

Artık YÖKDİL Zamanı!

YÖKDİL



YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM
KURUMLARI
DİL SINAVI



FEN BİLİMLERİ

EEC ÖZGÜN
DENEME SINAVI



Uğur ALBAYRAK
Sertan ACAR
Ercan GÜROVA
Suat GÜRCAN
Rıdvan GÜRBÜZ

YÖKDİL FEN BİLİMLERİ

DENEME SINAVI

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1. - 6. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The relations between the two countries have improved, raising the prospect of eventual cooperation to ---- natural gas reserves worth hundreds of billions of dollars.
- A) exploit B) endure
C) impact D) neglect
E) remain
2. In general, long-lived animals tend to be rather intelligent, but there are some ----, the most notable of which are the sturgeon and the Galapagos tortoise.
- A) exceptions B) assumptions
C) statements D) consequences
E) interpretations
3. Many countries are expected to increase ---- their demand for energy resources for transport and other sectors over the long term.
- A) randomly B) notably
C) substantially D) particularly
E) indifferently
4. Being able to draw conclusions based on evidence in order to make an informed decision is a/an ---- aspect of scientific literacy.
- A) obscure B) adverse
C) hazardous D) competitive
E) remarkable
5. Lack of irrigation water, which ---- the largest proportion of global water use, can have severe social and economic consequences in urban areas.
- A) calls for B) depends on
C) makes up D) carries out
E) works out

6. In 2004, a massive earthquake of 9.1–9.3 on the Richter Scale ---- the coast of Indonesia triggered several devastating tsunamis, killing more than 230,000 people ---- more than fourteen countries.
- A) on / to B) for / from
C) in / of D) from / within
E) off / in

7. - 20. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. Thousands of years before the invention of the telescope, prehistoric humans ---- underground observatories ---- stars.
- A) should have built / observing
B) may have built / to observe
C) must build / having observed
D) had to build / to be observed
E) might build / to have observed
8. The earliest archaeological evidence for cultivating plants and herding animals ---- back 10,000 to 12,000 years ago in the Fertile Crescent, which ---- from the Persian Gulf to Turkey and south to Egypt.
- A) dated / has spanned
B) is dating / will span
C) had dated / was spanning
D) would span / spanned
E) dates / spans
9. In most countries of the world, fertility rates ---- over the past three decades, and this drop is the major reason why their populations ----.
- A) fell / had aged
B) have been falling / are aging
C) are falling / will be aging
D) were falling / have aged
E) had been falling / were aging

10. The atomic bombing of Japan at the end of World War II ---- without any kind of advance demonstration or warning that ---- the deaths of hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians.

- A) was carried out / could have prevented
 B) had been carried out / should have prevented
 C) has been carried out / would have prevented
 D) will have been carried out / must have prevented
 E) is carried out / might have prevented

11. Following the largest oil spill at the time in American history, 20 million Americans ---- on the first Earth Day in April, 1970 ---- environmental awareness.

- A) have rallied / to be raised
 B) had rallied / raising
 C) rally / being raised
 D) rallied / to raise
 E) are rallying / having raised

12. ---- humans are enhanced by technology and robots become more human-like, the gap is closing between the two.

- A) Only if
 B) Though
 C) Before
 D) As
 E) Whether

13. ---- animals are used as models to study the heart or lungs of human beings, so they are used as models to gain insight into the human brain and nervous system.

- A) Although
 B) Just as
 C) Unless
 D) Given that
 E) Once

14. One of history's most influential chemists, Robert Lewis never won a Nobel Prize ---- being nominated for the award 35 times, more than anyone in history.

- A) in addition to
 B) due to
 C) despite
 D) unlike
 E) instead of

15. ---- energy producing nations raise natural gas and oil prices, we pay higher prices when we fill up our cars or purchase other goods.

- A) Unless
 B) In case
 C) Even if
 D) Whenever
 E) If only

16. Electricity has become ---- a widespread feature of modern life ---- most of us would have no idea how to manage without it.

- A) not only / but also
 B) such / that
 C) as / as
 D) whether / or
 E) less / than

17. ---- impressions given by television documentaries and popular films, the actual goal of archaeological excavations is not to recover treasures and other artifacts, but to understand how people lived long ago.

- A) Because of
 B) Contrary to
 C) Regardless of
 D) In spite of
 E) Apart from

18. Many challenges must be overcome ---- space tourism can become feasible by offering an extravagant vacation option.

- A) in case
 B) whereas
 C) before
 D) even if
 E) although

19. The battery-powered e-cigarettes work by heating a liquid, which typically contains nicotine ---- some other chemicals, into a vapor that a user then inhales.

- A) as well as
 B) due to
 C) in spite of
 D) as a result of
 E) in case of

20. An avalanche is an unpredicted and rapid flow of snow down an incline that occurs ---- a manmade or natural activity triggers the snow pack past its critical point.

