

**YDS (1999)**

1.-18. sorularda, verilen cümlede boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. During a family discussion on our next holiday plans, my father asked me for my \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) opposition                      B) reason  
C) disappointment                D) suggestion  
E) denial

2. They \_\_\_\_\_ that their team is far better than ours and they expect to win the forthcoming match.

- A) claim                              B) regard  
C) include                          D) prefer  
E) object

3. Although he is an engineer, he is as \_\_\_\_\_ as any carpenter at making kitchen furniture.

- A) forceful                          B) genuine  
C) skillful                          D) extravagant  
E) current

4. The chief of police finally agreed to release news of the accident, but he did so \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) regularly                        B) extremely  
C) terribly                          D) reasonably  
E) reluctantly

5. It took me a long time to translate his business letter as I had to \_\_\_\_\_ so many words in the dictionary.

- A) make up                          B) turn over  
C) look up                          D) get off  
E) take up

6. They had to call in troops to \_\_\_\_\_ the forest fire which was spreading rapidly.

- A) get out                          B) put out  
C) hold up                          D) break down  
E) hand out

7. By the time the general manager \_\_\_\_\_ back from his inspection tour of the overseas branches, the staff here \_\_\_\_\_ the annual report.

- A) had got / completed  
B) has got / will complete  
C) got / have completed  
D) gets / will have completed  
E) will get / would have completed

8. As we \_\_\_\_\_ our plans for the weekend, my brother \_\_\_\_\_ to say he wanted to come round.

- A) have made / had called  
B) made / was calling  
C) were making / called  
D) make / has called  
E) will make / would call

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9. If you \_\_\_\_\_ me know what bus you were taking, I \_\_\_\_\_ there to meet you.

- A) had let / would have been
- B) would let / will have been
- C) let / have been
- D) will let / would be
- E) would have let / had been

10. We \_\_\_\_\_ any news of his whereabouts since he \_\_\_\_\_ his job with the company.

- A) haven't / will lose
- B) hadn't had / had lost
- C) didn't have / have lost
- D) won't have / loses
- E) haven't had / lost

11. He's \_\_\_\_\_ such a bad state of health that he is completely dependent \_\_\_\_\_ his relatives for care.

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

12. The explosion was caused \_\_\_\_\_ a bomb which went \_\_\_\_\_ when the shop was very crowded.

- A) by / off
- B) with / out
- C) from / up
- D) through / into
- E) over / forward

13. Though the cloakroom was very crowded, she managed to find \_\_\_\_\_ coat fairly quickly, but it took a long time to find \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) theirs / our
- B) his / its
- C) our / us
- D) her / mine
- E) hers / theirs

14. I can't remember how many people wanted to be in the play, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A) did you
- B) do they
- C) can you
- D) can't I
- E) didn't they

15. His lecture was attended by \_\_\_\_\_ people \_\_\_\_\_ the hall was completely full.

- A) so much / as
- B) so many / that
- C) as many / as
- D) more / than
- E) many / just as

16. My mother keeps complaining that she doesn't feel well; and I don't, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) as well
- B) neither
- C) also
- D) too
- E) either

17. \_\_\_\_\_ willingly he seems to have accepted the new job, I don't really think he likes the working conditions.

- A) However
- B) Although
- C) So
- D) Even
- E) Since

18. He turned down the offer on grounds of health, but I think there were \_\_\_\_\_ reasons behind his decision.

- A) any
- B) another
- C) such
- D) some other
- E) any other

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**19.-24. sorularda, cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**19. I still haven't had a chance to thank the nurse \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) until the child was well enough to go home.
- B) why she visited us every day for a week.
- C) who looked after my mother so well in hospital.
- D) whose carelessness would make recovery slow.
- E) whether any more treatment was necessary.

**20. Our neighbour has promised to look after the cat \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) until we left for Antalya last week.
- B) while we are away on holiday this June.
- C) whose kittens still weren't able to look after themselves.
- D) even if she preferred dogs to cats.
- E) however much cat food we leave with her.

**21. In many advertisements for jobs you must have noticed \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) all the best jobs have been given to young people.
- B) how many people had bet out of work since the beginning of the century.
- C) if you are also highly qualified you are sure to be offered good employment.
- D) the salary is rarely stated even during the interview.
- E) that one of the requirements is a good knowledge of a foreign language.

**22. \_\_\_\_\_how long it would take us to walk to the centre of town.**

- A) Contrary to what we all expected
- B) No one has ever attempted
- C) Our parents are exceedingly upset
- D) He simply wanted to know
- E) The decision was final

**23. \_\_\_\_\_because students go in then at half price.**

- A) The museum is always crowded on Thursdays.
- B) The paintings will be on exhibition for two weeks.
- C) All the tickets had been sold at least a week before the concert took place.
- D) The spectators are expected to applaud generously.
- E) The gates used to be closed at sunset.

**24. As soon as we got back home \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) I realize I have forgotten to buy the bread.
- B) I had expected my mother to arrive.
- C) I had to start getting the evening meal ready.
- D) the telephone was already ringing.
- E) my sister will get the tea ready for us.

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**25.-32. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümlelerin Türkçe dengini bulunuz.**

**25. King Midas was a Phrygian king who was granted the power to turn into gold whatever he touched.**

- A) Dokunduğu her şeyi altına dönüştürebilen Kral Midas, güçlü bir Frigya kralı idi.
- B) Kral Midas, kendisine, dokunduğu her şeyi altına dönüştürme gücü bağışlanmış olan bir Frigya kralı idi.
- C) Bir Frigya kralı olan Midas, dokunduğu her şeyin hemen altına dönüşmesini sağlayan bir güce sahiptir.
- D) Kral Midas, dokunduğu her şeyi altına dönüştürme gücüne sahip bir Frigya kralı idi.
- E) Frigya kralı Midas, dokunduğu her şeyi altına dönüştürme gücünü elde etmişti.

