevirt has been given an Invention Award for his personal electric airplane prototype which is as safe and easy to use as an automobile.

D) Although Bevirt has come up with a remarkable invention, his previous work did not draw much attention in scientific circles.

E) According to Bevirt, old types of personal aircraft lacked optimizing efficiency, thus reducing noise and improving flight control.

(e-YDS 2015/12)

13. Literature after the Second World War made a fresh start and dealt with the experienced horror. ---- For example, in *The Naked and The Dead*, Norman Mailer depicted the conquest of a Japanese island from the perspective of an American division commander. He described the naked facts of the war: the diseased ideas of individual soldiers, the senselessness of violence, and the deprivation of American society into which soldiers had to later be reintegrated. This blunt depiction shocked the American public and made him the focus of discussion.

A) Some German authors attempted to use an abstract language in their work in order not to employ the same language as the war criminals.

B) "Never Again" was the slogan of the survivors of the Second World War, and literature was meant to contribute toward this end.

C) Authors sought to use literature to gain perspective as well as to politically educate and encourage self-reflection of the public.

D) The terrors of the Second World War left authors with the question of how to avoid the aftermath.

E) Authors such as George Orwell and Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn began criticizing their contemporary political systems.

(e-YDS 2016/1)

14. Terms such as addiction and dependency are frequently used to describe patterns of illicit drug use. ---- As a result, it is difficult to estimate the number of drug users who can be described as addicted or dependant. Addiction tends to refer to dependence on a particular drug or drugs, which has developed to the extent that it has a severe and harmful impact on an individual drug user. Dependency can refer to physical and/or emotional dependency and drug users may experience one or both forms.

A) Drug users can become physically dependant on drugs, thus continuing with their drug use in order to avoid the physical discomfort of withdrawal.

B) The term dependency is preferable to addiction because the latter is linked to negative images of drug use.

C) Sociological analysis of drug use has played a significant role in challenging the medicalization of so-called deviant behavior.

D) Drug users can also become emotionally dependant on drugs; for example, relying upon drug use to seek pleasure or to avoid pain.

E) However, there are no universal definitions of these terms and they are frequently used inconsistently and interchangeably.

(e-YDS 2016/3)

e-yds 2014-2018

15. Everything you hear, feel, see and think is controlled by your brain. ---- Your brain is also capable of producing breathtaking athletic feats, sublime works of art and profound scientific insights. Its most amazing achievement, however, may be that it can understand itself. Studying the brain takes you inside this astonishingly complex organ to show you how it works. You explore a wealth of neuroscientific topics, including the structure of the brain and its cognitive functions such as learning a language and developing consciousness.

- A) Adopting positive feelings and attitudes can help the brain function well.
- B) Some diseases related to brain functions are still waiting to be explored.
- C) Researchers have made great progress in understanding the relation between the mind and the brain.
- D) It allows you to cope masterfully with your environment.
- E) What makes the brain unique is its unexplored functions.

(e-YDS 2016/4)

16. ---- Infants as young as 6 months show interest in and positive behaviours towards other babies, and as infants develop, their interactions with peers become more frequent and more complex. During the preschool years, peer interactions continue to grow in frequency and complexity. Relations with peers become more differentiated, and symbolic forms of interaction begin to predominate over physical ones.

- A) Children's peer relations undergo dramatic changes with development.
- B) Children's interactions are affected neither by age nor by experience.
- C) Social context proves to be an important source of variations in play across different cultures.
- D) Unlike older children, infants cannot spontaneously seek their peers for companionship or pleasure.
- E) Social-learning theories put forward that children learn behaviours within particular situations.

(e-YDS 2016/5)

e-yds 2014-2018

17. During its heyday, between about 900 and 600 BC, the Assyrian empire was arguably the largest and most complex political formation the world had yet seen. After its initial stage of expansion during the 9th century BC, Assyria came to dominate the entire region that we today call the Middle East: from the Zagros Mountains in modern Iran to the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, and from the Taurus mountains in southern Turkey to the Persian Gulf. ---- In so doing, the Assyrians left an unforgettable mark on the development of civilization within and beyond the Middle East.

A) The origin of Assyria is closely related to the fortunes and misfortunes of the city of Ashur, hence Assyria gets its name.

B) The early political development of the Assyrian state was influenced by the structure of the Sumerian and Akkadian city-states of alluvial southern Iraq.

C) The first segment of Assyrian history that comes into focus in the textual record is that of a commercial empire established by Assyrian merchants during the Old Assyrian period.

D) The Assyrian empire is well-known from references in the Bible, the most famous of which is to the Assyrian king Sennacherib, who besieged Jerusalem in 701 BC.

E) Through their imperial policies, the Assyrians became a driving force in shaping the political, cultural, and demographic make-up of the ancient Near East.

(e-YDS 2016/6)

18. On 14 August 2003, the north-eastern US and Canada were crippled by an enormous electrical blackout that affected 50 million people. Commuters struggled to get to work, ATMs failed, 36 car manufacturing plants were closed and hundreds of flights were cancelled, resulting in tens of millions of dollars in economic losses. The cause was later found to be a software bug in a control room. A few weeks later, the whole of Italy was cut off from Europe's electricity grid for 18 hours after falling trees took out two power lines in neighboring Switzerland. ---- But in fact they are becoming increasingly common, and will only get more frequent and severe.

