MÜJDE SARIKAYA
HÜSEYİN SARIKAYA

QUESTION *Types* FOR ALL

YDS - YDT - YÖKDİL
SINAVLARI İÇİN
SORU TİPLERİ



AD
interaktif
yayıncılık

YASAL UYARI
VE
TELİF HAKKI BİLDİRİMİ

Bu dijital eserin tüm telif hakları **5846 sayılı Fikir ve Sanat Eserleri Kanunu** gereğince **YDS/YDT PRO'**ya aittir.

Bu PDF dosyası, satın alan kişinin adına özel **dijital şifre** ve alıcı bilgileri **(Ad, Soyadı, Telefon, IP Adresi)** ile lisanslanmıştır.

Dosyanın internet ortamında (**WhatsApp, Telegram, Discord, Drive vb.**) kısmen veya tamamen paylaşılması, çoğaltılması veya ticari amaçla kullanılması **kesinlikle yasaktır.**

İnternete sızdırılan dosyalar üzerinden yapılacak dijital tespit neticesinde, paylaşımı yapan lisans sahibi hakkında hiçbir ihtar yapılmaksızın doğrudan yasal süreç başlatılacak ve **maddi/manevi tazminat davası** açılacaktır.

YDS/YDT *PRO*

BAŞARI, DOĞRU KAYNAKLA BAŞLAR.

İÇİNDEKİLER

1. KELİME BİLGİSİ 5

2. PHRASAL VERBS 27

3. EDAT BİLGİSİ 39

4. DİL BİLGİSİ 51

5. CLOZE TESTS 83

6. CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA 103

7. İNGİLİZCE – TÜRKÇE ÇEVİRİ 145

8. TÜRKÇE – İNGİLİZCE ÇEVİRİ 169

9. PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA 193

10. ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE 229

11. YAKIN ANLAM 257

12. KARŞILIKLI KONUŞMA 281

13. OKUMA PARÇALARI 321

CEVAP ANAHTARI 389

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

KELİME BİLGİSİ

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

1. **Good leadership is about tackling big challenges, and the first and most important step in this process is recognizing which ---- should take precedence over the others.**

A) obsessions B) debates
C) emissions D) candidates
E) issues

2. **By the 14th century, the Holy Roman Empire was little more than a ---- federation of the German princes who elected the Holy Roman emperor.**

A) negotiable B) current
C) prescriptive D) loose
E) recurrent

3. **Roman numerals are expressed by letters of the alphabet and are ---- used today except for formality or variety.**

A) courteously B) arguably
C) consecutively D) equivalently
E) rarely

4. **The Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea are increasingly seen as potential trouble zones that could ---- energy supplies from the Middle East to Asia.**

A) increase B) disrupt
C) consume D) involve
E) expand

5. **The genetic fingerprinting technique, which was developed in the UK and is now used as a ---- of legal identification, determines the pattern of certain parts of the genetic material DNA that is unique to each individual.**

A) benefit B) structure
C) sufficiency D) combination
E) means

6. **In existentialism, it is argued that people are responsible for, and the ---- judge of, their actions.**

A) expansive B) sole
C) previous D) irresistible
E) prevalent

7. **By the start of the 1990s, popular music had become ---- globalized, with seventy per cent of all production resting in the hands of just five companies.**

A) possibly B) rarely
C) negligently D) significantly
E) respectively

8. **The League of Nations, established in Geneva in 1920, included representatives from states throughout the world, but was severely weakened by the US decision not to become a member, and had no power to ---- its decisions.**

A) impress B) compel
C) accomplish D) implicate
E) enforce

9. **Anthony Powell, the contemporary British novelist, shows in his writing great familiarity with the work of Proust while avoiding much direct ---- to him.**

A) interest B) dependence
C) quotation D) reference
E) obsession

10. **The Allied bombing campaign against Germany in World War II exacted terrible damage on the country's factories, transportation network, population, and ---- very limited fuel-production capacity.**

A) already B) solely
C) immediately D) inadequately
E) rightly

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

PHRASAL VERBS

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

1. **In the resort areas of Greece, travel agents offer a wide range of excursions on air-conditioned coaches ---- qualified guides.**

A) accompanied by B) put up with
C) adapted to D) designed for
E) turned into

2. **Dublin is a fairly easy city to ---- because of its frequent and efficient bus and underground services.**

A) get around B) make over
C) set up D) get on
E) go with

3. **Cells convert energy from one form to another and use that energy to ---- various activities, ranging from mechanical work to chemical synthesis.**