**26. The Niagara Falls are one of the great natural wonders of the world although they are not as high as the Kaieteur Falls in British Guiana.**

- A) Dünyadaki büyük doğa oluşumlarından biri olan Niagara Çağlayanı, İngiliz Guyanası'ndaki Kaieteur Çağlayanı kadar yüksek sayılmaz.
- B) İngiliz Guyanası'ndaki Kaieteur Çağlayanı kadar yüksek ol-mayan Niagara Çağlayanı, dünyanın en muhteşim doğa oluşumudur.
- C) Niagara Çağlayanı, her ne kadar dünyanın büyük doğa harikalarından biri olsa da, İngiliz Guyanası'ndaki Kaieteur Çağlayanı gibi çok yüksek değildir.
- D) Dünyanın büyük doğa harikalarından olan Niagara Çağlayanı ve İngiliz Guyanası'ndaki Kaieteur Çağlayanı çok yüksek değildirler.
- E) Niagara Çağlayanı, İngiliz Guyanasındaki Kaieteur Çağlayanı kadar yüksek olmasa da, dünyanın en büyük doğa harikalarından biridir.

**27. Another method, used to prevent large avalanches, is to dislodge snow masses on mountainsides before they can grow big and become dangerous.**

- A) Dağ yamaçlarındaki kar yığınlarının dağıtılması büyük çığları engellemenin bir başka yoludur, ama bu yöntemin tehlike büyümeden uygulanması gerekir.
- B) Büyük çığlara engel olmak için kullanılan bir başka yöntem, dağ yamaçlarındaki kar yığınlarını, büyü-yüp tehlikeli olmadan yerlerinden oynatmaktır.
- C) Dağlardaki kar yığınları, büyü-yüp tehlikeli hale gelmeden yerlerinden hareket ettirilirse, bu yöntem büyük çığları engelleyebilir.
- D) Büyük çığlara engel olmada kullanılan bir başka yöntem, dağ yamaçlarında bulunan kar yığınları tehlikeli olmaya başladıklarında bunlara müdahale etmektir.
- E) Dağların sırtlarında oluşan kar yığınları büyümeden ve tehlikeli olmadan önce dağıtılsa, bu yöntem, büyük çığların meydana gelmesini engeller.

**28. Carl Sandburg, known as the "Chicago Poet", spent most of his life in Illinois, where he had been born, though he traveled extensively around the country.**

- A) "Şikago Ozanı" olarak bilinen Carl Sandburg, ülke içinde çok seyahat etmiş olsa da yaşamının çoğunu, doğmuş olduğu Illinois'de geçirdi.
- B) Ülke içinde uzun seyahatlere çıkmış olan Carl Sandburg, yaşamının büyük bir bölümünü doğup büyü-düğü Illinois'de geçirdiği için "Şikago Ozanı" olarak tanınmıştır.
- C) Carl Sandburg, yaşamının çoğunu ülkeyi baştan başa dolaşarak geçirmiş olsa da Illinois'de doğduğu için "Şikago Ozanı" olarak bilinir.
- D) Yaşamının tamamını, doğup büyüdüğü Illinois'de geçiren Carl Sandburg "Şikago Ozanı" olarak tanınmış ve ülke içinde sık sık seyahat etmiştir.
- E) Carl Sandburg, ülke içinde pek çok kez seyahate çıkmış ise de yaşamının çoğunu doğum yeri Illinois'de geçirdiği için "Chicago Ozanı" olarak tanınmıştır.

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**29. Geologists suggest that rock, which contains exactly the same type of fossil, may have been formed at approximately the same time.**

- A) Kayaların içinde bulunan aynı tip fosilleri inceleyen jeologlar, bunların kabaca aynı dönemde oluştuklarını ortaya koymuşlardır.  
B) Jeologlar, aynı dönemde oluşmuş olan kayaların içinde tamamen aynı tip fosil bulabileceği görüşündedirler.  
C) Jeologların, incelediği kayaların tamamen aynı tip fosilleri içermesi, bunların aynı zamanda oluştuğunu göstermektedir.  
D) Jeologlar, tamamen aynı tip fosil içeren kayaların aşağı yukarı aynı zamanda oluşmuş olabileceklerini ileri sürmektedirler.  
E) Jeologlar, aşağı yukarı aynı dönemde oluşmuş olan kayaların aynı tip fosil içerdiklerini belirlemişlerdir.

**30. He also became known as a poet and as perhaps the only physicist to write a novel.**

- A) O, ayrıca, bir ozan ve belki de roman yazarı olarak tanındı.  
B) Öte yandan, o, hem bir ozan hem de roman yazarı olarak tanınıyordu.  
C) Nitekim, ozan olarak bilinen o kişi, roman yazarı olarak da ün yaptı.  
D) O, önce ozan olarak tanındı ve daha sonra roman da yazan bir fizikçi oldu.  
E) O, sadece roman yazarı bir fizikçi olarak değil aynı zamanda ozan olarak da tanınmıştır.