A) Electrical devices fuel our existence because they are crucial for our food, water and transport.

B) Software bugs are easy to detect if the technical expertise is available in the country.

C) Unless we act now, more and more countries will start to experience similar events.

D) Electricity systems are complex high-tech assemblages in most of the countries affected.

E) People tend to think of such events as occasional, inconvenient occurrences.

(e-YDS 2016/8)

e-yds 2014-2018

19. Malaria has killed more humans than anything else in history. Up to a million people still die of the disease each year. Since the 17th century, doctors have tackled it with a series of medications. ---- For that reason, the most effective treatment today is a cocktail of drugs.

- A) The first successful cellular drug against malaria contains 12 genes from three different organisms.
- B) The World Health Organization estimated that the financial burden of treating malaria has been hundreds of billions of dollars.
- C) Attempts to cure people with malaria using a single type of medicine have not traditionally been very successful.
- D) A strain of malaria resistant to a mixture of new drugs has been isolated in Cambodia and the Far East.
- E) Studies of cheaper and more effective malaria drugs seem promising.

(e-YDS 2016/9)

20. ---- This select group of mammals includes the higher primates, members of the horse family, elephants, cetaceans and camelids. It is no coincidence that all of these animals live in stable, bonded social groups. Group living has its benefits, but it can also be stressful and members cannot simply leave when things gets tough, which is where friendship comes in. Friends form defensive coalitions that keep everyone else just far enough away, without driving them off completely.

- A) Grooming is a time consuming job, meaning that primates cannot sustain social groups of more than 50.
- B) Over the past two million years, there seems to have been increasing pressure to evolve larger social groups.
- C) Friendship gives social groups a different structure from herds of deer or antelope.
- D) From the point of view of each animal within it, a bonded society is made up of layers.
- E) Most animals have acquaintances but only a few species are capable of true friendship.

(e-YDS 2016/10)

21. The personal computer (PC) is a familiar item in many homes all over the world. People use PCs to play games, write letters, and manage domestic and business accounts. E-mail takes only seconds to deliver messages and pictures to the other side of the globe. ---- It is hard to imagine a world without PCs. Yet, they are relatively new. It was not until 1975 that a computer appeared that was both affordable and small enough to use at home.

- A) Thus, computers respond to instructions in machine code written in binary, and a computer program comprises pages of zeros and ones.
- B) On the other hand, in a modern computer, backup memory is stored on hard disks inside the disk drive.
- C) Instead, the power of a PC depends on the speed of its processor and the amount of memory it has.
- D) Moreover, PCs are used to shop, make travel arrangements, book hotels, and buy theater and concert tickets.
- E) Therefore, computer software will work only if the computer is able to communicate with a storage device such as a disk drive.

(e-YDS 2016/11)

e-yds 2014-2018

22. Psychology is a branch of science dealing with the workings of the mind, its defects and how it influences human behaviour. Psychotherapy attempts to use our understanding of psychology to benefit people with mental health issues or full-blown mental illness. ---- The procedure is purely verbal; no use is made of medication.

A) A psychotherapist will talk with the patient to try to get to the root of their thought processes and their emotional state.

B) A psychotherapist can prescribe psychotherapy for patients as well as other treatments such as medication.

C) Psychotherapists tend to differ in their approach to this kind of therapy.

D) There is no well-established theory to explain why we humans are so prone to analyzing the mind.

E) Practitioners in this field chart how the psychological outlook of human beings varies with age.

(e-YDS 2016/12)

23. Some people enjoy being part of the crowd and forming friendships; however, there are others who do not. This is an important choice indeed because our friends act on our health, wealth and mental well-being. ---- We become prone to illnesses and depression. In fact, our bodies react to a lack of friends as if a crucial biological need is going unfilled. This is not surprising as evolution has equipped us with the desire to make friends and spend time with them.

A) Social isolation, on the other hand, creates physical pain and leaves us stressed.

B) People with strong social ties are more likely to be successful in their jobs.

C) Our urge to make friends shapes our minds, bodies and also our psychology.

D) However, the time spent socialising could be used in other activities such as meditation.

E) Having a large circle of friends may also result in unexpected problems.

(e-YDS 2017/1)

24. The shelf life of donated blood is short, just 42 days, and during emergencies, even a large supply can quickly run out. To prolong blood's useful life, hospitals can freeze it, but they rarely do so because technicians need to add glycerol, which prevents ice from ripping the red blood cells apart. ---- Therefore, in order to keep stocks high, hospitals must rely on a constant stream of donors - a system that is less than reliable.

A) The trouble is that it is toxic and must be removed before the blood is used, a process that can take several days.

B) A recently found ingredient used in eyedrops can protect frozen blood cells for a very short time.

C) Not all hospitals approve of defrosting as it is time consuming for patients who need emergency treatment.

D) Allowing hospitals to stockpile huge amounts of blood is becoming a highly controversial issue.

E) The important thing is that hospitals must decide on the most effective way of freezing cells to boost blood supplies.