A) turn off B) use up
C) take in D) carry out
E) pick up

4. **Kosrae is the smallest of the four island states that ---- the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), the largest and most populous political entity that emerged after World War II.**

A) keep away B) tie up with
C) make up D) set down
E) take on

5. **Solar heating never ---- in the US because of the cost and limited winter sunlight in most areas.**

A) caught on B) played up
C) turned over D) waited on
E) looked back

6. **There has been increasing pressure in the US to ---- the amount of funding allocated to foreign aid, and instead, use the funds to improve the domestic economy.**

A) make up for B) point out to
C) keep up with D) cut down on
E) take up with

7. **In China's largest psychiatric facility there is a serious lack of resources, but the staff try hard to ---- this in their treatment of the patients.**

A) come up with B) go in for
C) put up with D) set out for
E) make up for

8. **Jean Chretien ---- after more than ten years as Canada's prime minister.**

A) step down B) makes out
C) runs out D) holds up
E) points out

9. **Pakistan …… the Indus and its tributaries for almost half of its irrigation supplies.**

A) turns back B) waits for
C) takes to D) pulls up
E) relies on

10. **As Egypt ---- the biggest irrigation project, the Pharaohs' dream of spreading their kingdoms into the desert is coming true.**

A) puts off B) embarks on
C) breaks up D) tries on
E) shows up

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

EDAT BİLGİSİ

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

1. Foreign policy is composed of the goals sought, values set, decisions made and actions taken ---- states and the national governments acting ---- their behalf.

A) by / on
B) about / for
C) at / from
D) over / between
E) in / among

2. A priori knowledge ---- Western philosophy is knowledge that is independent ---- all particular experiences, as opposed to a posteriori knowledge, which derives from experience alone.

A) at / for
B) in / of
C) through / by
D) beside / towards
E) with / from

3. Despite the official ban ---- demonstrations, 2008 has seen Egyptians take to the streets --- massive numbers on several occasions.

A) about / by
B) for / with
C) over / at
D) of / through
E) on / in

4. According to the generally accepted platetectonics theory, scientists believe that Earth's surface is broken ---- a number of shifting plates, which average ---- 50 miles in thickness.

A) up / above
B) at / for
C) down / beyond
D) into / about
E) of / below

5. An Indian drug company has offered to supply an anti-AIDS drug ---- sufferers in developing countries ---- less than one-twentieth of the standard cost in the West.

A) in / to
B) at / over
C) with / for
D) to / at
E) on / with

6. The main attention at the World Economic Forum, when it was not focused ---- China, centred on Africa's remarkable economic growth ---- the past couple of years.

A) in / with
B) on / over
C) of / towards
D) by / at
E) from / through

7. People who travel ---- airlines all have stories ---- how bad the experience is when things go wrong.

A) with / for
B) in / of
C) on / about
D) at / over
E) through / to

8. Scientists have studied the health status of native people in the South Pacific ---- decades, and have noted the explosion of diet-related disease ---- the area.

A) for / in
B) throughout / over
C) through / about
D) by / off
E) of / at

9. For decades presidents have been coming ---- plans to deal with the fact that one day the world will run ---- its key source of energy: oil.

A) up with / out of
B) out of / up against
C) down to / away from
D) up for / through
E) over to / into

10. Philosophers have debated the relation ---- thought and emotions ---- at least two millennia.

A) from / over
B) over / in
C) between / for
D) in / by
E) through / to

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

DİL BİLGİSİ

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

1. To the astronomers of the Middle Ages, the most important classical authorities on natural philosophy ---- Aristotle and Ptolemy, since both ---- frameworks that explained the whole universe.

A) had been / created
B) are / have created
C) were / had created
D) have been / create
E) may have been / were creating

2. Though warfare ---- a characteristic feature of international relations in the Late Bronze Age, the most powerful states of the time in the Mediterranean basin ---- a balance of power that stabilized trade and diplomacy.

A) had remained / were creating
B) remained / created
C) has remained / would have created
D) remains / had created
E) must have remained / have created

3. Although their responses ---- as obvious as those of animals, plants ---- the capacity to respond to light, gravity, water, touch, and other stimuli.

A) may not be / have
B) have not been / had
C) were not / have had
D) had not been / are having
E) would not be / would have had

4. Much of the immune system's machinery is geared towards killing or eliminating invading microbes ---- they have been recognized.

A) once B) although C) even if
D) in case E) whereby

5. The structures around the eye protect it ---- allowing it to move freely in all directions.

A) since B) while C) even though
D) because E) whereas

6. The age at which puberty begins seems to be influenced by a child's general health and nutrition ---- by socioeconomic and hereditary factors.