**31. The chairman wrote the members a formal letter, calling them to an urgent meeting to be held on Monday at the company.**

- A) Başkan, Pazartesi günü şirkette yapılacak olağanüstü toplantıya çağırılan üyelere birer mektup yazdı.  
B) Pazartesi günü şirkette önemli bir toplantı yapılacağı için, üyelere acil bir mektup yazdı.  
C) Başkan üyelere onları Pazartesi günü şirkette yapılacak acil bir toplantıya çağırarak resmi bir mektup yazdı.  
D) Başkan, üyelere birer mektup yazarak onları Pazartesi yapılacak toplantıya çağırdı.  
E) Başkanın üyelere yazdığı resmi mektupta, Pazartesi günü şirkette yapılacak geniş çaplı toplantıya katılmaları gerektiği belirtiliyordu.

**32. When youth is gone, some people look back upon that period of their life with sorrow and regret.**

- A) Gençlik sona erince, üzüntüye ve düş kırıklığına düşen bazı insanlar, yaşamlarının bu dönemini göz ardı ederler.  
B) Gençlik gelip geçince, bazı insanlar acı ve üzüntü için-de geriye bakıp yaşamlarının bu dönemini hatırlarlar.  
C) Gençlik elden gidince, bazı kişiler, yaşamlarının bu dönemine özlemle ve acı duyarak bakarlar.  
D) Gençlik yılları geçip gidince, bazı insanlar, kırgınlık ve umutsuzluk içinde yaşamlarının bu dönemini gözden geçirirler.  
E) Gençlik geçince, bazı insanlar geriye dönüp yaşamlarının bu dönemine üzüntü ve pişmanlık ile bakarlar.

**33.-40. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümlelerin İngilizce dengini bulunuz.**

**33. Emily'yi tekrar gördüğümüzde, onun oldukça şişmanladığını ve saçlarının beyaza dönmekte olduğunu fark ettik.**

- A) When we met Emily, we saw that she looked extremely fat, and that her hair had turned white.  
B) When we next saw Emily, we noticed that she had grown rather fat and that her hair was turning white.  
C) By the time we met Emily again she had grown fat and her hair was nearly white.  
D) When we saw Emily last, we were surprised to see how fat and white-haired she had become.  
E) When we met Emily again, she was looking quite fat and her hair was rather white.

**34. Dağcılar için sıcak bir karşılamamanın olmaması, bizi biraz düş kırıklığına uğrattı.**

- A) We were a little disappointed that there was not a warm welcome for the climbers.  
B) We were rather disappointed to find that the climbers had not received a very warm welcome.  
C) As the climbers did not receive a warm welcome, they were most disappointed.  
D) We were terribly disappointed when we discovered that the climbers had not been welcomed warmly.  
E) Since the climbers were not warmly welcomed, we were extremely disappointed.

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**35. Birbirleriyle sürekli iletişim içinde olmak bilim adamları için neden gereklidir?**

- A) How vital is it for scientists always to maintain contact with each other?
- B) Is it really necessary for scientists to be so constantly in touch with each other?
- C) Why do scientists find it necessary to correspond with each other all the time?
- D) Why is it necessary for scientist to be constantly in contact with each other?
- E) How important is it for scientists to be always in touch with each other?

**36. Şimdi şirketi aradım ve müdürü, yüksek ihracat rakamlarından dolayı kutladım.**

- A) The improved export figures have earned for the company the congratulations of the director.
- B) The director has just called to congratulate the company on the high export figures.
- C) I just received a call from the company director to congratulate him on the rising export figures.
- D) The director of the company has just called to boast about the high export figures.
- E) I have just called the company and congratulated the director on the high export figures.

**37. Sorunla hemen ilgilenmiş olsaydın, zararın çoğu önlenmiş olurdu.**

- A) Most of this damage could have been avoided if you had noticed the problem earlier.
- B) There might have been much less damage if you had recognized that there was a problem right away.
- C) As you dealt with the problem so promptly very little damage actually occurred.
- D) The quicker you deal with such problems the less damage there is likely to be.
- E) If you had looked into the problem right away, much of the damage could have been prevented.

**38. Polis yangının sabah saat 04:00 dolayında, herkesin uykuda olduğu sırada çıktığına inanıyor.**

- A) The police believe that everyone was asleep by about 4 am when the fire broke out.
- B) The police believe that the fire broke out at about 4 am when everybody was asleep.
- C) The police think that the fire started around 4 am as everyone was fast asleep.
- D) The police believe everyone was asleep when the fire started at about 4 am.
- E) In the opinion of the police, the fire was started around 4 am when every one was asleep.

**39. Senin yerinde olsam, birçok gereksiz tartışmaya neden olabileceği için bu makaleyi reddederim.**

- A) This article would be sure to cause a great deal of controversy, so I suggest you reject it right away.
- B) I think you should reject this article which I am sure will cause a lot of controversy.
- C) If I were you, I would turn down this article as it could cause a great deal of unnecessary controversy.
- D) Since this article is likely to cause much controversy.
- E) I advise you to turn it down. If you don't turn down this article you will find yourself involved in a most unpleasant controversy.

**40. Onun babası, bir gazeteci olarak iş dünyasından önemli kişilerle röportaj yapmakta olduğu için bu günlerde çok meşgul.**

- A) His father has been very busy these days since, as a journalist, he has been interviewing important people from the business world.
- B) His father, who is a journalist, has recently spent a great deal of time interviewing leading businessmen in the world.
- C) His father is a very busy journalist and has recently interviewed some important people from the business world.
- D) Several important people in the business world have been recently interviewed by his father, who is a well-known journalist.
- E) Because his father is a journalist, he has interviewed many important businessmen in the world, especially in recent times.



