

READING PASSAGES

OKUMA PARÇALARI SORULARI nasıl çözülmelidir?

YDS'de 4'er sorudan oluşan 5 tane paragraf bulunmaktadır; diğer bir deyişle 20 tane okuduğunu anlama sorusu bulunmaktadır. Okuma parçaları **YDS** gibi sınavlarda hemen hemen herkesin çözmekte en çok zorlandığı bölümdür. Okuma parçalarında, diğer soruların bazılarında olduğu gibi sizi doğrudan doğru yanıtla götürebilecek açık ipuçları mevcut olmayabilir. Ancak, aşağıda sizlere vereceğimiz yaklaşım okuma parçalarında en hızlı ve doğru şekilde doğru yanıtla gitmenizi sağlayacaktır. Okuma parçalarında doğru yanıtla ulaşmak için mutlak suretle kelime bilginizin iyi olması gerekmektedir. Sınavlarda genellikle kelime sorularında ve okuma parçalarında zorlanılmasının ana nedeni yeterli kelime bilgisine sahip olmamaktır. Ancak buna rağmen doğru yanıt ile ilgili çıkarımlar yapmanızı kolaylaştıracak bir yaklaşım vereceğiz. Uzun okuma parçalarından asla korkmayınız; çünkü uzun okuma parçaları daha fazla bilgi veren ve doğru yanıtla ulaşmanızı sağlayacak cümleleri de kapsayan okuma parçalarıdır. Kısa okuma parçaları daha kolay görünmesine rağmen aslında doğru yanıtla ulaştıracak ifadeyi direk olarak vermeyip parçadan çıkarım yapmanızı isteyen okuma parçalarıdır. Son yıllardaki sınavlarda okuma parçalarında, okuduğunuzu hızlı anlama, hızlı yorumlayabilme ve çıkarım yapabilme becerileri de ölçülmeye başlanmıştır.

Okuma parçalarında genellikle yapılan hata doğrudan parçayı okumaya başlayarak parçada geçen her şeyi anlamaya çalışmaktır. Parça biter bitmez de birinci soruya yönelerek soru kökü okunur, seçeneklere bakılır, sonra tekrar parçaya dönülür ve tekrar seçeneklere bakılır. Bunu her soru için yaptığınızı düşünürseniz hem çok zaman kaybedersiniz hem de okuma parçaları sizi çok fazla yorabilir. Bu nedenle klasik metot olarak adlandırdığımız önce parçayı okumak ve sorulara yönelmek, sonra her soru için tekrar parçaya dönmek, parçayı keyfi bir okuma yapıyor gibi tüm cümleleri ile değerlendirmek asla yapılmaması gereken bir durumdur. Peki, o zaman okuma parçalarında hızlı ve doğru bir şekilde nasıl doğru yanıtla ulaşabilirsiniz?

1. AŞAMA: Topic Sentence analizi ya da Genel Tarama :

Amaç : Parçanın konusu ile ilgili bir tahminde bulunmak.

- "Okuyacağım parça ne ile ilgili olabilir?" sorusuna yanıt bulmak için iki yöntem mevcuttur. Bunlardan birincisi paragrafın ilk cümlesini okumak, diğeri ise genel ve hızlı bir tarama yapmaktır. Parçayı okumadan önce bunlardan birisini yapmak parçanın geneli hakkında yorum yapabilmenizi sağlayacaktır. Hatırlarsanız Cloze Test sorularında ve paragraf tamamlama sorularında da paragraf ile ilgili genel bir tahmin yapmak için hızlı bir tarama yapılabileceğinden bahsetmiştik. Ancak okuma parçalarında yapacağımız tarama biraz daha detaylı olabilir. Okuma parçalarında sorular genellikle, özel isimlerin olduğu cümlelerden, adjective clause ile oluşmuş cümlelerden, noktalama işaretlerinin devamlarındaki kısımlardan, cümle zarflarının öncesi ve devamındaki anlatımlardan gelebileceği için eğer tarama yapma opsiyonunu tercih ederseniz, belirttiğimiz bu noktalara mutlaka dikkat ediniz. Eğer sadece ilk cümleyi okuyarak genel bir tahminde bulunma opsiyonunu seçerseniz de, parçayı okuma esnasında yukarıda bahsettiğimiz bu yapıların olduğu cümlelerden mutlaka şüpheleniniz.

Parçayı okumadan önce tarama yaparken hangi ifadelerin altını çizmeliyim?

Parçayı okuma esnasında paragrafta nerelere daha fazla dikkat etmeliyim?

- Zaman ifadeleri / tarih / Yer / Özel isim
- Noktalama işaretleri
 - Virgül sonrası : , _____
 - İki noktanın devamı : : _____
 - Tırnak içindeki ifadeler : " _____ "
- Adjective clause devamları :, which _____ / that _____
- Cümle zarflarının öncesi ve sonrası : However,
- Bağlaç ile bağlanan cümleler : Although / because,
- İkili kelimeler : fatal disease, economic recession, etc.

Eğer tarama yapıyorsanız, yukarıdaki ifadelerin dışında kalan yerlerde de kelimeleri tek kelime halinde değil de ikili dizimler halinde çizmenizde fayda vardır. Örneğin "**fatal**" kelimesi tek başında değil de devamındaki kelimeyle beraber "**fatal disease**" şeklinde çizilirse daha anlamlı olacaktır ve paragrafın ne ile ilgili olduğuna dair daha kolay bir tahmin yapabilmeyi sağlayacaktır.

- Şimdi 2003 Mayıs KPDS sınavında çıkan bir okuma parçası üzerinde bu stratejiyi geliştirelim. Amacımız paragrafta anlama girmeden yukarıdan aşağıya önemli noktalara dikkat ederek hızlı bir tarama yapmaktır. Bu işlem için 1 dakika yeterlidir.