(e-YDS 2017/2)

e-yds 2014-2018

25. Contrary to popular belief, simply eating more protein, in excess of recommended amounts, will not result in bigger muscles. Our bodies do not store excess protein. If we eat more protein than our bodies need to replenish the amino acids we have used during the day, the excess amino acids are converted to fat. ---- Therefore, the recommendations for protein change according to age and are slightly higher for adolescents and pregnant women.

A) The thousands of proteins that make up our bodies are assembled on demand from some 20 different amino acids.

B) The best sources of complete protein are meat and poultry, fish, low fat dairy products, and eggs.

C) Because our requirements for protein mainly depend on our body's size, our need for protein increases during times of rapid growth.

D) Individuals on severely restricted diets and those whose needs increase because of illness, growth or trauma may experience protein deficiency.

E) People of many cultures, conditions and ages get adequate amounts and types of protein by eating various combinations of plant proteins.

(e-YDS 2017/3)

26. There are lots of good reasons to bring back extinct animals. ---- Woolly mammoths, for example, were gardeners. They knocked down saplings, ate grass and fertilised the ground via their nutrient-rich dung. But when they disappeared, the gardening stopped, biodiversity plummeted and the lush mammoth steppe was replaced by species-poor tundra. Studies suggest that if large grazers were returned to the far north, biodiversity would increase again.

A) De-extinction, fast becoming reality, has the power to save species, shape evolution and sculpt the future of life on our planet.

B) Every day, between 30 and 150 species disappear from the face of our planet, and studies reveal that extinction rates today are 1,000 times higher than they were pre-human times.

C) To reverse extinction would undoubtedly be a huge moment for the fields of biology and conservation, and a feat that could motivate future generations of wildlife defenders.

D) All animals perform important roles in the ecosystems they live in, so when lost species are returned, so too are the jobs they once performed.

E) De-extinction is a process that begins with creating a single animal in the lab and then ends, many years later, with the release and survival of sustainable populations in the wild.

(e-YDS 2017/4)

27. It is impossible to ignore alphabets and their influence on the development of Western civilisation. Alphabets represent phonemes - units of speech that are distinguishable within a language - and, thus, alphabetic texts typically remain close to their familiar spoken language. This can make it relatively easy in learning to read and write. It also makes computing and printing easier. In contrast, non-alphabetic writing tends to represent concepts independent of their representation in speech. ---- Thus, for example, in written Chinese there are thousands of characters to learn and remember. The huge number of symbols also makes printing and computer use more difficult in non-alphabetic writing.

A) While there are a small number of phonemes in any language, there are numerous concepts and, correspondingly, numerous symbols.

B) In Europe, for example, there is no common written language in which one could write the charter for a European union.

C) The move to alphabetic writing represents the adoption of a useful new tool, and the origin of a print culture can clearly be seen as a consequence of the shift to alphabetic writing.

D) It may be easier to express laws less ambiguously in an alphabetic language, but the possibilities for poetry may be greater in a language less tied to precise replication of spoken forms.

E) Many would argue that alphabetic writing made literacy and mass distribution of texts through the use of the printing press possible.

(e-YDS 2017/5)

28. Star Wars, with its groundbreaking special effects and surprising commercial success, may be the most influential science-fiction film of all time. It inspired a series of sequels that together now constitute the most commercially successful franchise in film history. ---- Therefore, the massive influence of Star Wars on the genre has not been entirely positive. Still, the film certainly breathed new life into science-fiction that seemed, at the time, lowered to a relatively minor status in American culture.

A) On the other hand, there is no doubt that the much-discussed special effects of Star Wars were a large part of the film's success with moviegoers.

B) It quickly became the most profitable film ever, while the merchandising campaign that accompanied the film became an unprecedented success.

C) As a result, the link between Star Wars and its various indirect sources is among the most widely discussed aspects of the film.

D) While few specific elements of Star Wars may be particularly original, the film is unique in its effective combination of ingredients from so many sources.

E) Meanwhile, science-fiction started to rely more on spectacular special effects than on thoughtful scenarios or believable characters.

(e-YDS 2017/6)

29. Non-profit organizations comprise the sector of the economy referred to as the non-profit, voluntary, or third sector. Incorporated under state law as charitable or not-for-profit corporations, these organizations are distinguished from organizations that focus on either making a profit (the private sector) or serving as an arm of government (the governmental sector). ---- As a result, they provide not only welfare services, but also social, educational, and cultural services.

- A) Although the majority of non-profit organizations are funded through donations, product sales can also help with funding.
- B) The extent to which such organizations contribute to the economy is indicative of a region's economic prosperity.
- C) Non-profit organizations aim to improve standards in a given country in various areas of life.
- D) Statistics indicate that the number of non-profit organizations has continued to grow in recent years.
- E) This sector may be the fastest-growing one in the United States economy, with over 1.6 million non-profit organizations in existence.

(e-YDS 2017/7)

30. Some people regard hydropower as the ideal fuel for electricity generation because, unlike the non-renewable fuels used to generate electricity, it is almost free, there are no waste products, and hydropower does not pollute the water or the air.

---- For instance, in the Columbia River in the United States, salmon must swim upstream to their spawning grounds – the areas where they lay eggs – but the series of dams gets in their way. Different approaches to fixing this problem have been used, including the construction of fish ladders which help the salmon step up the dam to the spawning grounds upstream.