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**41.-43. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The movement of people from the countryside into the cities naturally causes many problems there. The obvious one is overcrowding, which becomes a heavy burden on schools, hospitals and transport systems. The countryside is also negatively affected. As it is usually the young and healthy who leave the countryside, this creates a shortage in the workforce for farming and other rural activities. The best solution would clearly be to ensure that rural life has more to offer to the young.

**41. The writer clearly points out that, when large numbers of people move from the countryside to the towns, \_\_\_\_.**

- A) it leads to problems on both sides.
- B) there are advantages for everybody.
- C) new hospitals and schools are always provided.
- D) the quantity of public transport is improved.
- E) there is work for everybody in country areas.

**42. The writer suggests that, as a result of the movement from the countryside to the cities, the people left behind \_\_\_\_.**

- A) are the ones who genuinely enjoy peace and quiet.
- B) are, generally, only farm workers.
- C) lose interest in rural activities.
- D) are mostly the elderly and the weak.
- E) often feel they have been deserted by their young.

**43. The writer concludes that the movement from the countryside into the cities \_\_\_\_.**

- A) can be prevented by making rural life more attractive for the young.
- B) seems to have slowed down considerably already.
- C) should not be regarded as a serious problem.
- D) is necessary for the increase of the urban workforce.
- E) may eventually prove to have been useful to the country as a whole.

**44.-46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Some time between 3000 and 2000 BC. a great flood occurred in Mesopotamia. This event had such an effect upon the peoples who lived in that area that several flood myths developed. There are many similarities between them. In all of these myths, there is always a leader who is warned to prepare for a flood. The leader builds a ship, stores the necessities of life on board, and so survives the flood. After the flood he lands safely on a mountainside, and the human race continues. There are small differences in the details of the myths, of course, but the only important difference is the course of the details of the myths, of course, but the only important difference is the course of the flood. In some myths, the flood comes as a punishment from the gods for man's bad behavior; in others there is no explanation given.

**44. As we understand from the passage, the flood that hit ancient Mesopotamia \_\_\_\_.**

- A) put an end to the human race throughout that area.
- B) was regarded by all the survivors as a punishment sent by the gods.
- C) must have greatly affected very many peoples over a very large area.
- D) is not described in any detail in any mythology.
- E) was survived by very few people indeed.

**45. The writer explains that the most striking similarity between the myths of the flood is \_\_\_\_.**

- A) to be found in the small details
- B) that they all give a clear account of the causes of the flood.
- C) the detailed description made of the amount of damage caused by the flood.
- D) the presence of a wise leader who saves the human race.
- E) the explanation given as to why so few people survived.

**46. As one can conclude from the passage, if the leader had received no warning of the coming of the flood, \_\_\_\_.**

- A) everyone would have been punished equally by the gods.
- B) people would still have found a way to survive.
- C) Mesopotamia would have disappeared from the face of the earth.
- D) there would have been only one myth made.
- E) he would not have been able to help his people.

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**47.-49. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

There really is no such thing as "Art". There are only artists. Once these were men who took colored earth and roughed out the forms of animals on the walls of caves. Today they are men who buy their paints, and design advertisements or paint pictures which they hope to sell. There is no harm in calling all these activities art as long as we keep in mind that such a word may mean very different things in different times and places.

**47. The writer points out that we cannot \_\_\_\_.**

- A) give a simple single definition of the term "Art".
- B) imitate the works of primitive artists.
- C) regard advertisements as work of art.
- D) see any relation between art and trade.
- E) separate art from the routine activities of life.

**48. One of the main points the writer makes in the passage is that \_\_\_\_.**

- A) the meaning of art changes according to time and place.
- B) cave paintings are more meaningful than a lot of modern pictures.
- C) the designing of advertisements has become a major art activity today.
- D) the practice of art in our times has become increasingly costly.
- E) animals have, in all ages, been a popular subject for artists.

**49. The writer wants us to accept the idea that primitive cave pictures \_\_\_\_.**

- A) always represent animals in a single color.
- B) are of a poor color owing to the use of colored earth.
- C) have little artistic value for us, but we still feel we ought to preserve them.
- D) are no less works of art than modern paintings and advertise met designs.
- E) were made in a style very similar to that of modern painting.

**50.-52. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The seventeenth century was a period of joyful activity, of experiment in politics, in religion and in the natural sciences, with the help of the telescope the skies were examined; with the aid of the microscope doctors learned more about the human body. Inventors were busy on a variety of things ranging from more reliable watches to mere des tructive guns and explosives. For the first time, travelers went to more and more distant places; and traders followed their example. In fact, everyone was doing something new.

**50. According to the passage, it was in the seventeenth century that people \_\_\_\_.**

- A) began to take an interest in trade.
- B) first set out on journeys to faraway countries.
- C) learned how to use watches to tell the time.
- D) suddenly became aware of the importance of trade.
- E) finally began to recognize the advantages of scientific studies.

**51. The writer points out that, in the seventeenth century, \_\_\_\_.**

- A) the world enjoyed a gread deal of economic prosperity.
- B) there was little change in political thinking.
- C) religion was almost never the subject of serious debate.
- D) no important progress was made in the sciences.
- E) many useful inventions were made in various fields.

**52. The writer seems to suggest that some of the inventions of the seventeenth century \_\_\_\_.**

- A) were obviously ineffective and even useless.
- B) could be used for harmful purposes such as war.
- C) were specially designed to help travelers and traders.
- D) would lead to the discovery of the telescope.
- E) soon went completely out of use.