A) also B) so long as
C) as well as D) both
E) either

7. The solar calendar the Egyptians developed was ---- accurate and sophisticated than the Mesopotamian lunar calendar.

A) the most B) most
C) the more D) more
E) as

8. More than 50 years ago, six European nations ---- to submit their coal and steel industries to common management, so that no single country ---- the weapons of war to be used against another.

A) have agreed / had fabricated
B) agreed / could fabricate
C) had agreed / have fabricated
D) agree / will fabricate
E) may have agreed / had been fabricating

9. North Korea still ---- a vast police state that ---- a network of concentration camps spanning the country.

A) was maintaining / has included
B) had maintained / would include
C) is maintaining / had included
D) maintains / includes
E) maintained / will include

10. Most anthropologists think man ---- South America around 12,000 years ago, although some ---- it much earlier.

A) has settled / may have put
B) settles / are putting
C) had settled / were putting
D) was settling / had put
E) settled / have put

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

CLOZE TESTS

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

However hazy their grasp of astronomy may be, most adults hold several beliefs with some certainty. They believe, for example, that the Earth is round and that it revolves around another, larger round body (the Sun), **(1)** ---- a smaller round body (the Moon) revolves around it. They also believe **(2)** ---- certain familiar phenomena, such as the day-night cycle and the seasons, depend on the movements and relative positions of the Earth, Sun, and Moon. But how do adults come to form such beliefs? The facts of astronomy are hardly evident in everyday experience; if anything, the reverse **(3)** ---- to be true. Children experience an apparently flat earth from which they see the Sun move **(4)** ---- the sky, and they learn things that seem incompatible with the notion that people could somehow live on the surface of a large ball. Is the development of adult-level understanding, therefore, simply a matter of suppressing childish beliefs and gradually **(5)** ---- the views of modern adult society?

1. A) after B) as if C) where D) while E) if

2. A) in that B) as C) those D) since E) that

3. A) must have been argued
B) could be argued
C) will be argued
D) might have been argued
E) would have been argued

4. A) along B) about C) among D) across E) aboard

5. A) accepting B) eliminating C) recovering D) maintaining E) overloading

The Pergamum of Eumenes II is remembered **(6)** ---- for its library. Said to have held more than 200,000 volumes, the library was a symbol of Pergamum's social and cultural status. Eumenes was a passionate book collector, and his library came to challenge the world's greatest one in Alexandria (700,000 books). Afraid that the Pergamum library **(7)** ---- famous scholars away from Alexandria, the Egyptians cut off the supply of papyrus from the Nile. Never one to refuse a challenge, Eumenes set his scientists to work and they **(8)** ---- pergamen (Latin for parchment), a writing surface made from animal hides rather than pressed papyrus reeds. **(9)** ---- the end, however, it was the Egyptians who had the last laugh. **(10)** ---- the library at Alexandria was damaged by fire, Mark Antony pillaged the one at Pergamum for books to give to his beloved Cleopatra.

6. A) with a view B) as well as C) most of all D) enough E) just in case

7. A) attracted
B) would attract
C) might have attracted
D) will attract
E) may attract

8. A) came up with B) stepped over C) stood against D) ran over E) carried on with

9. A) Off B) In C) By D) Through E) To

10. A) Even though B) Until C) In case D) Even if E) When

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

1. During the early decades of the Industrial Revolution, ----, while in France it was checked not only by government interference but also by the bounty of its sources.

A) it took nearly a fortnight to travel from London to Edinburgh

B) textiles made up over 50 per cent of Britain's exports

C) the steam engine, invented by James Watt, supplied continuous and reliable power

D) technology in Britain was developed by new industrial requirements

E) Britain had a transport network without parallel in Europe

2. According to Marx's theory of history, when the French Revolution overthrew the old order, ushering in bourgeois political power and industrial capitalism, ----.

A) the stage of feudal or aristocratic property relations ended

B) world history had passed through three major stages, each characterized by conflict between social groups

C) the revolutionary character of capitalism would undermine the bourgeois economic order

D) recurring economic crises would bring capitalism to collapse

E) each individual best understood his or her own interests and was therefore left free

3. ---- that space and motion are relative to each other instead of being absolute.

A) As early as 1905 Einstein became convinced of the equivalence of mass and energy

B) Einstein's most famous theory, the principle of relativity, states

C) By 1915 Einstein had proposed entirely new ways of thinking about matter, time, and gravity

D) Einstein's theories paved the way for revolutionary developments in physics

E) Einstein devoted much of his life to promoting peace and social justice

4. ---- whether it is a work of high quality or just a worthless piece of writing.