- A) In addition, hydroelectric dams can be used to control floods, divert water for irrigation purposes, and improve navigation on a river.
- B) Of the renewable energy sources that generate electricity, hydropower is the most often used.
- C) However, it is criticised because it changes the environment by threatening natural habitats.
- D) Because the source of hydropower is water, hydroelectric power plants must be located on a water source.
- E) In addition to rainwater, much of the water to produce hydroelectricity comes from oceans, lakes, and rivers.

(e-YDS 2017/8)

31. Research suggests that bilinguals may have some cognitive advantages, ranging from creative thinking to faster progress in early cognitive development and greater sensitivity in communication. For example, bilinguals may exhibit greater cognitive flexibility in understanding the relationship between objects and their labels. Because bilinguals have two or more words for many objects and ideas, the link between a word and its concept is usually looser for bilinguals than monolinguals. ---- Thus, bilinguals have the possibility of developing more advanced language awareness and more fluency, flexibility, and elaboration in thinking than monolinguals.

A) Given sufficient motivation and opportunity, all normally developing individuals can learn more than one language.

B) For example, a bilingual may have an extensive vocabulary but a poor pronunciation, or a native-like pronunciation but underdeveloped grammar.

C) For bilinguals, having two or more words for particular concepts extends the range of meanings, associations, and images.

D) Because language and culture are inextricably linked, bilingualism provides the opportunity to experience two or more cultures in very authentic ways.

E) Ability in each domain may be relatively advanced in both languages or may just be developing in a second or third language.

(e-YDS 2017/9)

32. Physics is by far the most important scientific discipline relevant to astronomy, the study of the Universe and everything in it. In fact, in modern times, the terms 'astronomy' and 'astrophysics' are often used interchangeably. ---- For example, if astronomers eventually find extraterrestrial intelligent life, psychology and sociology could become important to the study of the Universe as a whole.

A) Modern particle physics is also absolutely necessary to decipher the mysteries of the very early Universe and, ultimately, the very beginning of everything.

B) Since prehistoric times, humans have looked at the sky and observed the motions of the Sun, Moon, planets, and stars.

C) It is also important to note that the serious use of physics to study the Universe has become very important in the field as a whole.

D) The most important way astronomers gain information about the universe is by gathering and interpreting light energy from other parts of the universe.

E) That being said, all sciences are valuable to astronomy, and some disciplines that are not very related now may someday be extremely vital.

(e-YDS 2017/10)

e-yds 2014-2018

33. Esperanto is a constructed language which was intended for international use. Originating as an artificial language, it is unique in that it has enjoyed sufficient success and has been able to acquire a speech community. As a result, the epithet 'artificial' is arguably no longer applicable. ---- However, its proponents' hopes of its being generally adopted for international use have not been realized, and its future can only be seen as uncertain.

A) Some three-fourths of the basic vocabulary roots of Esperanto are of Romance origin, with the remainder mostly Germanic or Slavic.

B) It remains to be seen whether Esperanto is a linguistic curiosity doomed to disappear or a brilliant idea whose moment has yet to come.

C) Estimates of the number of Esperanto speakers differ widely and are controversial, ranging from a few tens of thousands to several million.

D) Opposition to Esperanto is often more emotional than rational, with some critics arguing that the language is without a culture.

E) Unlike computer languages and codes, Esperanto generally satisfies the criteria for recognition as a form of natural language.

(e-YDS 2018/1)

34. Yoga today is a mainstream fitness activity, with many adults participating in what most people believe is an ancient practice. Surprisingly, the yoga you are going to the mat for is not that old. ---- They saw yoga, then more of a philosophy, as a non-sectarian, indigenous symbol of India that transcended divisions of religion and language: a handy tool to have when you are trying to unify a nation. These Victorian-era gurus spread their version of yoga worldwide as a proudly Indian way to achieve a higher level of understanding through contemplation.

A) Modern postural yoga, the practice of actually holding poses, originated with early 20th century guru Krishnamacharya, who taught people a mix of gymnastic and wrestling moves.

B) Hatha yoga, which emerged in 10th century India and was practiced by many traditional religious orders, puts an emphasis on controlling breath and maintaining certain postures.

C) Around the 15th century BC, the authors of key Sanskrit writings used yoga to mean an animal's yoke and also an entire war chariot, which was symbolic of the unifying wars India was experiencing at the time.

D) What we generally think of as yoga began in late 19th century India, when leaders of an anti-colonialism movement sought to rally their countrymen to their cause.

E) Though it is currently advised to improve one's balance and gain some mobility, yoga was considered more of a spiritual practice in the 19th century within Indian society.

(e-YDS 2018/2)

35. Humans have been adorning and modifying their bodies for thousands of years. People from all cultures around the world have made efforts to change their bodies in different ways in an attempt to meet their standards of beauty as well as their religious or social obligations. ---- Scholars who have studied the ways in which humans mark their bodies note that bodily displays create, communicate, and maintain individuality and distinctiveness. Today, tattooing, piercing, and other forms of permanent and temporary body modification are seen by many as visible markers of self-expression.

A) Extreme modifications such as heavy tattooing and multiple piercings might be seen as outrageous and criticised by others.

B) On the other hand, human bodies are never unmarked, even when not explicitly marked through adornment, because bodies can be fat or thin, male or female, and young or old.