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**53.-55. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

By the beginning of the eighteenth century, the population of Tokyo had grown about 1 million, making it the largest city in Japan and one of the most populous in the world. An especially lively section of the city was along the Sumida River, where pleasure boats and parties were common and whose banks were lined with fashionable tea houses. Tea was central to the Japanese not only in their homes, but in the public life as well. In the bustling urban centers of 18th century Japan, tea houses served a role similar to the one played by coffeehouses in Europe which were centers of discussion and entertainment.

**53. We learn from the passage that the Sumida River \_\_\_\_.**

- A) separated the poor area of Tokyo from the rich one.
- B) could be dangerous and so boats rarely used it.
- C) ran through one of the most popular pats of eighteenth century Tokyo.
- D) was a busy waterway since it was the commercial centre of the city.
- E) has recently lost its popularity among the people of Tokyo.

**54. The writer points out that, in the eighteenth century, there was \_\_\_\_.**

- A) an effort among other Japanese cities to imitate the social life of Tokyo.
- B) a sudden increase in the population of Tokyo.
- C) a growing interest among the people of Tokyo in European coffeehouses.
- D) a widespread desire among the young in Japan for all kinds of entertainment.
- E) a great likeness between Japan's tea-houses and Europe's coffeehouses.

**55. We can understand from the passage that no city in eighteenth century Japan \_\_\_\_.**

- A) could compete with Tokyo's cultural life.
- B) had as many tea-houses as Tokyo had.
- C) had established as many centers of entertainment as Tokyo had.
- D) has as large a population as that of Tokyo.
- E) consumed as much tea as Tokyo did.

**56.-58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Edith Wharton is, perhaps the greatest woman novelist that America has yet produced. Her novels are skillfully co instructed, and her style is smooth and elegant. Her richest gifts, however, are the result of her fearless search for truth in human relationships. She is largely interested in the emotions we all experience. Her novels record timeless truths; and it is this fact above all that continues to make them meaningful and important.

**56. It is pointed out in the passage that Edith Wharton's main interest in her novels \_\_\_\_.**

- A) has been to account for themiseries of life.
- B) is to show us how to control our emotions.
- C) is to provide her characters with a convincing historical background.
- D) has been to describe man's emotional life.
- E) has been to emphasize how easily human relationships break down.

**57. As the writer suggests, one reason why Edith Wharton is so admired in America is \_\_\_\_.**

- A) because her way of writing is particularly easy to understand.
- B) that she has been fearless in describing human selfishness.
- C) because she only writes about matters that concern women.
- D) that she is the first woman novelist to deal with ordinary people.
- E) because she writes with elegance and ease.

**58. The writer emphasizes that Edith Wharton's novels will remain popular \_\_\_\_.**

- A) even if other women novelists go out of fashion.
- B) because they are about hasting truths.
- C) even though they only deal with American social life.
- D) unless a very new type of novel becomes fashionable.
- E) so long as people read novels.

**YDS (1999)**

**59.-61. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The turning point of World War I came sometime in 1916. This was the year of the famous Battle of the Somme. It was also the year when the Liberal Government in Britain was defeated after a crisis in industry and a sudden great rise in prices. Lord Kitchener, the national hero and the one who led the war, was tragically drowned in this same year. Douglas Haig replaced Kitchener as the one to direct military policy, but he never became popular with the people as Kitchener had been, because he seemed coldly indifferent to fates of the soldiers he commanded.

**59. According to the passage, it is clear that the year 1916 \_\_\_\_.**

- A) brought the Liberal Government a widespread popularity in the country.
- B) brought Britain and her allies the final victory of the war.
- C) will always be remembered as the year when the British people grew more hopeful.
- D) was the year when Britain suffered many defeats in the war.
- E) was a historic one for Britain for various reasons.

**60. The writer suggests that, unlike Lord Kitchener, Douglas Haig \_\_\_\_.**

- A) really had all the qualities required of a military commander.
- B) soon became a war hero for his country.
- C) showed no sympathy for the soldiers under his command.
- D) was highly qualified and experienced in military matters.
- E) gave much importance to gaining popularity among the people.

**61. The writer points out that the liberal Government in Britain lost power \_\_\_\_.**

- A) because the economic situation took a serious turn.
- B) since so many soldiers had died in the Battle of the Somme.
- C) a very short time after Lord Kitchener was drowned in a very tragic way.
- D) even though a change of government is damaging in time of war.
- E) as a result of the military policies it had introduced.

**62.-68. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca yakın cümleyi bulunuz.**

**62. The only team member to arrive late was the captain.**

- A) Other team members may arrive late, but not the captain.
- B) The captain is expected to arrive ahead of the other team members.
- C) All the members of the team were there on time, except for the captain.
- D) The captain was not the only team member to arrive late.
- E) Among others, the captain of the team got there late.

**63. I won't get my bicycle repaired there again because they charged me far too much.**

- A) I wouldn't have let them repair my bicycle if I had known how much they would charge.
- B) I'm sure there must be cheaper places that repair bicycles just as well.
- C) I should have asked them how much they charged before I left my bicycle with them to be repaired.
- D) It cost me so much to get my bicycle repaired there that I'll never go back with it again.
- E) Getting my bicycle repaired was very expensive, so I hope it won't need repairing again.

**64. Our team played extremely well, but even so, we lost.**

- A) Our team played well but other team played even better.
- B) Though our team won, the other side played extremely well.
- C) Our team deserved to win as we really played well.
- D) Though our team lost, the other team was really much worse.
- E) Our team didn't win, but nevertheless we played magnificently.