- A) so that
 B) unless
 C) until
 D) when
 E) as if

21. - 25. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

Technological advances and new inventions in the 20th century altered how families lived in profound ways. (21)----, the widespread availability of electricity for household use enabled women (22)---- appliances that lightened their workloads but also increased standards for cleanliness and order. The invention of the automobile dramatically changed courtship and (23)---- to the expanding of the suburbs. (24)---- air travel, family members could live hundreds, if not thousands, of miles apart yet still see each other (25)---- a regular basis. Many of the major inventions of the 20th century brought about sometimes sudden and sometimes massive transformations in how families lived. Looking back, it would be fair to argue that the 20th century was an amazing period of innovation and change.

21.
A) For instance B) However
C) Otherwise D) In contrast
E) To sum up
22.
A) using B) having used
C) to use D) to be used
E) to have used
23.
A) attempted B) conducted
C) released D) dedicated
E) contributed
24.
A) Rather than B) In spite of
C) In addition to D) Thanks to
E) Apart from
25.
A) on B) for
C) about D) of
E) within

26. - 30. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

It is a common misconception that deforestation is a recent occurrence, (26)---- momentum in the tropical regions of the world since about 1950. (27)----, its history is long, and stretches far back into the corridors of time (28)---- humans first occupied the earth and began to use fire deliberately, probably some half-a-million years ago. All that has changed since the mid-twentieth century is that an ancient process has accelerated, and that, (29)---- previous ages, environments more sensitive and (30)---- damaged have been affected.

26.
A) has gained B) gained
C) had gained D) gaining
E) gains
27.
A) Otherwise B) Therefore
C) In fact D) For example
E) Furthermore
28.
A) so B) even though
C) but D) when
E) if
29.
A) compared to B) in terms of
C) in charge of D) in case of
E) by means of
30.
A) insincerely B) irreversibly
C) indivisibly D) intimately
E) impatiently

31. - 41. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

31. **Despite eradicating large percentages of both land and sea creatures, ----.**

- A) the eruptions devastated much of the marine life some 200.000 years before the dinosaurs
- B) mass extinctions opened new ecological habitats in which surviving species thrived
- C) theories regarding the causes of mass extinctions are the subject of intense study
- D) understanding and definition of these events have changed rapidly
- E) plant life first appeared on land, which allowed aquatic animals to move there

32. **Ecosystems provide rich habitats for many forms of aquatic life, ----.**

- A) and form a buffer zone protecting land from incursion by the sea
- B) because coastal fisheries provide about 80 percent of the country's fish diet
- C) for there has been increasing pressure for development in the coastal zone
- D) even though existing problems need to be addressed within a suitable framework
- E) if they conclude that over-fishing is actually harming aquatic life

33. **Just as steam power fuelled early years of the Industrial Revolution, ----.**

- A) it overcame the limitations of using relatively weak men or tired animals
- B) coal was used to power the steam engines and to make iron
- C) its ultimate goal was to rely less on human labor in manufacturing processes
- D) the development of computers drove the early years of the Information Revolution
- E) it was a simple device that used boiling water to create mechanical motion

34. **Coal is one of the most polluting ways to generate electricity, ----.**

- A) yet burning coal is a leading cause of smog, acid rain, and toxic air pollution
- B) so regions like Europe have been trying hard in recent years to get rid of it
- C) while coal plants are responsible for more than half of the human-caused emissions of mercury
- D) for the price of coal for electric power plants has remained relatively stable since the 1980s
- E) just as coal is deposited less than 200 feet below the surface

35. **As the awareness towards clean ocean and marine environment has increased, ----.**

- A) the need and demand for marine cleaning system has risen as well
- B) the oceans are the home of the majority of Earth's living creatures
- C) the vast majority of ocean creatures live in the waters of the continental shelves
- D) the oceans absorb much of the heat and light that come from the sun
- E) life in the sea has been a subject of fascination for thousands of years

36. **----, they must devise a research plan or design.**

- A) Whether many developmentalists have used case studies
- B) Once researchers have decided what they want to study
- C) Although interviews and questionnaires have some very real shortcomings
- D) Because scientists are fortunate to have many procedures to test their hypothesis
- E) Whereas investigators must carefully observe their subjects

37. ----, it was later discovered that the group contained two distinct types distinguished by structural differences.