A) Today in Europe and America, there is a tremendous outpouring of printed books from the publishers

B) The appreciation of literature is surely concerned with judgement of complete works

C) The majority of works of literature are lengthy novels, plays, and poems

D) Experienced literary critics can tell with some certainty from just the first paragraph of a novel

E) The English language has resources which enable us to express thoughts in different ways

5. ----, but the two forms of writing are so unlike each other that they probably developed independently.

A) Some historical linguists have postulated that early Egyptian might represent the survival of a root language

B) Among the many facets of Egyptian culture that have fascinated archaeologists is the Egyptian system of pictographic writing

C) The photographic nature of Egyptian hieroglyphics may indicate an early influence from the Sumerian cuneiform script

D) Contrary to the Sumerian cuneiform script, Egyptian hieroglyphics never evolved very far towards a system of phonograms

E) As in Sumer, writing technology quickly became an important tool for Egyptian government and administration

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

İNGİLİZCE-TÜRKÇE ÇEVİRİ

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

1. In 1979, when its alliance with Great Britain ended, Malta sought to guarantee its neutrality through agreements with other countries.

A) Malta, İngiltere ile ittifakının sona erdiği 1979'da, başka ülkelerle antlaşmalar yaparak tarafsızlığını güvence altına almaya çalışmıştır.

B) Malta, 1979'da İngiltere ile ittifakına son vererek, tarafsızlığını güvence altına almak için birçok ülke ile antlaşmalar yapmıştır.

C) Tarafsızlığını güvence altına almak amacıyla çeşitli ülkelerle antlaşmalar yapan Malta, İngiltere ile olan ittifakına 1979'da son verdi.

D) İngiltere ile olan ittifakı 1979'da sona eren Malta, başka ülkelerle antlaşmalar yapmış ve tarafsızlığını güvence altına almıştır.

E) Çeşitli ülkelerle antlaşmalar yaparak tarafsızlığını güvence altına alan Malta, İngiltere ile olan ittifakını 1979'da bitirmiştir.

2. In February 1994, the US lifted its trade embargo on Vietnam, which had been in place since it entered the war.

A) ABD, savaşa girdiğinden beri Vietnam üzerinde uyguladığı ticaret ablukasını ancak Şubat 1994' te kaldırabilmiştir.

B) ABD'nin Şubat 1994'te Vietnam üzerinden kaldırdığı ticaret ablukası, savaşa girdiği yıldan beri uygulanmaktaydı.

C) 1994 Şubat'ında Vietnam üzerinden kaldırılan ticaret ablukasını, ABD, savaşa girdikten sonra uygulamaya başlamıştı.

D) ABD, Şubat 1994'te, savaşa girdiğinden beri Vietnam üzerinde uygulamış olduğu ticaret ablukasını kaldırmıştır.

E) Şubat 1994'te Vietnam üzerinden kaldırılan ticaret ablukası, ABD'nin savaşa girmesinden beri uygulanıyordu.

3. In Egypt, a number of oil deposits have been discovered in recent years, but it is unlikely that oil will play a major role in the country's economy in the near future.

A) Son yıllarda Mısır'da birçok petrol yatakları keşfedilmiştir, ancak petrolün, yakın gelecekte ülke ekonomisinde önemli bir rol oynaması muhtemel değildir.

B) Mısır'da son yıllarda birtakım petrol havzaları bulunmuş olsa da petrolün, ülke ekonomisinde yakın gelecekte oynayacağı rol çok önemli olmayacaktır.

C) Son yıllarda Mısır'da, ülke ekonomisinde yakın gelecekte önemli rol oynaması muhtemel olan pek çok petrol havzası keşfedilmiştir.

D) Son yıllarda Mısır'da keşfedilen petrol yataklarının, ülke ekonomisinde yakın gelecekte önemli bir rol oynaması ihtimal dışındadır.

E) Mısır'da, ülke ekonomisinde yakın gelecekte önemli bir rol oynaması muhtemel olmayan petrol yatakları son yıllarda ortaya çıkarılmıştır.

4. Albania remained under Turkish rule for more than four hundred years until it proclaimed its independence on 28 November 1912.

A) Arnavutluk, dört yüz yıl Türk yönetiminde kaldıktan sonra, 28 Kasım 1912'de bağımsızlığına kavuşmuştur.

B) Dört yüz yıldan daha fazla Türk yönetiminde kalmış olan Arnavutluk, bağımsızlığını 28 Kasım 1912'de elde etmiştir.

C) Bağımsızlığına 28 Kasım 1912'de kavuşan Arnavutluk, dört yüz yılı aşkın bir süre Türk yönetiminde kalmıştır.