**YDS (1999)**

**65. I have read nearly all of Dickens's novels, and A Tale of Two Cities is my favorite.**

- A) In my opinion, A Tale of Two Cities is quite the best of all the novels by Dickens.
- B) Of all the novels by Dickens that I have read, and that's most them, A Tale of Two Cities remains my favorite.
- C) I've read a lot more novels by Dickens and still think A Tale of Two Cities is the best.
- D) I've really read a great many novels, but haven't enjoyed any as much as Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities.
- E) Of all these novels, A Tale of Two Cities by Dickens is certainly the one I enjoyed reading most.

**66. You really must leave at once if you want to catch that train.**

- A) You'll miss that train unless you set off immediately.
- B) So long as you leave soon you'll be in plenty of time for the train.
- C) The train is about to leave so you ought to hurry up.
- D) You could have caught the train if you had left immediately.
- E) If you leave at once you might just manage to catch the train.

**67. John finished his homework before I was even half-way through mine.**

- A) When John's homework was finished mine wasn't even half done.
- B) By the time John had finished his homework I had hardly begun mine.
- C) I did half of the homework and then John finished it.
- D) When John's homework was finished I started to do some of mine.
- E) John finished his homework quickly but I had twice as much to do.

**68. On sunny days I always feel more cheerful, and so, I think, do most people.**

- A) I've often noticed that on sunny days you see a lot more cheerful people.
- B) I can't understand why people feel more cheerful when the sun shines.
- C) Once the sun comes out I am sure we shall all start to look more cheerful.
- D) I suppose most people are like me and feel more cheerful when the sun shines.
- E) Like many people I become very happy as long as the sun shines brightly.

**69.-76. sorularda, parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz.**

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

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

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

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

**YDS (1999)**

**71. Let me begin with the question: "Who is a true book owner?" Actually, there are three kinds of book owners. The first has all the standard sets and bestsellers, unread and untouched. The second has a great many books, but few of them have been read, and most are clean and shiny as the day they were bought. The third may have few books or many books, but everyone of them is worn, marked and written in all the way through. \_\_\_\_.**

- A) There are two ways in which one can own a book.
- B) This last person really owns his books.
- C) Most of the world's great books are available at reasonable prices.
- D) Reading a book used to be a conversation between the reader and her author.
- E) It takes more time and effort to read a great book than does a newspaper.

**72. The art historian Sir Herbert Read was born in 1893 in Yorkshire in England. He was the son of a farmer. \_\_\_\_\_. He joined the army and served as an officer in France and Belgium. After the war, he held various posts in the government. Later on, he became the director of the Victoria and Albert museum in London and specialized in ceramics.**

- A) He gained various medals for courage and bravery at war.
- B) He was a student at the University of Leeds, when World War I broke out.
- C) His publications are mostly in the field of art and Literature.
- D) As a professor of art, he had lectured at various universities in Britain and the United States.
- E) His book The Meaning of Art was published several times as it was very popular.

**73. A scientist called Flynn has learned to predict quite accurately when one special volcano, the Papaya, will erupt. \_\_\_\_\_. Because no two are alike. Each volcano has to be studied separately so that its warning signals can be recognized.**

- A) Why is Flynn only studying active volcanoes?
- B) Just where is the Papaya volcano situated?
- C) When did Flynn first become interested in volcanic activities?
- D) Why can't he predict when any volcano will erupt?
- E) How many times has he correctly predicted the eruption of this volcano?

**74. When one is not looking for a job, it seems that there are a great many jobs being advertised. \_\_\_\_\_. They want someone older or someone younger. They want special qualifications. They want experience.**

- A) Some people like to change their job every two or three years, but this is not advisable.
- B) Naturally the salary is important; in fact, for some people, it is the most important consideration.
- C) But when one comes to look at these advertisements one rarely finds anything suitable.
- D) Some people were only interested in the working hours.
- E) Most of us don't want to work more than eight hours a day.

**75. If cigarette advertising could be banned from TV, so should commercials for the drug called alcohol. Cigarette smokers, after all, usually kill only themselves with their habit. \_\_\_\_\_. One should therefore remind oneself that, when one drinks, one is entering the company of killers.**

- A) Yet, drunks get behind the wheels of their cars and kill other people.
- B) We live in a culture that certifies alcohol as an acceptable drug.
- C) In 85% of these accidents at least one of the drivers had been drinking.
- D) Excessive drinking is disgusting and harmful.
- E) Every year an increasing number of people die in traffic accidents caused by alcohol.

**76. When I was a boy at school, a question that was frequently asked was "What is the use of history?" \_\_\_\_\_. When it came to the use of science, however, then there was no doubt its usefulness. Many of us hoped to be chemists or physicists or engineers.**

- A) History, more than other subjects, has to be well taught at school.
- B) History teaches us about different civilizations in the world.
- C) This question is no longer important among school children.
- D) And nobody seemed to have any answer at all.
- E) Actually, I once seriously considered becoming a historian.



**YDS (1999)**

**77.-84. sorularda, verilen duruma uygun düşen ifadeyi bulunuz.**

**77. You've just finished reading a novel which, you've enjoyed enormously. You feel sure your sister would also like reading it. So you recommend it to her, saying:**

- A) Here's another novel by your favorite writer.
- B) You can read it after me. You read less than I do, but you might find this one useful.
- C) Though you hardly ever read anything, I do want you to read this novel.
- D) I got this novel out of the library for you to read.
- E) This is just the sort of novel you like; do read it, for I'm sure you'll love it.