- A) Although all dinosaurs were originally classified in a single order
- B) As no complete fossil dinosaur has ever been discovered
- C) When a large extraterrestrial object collided with the Earth
- D) If an asteroid were the sole cause of the dinosaurs' extinction
- E) As long as fossilized dinosaur footprints were interpreted as evidence

38. In the developed world, most large carnivores are already extinct, ----.

- A) although they are increasingly at risk of going hungry
- B) because they may learn to associate humans and their homes or campsites with food
- C) while in the rest of the world, most face threats of extinction
- D) if human activities may have at one time caused devastating habitat loss for these wild animals
- E) so they are very important for the habitat they live in and the other species they live with

39. Deforestation, particularly in the tropical rain forests, has become a major environmental concern, ----.

- A) while it means clearing forest or woodland to access resources such as timber
- B) even though human activity has removed half the original global forest cover over the last 8000 years
- C) just as there is a strong link between deforestation and producing goods for export
- D) as long as average speed of deforestation is slowing down across the globe
- E) as it can destabilize the earth's temperature, humidity, and carbon dioxide levels

40. When population growth is combined with other pressures, such as climate change and human migration, ----.

- A) poor countries are already testing our ability to prevent and control infectious diseases
- B) some 8 million people have been vaccinated to bring an end to the current outbreak
- C) the number of years required for an area to double its population is called doubling time
- D) some parts of the world may experience unprecedented levels of urban density
- E) responding to the demand for family planning would benefit women's and children's health

41. Rain forests play an invaluable role in sustaining life, ----.

- A) as a result deforestation has reduced the amount of rain forest present around the globe
- B) since many trees and plants have been removed from them and cultivated
- C) but every year, large portions of them are cut down for logging, mining, and cattle ranches
- D) provided that more than 19 percent of the Amazonian rain forests were lost to deforestation since 1970
- E) unless efforts to discourage deforestation are underway on a very limited basis

42. - 47. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

42. The most obvious way to preserve forests is to not cut down trees, but this might not be enough to protect biodiversity in forests.

- A) Ormanları korumanın bariz bir yolu olarak ağaçları kesmemek akla gelebilir ama bu ormanlardaki biyolojik çeşitliliği koruyamaz.
- B) Ağaçları kesmemek ormanları korumak için en bariz yöntemdir ama bunun ormanlardaki biyolojik çeşitliliği koruduğu söylenemez.
- C) Ormanları korumanın en bariz yolu ağaçları kesmemektir ama bu ormanlardaki biyolojik çeşitliliği korumak için yeterli olmayabilir.
- D) Ağaçları kesmemek ormanları korumanın en bariz yolu olsa da bu ormanlardaki biyolojik çeşitliliği korumada yeterli olmayabilir.
- E) Ormanlardaki biyolojik çeşitliliği korumaya yeterli olmasa bile ağaçları kesmemek en azından ormanların kendisini korumaktadır.

43. Agriculture has been an important activity since mankind started to utilize plants to fulfill the demand for food and other needs.

- A) Tarım, insanoğlu gıda talebi ve diğer ihtiyaçları için bitkilerden faydalanmaya başladığından beri önemli bir faaliyet olmuştur.
- B) İnsanoğlunun gıda talebi ve diğer ihtiyaçları için bitkileri kullanmaya başlaması tarımın önemli bir faaliyet olmasıyla başlar.
- C) İnsanoğlu bitkileri gıda ve diğer ihtiyaçları için kullanabildiğinden dolayı tarım önemli bir faaliyet olmuştur.
- D) Tarım insanoğlu gıda talebinin yanı sıra diğer ihtiyaçları için de bitkileri kullanmaya başladığı için önemli bir faaliyet oldu.
- E) İnsanoğlu için tarımı önemli bir faaliyet haline getiren şey gıda talebi ve diğer ihtiyaçları için bitkilerin kullanılmaya başlanmasıdır.

44. One of the most striking abilities animals share with humans is the capacity to recognize visual objects, and to quickly and efficiently respond to them.

- A) Hayvanlar insanlarla görsel nesnelere tanımak ve onlara hızlı ve etkili bir biçimde karşılık verebilmek gibi birçok çarpıcı özelliği paylaşmaktadır.
- B) Hayvanların en çarpıcı özelliklerinden biri insanlar gibi görsel nesnelere tanıyabilmeleri ve onlara çabucak ve etkili bir şekilde tepki verebilmeleridir.
- C) Hayvanların insanlarla paylaştığı en çarpıcı yeteneklerinden biri görsel nesnelere tanımak ve onlara hızlı ve etkili bir şekilde karşılık verebilmektir.
- D) Hayvanların insanlarla paylaştığı görsel nesnelere tanıma ve onlara hızlı ve etkili bir biçimde karşılık verebilme becerisi onların en çarpıcı becerileridir.
- E) Hayvanların insanlarla paylaştığı en çarpıcı yeteneklerinden biri görsel nesnelere tanıma ve onlara hızlı ve etkili bir biçimde karşılık verebilme yetisidir.

45. Poor nations usually lack the physical infrastructure, ideas and human capacity to integrate sustainability into their development planning.