1- Öncelikle paragrafın ilk cümlesini analiz edelim ve genel çevirisine bakalım:

It may be that golf originated in Holland but certainly Scotland fostered the game and is famous for it. In fact, in 1457 the Scottish Parliament, disturbed because football and golf had lured young Scots from the more soldierly exercise of archery, passed an ordinance that banned football and golf. James I and Charles I of the royal line of Stuarts were golf enthusiasts, whereby the game came to be known as "the royal and ancient game of golf". The golf balls used in the early games were leather-covered and stuffed with feathers. Clubs of all kinds were fashioned by hand to suit individual players. The great stop in spreading the game came with the change from the feather ball to the present-day ball introduced in about 1850. In 1860, formal competitions began with the establishment of an annual tournament for the British Open championship. There are records of "golf clubs" in the United States as far back as colonial days. However, it remained a rather sedate and almost aristocratic pastime until a 20-year-old Francis Quimet of Boston defeated two great British professionals, Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, in the United States Open championship at Brookline, Mass., in 1913. This feat put the game and Francis Quimet on the front pages of the newspapers and stirred a wave of enthusiasm for the sport.

*Paragrafın ilk cümlesi :

-It may be that golf originated in Holland but certainly Scotland fostered the game and is famous for it.

- Golf Hollanda'da icat olmuş olabilir ama oyunu kesinlikle İskoçya geliştirdi ve bu konuda ünlendi.

2- Alternatif bir yöntem olarak, genel ve hızlı bir tarama yaparak paragrafta önemli olarak gördüğümüz noktaların altını çizelim:

It may be that **golf originated** in **Holland** but certainly **Scotland** fostered the game and is famous for it. In fact, in **1457** the **Scottish Parliament**, disturbed because **football and golf** had lured **young Scots** from the more **soldierly exercise** of archery, passed an ordinance that banned football and golf. **James I and Charles I** of the royal line of Stuarts were golf enthusiasts, whereby the game came to be known as "**the royal and ancient game of golf**". **The golf balls** used in the early games were leather-covered and stuffed with feathers. Clubs of all kinds were fashioned by hand to suit **individual players**. The great stop in spreading the game came with the change from the feather ball to the present-day ball introduced in about **1850**. In **1860**, formal competitions began with the establishment of an **annual tournament** for the **British Open championship**. There are records of "golf clubs" in the United States as far back as colonial days. However, it remained a rather sedate and almost **aristocratic**

pastime until a 20-year-old **Francis Quimet** of Boston defeated two great British professionals, **Harry Vardon and Ted Ray**, in the United States Open championship at Brookline, Mass., **in 1913**. This feat put the game and **Francis Quimet** on the front pages of the newspapers and stirred a wave of **enthusiasm for the sport**.

*Hızlı bir şekilde yaptığımız tarama sonucunda yukarıdan aşağıya doğru özel isimlerin, yerlerin, tarihlerin, noktalama işaretlerinin ve geri kalan kısımda ikili kelimelerin altını çizdik. Şimdi hızlı bir şekilde bu ifadeler ne anlama gelmekte diye altını çizdiğimiz yapılara bakalım:

golf originated	: golf ortaya çıktı
Holland	: Hollanda
Scotland	: İskoçya
in 1457	: 1457'de olan bir şeyler var
Scottish Parliament	: İskoçya Parlamentosu
football and golf	: futbol ve golf
soldierly exercise	: askeri faaliyet
young Scots	: genç İskoçlar
James I and Charles I	: I. James ve II. Charles
"the royal and ancient game of golf"	: kraliyet oyunu olan golf
The golf balls	: golf topları
individual players	: bireysel oyuncular
1850. In 1860	: 1850. 1860'da
annual tournament	: yıllık turnuva
British Open championship	: İngiltere Açık şampiyonası
aristocratic pastime	: aristokratik eğlence
Francis Quimet	: Francis Quimet
Harry Vardon and Ted Ray	: Harry Vardon and Ted Ray
in 1913.	: 1913'de
enthusiasm for the sport	: spora karşı ilgi

SONUÇ:

İlk cümleyi okuduktan sonra da yukarıda seçtiğimiz kelimeleri gözden geçirdiğimizde de birazdan okuyacağımız paragrafın genel olarak "**golf, golf'ün tarihi**" vs. ile ilgili bir parça olacağı sonucuna varabiliriz.

2. AŞAMA: Soru kökü analizi :

Amaç : Parçanın bizden hangi konulara yoğunlaşmamızı istediğini bulmak.

➤ 1. aşamada parçayı okumaya başlamadan önce parçanın ilk cümlesini okuduk ya da hızlı bir tarama yaparak parçanın ne ile ilgili olabileceğini tahmin ettik. Bu aşamadan sonra soru köklerini okuyarak parça ile ilgili daha ayrıntılı tahminler yapabiliriz ve parçanın bizden ne istediği ile ilgili daha spesifik bir arayış içine girebiliriz. **Soru kökleri mutlak suretle parçadan önce okunmalıdır.** Çünkü parçada geçen 15-20 cümle içerisinde doğru yanıt için ipucu olabilecek 4-5 cümle bizim için önemlidir ve bu cümleleri bulmak için önce soru kökleri analiz edilmelidir. Soru köklerini ikiye ayırabiliriz:

1. **Spesifik soru kökleri:** Parçayı okumadan önce parça ile ilgili daha fazla ipucu veren ve parçadaki bazı cümlelere sizi doğrudan götürebilecek soru kökleridir. Birazdan çözeceğimiz parçanın soru köklerini analiz ettiğimizde aşağıdaki soru köklerinin belirli bilgiler vererek parçada belirli yerlerden doğru yanıtı ulaşmamızı sağlayacak soru kökleri olduğunu söyleyebiliriz:

Örnek:

As we understand from the passage, golf only became a popular game _____
Golf popüler bir oyun haline geldi.