**78. It's your niece's birthday next week and you've been looking around for a present. You've seen a very pretty dress that would suit her but you wonder if she is hoping for a toy. You call her mother for advice, and say:**

- A) What sort of dress should I get for Mary? A party dress or one for everyday?
- B) I can't decide whether to buy Mary a dress for her birthday or a toy. Which do you think she would prefer?
- C) I really think Mary and I should go together to buy that dress.
- D) I've found a new toyshop. Mary and I can go there on Friday, and she can choose her own present this year.
- E) Perhaps I'll buy her a dress and a toy, and then she's sure to be happy.

**79. You've found a job advertised in the ewspaper, that you think would suit your brother well. After telling him about it you encourage him to apply, and say:**

- A) Here is a job I've fond for you, I want you to take it.
- B) You have the right qualifications for this job. Go and talk to the people concerned.
- C) There's no harm in applying. Do so if you want to.
- D) There are several interesting jobs advertised in the newspaper today.
- E) I've marked one of them for you. Finally, here is a job that you may wish to take.

**80. Your parents are planning to give a party, at home, to celebrate their twentieth wedding anniversary. They are thinking of asking all of their friends, but you think this will make the house too crowded. So, to object on this account, you say:**

- A) I don't think you should invite so many people to your wedding anniversary; the house isn't big enough.
- B) So long as it's a fine evening we can use the garden as well.
- C) If you have to invite so many people for your wedding anniversary, we must open all the rooms.
- D) If it weren't your twentieth wedding anniversary, I would object to your inviting so many people.
- E) Since it's for a wedding anniversary, I suppose you should invite lots of people.

**81. You have made plans with some of your friends to go to a concert. On the day before the concert one of the friends is taken seriously ill; as you feel it wouldn't be right for any of you to go to the concert now, you call your other friends and say:**

- A) I'm sure our friend would want us all to go to the concert.
- B) Since our friend is ill, should we give the ticket to someone else?
- C) Our friend's condition is so bad that she can't possibly go to the concert.
- D) As our friend is so ill, I don't think it would be nice of us to go to the concert.
- E) What a pity that we can't go to the concert as our friend is ill.

**82. It looks as if the weather is going to be nice at the weekend. You want to get out into the countryside for some fresh air and a change. You turn to your family and say:**

- A) Even if the weather is warm and sunny we don't have to go out for the whole day.
- B) Though the weather will definitely be fine at the weekend, I think we must stay at home.
- C) Weather permitting, let's have a day out in the countryside on Saturday; it will do us all good.
- D) If you are going out at the weekend, I would like to ask my friends round for the afternoon.
- E) Let's all go for a drive in the countryside this evening as the weather has already cleared up.



**YDS (1999)**

**83. A truck suddenly made a left turn in front of you and, though you braked quickly, it was impossible for you not to hit the truck. Since the car you were driving belongs to your father you are upset and want to tell him that it really wasn't your fault. So, you say to him:**

- A) I'm very sorry, but really I'm not to blame; the truck was suddenly right in front of me.
- B) I feel very bad about it. The truck driver didn't know what he was doing, either.
- C) Well, it couldn't be helped. Both the truck driver and I were breaking the rules.
- D) After all, it isn't all that serious; I suppose I should have guessed the truck driver was going to turn left.
- E) Sorry, but it could have been worse; I am as much to blame as the truck driver.

**84. You have lent some money to a friend of yours. He had promised to return it within a week. However, he hasn't done so, and seems to be ignoring the matter. As you are now very much in need of the money, you are very angry about the matter, and say to him:**

- A) All right. You can keep the Money until things begin to improve for you.
- B) I accept your excuse. I'm sure you'll pay me back when you can.
- C) What did you need the money for, anyway? I don't suppose you can pay me back now.
- D) I know you have had a hard time lately. When can you really pay me back?
- E) Its now over a week! I can't wait any longer for the money!

**85.-92. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmında söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.**

**85.**

**Debbie: What are your plans for the summer?**

**Janet: I'm going to İzmir to visit my aunt.**

**Debbie: \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Janet: I'm sure you do.**

- A) I'm quite jealous!
- B) How wonderful! What is she doing there?
- C) You'll enjoy yourself. I was there last year.
- D) Lucky you! I wish I had an aunt living somewhere like that!
- E) Enjoy yourself. And send me a postcard.

**86.**

**Andy: What's your brother doing? I haven't seen him around for a long time.**

**Betty: That's because he's moved to Mersin.**

**Andy: \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Betty: Not really. He still works for the same firm, but he's now at the Mersin branch.**

- A) I didn't know. How long ago was that?
- B) Really? What's he doing there? Has he changed his job?
- C) I'm not surprised. I know he didn't like living here.
- D) I sometimes go there on business. Perhaps we could meet.
- E) Whatever did he do that for? Didn't he like his job?

**YDS (1999)**

87.

**Mother:** How many friends have you invited to the party?

**Daughter:** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mother:** Yes I was hoping you would. What are you planning to make?

**Daughter:** I thought I'd make the sandwiches.

- A) Fifteen; but I'll help you to get the food ready.
- B) Rather a lot. Do you mind?
- C) I'm expecting about twenty. Is that too many?
- D) Only ten at the moment. Can you make us three cakes?
- E) Ten or twelve. How many cakes do we need?

88.

**Paul:** What are you doing this evening? Can you spare me half an hour?

**Gerald:** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Paul:** It's my computer. Something has gone wrong with it.

**Gerald:** Well, I'll come round and see what I can do about it.

- A) Sorry, I'm far too busy at present. Let's go there next week.
- B) Not really. And Brian is better with computers than I am.
- C) Naturally. Come round about 7 o'clock.
- D) That will be just fine. Will Mary be coming too?
- E) Yes, I think so. What's happened?