- A) Fakir ulusların eksik olduğu nokta altyapının, fikirlerin ve insan kapasitesinin sürdürülebilirliğinin gelişim planlarına entegre edecek düzeyde olmamasıdır.
- B) Fakir uluslar gelişim planlarına sürdürülebilirliği entegre edecek fiziki altyapıdan, fikirlerden ve insan kapasitesinden genellikle mahrumdur.
- C) Fakir uluslar gelişim planlarında sürdürülebilirliğe yer verebilmek adına genellikle fiziki altyapıyı, fikirleri ve insan kapasitesini geliştirmeye ihtiyaç duyarlar.
- D) Fakir uluslar gelişim planlarına sürdürülebilirliği dahil etmek için gereken fiziki altyapıya, fikirlere ve insan kapasitesine genellikle sahip değildir.
- E) Fakir uluslarda sıklıkla fiziki altyapının, fikirlerin ve insani kapasitenin gelişim planlarına sürdürülebilirliği entegre edecek kadar gelişmemiş olduğu görülür.

46. Genetic engineering holds the potential for substantially improving the quality and the quantity of food production.

- A) Genetik mühendisliği gıda üretiminin kalitesini ve miktarını geliştirecek potansiyeli olan maddelere sahiptir.
- B) Genetik mühendisliği gıda üretiminin kalitesini ve miktarını önemli derecede artırma potansiyeline sahiptir.
- C) Genetik mühendisliği gıda üretimindeki kaliteyi ya da miktarı önemli miktarda geliştirecek bir potansiyele sahiptir.
- D) Genetik mühendisliğinin sahip olduğu potansiyel gıda üretiminin kalitesini ve miktarını büyük miktarda geliştirmektedir.
- E) Genetik mühendisliği gıda üretiminin kalitesinde ve miktarında önemli değişiklikler getirebilecek bir potansiyele sahiptir.

47. If the United States ratifies the Kyoto Protocol, as an industrialized nation, it will become subject to legally binding emission reduction targets, but it fears that it will be unable to meet these targets.

- A) Birleşik Devletler Kyoto Protokolü'nü imzalarsa, yasal açıdan bağlayıcılığı olan emisyon azaltma hedeflerine tabi olacak ama Birleşik Devletlerin bu hedeflere ulaşamayacağından korkulmaktadır.
- B) Kyoto Protokolü'nün sanayileşmiş bir devlet olan Birleşik Devletler tarafından imzalanması durumunda, Birleşik Devletler yasal açıdan bağlayıcılığı bulunan emisyon azaltma hedeflerine uymak zorunda kalacak.
- C) Eğer Birleşik Devletler sanayileşmiş bir devlet olarak Kyoto Protokolü'ne uymazsa, onun yasal açıdan bağlayıcı emisyon azaltma hedeflerine erişme konusunda yetersiz kalacağından korkulmaktadır.
- D) Birleşik Devletler Kyoto Protokolü'nü onaylarsa, sanayileşmiş bir devlet olarak, yasal açıdan bağlayıcı emisyon azaltma hedeflerine tabi olacak, fakat bu hedeflere ulaşamayacağından korkulmaktadır.
- E) Olur da Birleşik Devletler Kyoto Protokolü'nü onaylarsa, sanayileşmiş bir devlet olarak karşılayamayacağından korkulan yasal açıdan bağlayıcı emisyon taleplerine tabi olması kaçınılmaz olacak.

49. Vasiyetine göre, Alfred Nobel'in devasa serveti insanoğluna fayda sağlamak için ellerinden gelenin en iyisini yapanları ödüllendirmek için kullanılacaktı.

- A) According to his will, Alfred Nobel's enormous fortune was to be used to award those who had done their best to benefit mankind.
- B) According to Alfred Nobel's will, his fortune would be distributed among those who did everything they could to benefit humanity.
- C) According to his will, Alfred Nobel was to allow a substantial portion of his fortune to be awarded to those who did their best to help benefit humankind.
- D) Alfred Nobel was to use his vast fortune to reward those who made the best contribution they could to mankind, according to his will.
- E) According to Alfred Nobel, his vast fortune would be used to award those who had done everything in their power to contribute to humanity, as stated in his will.

48. - 53. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

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48. Denizde yönler, pusulanın ortaya çıkmasından önce öncelikli olarak gökyüzündeki cisimlerin konumları yardımıyla belirleniyordu.

- A) Before the introduction of the compass, it was through the objects in the surroundings that directions were determined at sea.
- B) Directions at sea, prior to the emergence of the compass, were determined primarily by the position of celestial bodies.
- C) Directions at sea were accurately determined by the locations of the celestial bodies right until the introduction of the compass.
- D) The celestial bodies were of great help in determining the directions at sea before the compass was invented.
- E) Until the compass emerged, the directions at sea were mainly determined by looking at the bodies in the sky.

50. Çevrebilimciler farklı çevrecilik türlerini ve onların her biri tarafından sunulan çözümleri sınıflandırmak ve analiz etmek için çok çalışmışlardır.

- A) One thing environmental scientists are currently working on is different types of environmentalisms and the classification and analysis of each.
- B) Environmentalists have put a lot of effort into categorizing and analysing different kinds of environmentalis movements and solutions they offer.
- C) Environmental scientists have worked hard to categorize and analyze different kinds of environmentalisms and the solutions offered by each.
- D) Different sorts of environmentalisms and solutions presented by each have been extensively studied by environmentalists who classify and analyse them.
- E) Environmental scientists have studied different kinds of environmentalisms and solutions they each present with the hopes of classifying and analysing them.