C) However, body painting has probably been practised since the Palaeolithic Era as archaeological evidence indicates.

D) In addition, people modify and adorn their bodies as part of the complex process of creating their personal identities.

E) Adornments such as jewellery have been found in the earliest human graves, and bodies unearthed from 5,000 years ago show signs of intentional head shaping.

(e-YDS 2018/3)

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.



CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.A	21.D
2.D	22.A
3.A	23.A
4.A	24.A
5.C	25.C
6.B	26.D
7.B	27.A
8.B	28.E
9.E	29.C
10.D	30.C
11.B	31.C
12.A	32.E
13.C	33.E
14.E	34.D
15.D	35.D
16.A	
17.E	
18.E	
19.C	
20.E	

e-YDS GEÇMİŞ YIL ROMA RAKAMI SORULARI

For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

1. **(I)** We can never step back into history, whether our own personal history or that of a society. **(II)** The past is gone, and we have only its traces to bring it back to memory. **(III)** But web-based systems and computer games now make it possible to interact with the past by presenting a reconstruction of buildings that no longer exist. **(IV)** Computer games provide opportunities to familiarize ourselves with important figures in history, such as sultans and kings, as well as learning more about the past. **(V)** However, many think that it cannot compete with the emotional experience of actually visiting somewhere.

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

(e-YDS 2014/3)

2. **(I)** Although Mediterranean cuisine is much heralded for its medicinal value, it is not the only cuisine that serves up a large helping of health. **(II)** Traditional Scandinavian offerings do, too, and a notable part of the benefits comes from cranberries. **(III)** Like cranberries, blueberries and bilberries are loaded with blue-red pigments that are potent antioxidants. **(IV)** A group of Nordic researchers recently studied 70 people who followed a healthy diet rich in cranberries. **(V)** Subjects showed an improved ratio of good to bad cholesterol and reduced inflammation.

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

(e-YDS 2014/4)

3. **(I)** Life first stirred on this planet about three and a half billion years ago. **(II)** At first, and for immense periods from then on, it was comprised only of the simplest single-celled organisms. **(III)** Powered by sunlight, these early life forms took carbon dioxide gas and water from their environment and used these materials to make carbohydrates as a means to produce energy. **(IV)** Carbohydrates are essential elements for carbon-based organisms to produce necessary energy to continue their existence. **(V)** As a by-product they released oxygen and therefore changed the atmosphere over billions of years.

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

(e-YDS 2015/1)

4. **(I)** Building a boat that cannot be sunk may sound like a worthwhile goal, but put enough holes in a ship and it will always sink. **(II)** The only reliable way to stay afloat is to avoid hitting anything by navigating safely, and ensure that nothing catches fire. **(III)** In some waters, for example, pirates are an ever-present danger. **(IV)** The SOLAS (Safety of Life At Sea) regulations that followed the Titanic disaster have grown to cover a ship's smallest details. **(V)** From a requirement for double hulls on oil tankers to the design of buckles on lifejackets, there is a regulation to ensure all components are up to the job.

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

(e-YDS 2015/2)

5. **(I)** Although humans do not use smells to communicate, many other mammals do. **(II)** Odorous substances take a long time to fade and can be left as signposts to mark out an animal's territory. **(III)** Scents contain a lot of information - they tell visitors the sex of the animal, its age and may even identify the individual. **(IV)** Mammals can also use sound for a variety of reasons, for example, to attract mates, to startle enemies, and to locate relatives. **(V)** For example, a male cheetah marks its territory with a jet of strong-smelling urine, and this warns visiting males to keep out.

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

(e-YDS 2015/5)

e-yds 2014-2018

6. **(I)** Music can change our mood by changing the way we perceive the world. **(II)** Karaoke can have a decidedly negative effect on mood depending on the singer. **(III)** For example, in experiments in which people looked at smiley or sad face icons, the music they were listening to affected what they saw. **(IV)** A beat can even affect our heart rate and, when people sing together, their breathing may become synchronised and positive emotions increased. **(V)** These effects are perhaps not so surprising when we know that musical patterns affect the auditory brainstem, as well as auditory cortex, parts of the neural reward system and other areas involved in memory and emotion.

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

(e-YDS 2015/6)

7. **(I)** Pia Winberg at the University of Wollongong in Australia is looking at seaweed cultivation for medical application. **(II)** And for that, she prefers growing it on land. **(III)** Unlike seaweed grown for biofuel or food, medical uses need highly controlled growing conditions. **(IV)** Using 25-metre-long saltwater tanks, Winberg can manipulate the plants to encourage the traits she needs. **(V)** Many seaweed species have yet to be classified, so there are likely to be many more species with valuable medical uses.

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

(e-YDS 2015/7)

8. **(I)** What people have at their breakfast tables differs greatly across nations - croissant for the French or bread for the Turks. **(II)** A quick, nutritious and healthy breakfast does not need to take much time. **(III)** In fact, it merely requires a little forward planning. **(IV)** The problem is that we are all in a hurry in the morning, and this has been the basis of the success of the carbohydrate breakfast over the past 40 years. **(V)** When you are rushing and need a quick burst of energy, what could be easier than a bowl of cereal or a slice of toast with marmalade?