D) Arnavutluk, her ne kadar bağımsızlığını 28 Kasım 1912'de elde etmişse de, dört yüz yıldan fazla bir süre Türk yönetiminde kalmıştır.

E) Arnavutluk, 28 Kasım 1912'de bağımsızlığını ilân edinceye kadar, dört yüz yıldan fazla Türk yönetiminde kalmıştır.

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

TÜRKÇE-İNGİLİZCE ÇEVİRİ

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

1. **Sürücüsüz metroları, kişi başına düşen 25.200 dolarlık millî geliri ve tıkır tıkır işleyen ticaret merkezleri ile Singapur, Asya'nın en Batılılaşmış şehirleri arasındadır.**

   A) With its driverless subways, $25,200 per capita income and smoothly running business centres, Singapore is among the most westernized cities in Asia.

   B) One of the most westernized cities in Asia is Singapore, for it has driverless subways, $25,200 per capita income and smoothly running business centres.

   C) It is because of the driverless subways, $25,200 per capita income and smoothly running business centres that Singapore is one of the most westernized cities in Asia.

   D) Singapore remains the most westernized city in Asia with driverless subways, $25,200 per capita income and smoothly running business centres.

   E) The reason why Singapore is regarded as one of the most westernized cities in Asia is that it has driverless subways, $25,200 per capita income and smoothly running business centres.

2. **Çevredeki değişikliklerin, beyinlerimizde zamanın öznel biçimde algılanmasına nasıl yol açtığı sorusu, ruhbilimcileri ve beyin araştırmacılarını düşündürmeye devam etmektedir.**

   A) Psychologists and brain researchers have recently started to wonder how changes in the environment cause the brain to experience time subjectively.

   B) The question of how changes in the environment give rise to the subjective experience of time in our brains continues to preoccupy psychologists and brain researchers.

   C) How changes in the environment can lead to the subjective experience of time in our brains is a matter of discussion among psychologists and brain researchers.

   D) The subjective time experience of our brains resulting from environmental changes has long been a controversial issue among psychologists and brain researchers.

   E) The reasons behind the subjective perception of time by the brain have not yet been explained by psychologists or brain researchers.

3. **İster kendinden emin büyük çocuk, ister çok yönlü ortanca çocuk olun, aile içindeki konumunuz iş seçiminizden evliliğinizin ne kadar başarılı olduğuna kadar her şeyi etkileyebilir.**

   A) Everything, from your choice of career to the success of your marriage, is determined by whether you were born as a confident first child or as a resourceful younger child.

   B) No matter what your position in the family may be, your choice of career and the success of your marriage depend highly on whether you have been a confident elder child or a resourceful middle child.

   C) Whether you are a confident first-born or a resourceful middle child, your position in the family can affect everything from your choice of career to how successful your marriage is.

   D) It seriously matters, both as regards your career and the success of your marriage, whether you were born the confident elder child or the resourceful middle child of the family.

   E) Even if you are a confident first child rather than a resourceful middle child, everything from your choice of career to how successful your marriage is will be affected by your position in the family.

4. **Eğer Rusya ve Amerika'nın yoğun nükleer silahlarını ortadan kaldırmak için daha fazla bir şey yapılmazsa, Kuzey Kutup bölgesi yeniden bir nükleer cephe haline gelebilir.**

   A) Unless further steps are taken to dismantle their extensive nuclear arms, the Arctic may become a nuclear front again for Russia and the US.

   B) If nothing further is done to dismantle the extensive Russian and US nuclear arms, the Arctic could once again become a nuclear front.

   C) In order for the Arctic to become a nuclear front again, something must be done to reduce the vast amount of nuclear weapons of Russia and the US.

   D) Whether or not the Arctic is to become a nuclear front again, Russia and the US must reduce their nuclear arms.

   E) Should Russian and US plans for turning the Arctic once more into a nuclear front be put into effect, both countries will have to reduce the amount of nuclear power.

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

1. The cell theory, one of the fundamental unifying concepts of biology, states that all living organisms are composed of basic units called "cells" and of substances produced by cells. Although they vary greatly in size and appearance, all organisms are composed of those small building blocks. Some of the simplest life forms, such as bacteria, are *unicellular:* they consist of a single cell. ---- In these complex *multicellular* organisms, life processes depend on the coordinated functions of the component cells.

A) Although plants do not move about in the way we associate with animals, they do move.

B) One of the remarkable aspects of the growth process is that each part of the organism continues to function as it grows.