According to the passage, it was at one time believed in Scotland that _____
Bir zamanlar İskoçya'da bir inanış var

The point is made in the passage that golf has been described as a "royal" game _____
Golf kraliyet oyunu olarak tanımlandı

As we learn from the passage, it was around the mid-19th century that _____
19.yy'ın ortalarında (1850 civarı) gerçekleşen bir olay

- ❖ Parçayı okumadan önce soru köklerini analiz ederseniz parça ile ilgili daha çok bilgiye sahip olarak parçanın ne ile ilgili olduğu konusundaki tahmininizi kuvvetlendirebilirsiniz. Bu soru köklerini parçadan önce okuyarak "golfün popüler olduğunu, İskoçya'da bir inanış olduğunu, golfün kraliyet oyunu olarak tanımlandığını ve 1850 civarında gerçekleşen bir durumdan bahsedildiğini" öğrendik.

2. **Genel soru kökleri** : Parçayı bir kez okumadan asla cevaplayamayacağımız, parça ile ilgili genel bilgi isteyen ya da çıkarım yapmamızı isteyen soru kökleridir. Birazdan çözeceğimiz parçanın soru köklerini analiz ettiğimizde aşağıdaki soru kökünün parçanın belli bir bölümüyle ilgili bir bilgi içermediği için genel bir soru kökü olduğunu söyleyebiliriz:

Örnek:

It is pointed out in the passage that golf _____
Golf _____

- ❖ Bu soru kökü, yukarıdaki soru kökleri ile kıyaslandığında ayrıntılı bilgi vermeyen genel bir soru kökü olarak değerlendirilmelidir ve genel soru kökleri içeren sorular en sonra bırakılmalıdır. Bu da soruları bize verilen sırayla yapmak zorunda olmadığımızı gösteren bir stratejidir. Soruları çözerken öncelik her zaman spesifik soru köklerinde olmalıdır. Parçadan çıkarım yapmanızı ya da parçada geçen herhangi bir cümleden yorum yapmanızı isteyen genel soru kökleri olduğunda tüm seçenekleri "True, False, Not in the text" mantığıyla tek tek değerlendirmek gerekir.

- Parçanın soru köklerini tekrar analiz edelim:

1. **As we understand from the passage, golf only became a popular game —.**

- A) after an unknown American beat two famous British golf players in a US tournament
B) following the annual tournament organized in 1860
C) in the time of James I
D) after the introduction of annual formal competitions in both England and America
E) after golf clubs were set up in colonial America

- ❖ Bu soru kökü, spesifik bir soru köküdür. Altı çizili olan yere dikkat ederek bu sorunun doğru yanıtına ulaşabiliriz.

2. According to the passage, it was at one time believed in Scotland that —.

- A) football was a better game than golf for young people
- B) annual games made the tournament too competitive
- C) golf was having an adverse effect on young people's military skills
- D) young people should be encouraged to take up either golf or archery
- E) the origins of archery were in some way associated with Holland

❖ Bu soru kökü, spesifik bir soru köküdür. Altı çizili olan yere dikkat ederek bu sorunun doğru yanıtına ulaşabiliriz.

3. It is pointed out in the passage that golf —.

- A) was to some extent practiced in colonial America
- B) has been overshadowed by football in recent times
- C) requires a great deal of expensive equipment
- D) receives less newspaper coverage than football
- E) didn't arouse as much enthusiasm as archery did in medieval Scotland

❖ Bu soru kökü, genel bir soru köküdür. Bu soruyu en son çözeceğimizi belirtelim.

4. The point is made in the passage that golf has been described as a "royal" game —.

- A) though for the last two centuries no kings have participated in the game
- B) since the professionals of the game are treated with so much respect
- C) as golf clubs are particular about who they accept as members
- D) because two British kings were passionately fond of it
- E) which Americans find very annoying

❖ Bu soru kökü, spesifik bir soru köküdür. Altı çizili olan yere dikkat ederek bu sorunun doğru yanıtına ulaşabiliriz.

5. As we learn from the passage, it was around the mid-19th century that —.

- A) the old golf ordinance of the Scottish Parliament was repealed
- B) the first formal golf competitions between America and Britain were held
- C) the newspapers began to cover major golf championships
- D) Scotland became the world's leading country in golf
- E) important changes were introduced into golf

❖ Bu soru kökü, spesifik bir soru köküdür. Altı çizili olan yere dikkat ederek bu sorunun doğru yanıtına ulaşabiliriz.

Yukarıdaki 5.soruda olduğu gibi, eğer soru köklerinde zaman ifadeleri varsa, bu ifadeler doğru yanıt için önemli ipucu verirler. Bu nedenle soru kökünde herhangi bir zaman ifadesi varsa bu zaman ifadesine karşılık gelen zaman ifadelerine dikkat ediniz. Örneğin, "**the mid-19th century**" zaman ifadesi "**19.yy'ın ortalarında**" anlamı vermektedir ve bu ifade "**1850'li yıllara**" tekabül eder. Ya da "**roughly thirty years ago**" gibi soru kökleri

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olduğunda bu zaman ifadesi “1980’ler” olarak yorumlanabilir. Ayrıca, sadece zaman ifadelerini değil diğer sayısal ifadelere de dikkat etmek faydalı olabilir. Örneğin, soru kökünde %75 olarak geçen bir ifade parça içerisinde 3/4 olarak geçebilir.

3. AŞAMA: Parçanın bir kez okunması

Amaç : Parçanın okunması esnasında soruları doğru yanıtlayabilmek.