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

(e-YDS 2015/8)

9. **(I)** By the 1980s, a tide of new technologies such as the personal computer, the fax machine and the cellular phone caused a great change in China. **(II)** These devices increased the amount of information available and improved access to information. **(III)** What had once been accessible only to the powerful became accessible to all. **(IV)** Many people had difficulty in keeping up with the complexity and control of these new devices. **(V)** They made it easier for people to exchange information and people became more aware of what was happening around.

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

(e-YDS 2015/9)

10. **(I)** Materials that are to be used for teaching young learners should be associated with their overall development level. **(II)** With standardized test scores in the US dropping in recent years, some administrators believe students need to spend more time in the classroom instead of on the playground. **(III)** However, findings show that exercise and academics may not be mutually left aside. **(IV)** Physical activity can improve blood flow to the brain, fuelling memory, attention and creativity, which are essential to learning. **(V)** So, while it may seem as if children are just exercising their bodies when they are running around, they may actually be exercising their brains as well.

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

(e-YDS 2015/10)

11. **(I)** Food decomposes when bacteria and other microorganisms consume it and the decay caused by microorganisms spoils food. **(II)** Some bacteria, such as Botulism and Salmonella, can cause food poisoning which can lead to serious illness and sometimes even death. **(III)** A variety of food-preserving methods are used to prevent bacteria from spoiling food. **(IV)** A sterile tube takes the milk directly from the cow to a room where the milk is cooled and stored before being shipped out. **(V)** In many traditional methods, food is preserved by removing the water that microorganisms need for growth or by adding chemicals that limit their growth.

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

(e-YDS 2015/11)

e-yds 2014-2018

12. **(I)** There are many things that humans cannot do – we cannot run like cheetahs, fly like eagles or echolocate insects like bats. **(II)** But the human contribution to the miracle of life is obvious: we are the originators of new ideas. **(III)** The ideas blended in our minds often contain sharp differences. **(IV)** We hit upon new ideas all the time, and they arise constantly in our minds. **(V)** They may also influence other minds and change the world.

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

(e-YDS 2015/12)

13. **(I)** Our fascination with what makes us 'us' has inspired decades of research. **(II)** One popular idea is that our capacity for language sets us apart from other animals. **(III)** Unfortunately, delving into the science of ourselves has not yielded any conclusions about our identities. **(IV)** More recent accounts have incorporated emerging insights from evolutionary and developmental psychology. **(V)** For instance, in A Natural History of Human Thinking, Michael Tomasello argues that our ability to take on different perspectives makes us exceptional.

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

(e-YDS 2016/1)

14. **(I)** The philosophic foundation of most animal rights groups grows from a view that all living species are equal and equally worthy of dignity and freedom. **(II)** Animal rights is a political movement, started in the 20th century, that argues for the rights of animals against domination or abuse by human beings. **(III)** This ranges from opposition to experimentation on animals to prevention of cruel or neglectful treatment of farm or domestic animals, to vegetarianism, or the non-eating of meat. **(IV)** Animal rights organizations use a variety of means to assert their cause. **(V)** These include lobbying legislatures to pass laws protecting animals and public demonstrations around animal laboratories.

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

(e-YDS 2016/3)

15. **(I)** Many different kinds of people are involved in hacking, and different hacker types have developed in the online community. **(II)** The main groupings include 'black hats', who tend to be engaged in malicious activity for profit. **(III)** 'White hats' have benign reasons for hacking, such as testing security arrangements. **(IV)** 'Blue hats', on the other hand, work for an official computer firm to deal with potential problems. **(V)** The history of hacking, however, represents an ongoing digital underground that can be innovative.

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

(e-YDS 2016/4)

16. **(I)** The World Health Organisation estimates that 246 million people have poor vision. **(II)** Among these, almost 90 percent live in low-income areas without good access to health care or expensive diagnostic machines. **(III)** To solve this problem, a private laboratory has combined a tool often used for eye tests into a single inexpensive and portable device. **(IV)** Fitting people for glasses is also important, but it is only half of the battle. **(V)** It calculates whether someone is shortsighted by measuring the size and shape of their eyes.

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

(e-YDS 2016/5)

17. **(I)** Our bodies are constantly monitoring the world, detecting nuances in light, sound, chemistry and texture. **(II)** The continual flow of information is so important to us that taking away any of our senses can cause anxiety and depression. **(III)** When light from an object enters the eye, the cornea and lens focus it to produce a clear, but upside-down, image on the retina. **(IV)** But we are only capable of sensing a tiny fraction of what is going on in our surroundings. **(V)** Compared with some animals, we wander through life in a blissfully ignorant state, missing out entirely on signals that they rely on for survival.

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

(e-YDS 2016/6)

e-yds 2014-2018

18. **(I)** Taste-testing high-quality chocolates may sound like a pleasant job but it is a thankless one because the flavour differences are subtle. **(II)** "Like those who grow grapes and make wine, chocolatiers have their own terminology," says Mark Pennington, a gourmet sales manager for western Canada. **(III)** Chocolate traceable to a specific region or plantation is known as 'single origin'. **(IV)** Common descriptors are fruity, earthy, nutty, and roasted. **(V)** A chocolate might be fruity with notes of red fruit like dried cherries, or earthy with hints of grass or moss.