C) Humans and many other organisms begin life as a fertilized egg, which then grows and develops specialized structures and body form.

D) In contrast, the body of a human or an animal or a tree is made of billions of cells.

E) Energy is required to maintain the precise order that characterizes living systems.

2. Gregor Mendel was not the first plant breeder. At the time he began his work, hybrid plants and animals had been known for a long time. Mendel's genius lay in his ability to recognize a pattern in the way the parental traits reappear in the offspring of hybrids. ----

A) It is true that Mendel was a clergyman who bred pea plants in his monastery garden at Brno, Czech Republic.

B) Therefore, at that time biology was largely a descriptive science, and biologists had little interest in experimental studies.

C) So it is clear that Mendel's "hereditary factors" are essentially what we call "genes" today, which is one of the major subjects of modern biology.

D) In fact, geneticists study not only the transmission of genes, but also the expression of genetic information.

E) No one before him had categorized and counted the offspring and analyzed these regular patterns over several generations.

3. From about 1300 until about the middle of the fifteenth century, disasters struck throughout western Europe with appalling severity and dismaying persistence. ---- Then came the most terrible natural disaster of all: the dreadful plague known as "the Black Death." It reduced the total population of western Europe by at least one half and caused great hardships for most of the survivors.

A) Europe emerged in the later fifteenth century with a healthier economy.

B) Of these disasters, famine was the most widespread and persistent.

C) There was a limit to the amount of land that could be cleared for farming.

D) Overcrowding made Europe's cities particularly vulnerable to the plague.

E) Large-scale banking had already emerged during the thirteenth century.

4. In 1915 the German scientist Alfred Wegener, who had noted a similarity between the geographical shapes of South America and Africa, proposed that all the land masses had at one time been joined into one huge supercontinent. He called this supercontinent "Pangea." ---- Wegener did not know of any mechanism that could have caused continental drift. So his idea, although debated initially, was largely ignored.

A) He further suggested that Pangea had subsequently broken apart and that various land masses had separated in a process known as "continental drift."

B) Earth's crust is composed of seven large plates, plus a few smaller ones, that float on the mantle which is the solid layer of Earth lying beneath the crust and above the core.

C) As the plates move, the continents change their relative positions, and this movement of the crustal plates is termed "plate tectonics."

D) When two plates grind together, one of them is sometimes buried under the other in a process known as "subduction."

E) As the continents began to drift apart, populations became geographically isolated in different environmental conditions and began to diverge along separate evolutionary pathways.

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

1. **(I) One of the major strategies to manage global warming is *prevention.* (II) Prevention of global warming involves developing ways to prevent the buildup of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. (III) It is the ultimate and best solution because it is permanent. (IV) However, it requires new technologies that have not yet been developed. (V) Most of all, environmental problems are connected to overpopulation.**

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

2. **(I) The global ocean is a huge body of salt water that surrounds the continents and covers almost three- fourths of Earth's surface. (II) It is a single, continuous body of water. (III) Not surprisingly, aquatic life zones are different in almost all respects from terrestrial ecosystems. (IV) Yet, geographers have divided it into four sections (the Pasific, Atlantic, Indian, and Arctic oceans), separated by the continents. (V) The Pasific Ocean is the largest by far: it covers one-third of Earth's surface and contains more than half of Earth's water.**

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

3. **(I) On average, 30% of the solar radiation that falls on Earth is immediately reflected away by clouds and surfaces, especially snow, ice, and ocean. (II) Trees of tropical rain forests are usually evergreen flowering plants. (III) The remaining 70% is absorbed by Earth and runs the water cycle, drives winds and ocean currents, powers photosynthesis, and warms the planet. (IV) Ultimately, however, all of this energy is lost by the continual radiation of long-wave infrared energy into space. (V) In fact, if heat gains from solar radiation were not balanced by losses, the Earth would heat up or cool down.**

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

4. **(I) Among the fundamental themes of Greek tragedy were justice, law, and the conflicting demands of piety and obligation that drove a heroic man or woman to destruction. (II) They were mostly derived from Homer. (III) Most tragedies were the dramatization of well-known myths and legends from the past. (IV) But decidedly contemporary issues and events were also represented in some tragedies. (V) Epic and lyric poetry were already well-established Greek literary forms when the fifth century B.C. began.**

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

5. **(I) Life in Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was largely shaped by the combined effects of war, trade, and a steadily growing population. (II) Especially the practice of free trade led to the establishment of overseas colonies and opened up new markets for European industry. (III) Additionally, agricultural productivity increased, making it possible for Europe to feed a population that had now reached unprecedented levels. (IV) The dominant artistic school of southern Europe from about 1600 until the early 1700s was that of the Baroque, a school not only of painting but of sculpture and architecture. (V) Moreover, population growth in turn enabled European governments to wage more frequent wars and employ larger and larger armies.**