1. aşamada paragrafın ilk cümlesini okuyarak ya da genel bir tarama yaparak parçanın ne ile ilgili olabileceği konusunda bir tahminde bulunmuştuk. 2. aşamada ise soru kökleri analiz edilerek spesifik ve genel soru kökü ayrımı yapıp parça ile ilgili daha ayrıntılı bilgi elde ettik. Ayrıca 2. aşamanın önemi parçanın bizden soru olarak neler istediğini daha spesifik olarak anlamamızı sağlamasıdır. Bu iki aşama sayesinde parçayı okumaya bir ön hazırlık yaptık. Bu aşamadan sonra yapılması gerekenler şunlardır:

İlk olarak parçanın soru köklerindeki ifadeleri hatırlarsak şu noktalara dikkat etmemiz istenmektedir:

1. popülerlik : popular game
2. İskoçya : Scotland
3. golf - genel soru kökü ... : (en son çözeceğimiz soru kökü)
4. kraliyet oyunu : royal game
5. 19.yy'ın ortaları: 1850 : around the mid-19th century

Parçayı okumaya başlayın:

Bu aşamada parçayı okumamız esnasında soru köklerindeki “popülerlik, İskoçya, kraliyet oyunu, the mid-19th century” kelimelerinin aynısı, eş anlamlıları ya da bu ifadeleri çağrıştıran herhangi bir ifade görüldüğünde “**bu cümle x. sorunun doğru yanıtının verildiği cümle olabilir**” mantığı ile o cümlede durup ilgili soru köküne yönelerek o soru kökünde ne istendiği daha ayrıntılı okunup tekrar parçaya dönmeli ve mevcut cümleyi artık bir **restatement** sorusu gibi düşünüp bu cümleyi anlamaya çalışmalısınız. Daha sonra ise parçayı okumayı bırakıp ilgili sorunun seçeneklerine giderek parça içindeki cümle ile seçeneklerdeki cümleleri **restatement** konusunda anlattığımız ipuçlarını da dikkate alarak eşleştirmeye çalışın. Seçeneklerde, parçada geçen cümlenin içerisindeki kelimelerin aynısını, isim, sıfat, zarf halini ya da eş anlamlılarını bulursanız bu seçeneklere öncelik vererek soruyu cevaplamaya çalışın. Devamında tekrar parçaya dönerek geriye kalan soru köklerindeki ipucu ifadelerini dikkate alarak parçayı kaldığınız yerden okumaya devam ediniz. Soru köklerindeki ifadeleri çağrıştırmayan cümleleri detaylı olarak anlamaya çalışmayınız. Şimdi bu stratejiyi aynı parça üzerinde çalışalım. İlgili soruların numaraları parçadaki cümleler yanında gösterilmiştir.

It may be that golf originated in Holland but certainly Scotland fostered the game and is famous for it. In fact, in 1457 **the Scottish Parliament, disturbed because football and golf had lured young Scots from the more soldierly exercise of archery, passed an ordinance that banned football and golf (2).** **James I and Charles I of the royal line of Stuarts were golf enthusiasts, whereby the game came to be known as “the royal and ancient game of golf” (4).** The golf balls used in the early games were leather-covered and stuffed with feathers. Clubs of all kinds were fashioned by hand to suit individual players. **The great stop in spreading the game came with the change from the feather ball to the present-day ball introduced in about 1850 (5).** In 1860, formal competitions began with the establishment of an annual tournament for the British Open championship. **There are records of “golf clubs” in the United States as far back as colonial days (3).** However, it remained a rather sedate and almost aristocratic pastime until a 20-year-old **Francis Quimet of Boston defeated two great British professionals, Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, in the United States Open championship at Brookline, Mass., in 1913. This feat put the game and Francis Quimet on the front pages of the newspapers and stirred a wave of enthusiasm for the sport (1).**

1. As we understand from the passage, golf only became a popular game —.

- A) after an unknown American beat two famous British golf players in a US tournament
- B) following the annual tournament organized in 1860
- C) in the time of James I
- D) after the introduction of annual formal competitions in both England and America
- E) after golf clubs were set up in colonial America

2. According to the passage, it was at one time believed in Scotland that —.

- A) football was a better game than golf for young people
- B) annual games made the tournament too competitive
- C) golf was having an adverse effect on young people's military skills
- D) young people should be encouraged to take up either golf or archery
- E) the origins of archery were in some way associated with Holland

3. It is pointed out in the passage that golf —.

- A) was to some extent practiced in colonial America
- B) has been overshadowed by football in recent times
- C) requires a great deal of expensive equipment
- D) receives less newspaper coverage than football
- E) didn't arouse as much enthusiasm as archery did in medieval Scotland

4. The point is made in the passage that golf has been described as a "royal" game —.

- A) though for the last two centuries no kings have participated in the game
- B) since the professionals of the game are treated with so much respect
- C) as golf clubs are particular about who they accept as members
- D) because two British kings were passionately fond of it
- E) which Americans find very annoying

5. As we learn from the passage, it was around the mid-19th century that —.

- A) the old golf ordinance of the Scottish Parliament was repealed
- B) the first formal golf competitions between America and Britain were held
- C) the newspapers began to cover major golf championships
- D) Scotland became the world's leading country in golf
- E) Important changes were introduced into golf

- ❖ Yukarıda kalın harflerle yazılan cümleleri ve soruların seçeneklerini analiz ederseniz aslında okuma parçalarında da "**restatement**" (**yakın anlamı cümleyi bulma**) sorularındaki gibi stratejileri izlediğimiz açıktır. Amaç, soru kökü aracılığı ile parçada ilgili cümleye giderek ya da parçayı okurken soru kökünde daha önceden gördüğünüz bir kelimeye rastladığınızda o cümlede durup ilgili soruya giderek o sorunun seçeneklerinde eş anlamlı olan cümleyi bulabilmektir.
- ❖ Bu paragrafta parçayı okumaya başladığınızda öncelikle "**Scotland**" kelimesi göze çarpar ve burada daha önce okuduğumuz soru kökleri hatırlanarak "**İskoçya ile ilgili bir soru kökü vardı**" diye düşünüp 2.soru kökünü daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde okuruz. Sonra, parçada "**İskoçya**" kelimesinin geçtiği cümleyi daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde anlamaya çalışır ve bu cümlenin eş anlamlısı olabilecek cümleyi 2.sorunun seçeneklerinde ararız. Aşağıdaki cümlede altı çizili olan yerlere dikkat edelim:

- 2. Soru kökü** : According to the passage, it was at one time believed in Scotland that ----.
- Parçadaki cümle** : the Scottish Parliament, disturbed because football and golf had lured young Scots from the more soldierly exercise of archery, passed an ordinance that banned football and golf
- Doğru yanıt** : golf was having an adverse effect on young people's military skills

Türkçe çevirileri:

- 2.Soru kökü** : Parçaya göre, eskiden İskoçya'da ____-ya inanılıyordu.
- Parçadaki cümle** : İskoçya parlamentosu rahatsız oldu, çünkü futbol ve golf genç İskoçları askeri becerilerden ve okçuluktan alıkoymuştu; bu nedenle futbol ve golf yasaklandı.
- Doğru yanıt** : Golfün, gençlerin askeri becerileri üzerinde negatif etkisi vardı.

- ❖ 2.soru için C seçeneğine bir soru işareti konabilir. Parçanın bundan sonraki bölümlerinde “**popülerlik, kraliyet oyunu ve 1850**” kelimeleri arayışında olacaksınız. Parçaya dönerek kaldığınız yerden okumaya başladığınızda parçada geçen “**the royal...**” diziliminde durarak “**bu cümleden 4. sorunun doğru yanıtı çıkarılabilir**” yorumu ile 4. soru kökü daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde okunur. Sonrasında, parçadaki “**royal**” kelimesinin geçtiği cümle daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde anlaşılmalı ve bu cümleyle eş anlamlı olan cümle 4. sorunun seçeneklerinde aranır. Aşağıdaki cümlede altı çizili olan yerlere dikkat edelim:

- 4.Soru kökü** : The point is made in the passage that golf has been described as a “**royal**” game ----.
- Parçadaki cümle** : James I and Charles I of the royal line of Stuarts were golf enthusiasts, whereby the game came to be known as “the royal and ancient game of golf”.
- Doğru yanıt** : because two British kings were passionately fond of it

Türkçe çevirileri:

- 4.Soru kökü** : Golf kraliyet oyunu olarak tanımlandı ____.
- Parçadaki cümle** : I. James ve II. Charles golf düşkünüydü ve bunların aracılığıyla oyun kraliyet oyunu olarak tanındı.
- Doğru yanıt** : Çünkü iki İngiliz kral oyuna çok düşkünlerdi.

- ❖ 4. soru için D seçeneğine bir soru işareti konabilir. Parçanın bundan sonraki bölümlerinde geriye kalan diğer soru köklerini hatırlayıp “**popülerlik ve 1850**” kelimeleri odaklı bir okuma yapmak gerekir. Bundan sonra okuduğunuz cümleler içerisinde bu iki ifadeyi çağrıştıran herhangi bir ifade yoksa o cümleyi ayrıntılı olarak anlamaya çalışıp kendinizi yormayınız; çünkü soruların sizden istediği ifadeler bellidir. Parçaya dönerek tekrar okumaya başladığınızda parçada geçen “**about 1850...**” diziliminde durup “**bu cümleden 5. sorunun doğru yanıtına ulaşılabilir**” yorumu ile 5. soru kökü daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde okunur. Sonra, parçadaki “**1850**” zaman ifadesinin geçtiği cümle daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde anlaşılmalı ve bu cümleyle eş anlamlı olan cümle 5. sorunun seçeneklerinde aranır. Aşağıdaki cümlede altı çizili olan yerlere dikkat edelim:

- 5.Soru kökü** : As we learn from the passage, it was around the mid-19th century that ----.
- Parçadaki cümle** : The great stop in spreading the game came with the change from the feather ball to the present-day ball introduced in about 1850.
- Doğru yanıt** : important changes were introduced into golf.

Türkçe çevirileri:

- 5.Soru kökü** : 19.yy'ın ortalarında ____
- Parçadaki cümle** : 1850 civarında tüy toptan günümüzdeki topa geçilmesiyle oyunun yayılmasında büyük bir durgunluk yaşandı.
- Doğru yanıt** : Golfde önemli değişiklikler oldu

- ❖ 5.soru için E seçeneğine bir soru işareti konabilir. Parçanın bundan sonraki bölümünde 1. soruda verilen bilgiyle paralel olarak “popülerlik” kelimesi odaklı bir okuma yapmak gerekir. Bundan sonra okuduğunuz cümleler içerisinde bu ifadeyi çağrıştıran herhangi bir ifade yoksa o cümleyi ayrıntılı olarak anlamaya çalışıp kendinizi yormayınız; çünkü sorunun sizden istediği ifade bellidir. Parçaya dönerek tekrar okumaya başladığınızda parçada geçen “front pages of the newspapers ... enthusiasm for the sport” diziliminde durarak “oyunun gazetelerin ilk sayfalarına taşınması, ona olan ilginin artması popülerlikle alakalı olabilir yorumuyla bu cümleden 1.sorunun doğru yanıtı gelebilir” diye düşünüp 1. soru kökü daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde okunur. Sonrasında, parçadaki “this feat ...” ile başlayan cümle daha ayrıntılı bir şekilde anlaşılmaya çalışılır ve bu cümleyle eş anlamlı olan cümle 1. sorunun seçeneklerinde aranır. Aşağıdaki cümlede altı çizili olan yerlere dikkat edelim:

1.Soru kökü : As we understand from the passage, golf only became a popular game ----.