51. Bilim insanları arasında iklim değişikliğinin etkilerinin kapsamı ve bu değişiklikteki insan rolünün derecesi üzerine ciddi bir tartışma var.

- A) There is a serious contention among the scientists over the extent of the effects of climate change and the degree of human role in this change.
- B) A serious dispute exists among scientists on whether humans have played any role in climate change, and to what extent, if any.
- C) The disagreement among scientists on the possible role of humans in climate change is not likely to be resolved any time soon.
- D) The scope of the effects of climate change, and the degree of human role in this change are being fiercely debated among the scientists.
- E) The extent of the effects of climate change is being fiercely debated among scientists as well as the human role in this change.

52. Araştırmacılar yeni ve daha hassas ölçüm teknikleriyle Grönland'ın deniz seviyesinin yükselmesine nasıl katkıda bulunuyor olduğuna dair daha doğru bir resim elde edebileceklerini umuyor.

- A) Researchers are hopeful that they will gather more data regarding how Greenland is contributing to sea level rise by means of novel and more precise techniques.
- B) Researchers said that they have high hopes about finding the role of Greenland in the process of sea level rise thanks to new and more precise measurement techniques.
- C) Researchers are expecting to provide a better picture of how Greenland contributed to sea level rise in the past by means of new and more precise measurement techniques.
- D) Researchers hope that with new and more precise measurement techniques, they can get a more accurate picture of how Greenland is contributing to sea level rise.
- E) Researchers claim that they can come up with a more accurate picture about the role of Greenland in sea level rise if they use new and more precise measurement techniques.

53. 2010 İzlanda volkanik patlaması ve Somali yakınlarındaki deniz korsanlığı gibi olaylar kişisel seyahatlerde ve uluslararası deniz ticaretinde ciddi aksaklığa sebep olabilir.

- A) The 2010 Icelandic volcanic eruption and piracy activities in Somalian seas have caused significant travel delays in personal and international maritime travels.
- B) Events such as the 2010 Icelandic volcanic eruption and maritime piracy near Somalia can cause significant disruption to personal travels and international maritime trade.
- C) The disturbances in personal travels and international maritime trade could result from disastrous events like the 2010 Icelandic volcanic eruption and from the pirates operating near Somalia.
- D) Personal travel and international maritime trade had never been so adversely affected as it was during the 2010 Icelandic volcanic eruption and maritime piracy near Somalia.
- E) The reasons for the inefficiencies in personal travels and international maritime trade are related to the 2010 Icelandic volcanic eruption and maritime piracy near Somalia.

54. - 59. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

54. ---- Many have poured a lot of resources into discrediting what has generally been accepted for a long time as real. Now, the mainstream is generally worried about climate change impacts and the discourse seems to have shifted accordingly. Some businesses that once engaged in disinformation campaigns have even changed their opinions, some even requesting governments for regulation and direction on this issue.

- A) Into the mid-2000s, climate change and global warming were finally accepted as real.
- B) An overwhelming scientific consensus maintains that climate change is due primarily to the human use of fossil fuels.
- C) Human societies have adapted to the relatively stable climate we have enjoyed since the last ice age.
- D) Large, influential businesses and governments have been against the idea of global warming for many years.
- E) During the 21st century, global warming is projected to continue and climate changes are likely to intensify.

55. ---- Being able to see thousands of stars was part of everyday life, inspiring artists like Van Gogh or musical composers like Holst or writers like Shakespeare. But, today, most of us are not able to see what they could because of the light pollution. With more than half of the world's population now living in cities, 3 out of every 4 people in cities have never experienced the wonderment of pristinely dark skies.

- A) A little more than 100 years ago, one could walk outside at night even in a city and see the Milky Way galaxy arch across the night sky.
- B) Light pollution can be reduced fairly easily by shielding lights properly, and by only using light when and where it is needed.
- C) From our earliest beginnings, the vast spectacle arrayed across the dark sky has inspired questions about our universe and our relation to it.
- D) Imagine walking in the streets of London on a moonlit night around 1800, when it was the Earth's most populous city.
- E) Light pollution has definitely interfered with astronomical observations since the late nineteenth century.

56. Contrary to what we often hear, not everyone thought the Earth was flat right up until Columbus sailed to the Americas. ---- He pointed out that you could see some stars in Egypt and Cyprus that were not visible at more northerly latitudes, and also that the Earth casts a curved shadow on the moon during a lunar eclipse. The Earth, he concluded with impeccable logic, must be round. He dismissed the flat-Earth view as simply ridiculous.