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

(e-YDS 2016/8)

19. **(I)** Vegetables are composed primarily of simple and complex carbohydrates, water, and very little protein. **(II)** They provide vitamins, inerals, and nonnutrients, and also contribute appetite appeal to a meal through color, texture, and flavor. **(III)** Cooking time for vegetables should be kept to a minimum to preserve nutrients and retain flavor. **(IV)** In general, light green vegetables provide vitamins, minerals, and a large amount of the carbohydrate cellulose. **(V)** Yellow and dark green vegetables are excellent sources of vitamin A.

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

(e-YDS 2016/9)

20. **(I)** Making a shopping list before hitting a store is not just about remembering necessary items, it can also help you tune out unwanted marketing messages. **(II)** Studies on goal activation show that if you make a concrete action plan, such as a shopping list, you are more likely to do what you actually set out to do. **(III)** "We go with good intentions, to get our bread and milk, then we are bombarded by various displays and coupons meant to change our minds about what we actually need," says Kelly Goldsmith from Northwestern University. **(IV)** Yet, becoming a smarter shopper not only requires making a shopping list, but it also calls for being patient and thinking about long term factors. **(V)** A shopping list can keep your goal of shopping wisely at the top of your mind amid several distractors.

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

(e-YDS 2016/10)

21. **(I)** People who leave the radio on for their cat while they are out are not doing it a favour. **(II)** In fact, many owners recognize the restrictions placed upon their cats by indoor living. **(III)** In a recent study, researchers tracked how cats respond to music for humans versus recordings with sounds of a higher pitch generally associated with the sounds cats make. **(IV)** Cats mostly ignored classical works and overwhelmingly responded to the tunes created for them, in some cases even rubbing against the speaker. **(V)** "We're trying to get people to think more carefully about why they're playing music for their cats," says University of Wisconsin psychologist Charles Snowdon, "and who it's really benefitting."

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

(e-YDS 2016/11)

22. **(I)** Most egg-laying animals go to great lengths to give their developing offspring the best start in life by protecting them from the weather and from predators. **(II)** The developing egg is protected by a tough, leathery capsule. **(III)** Rather than abandoning eggs or young unable to fend for themselves, a parent can adopt one of several methods to protect them. **(IV)** It might carry its eggs around, place them in tough protective cases, or gather them in a safe haven, such as a nest, over which they stand guard. **(V)** A nest can be anything from a scrape in the sand or the underside of a rock to a complicated structure that the parents have taken many days to build.

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

(e-YDS 2016/12)

23. **(I)** Malaria is an ancient disease that led to the fall of empires. **(II)** The malaria drug quinine came from the bark of cinchona tree. **(III)** It was a leading cause of death in the tropics and one of the greatest health problems faced by would be colonizers, like the British. **(IV)** In India alone, it affected more than 25 million people. **(V)** It killed around two million people a year.

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

(e-YDS 2017/1)

e-yds 2014-2018

24. **(I)** The horse originated in North America nearly two million years ago and spread to Euroasia over the Bering land bridge. **(II)** Then, about 10,000 BC, horses vanished from the New World, possibly killed for food by humans who had come to the continent from Euroasia. **(III)** Spanish horses captured in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt were traded to other tribes, helping the horse move north. **(IV)** When the horse returned with European colonists, it transformed the culture of many tribes. **(V)** In time, Native Americans and settlers developed new breeds.

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

(e-YDS 2017/2)

25. **(I)** Teachers ask many questions during a course of instruction, with some asking as many as 300 to 400 a day. **(II)** Paying attention only to the students who always share their thoughts or are first to raise their hands might cause a teacher to lose touch with the rest of the class. **(III)** Questions are generally asked for one of two purposes: to maintain student attention or to check students' understanding. **(IV)** Attention-maintaining questions are often short ones posed during teaching that require a factual response from a single student. **(V)** In contrast, questions designed to assess students' understanding are often more open-ended and they focus on conceptual knowledge.

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

(e-YDS 2017/3)

26. **(I)** At the turn of the 20th century, the countries of Europe were a complicated network of alliances and rivalries. **(II)** So, when the heir to the Austrian throne, Franz Ferdinand, was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist in 1914 and Austria declared war on Serbia, other nations were quickly drawn into the crisis, which then turned into World War I. **(III)** This was the first war where airplanes and zeppelins were used on a large scale. **(IV)** In Europe, the fighting took place on two fronts: the Western front, stretching from Belgium to Switzerland, and the Eastern front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea. **(V)** However, the conflict soon spread to European colonies all over the world.

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

(e-YDS 2017/4)

27. **(I)** Black holes may be massive, but they are also extraordinarily compact. **(II)** That combination of properties makes them challenging regions to evaluate across vast cosmic distances. **(III)** To learn more about these objects' physical properties, astronomers must therefore come up with measuring tricks. **(IV)** OJ 287, a binary supermassive black hole system, sits about 3.5 billion light-years from the Earth. **(V)** An international team of astronomers recently invented a new one, and they reported how to determine a black hole's spin.