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

6. **(I) Modern historians of science consider Newton's law of universal gravitation to be the greatest contribution to physics ever made by a single person. (II) The praise for his discovery was just as great in Newton's own time. (III) In the eyes of his contemporaries he was a national hero. (IV) During the seventeenth century, the most innovative scientific work came out of the universities. (V) He was also celebrated across Europe, particularly in France.**

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

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

YAKIN ANLAM

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

1. In his famous work *The Wealth of Nations,* the eighteenth-century Scottish economist Adam Smith spelled out, in more technical and historical detail, the different stages of economic development in the past.

A) Adam Smith, an economist of the Scottish origin in the eighteenth century, gave, in his well- known work *The Wealth of Nations,* a technically and historically detailed account of the various phases through which the economy had developed before his time.

B) In *The Wealth of Nations,* a controversial work written by Adam Smith, who was a Scottish economist in the eighteenth century, a full description was given of how the economic progress had taken place in the past.

C) The Scottish economist Adam Smith's great work *The Wealth of Nations,* written in the eighteenth century, is essentially a technical and historical description of the economic development and its changing phases in the past.

D) Adam Smith, who was an eighteenth-century economist born in Scotland, wrote his celebrated work *The Wealth of Nations* in order to explain, in technical terms, the historical stages of the economic progress.

E) In his controversial work *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith, who was an economist born in Scotland in the eighteenth century, described both technical and historical phases that made up the economic progress in the past.

2. In the 1960s, the emergence of new black nations in Africa and the Caribbean was paralleled by the civil rights movement of the blacks in America.

A) So many new black nations emerged in the 1960s in Africa and the Caribbean that the American blacks were influenced by them and soon began to fight for their civil rights.

B) When new black nations came into being in the 1960s in Africa and the Caribbean, also the blacks in America started the civil rights movement.

C) In the 1960s, the American blacks were so encouraged by the rise of various black nations in Africa and the Caribbean that they all joined in the civil rights movement.

D) The civil rights movement, started by the blacks in America in the 1960s, was largely inspired by the rise of new African and Caribbean nations.

E) The civil rights movement of the American blacks in the 1960s was extremely influenced by the new nations that had emerged in Africa and the Caribbean.

3. Despite their declaration of intellectual independence from the past, Enlightenment thinkers owed a great debt to their predecessors.

A) Enlightenment intellectuals asserted that they were totally indifferent to the past, but they owed a great deal to the thinkers of the past.

B) Contrary to what they thought about the past, Enlightenment thinkers were much influenced by those who had come before them.

C) Even though Enlightenment thinkers openly claimed that intellectually they were free from the past, they were greatly indebted to those thinkers who had preceded them.

D) The past never aroused any interest in Enlightenment intellectuals, although they were essentially inspired by the thinkers of the past.

E) Although Enlightenment intellectuals took no interest in the past, they were much involved in the study of their predecessors' ideas.

4. The finest example of Byzantine architecture is the church of Saint Sophia in Istanbul, constructed at enormous cost by the emperor Justinian in the sixth century.

A) The church of Saint Sophia was constructed by emperor Justinian in the sixth century and cost him a lot of money even though Byzantine architecture has come to be represented by it.

B) The construction of the church of Saint Sophia in the sixth century cost the emperor Justinian a huge amount of money, and it is a significant example of Byzantine architecture.

C) In the sixth century, emperor Justinian spent so much money on the construction of the church of Saint Sophia that he wanted it to be the most excellent work of Byzantine architects.

D) Byzantine architecture is best represented by the church of Saint Sophia in Istanbul, for the construction of which, in the sixth century, emperor Justinian spent a lot of money.

E) A huge amount of money was spent by the emperor Justinian for the construction of the church of Saint Sophia in the sixth century, which in fact became a major work of Byzantine architecture.

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

KARŞILIKLI KONUŞMA

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

1. John:

- The economic rather than political aspect of European colonialism has always interested me.

Francis:

- I know. It is clear from most of the papers you have presented so far. So you think that colonial exploitation in the past was the major source of Europe's economic prosperity.

John:

- ----

Francis:

- Agreed. Indeed, it is impossible to imagine this prosperity without them.

A) Actually, Britain's American colonies had no significant mineral wealth and, therefore, they turned to agriculture.

B) Moreover, as far as I am concerned, the Spanish colonial economy was dominated by mining.