Parçadaki cümle: Francis Quimet of Boston defeated two great British professionals, Harry Vardon and Ted Ray, in the United States Open championship at Brookline, Mass., in 1913. This feat put the game and Francis Quimet on the front pages of the newspapers and stirred a wave of enthusiasm for the sport

Doğru yanıt : after an unknown American beat two famous British golf players in a US tournament

Türkçe çevirileri:

1.Soru kökü : Golf popüler bir oyun haline geldi ----.

Parçadaki cümle : Boston’lı Francis Quimet, iki İngiliz profesyoneli, Harry Vardon ve Ted Ray, Amerika Açık tenis turnuvasında 1913’de yendi. Bu zafer Francis Quimet’i ve oyunu gazetelerin ön sayfalarına taşıdı ve spora olan hevesi artırdı.

Doğru yanıt : Tanınmayan bir Amerikalı Amerika’daki bir turnuvada iki İngiliz’i yendikten sonra

- ❖ 1.soru için A seçeneğine bir soru işareti konabilir. Bu yöntemi uygulamadaki amacımız, parçayı okurken iki ya da üç sorunun doğru cevabını yakalayabilmektir. Parça bittiğinde okumanız esnasında en azından bir kaç soru yapabiliyorsanız vakit kazandınız demektir. Eğer parçayı soru köklerine bakmadan sanki genel bilgi edinme amaçlı gibi okursanız parçayı bir kez boşuna okumuş olursunuz. Daha sonra zaten soru köklerine bakarak her soru için parçaya döneceğinize önce soru köklerini okuyup parçanın sizden neler istediğini bilerek parçayı okumaya başlarsanız okuma esnasında bire bir cümleleri birleştirerek kafanız çok karışmadan doğru yanıtlara ulaşabilirsiniz. Çünkü soruları çözerken tüm parçadaki cümleler bazında değil, soru kökündeki ifadeye göre bir yön çizip belli cümleler bazında değerlendirme yaptığınızda aslında tüm parçadan anladığınızı değil tek bir cümleden ya da iki cümleden ne anladığınızı seçeneklerle eşleştirmeye çalışırsanız daha hızlı ve doğru şekilde doğru yanıtı ulaşabilirsiniz.

- ❖ Spesifik soru kökü olarak tanımladığımız dört soruyu parçayı bir kez okuyup bitirdiğimizde çözmüş olduk. Geriye kalan tek soruyu ise genel soru kökü olarak nitelendirmiştik ve bu soruyu en sona bırakmıştık. Bu tür soruları doğru yanıtlamak için zaten bir kez parçayı okumak gerekeceğinden bu sorulara en son bakmak faydalı olacaktır. Diğer soruları yaparken kullandığımız bilgileri de kullanarak 3. sorunun seçeneklerini incelediğinizde yanlış olduğundan yüzde yüz emin olduğunuz seçenekleri eleyebilirsiniz. Soruyu tekrar hatırlayalım:

3. It is pointed out in the passage that golf ----.

- A) was to some extent practiced in colonial America
B) has been overshadowed by football in recent times
C) requires a great deal of expensive equipment
D) receives less newspaper coverage than football
E) didn’t arouse as much enthusiasm as archery did in medieval Scotland

- A) golf koloni zamanlarında da Amerika'da az da olsa oynandı **True**.
B) golf son zamanlarda futbolun gölgesinde kaldı **False (aksine son zamanlarda golf gazetelerdeydi)**
C) golf pahalı malzeme gerektirir **False (parçada malzemelerin fiyatı ile ilgili bilgi yok)**
D) golf gazetede futboldan daha az yer alıyor **False (aksine son zamanlarda golf gazetelerdeydi)**
E) golf İskoçya'da okçuluk kadar ilgi uyandırmadı **False (aksine ilgi uyandırmıştı ve yasaklanmıştı)**
- ❖ Seçenekler analiz edildiğinde spesifik soruları yaparken kullandığımız bilgiler ile A seçeneği dışındaki seçeneklerin yanlış olduğuna dair bir çıkarım yapabiliriz. Ancak A seçeneğini de işaretlemeyi önce bu cümlelerin eş anlamlısını ya da bu cümleye ulaşmamızı sağlayan cümleyi parçada hızlı bir tarama ile aramalıyız. Bu anlamda parçaya dönüp A seçeneğine dair çıkarım yapmamızı sağlayacak cümle arandığında **"There are records of "golf clubs" in the United States as far back as colonial days."** cümlesi sayesinde A seçeneği doğrulanabilir. Bu şekilde parçayı okurken dört soruyu ve parça sonrasında da genel bilgilerimiz ile son kalan soruyu cevaplamış olduk.

Paragrafların hangi bölümlerine dikkat etmeliyim?

Paragrafları okurken özellikle dikkat etmeniz gereken belli yerler vardır. Bunları maddeler halinde şöyle sıralayabiliriz:

- 1- Parça içerisinde geçen (*however, but, yet, although, therefore, whereas, etc.*) gibi cümleleri anlam bakımından birbirine bağlayan yerlere özellikle dikkat etmeniz gerekmektedir.

Örnek: ...The USA government put a new regulation into action last month. **However**, for the first month, people did not pay much attention to this new limitation and went on smoking in covered places...

Parça içerisinde geçen böyle bir cümlede "**however**" gördüğümüz yerin hemen altını çizerek o bölüme özellikle dikkat edebilirsiniz. Zira soru olarak sorulması muhtemel bir yeri yakaladığınızı gösteren bir yapı ile karşılaşmışsınızdır. Bu kısımdan muhtemelen aşağıdaki gibi bir soruyla karşılaşabilirsiniz:

- 1- It is told in the passage that **the new regulation put by the government** ----.