89.

**Mrs. Palmer:** I hear your daughter is getting married next month.

**Mrs. Moore:** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Mrs. Palmer:** I'm sure there are. If there's anything I can do to help, please let me know.

**Mrs. Moore:** That's very kind of you.

- A) She is indeed. She gave us quite a surprise!
- B) Yes, she is. And we are all so happy for her.
- C) That's right. And there are still so many things to be done.
- D) That's so. We're collecting the wedding dress today.
- E) Yes. And we still haven't met the boy's family.

90.

**Bill:** I called you last night but you were out.

**Jeffrey:** Yes, we suddenly decided to go to the cinema.

**Bill:** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Jeffrey:** Well, you didn't miss much; it was a very boring film.

- A) I'll join you if may.
- B) I'd have gone with you if I'd known.
- C) You should have let me know; I was worried.
- D) Which film did you see?
- E) There's a good film on at the Odeon at present.

YDS (1999)

91.

Angela: Have you had any news of Jane recently?

Brenda: Yes, I have. I talked to her mother yesterday. She's much better.

Angela: \_\_\_\_\_.

Brenda: Yes, she is. But they expect her home on Thursday.

- A) That's good. Is she still in hospital?
- B) Let's go and visit her together.
- C) That's what I expected. I was sure it was nothing serious.
- D) That's good news. When does she go home?
- E) I'm so glad! What else did she tell you?

92.

Jennie: I wonder if you could help me.

Dave: I will if I can. What's the problem?

Jennie: \_\_\_\_\_.

Dave: Then go straight down this road; take the second turn to your left, and you'll see it ahead of you.

- A) I'm hungry. Where can I get something to eat cheaply?
- B) I've lost my keys so I can't open the door.
- C) I'm looking for Mrs Davidson; do you happen to know her?
- D) I'm looking for a good dentist. Do you know one?
- E) I'm lost. I can't find my way back to the bus station.

92.-100. sorularda, anlam bakımından hangi cümlelerin parçaya uymadığını bulunuz.

93. (I) I'm sure we would have enjoyed the play much more if we had had better seats. (II) As it was, they were far from good. (III) But the actors and actresses really were wonderful. (IV) They were in the back row and right at the side. (V) This meant we could only see half of the stage.

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

94. (I) One reason why the detective story is so popular is that the reader puts himself in the place of the detective. (II) Space fiction has also become more popular in recent years. (III) Like the detective he tries to analyze the psychology of the characters. (IV) Like the detective, he looks for clues in the environment. (V) And like him again he wants to solve the mystery.

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

95. (I) When Columbus decided to sail west in order to get to the east, he faced many problems. (II) For a long time the rich refused to give him money for the project. (III) Having got the money he couldn't find a crew to sail the ship. (IV) This made people think that the world was flat. (V) In the end he found some prisoners willing to make the voyage with him, and set off with them.

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

96. (I) Homer's treatment of the Greek and Trojan heroes is unbiased. (II) He takes great care to show that on both sides there are good and bad people. (III) Although the Trojans are the enemy in Homer's epic, they are not villains. (IV) The gods were quick to punish such bad behavior. (V) They are as human and heroic as the Greeks.

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

**YDS (1999)**

**97. (I)** The article deals with the growing problem of pollution, especially water pollution. **(II)** Present-day traffic has destroyed much of the peace of the city centre. **(III)** On weekdays there are lorries everywhere delivering goods. **(IV)** At weekends there is an endless stream of private cars and buses. **(V)** I am always so thankful I live in the quiet outskirts, not in the city centre.

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

**98. (I)** Chesterton was a kindly person and much liked wherever he went. **(II)** Children who met him thought him wonderful. **(III)** Naturally it was people such as these that he disliked most. **(IV)** Even so, as a Journalist, he found plenty to attack. **(V)** In particular he fought tyranny at every level of human life.

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

**99. (I)** someone had suggested that the school should open a little shop for the sale of sort drinks, biscuit, pencils and rubbers. **(II)** The idea was discussed for half an hour or so. **(III)** It was finally rejected by quite a large majority. **(IV)** The older children will be able to help and get a lot of experience. **(V)** The main objection was that it would be very difficult to organize.

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

**100. (I)** The present age is faced with many problems. **(II)** Some people are particularly good at solving problems. **(III)** One of the most serious is that of food, or rather the shortage of it. **(IV)** While the population of the world increases, so does the demand for food. **(V)** In the future there may be a hungry world.

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

**YDS (1999)**

**CEVAP ANAHTARI**

**YDS (1999)**

1. D	2. A	3. C	4. E	5. C	6. B	7. D	8. C	9. A	10. E
11. B	12. A	13. D	14. C	15. B	16. E	17. A	18. D	19. C	20. B
21. E	22. D	23. A	24. C	25. B	26. E	27. B	28. A	29. D	30. A
31. C	32. E	33. B	34. A	35. D	36. E	37. E	38. B	39. C	40. A
41. A	42. D	43. A	44. C	45. D	46. E	47. A	48. E	49. D	50. B
51. E	52. B	53. C	54. E	55. D	56. D	57. E	58. B	59. E	60. C
61. A	62. C	63. D	64. E	65. B	66. A	67. A	68. D	69. C	70. E
71. B	72. B	73. D	74. C	75. A	76. D	77. E	78. B	79. B	80. A
81. D	82. C	83. A	84. E	85. D	86. B	87. A	88. E	89. C	90. B
91. E	92. A	93. C	94. B	95. D	96. D	97. A	98. C	99. D	100. B