- A) Instead, he was forced to rely on the reported distance between the two cities.
- B) Columbus was the only one of his time who believed that the Earth was round.
- C) In ancient Greece, Aristotle, for example, had already recognised that the Earth was spherical.
- D) For example, he was using unrealistically low numbers for the circumference of the Earth.
- E) The inhabitants of the Americas were called "Indians", a mislabeling which still persist.

57. In medieval period, growth of scientific knowledge in Europe was caught in the conflict between religious dogmas. ---- Copernicus, for example, could not propagate his heliocentric theory due to the fear of the church repression. Galileo for his many new inventions was forced by the inquisition to recant. In this period, growth of scientific knowledge came to a standstill.

- A) Poverty and ignorance replaced the great engineering works.
- B) However, trade and the sharing of ideas were common.
- C) This period saw the growth of the first universities, and the development of the scientific method.
- D) People spent most of their money fighting barbaric wars and they made up a poverty stricken society.
- E) No philosopher could speak on anything which did not have the sanction of the church.

58. ---- They offer scientists rare glimpses of animal behavior when creatures are too far afield to otherwise see or track. They also provide immeasurable data that can dramatically help conservation efforts. But there's often no way to attach them to animals without being at least mildly invasive. The attachment process requires every precaution to be taken not to greatly disturb or harm wildlife.

- A) Agricultural research studies the causes and treatments of diseases associated with factory farming, like avian influenza, and mad cow disease.
- B) In recent decades, as technology has allowed transmitters to get smaller, their use in wildlife research has exploded.
- C) In an attempt to overcome the limitations of animal models, researchers are genetically engineering animals.
- D) Animals in laboratories live stressful, monotonous, and unnatural lives of daily confinement and deprivation.
- E) Research shows that people accept animal research only when they think that animals do not suffer, and that it is scientifically necessary.

59. During digestion, food protein is broken down to amino acids. Once absorbed, the amino acids circulate in the blood to build new proteins. ---- They are also responsible for the creation of essential substances, immune system response, fluid regulation, acid-base balance, and transportation of nutrients and other substances in the body.
- A) There are nine essential amino acids, whereas the nonessential ones totals eleven.
- B) Complete proteins contain all nine essential amino acids.
- C) A supply of amino acids can have a positive effect.
- D) The new proteins perform numerous functions, including growth and maintenance.
- E) Unlike fat and starch, the human body does not store excess amino acids for later use.

60. - 65. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

60. (I) The Great Smog took place in London over five days in early December 1952. (II) During that time, a layer of warm air settled over the city, trapping colder air near ground level. (III) The cold air drove Londoners to pile coal on their fires to keep warm, and the upper layer of warm air trapped the resulting smoke near the ground where it mixed with a heavy fog. (IV) Air pollution, which many had thought was just a part of city life, had killed 12,000 people. (V) The smog that resulted was so thick in some places that visibility was said to have fallen to 12 inches.

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

61. (I) Within the last decades, we have watched in awe as the lives of millions around the world have been influenced by technological changes and the transformative power of the Internet. (II) From a small computer or mobile phone, students are conducting research while connected to the world's digital libraries like never before. (III) Corporate leaders are organizing meetings without the need to gather in a single room. (IV) It is, however, human activity that enables information to be transformed into knowledge. (V) In addition, people can network and share information and knowledge in tremendously innovative ways.

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

62. (I) The clocks we have in our society today all have a common ancestor, which was the sun dial. (II) As a matter of fact, it is not known exactly when these clocks were first invented. (III) The sun dial would cast the sun's shadow around its fixed centre to show us the time. (IV) It had a huge disadvantage that today's clocks do not have. (V) It only worked during the day.

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

63. (I) The color of our skins is due to melanin, a pigment produced to protect us from the sun's potentially cancer-causing ultraviolet rays. (II) Skin acts as a waterproof, insulating shield, guarding the body against extremes of temperature, damaging sunlight, and harmful chemicals. (III) It also releases antibacterial substances that prevent infection and manufactures vitamin D for converting calcium into healthy bones. (IV) Skin additionally is a huge sensor packed with nerves for keeping the brain in touch with the outside world. (V) At the same time, skin allows us free movement, proving itself an amazingly versatile organ.

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

64. (I) The capacity of visually oriented species to perceive and respond to visual signal is integral to their evolutionary success. (II) Giraffes are closely related to okapi, but the two species have broad range of phenotypic differences including their visual capacities. (III) Vision studies rank giraffe's visual acuity higher than all other artiodactyls despite sharing similar vision ecological determinants with many of them. (IV) The extent to which the giraffe's unique visual capacity and its difference with okapi is reflected by changes in their vision genes is not understood. (V) Visual cognition is critical to health, survival and evolutionary success of terrestrial vertebrates.

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

65. (I) Liquefied natural gas plays a crucial role in humankind's conquest of the sea. (II) Oil and natural gas are the key resources powering industrial societies. (III) But deposits are dwindling and prices are rising. (IV) For this reason oil companies are turning their attention to resources which were previously thought too difficult and expensive to tap: the oil and gas deposits deep in the oceans. (V) Already, more than a third of the oil and gas extracted worldwide comes from offshore sources.