A) **has not aroused much interest among the public yet.**

Yani yukarıdaki parçada söylenmiş olan "**However**, for the first month, people did not pay much attention to this new limitation and went on smoking in covered places. (Halk, ilk ayında yeni kısıtlamaya fazla ilgi göstermeden kapalı alanlarda sigara içmeye devam etti.)" cümlesi bize soru olarak aşağıdaki şekilde verilmiştir:

...the new regulation put by the government **has not aroused much interest among the public yet.** (Devlet tarafından konulan yeni düzenleme henüz halkta çok fazla ilgi uyandırmadı.)

Bu iki cümle karşılaştırıldığında, paragrafta verilen bilginin farklı bir cümleyle tekrar edildiğini söyleyebiliriz.

2- Parçada verilen tarihlerin öncesi ve sonrasındaki değişimlerin neler olduğuna dikkat etmeliyiz.

Örnek: ...not until 1990 knew people about the bird flu...

Bu şekilde bir cümle gördüğünüzde buradan soru gelme ihtimalinin çok yüksek olduğunu düşünebilirsiniz. Ayrıca "not until" ile başlayan cümlemizin düz cümle şekli şöyledir: 'until 1990 people did not know about the bird flu'. Yani, '1990 yılına kadar insanlar kuş gribi hastalığını bilmiyordu' anlamına gelen cümlemizle ilgili karşımıza muhtemelen şöyle bir soru çıkabilir:

1- It is pointed out in the passage that it was in 1990 that ----.

A) people became aware of the illness of bird flu.

Bu sorudaki cümlede '1990 yılıydı ki insanlar kuş gribi hastalığının farkına vardılar' şeklinde bir anlam verilmiştir ve bu anlam yukarıda verdiğimiz parçadaki cümlenin verdiği anlamla örtüşmektedir. Bu soruya ek olarak aynı cümle aşağıdaki şekilde bir soruyla da test edilebilirdi:

1- It is mentioned in the passage that before 1990 ----.

A) people were not aware of the bird flu.

Bu sorudaki cümlede '1990 yılından önce insanlar kuş gribi hastalığının farkında değillerdi' şeklinde bir anlam verilmiştir ve bu anlam yukarıda verdiğimiz parçadaki cümlenin verdiği anlamla örtüşmektedir.

3- Parça içerisindeki her türlü değişimi ifade eden cümle ya da yapı karşımıza soru olarak çıkabilir.

Örnek: ... after the war the richness of the country turned into a great poverty which continued many years...

Yukarıdaki cümlede 'savaştan sonra ülkenin zenginliği tam bir fakirliğe dönüştü ve bu yıllarca devam etti' şeklinde bir anlam verilmiştir. Burada anlamca bir değişim konusudur. Yani, savaştan önce zengin olan ülke savaş sonrasında fakirleşmiştir. Bu şekilde hangi tür değişimden bahsedilirse edilsin bunun soru olarak karşımıza çıkması çok muhtemeldir. Parçayı okurken bu değişimlere özellikle dikkat etmemiz gerekmektedir.

4- Parçadaki tüm sıfatların altını mutlaka çizin. Buralardan da soru gelebilir.

Örnek: During the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale showed extraordinary qualities of determination and organizing ability...

Yukarıdaki cümlede 'Kırım savaşı esnasında, Florans Nightingale sıra dışı kararlılık özellikleri ve organizasyon becerisi gösterdi' şeklinde bir anlam verilmiştir. Bu cümlede iki sıfat bulunmaktadır. Bunlardan biri "extraordinary" (sıra dışı) diğeri ise "organizing" (organize edici, düzenleyici) sıfatıdır. Bu iki sıfat da Florans ile ilgilidir ve onun ortaya koyduğu azmin sıra dışı olduğunu, yani normal bir azim olmadığını vurgulamaktadır. Buradan karşımıza şöyle bir soru çıkabilir:

1- It is implied in the passage that the qualities of determination showed by Florence ----.

A) were far from being normal.

Bu soruda verilen 'Florans'ın gösterdiği azim normalin çok üstündeydi' şeklindeki anlam yukarıdaki cümleyle örtüşmektedir.

Soru kökleri ne ifade ediyor? / Soru kökleri ipucu olabilir mi?

It is clear from the passage that ---.

Parça okunduğunda ilk olarak akla gelen bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

The writer emphasizes that ----.

Yazarın vurguladığı bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

According to the passage, ----.

Paragrafta direkt bulunacak bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

The writer points out that ----.

Yazarın değindiği bir konuyu soran soru türüdür.

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

Parça okunduğunda ilk olarak akla gelen bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

The writer describes ----.

Yazarın açıklama yaptığı bir yeri sormaktadır.

We can understand from the passage that ----.

Paragrafta direkt bulunacak bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

One important point the passage makes is that ----.

Paragrafın vurguladığı önemli bir konuyu sorar.

As the writer points out in the passage, ----.

Yazarın vurgu yaptığı bir yeri sormaktadır.

We understand from the passage that ----.

Paragrafta direkt bulunacak bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

In the opinion of the author, ----.

Yazarın kendi düşüncesini sormaktadır. Burada çok dikkatli olunmalıdır. Yazarın kendi şahsi yorum veya düşüncesi dışındaki ifadeler doğru yanıt olamaz.

According to the writer, ----.

Yazarın kendi düşüncesini sormaktadır. Burada çok dikkatli olunmalıdır. Yazarın kendi şahsi yorum veya düşüncesi dışındaki ifadeler doğru yanıt olamaz.

One understands from the passage that ----.

Paragrafta direkt bulunacak bilgiyi soran soru türüdür.

The author suggests that ----.

Yazarın sunduğu bir fikirden ya da öneriden soru sormaktadır.

One can conclude from the passage ----.