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

(e-YDS 2017/5)

28. **(I)** When it is sunny, it seems like people are happier – we fill the parks and beaches, and radio stations start blasting out upbeat tunes. **(II)** Even though sunlight gives many health benefits, such as strong bones and production of vitamin D, we have been recommended by scientists to enjoy it in moderation. **(III)** However, research has repeatedly failed to find any evidence that people who live in sunnier places enjoy more positive moods. **(IV)** A massive study published in 2016 even brought into question the idea that a lack of sunshine can lead to seasonal affective disorder (SAD). **(V)** Nearly 35,000 US adults completed a mood survey at different times of year, and there was no evidence of more symptoms of depression among those who completed the survey in winter.

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

(e-YDS 2017/6)

29. **(I)** In 1633, the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was taken to the court of the Inquisition in Rome. **(II)** The charge against him was heresy – an offense against the teachings of the Church. **(III)** Galileo supported the view that the Earth was not centre of the Universe but, together with the other planets, orbited the Sun. **(IV)** Galileo used his own telescope to observe the effect of the Sun's light on the planets. **(V)** Fearing torture and death, Galileo abandoned his belief in court, but as he denied the Earth moved, it is said he muttered under his breath, "And yet it does move."

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

(e-YDS 2017/7)

e-yds 2014-2018

30. **(I)** The first successful head transplant, in which one head was replaced by another, was carried out in 1970. **(II)** A team led by Robert White at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine in Cleveland, Ohio, transplanted the head of one monkey onto the body of another. **(III)** They did not attempt to join the spinal cords, though, so the monkey could not move its body, but it was able to breathe with artificial assistance. **(IV)** Implanted electrodes would provide regular electrical stimulation to the spinal cord, because research suggests this can strengthen new nerve connections. **(V)** Although few head transplants have been carried out since, many of the surgical procedures involved have progressed.

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

(e-YDS 2017/8)

31. **(I)** Our sense of touch does much more than help us navigate the world at our fingerprints. **(II)** We can lose our sense of touch in a number of ways. **(III)** In the example of Ian Waterman, his immune system attacked his nerves and he lost his sense of proprioception – a kind of internal touch that helps us locate our body in space. **(IV)** Other cases have been reported in which people lose the ability to feel prods and pokes, with similarly debilitating results. **(V)** There is also a community of people in Norrbotten, Sweden, who have a genetic condition that causes them to lack the sense of touch.

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

(e-YDS 2017/9)

32. **(I)** Most people would be convinced by now that children exposed to adult domestic violence would all show evidence of greater problems than nonexposed children. **(II)** In fact, the picture is not so clear. **(III)** There is a growing research literature on children's resilience in the face of traumatic events. **(IV)** The surprise in these research findings is that many children exposed to traumatic events show no greater problems than nonexposed peers. **(V)** Adults, including parents, older siblings, relatives, neighbours, and teachers may all play protective roles in the life of children exposed to violence.

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

(e-YDS 2017/10)

33. **(I)** In the middle of the fourteenth century, the Italian scholar and poet Petrarch looked at his world with fresh and critical eyes and had new ideas. **(II)** In place of medieval values and methods of learning, he looked back to the literature and philosophy of the ancient world for inspiration and advice on how to live. **(III)** By the time of his death in 1374, other Europeans had begun to share his vision. **(IV)** There occurred movements in history that affected every area of life and knowledge, from art to zoology, from commerce to science. **(V)** By about 1400 a group of Italians, scholars as well as men and women from many walks of life, had created a new intellectual movement called humanism that combined ethics, rhetoric, and education and their ideas began to transform Italian and European civilization.

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

(e-YDS 2018/1)

34. **(I)** Adaptive behaviours are learned, people are not born with them. **(II)** However, problems in developing adaptive skills can occur in children of any age. **(III)** They involve the ability to adapt to and manage one's surroundings to effectively function and meet social or community expectations. **(IV)** Infants learn to walk, to talk, and to eat with a spoon whereas older children learn to cross the street, to go to the store, and to follow a great variety of rules while interacting with people, such as when to say please and thank you. **(V)** Good adaptive behaviour promotes independence at home, at school and in the community but maladaptive behaviour, which is problematic, interferes with child's achievement of independence.

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

(e-YDS 2018/2)

e-yds 2014-2018

35. **(I)** Using natural products such as apple skins and lemon juice as food additives causes problems in large-scale manufacturing situations. **(II)** Consumer demand for manufactured food that has a high uniform quality with a long shelf life and that is as close to the natural state as possible has been the major determinant for an increase in the use of additives. **(III)** First, the desired active ingredients in natural products are not consistent in quality, properties, or concentration in their natural state. **(IV)** Furthermore, they may bring both undesirable flavour attributes, associated with their source, to the finished product, and microbiological contamination. **(V)** For example, using orange or lemon juice to acidify a food inevitably brings the flavour of oranges or lemons, which may not be desired in the finished product.

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

(e-YDS 2018/3)

TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.

CEVAP ANAHTARI

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1.D | 21.B |
| 2.C | 22.B |
| 3.D | 23.B |
| 4.C | 24.C |
| 5.D | 25.B |
| 6.B | 26.C |
| 7.E | 27.D |
| 8.A | 28.B |
| 9.D | 29.D |
| 10.A | 30.D |
| 11.D | 31.A |
| 12.C | 32.E |
| 13.C | 33.D |
| 14.A | 34.B |
| 15.E | 35.B |
| 16.D | |
| 17.C | |
| 18.C | |
| 19.C | |
| 20.D | |