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

66. - 68. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The 1939 New York World's Fair General Motors "Highways and Horizons" exhibit, known as "Futurama," was viewed by five million fairgoers. Among the visions on display was an automated highway system in which automobiles essentially drove themselves, something that is being realized today in the form of Google's and others' autonomous vehicles. Scientists are working around the clock to develop the current state of these self-driving cars, and they are also talking about many novel ideas like sensors that keep tabs on the state of bridges, roads that can transmit signals when they become icy so they can be automatically sprayed with deicing solutions, and wireless systems that let cars and infrastructure keep tabs on one another's locations, to prevent collisions. If or when these ideas become a reality, future streets might not even need traffic signals, for example, because they could broadcast them directly to the vehicles. Moreover, city planners may use data from cars to detect potholes, and smart concrete and asphalt could be able to fix themselves. The upcoming driving experience could thus be far superior to even futuristic visions predicted.

66. According to the passage, the scientists are discussing new technologies that ----.

- A) could address the issues presented by the lack of sustainable fuel sources
- B) will bring an end to the depletion of the fossil fuel reserves
- C) would prevent crashes by allowing vehicles and surroundings to track one another
- D) can bring disaster unless they are used safely
- E) should be tested on numerous occasions before they are cleared for daily use

67. As it is understood from the passage, ----.

- A) self-driving cars have been involved in numerous crashes
- B) autonomous cars cannot move on regular roads
- C) many people should switch to driverless cars
- D) automobiles used to be much cheaper
- E) the concept of self-driving cars goes back decades ago

68. The passage suggests that autonomous vehicles ----.

- A) are already being produced by Google
- B) still require a driver to be there at all times
- C) help Google and other companies make substantial profits
- D) were the main attraction of the 1939 fair
- E) have come to be called as "Futurama"

69. - 71. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Most animals keep reproducing until death, though some species, such as orca whales, elephants, and humans, continue to live for decades after no longer giving birth. Because evolution is centered on reproduction, this has been somewhat puzzling for scientists: what's the use in living to old age if you're no longer producing offspring? To help answer this question, a team of Finnish researchers observed Asian elephants in Myanmar. What they found was astonishing: if a grandmother lived in the same area as her grand-calf, that calf had eight times lower risk of death. The calf's mother, likewise, produced more offspring, ostensibly because she had less work when it came to raising her own calves and so was free to bear more. They also found that the more calves the grandmother had given birth to, the bigger the effect she had on her grand-calves, showing that more experience in motherhood made her a better grandmother. This study isn't just heartwarming; it has real lessons for conservation, too. Nearly half of baby elephants kept in zoos die in their first years, and elephant reproduction in captivity is also a challenge. This study suggests that zoos would benefit from keeping grandmothers around.

69. It was found in the study conducted in Myanmar that ----.

- A) a great number of animal species continue to breed until the day they die
- B) evolution of Asian elephants is closely related to their ability to reproduce
- C) a calf is less likely to survive to the old age when there is competition around
- D) an Asian elephant has a longer life expectancy when its grandmother is around
- E) mother elephants focus on producing new offsprings rather than taking care of the existing ones

70. One thing that has mystified scientists is why ----.

- A) grandmothers of Asian elephants live longer than those of other elephant species
- B) a calf's mother loses interest as soon as she gives birth
- C) some animal species keep living for a long time even after they lose the ability to breed
- D) some animal species increase in number whereas others do not
- E) elephants, particularly those in zoos, die at an earlier age than those roaming free in the wild

71. According to the passage, ----.

- A) researchers have gained invaluable information about the evolution of elephants
- B) mother elephants choose to raise their calf on their own
- C) involving grandmothers of elephants could prove to be useful when dealing with those in captivity
- D) half of the baby elephants born in zoos are released to the nature to keep them alive
- E) the elephant calves are safer when they are with other calves

72 - 74. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Regardless of their cause, the effects of wildfires are the same. The land is scorched and property can be destroyed, and the cost of destruction can be millions of dollars or more. It is also true that wildfires kill animals and people as evidenced by a 2012 study suggesting 339,000 people and tens of thousands of cattle and sheep worldwide were killed as a result of wildfires, mostly from the smoke. However, not all effects of wildfires are negative as they act as housekeepers by cleaning the forest floor and removing underbrush. This is good for trees that compete with underbrush for valuable nutrients and space. Moreover, clearing up this debris on the forest floor opens up areas to sunlight which is important for plant growth. Reducing heavy shrubbery relying on a river or stream can help increase the water supply, which benefits the animals and remaining plants living near the water supply since fewer plants are absorbing water. Wildfires also kill insects that can harm trees. Insects kill more trees than fire, drought, wind, flooding, or disease combined. In fact, even with all the acres of trees lost each year to wildfires, more trees die annually because of insects. Wildfires, therefore, help keep a forest healthy.

72. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) insects suffer a lot from plants whose leaves can at times be poisonous
- B) the ecological impact of wildfires is underestimated by many studies
- C) the underbrush on the forest floor consume some of the nutrients that trees need
- D) more precautionary measures need to be taken to prevent future wildfires
- E) some of the wildfires are deliberately triggered to clear the forest floor

73. According to the passage, wildfires increase the water supply of a forest by ----.

- A) driving wild animals and humans away from the water supply
- B) triggering more rainfall as a result of immense evaporation
- C) counteracting the negative effects of global warming on the amount of rainfall
- D) eliminating the underbrush that exhaust the water supply
- E) changing the courses of rivers and streams that supply water

74. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) How Wildfires Affect Global Ecology
- B) The Effects of Wildfires: Pros and Cons
- C) How Wildfires Can Be Used as an Advantage?
- D) The Factors That Adversely Affect the Environment
- E) Different Causes of Wildfires

75. - 77. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The International Space Station (ISS) is the most complex international scientific and engineering project in history and the largest structure humans have ever put into space. This high-flying satellite is a laboratory for new technologies and an observation platform for astronomical, environmental and geological research. As a permanently occupied outpost in outer space, it serves as a stepping-stone for further space exploration. This includes Mars, which NASA is now stating is its goal for human space exploration. The space station flies at an average altitude of 248 miles (400 kilometers) above Earth. It circles the globe every 90 minutes at a speed of about 17,500 mph (28,000 kph). In one day, the station travels about the distance it would take to go from Earth to the moon and back. The space station can rival the brilliant planet Venus in brightness and appears as a bright moving light across the night sky. It can be seen from Earth without the use of a telescope by night sky observers who know when and where to look. Five different space agencies representing 15 countries built the \$100-billion International Space Station and continue to operate it today.

75. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) the exploration of Mars is nearing its end
- B) the ISS is not visible to the naked eye
- C) the ISS is currently operated by NASA
- D) the ISS is never left vacant
- E) the planet Venus moves as fast as the ISS

76. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) the furthest point that a man-made structure has ever reached in space is the planet Venus
- B) no other international scientific and engineering project is more sophisticated than the ISS
- C) space exploration is no small feat considering the vastness of the universe
- D) a considerable amount of money was spent by NASA to make the ISS possible
- E) a telescope is not required to see most celestial bodies as long as one knows how and where to look

77. It is pointed out in the passage that the ISS ----.

- A) is designed to serve as the first point of contact between humans and a possible alien life form
- B) provides valuable data about a variety of terrestrial phenomena
- C) revolves around the solar system at speeds that are close to the speed of light
- D) is scheduled to land on Mars for further space exploration
- E) covers almost as much distance in twenty-four hours as a roundtrip from the Earth to the moon takes

78. - 80. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Car ownership in China is soaring, with an estimated 20 million new drivers hitting the roads each year. Cities there can expect no shortage of air pollution and crazy traffic jams. While local governments are hoping that parking regulations and plate restrictions will ease congestion, engineers and designers are trying to find relief in technology. Participants at the 19th International High-Tech Expo in Beijing recently had the chance to watch excitedly as a tiny "straddling bus" gobbled up cars and spit them back out as it glided above the traffic in a model city. It's a replica of what could be the future of China's public transport. This new futuristic bus would span two traffic lanes and carry up to 1,400 passengers. It would travel up to 40 miles an hour above street level on a special track, allowing regular cars under 7 feet high to freely pass underneath. More importantly, it would run on electricity and take the place of 40 buses, which could cut annual fuel consumption by 800 tons and carbon emissions by almost 2,500 tons. If successful, it could help ease China's transit problem, although it would still take years for the country to bring down its pollution levels.

78. It is understood from the passage that China ----.

- A) is experiencing a steady annual growth in the number of motorists
- B) has obscure parking regulations and plate restrictions that are strictly enforced
- C) is getting ready to initiate the mass production of the new type of a bus
- D) has been known for its innovative ideas in such areas as transportation
- E) suffers from severe air pollution and traffic jams due in part to overpopulation

79. One can understand from the passage that even after the new type of bus hits the road in China, ----.

- A) local governments might suffer from parking problems
- B) passengers will not opt for public transportation
- C) air pollution will remain a serious issue for a while
- D) it may not lead a decline in the number of accidents
- E) fuel consumption per year is not likely to be curbed

80. The passage suggests that the new futuristic bus ----.

- A) is expected to travel faster than ordinary ones
- B) will interfere with the regular traffic on intersections
- C) could bring an end to the mass transit as we know it
- D) would allow cheaper fares for passengers
- E) will incorporate new technology with existing roads

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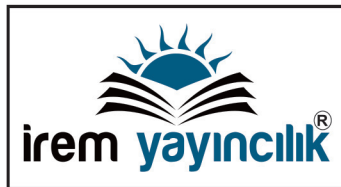
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