C) On the other hand, the Portuguese government allowed only Portuguese merchants to trade with their own colonies.

D) Absolutely. For instance, Europe's growing wealth in the eighteenth century was simply the result of its colonial possessions.

E) To compete with the British, the French government encouraged the development of sugar-producing colonies in the West Indies.

2. Mary:

- Recently I have been reading Jean-Jacques Rousseau's political treatise *The Social Contract,* published in 1762. In his political views, he was certainly more radical than most of his contemporaries.

Susan:

- Yes, he was, indeed. For instance, he was probably the first person in his time to talk about popular sovereignty and democracy.

Mary:

- ----

Susan:

- Because of his radical views as such, he caused a great deal of controversy in eighteenth-century France.

A) His famous novel *Emile* tells the story of how a young man learns virtue and freedom.

B) I didn't know that he was better known for his writing on education and moral virtue.

C) We know that Enlightenment thinkers considered education key to human progress.

D) *The Social Contract* was the least understood of his works, wasn't it?

E) Obviously, he believed that legitimate authority arose from the people alone.

3. Robert:

- Did you know that the first recorded Olympic Games took place in the Valley of Olympia in Greece in 776 B.C.?

Ted:

- No, I didn't. But I know that in antiquity they were held at four-year intervals.

Robert:

- ----

Ted:

- Then, boxing, wrestling, and many other sports must have been added over time.

A) I wonder to what extent the modern Olympic Games were driven by economics and politics.

B) Do you think the goals of modern olympism as stated by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) are still valid?

C) The ancient Greeks believed that human life was completely controlled by the gods.

D) True. Unfortunately, they were abolished by the Roman emperor Theodosius I in 394 A.D.. Interestingly, the first Olympics contained only one event: the foot race.

E) As you know, many cities in the world compete with each other for the honour and prestige of hosting the Olympic Games.

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

OKUMA PARÇALARI

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

In antiquity, prior to the third century B.C., physics had been a branch of philosophy. It was made a separate, experimental science by Archimedes of Syracuse, who lived between 287 and 212 B.C.. He not only discovered the law of floating objects, or specific gravity, but also formulated with scientific exactness the principles of the lever, the pulley, and the screw. Among his memorable inventions were the compound pulley and the screw propeller for ships. Although he has been considered the greatest technical genius of antiquity, in fact he preferred to devote himself to pure scientific research. Tradition relates that he discovered "Archimedes' principle," that is, specific gravity, while pondering possible theories in his bath; when he reached his stunning insight, he dashed out naked into the street crying "Eureka!" ("I have found it!").

1. As one understands from the passage, Archimedes was so thrilled by his unexpected discovery of specific gravity that ----.

A) he immediately announced it to the public in an unusual fashion

B) he described every detail of it to the people with scientific exactness

C) the people in the street joined him in the celebration of his discovery

D) most of his contemporaries regarded it as a perfect example of pure scientific research

E) his theory of specific gravity was soon applied in shipbuilding

2. According to the passage, until Archimedes, ----.

A) there had been some scientific research on the law of floating objects

B) physics had not been considered to be a science separate from philosophy

C) the use in ships of the screw propeller had already been known

D) various theories had been proposed about floating objects

E) the study of philosophy had been confined only to physics

3. As it is clear from the passage, Archimedes ----.

A) was so seriously concerned with technical issues that he often neglected his scientific research

B) can be described as a man who openly opposed the study of philosophy

C) was more interested in the theoretical aspect of science than in its practical uses

D) was particularly indifferent to questions of navigation and shipbuilding

E) taught the people of Syracuse how to use the compound pulley most efficiently

4. It is pointed out in the passage that Archimedes' inventions ----.

A) were not related to the theories that he had already formulated

B) have qualified him to be regarded as "the greatest genius of antiquity"

C) were put into use when, following several scientific tests, they proved to be very efficient

D) were all based on his theory of specific gravity, which he had been pondering for a long time

E) were described in detail in his writings

5. As clearly pointed out in the passage, like the principles of the pulley and the screw, the principle of the lever ----.

A) has been traditionally attributed to Archimedes, but it had been known to other physicists in antiquity

B) can also be considered to be one of Archimedes' least scientific formulations

C) aroused so much interest in the public that he was rightly proud of his scientific discovery

D) was also defined by Archimedes in absolutely scientific terms

E) was formulated by Archimedes only after he carried out a series of complicated experiments

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz

CEVAP ANAHTARI

© 2026 YDS/YDT PRO. Tüm hakları saklıdır. Bu kitap kişiye özel lisanslanmıştır, paylaşılamaz ve çoğaltılamaz