Paragraftaki bir bilgiden yorum yapılırca çıkacak bilgiyi sormaktadır.

It is emphasized in the passage that ----.

Paragrafta vurgu yapılan bir yerden soru sormaktadır.

The writer concludes that ----.

Yazarın paragraftaki bilgiden çıkardığı sonucu soruyor.

The writer explains that ----.

Yazarın açıklama yaptığı yerden soru soruyor.

As one can conclude from the passage, ----.

Paragraftaki bir bilgiden yorum yapılırca çıkacak bilgiyi sormaktadır.

As stressed in the passage, ----.

Paragrafta vurgu yapılan bir yerden soru soruluyor. "Stressed", "emphasized" geçen soru köklerinde diğer seçeneklerdeki ifadelerde doğru cevaba yakın olabilir. Burada sizden özellikle vurgulanan neyse o istenmektedir.

The passage mainly deals with ----.

Paragrafın ana fikrini soruyor.

The passage puts emphasis on ----.

Paragrafta vurgu yapılan bir yerden soru soruluyor.

As the author implies ----.

Yazarın ima ettiği bir bilgi soruluyor.

One can conclude from the details given in the passage that ----.

Paragrafta verilen detaylardan çıkarılabilecek sonuç sorulmaktadır.

It is suggested in the passage that ----.

Paragrafta sunulan bir düşünceden ya da bilgiden soru sorulmaktadır.

Seçeneklerden giderek eleme yapabileceğim taktikler var mıdır?

Paragraf sorularında anlam çok önemlidir ve sorular ancak parçayı anlamakla çözülebilecek niteliklere sahiptirler. Özellikle son yıllardaki sınavlarda artık anlamadan belli taktikler uygulayarak çözülebilecek sorular eskisi kadar verilmemektedir. Fakat yine de bazı belirgin durumlar vardır ki eleme yapmak mümkün olmaktadır.

Aşağıda **YDS ve LYS-DİL** sınavlarında verilmiş olan bazı seçeneklerden seçmeler vardır. Burada altı çizili yerlere dikkat ediniz. "**İddialı ifadeler**" olarak nitelendirdiğimiz bu ifadelerin geçtiği seçenekleri işaretlemekten öncelikle kaçınmalısınız. Bu tür dizilimlerin doğru yanıt olması için mutlaka bu ifadelerin aynısı ya da eş anlamlısının parça içerisinde geçmesi gerekmektedir. Aşağıdaki cümlelerde altı çizili ifadeler bu tür yapılara örnek olabilir:

- 1- as they are all aggressive and able to resist man's efforts to control them
- 2- is only concerned with punishment when the criminal has proved violent
- 3- transport facilities have to be renewed completely.
- 4- was offered only to adults.
- 5- was strictly confined to the family environment.
- 6- it refers almost wholly to the activities of women
- 7- have always played an important part in the communities' working activity
- 8- have never been regarded as economically useful
- 9- spinning and weaving are the only major economic activities
- 10- always represent animals in a single color
- 11- life never gets boring for the crew
- 12- were all unnecessarily complicated

Çok iddialı sözcüklerin bulunduğu seçenekler genellikle çeldirici olmaktadır. (**Only, solely, extremely, completely, always, never, fully.....**). Tekrar hatırlatmamızda fayda vardır ki; eğer parçanın içerisinde bu kelimelerin aynısı ya da eş anlamlısı varsa o zaman dikkatli olunmalıdır.

SONUC:

- Okuma parçalarında öncelikle paragrafın ilk cümlesini okuyarak ya da hızlı bir tarama yaparak paragrafın ne ile ilgili olabileceğine dair tahminde bulunduk. Sonrasında, soru köklerini analiz ettik ve hangilerinin spesifik hangilerinin genel soru kökü olduğuna karar verdik. Size sunulan soru köklerinin yaklaşık yüzde 60'ı spesifik soru kökü olacaktır. Örneğin, YDS sınavındaki 20 sorunun 11-12 tanesi mutlaka spesifik soru kökü olarak gelmektedir. Soru köklerinin analizi esnasında soru köklerinde önemli olabilecek şifre kelimeleri belirledik. Bu şekilde paragrafın bizden hangi bilgilere yoğunlaşmamızı istediğini öğrendik. Daha sonra paragrafı okumaya başladık ve okuma esnasında soru köklerinde geçen şifre kelimelerin aynısını, eş anlamlısını ya da onları çağrıştıran herhangi bir ifadeyi gördüğümüzde mevcut cümlede kalıp, ilgili soruya gidip parçadaki cümle ile o sorunun seçenekleri arasında bir anlam bütünlüğü kurmaya çalıştık. Bu şekilde paragrafı okuma esnasında soruları sırasıyla yapmadan bir kaç sorunun doğru yanıtına ulaştık. Parçanın hepsi bittikten sonra da genel soru köklerine yönelip seçeneklerde elemeler yaparak doğru yanıtı ulaştık. Sizden parça ile ilgili genel yorum, çıkarım, yazarın düşüncesi vs. gibi konularda doğru yanıtı ulaşmanızın istendiği sorularda ise seçenekleri parçaya göre **“True, False, Not in the Text”** şeklinde tek tek değerlendirerek doğru yanıtı bulmanız gerekmektedir. Kısaca, genel olarak **“soru kökü, parçadaki cümle, doğru yanıt”** eşleşmesi yaptık. Eğer bu şekilde paragraf sorularını cevaplandırabilirsenez sınavı zamanında bitiremem, yani süre sorunuz olmayacaktır.
- Aşağıdaki dizimler sınavlarda çıkmış olan okuma parçalarından tesadüfi olarak seçtiğimiz spesifik soru kökü, parçadaki cümle, doğru yanıt eşleşmesine dair örneklerdir. Bu ifadeleri okuyarak soru kökünün parçada sizi nereye yönlendirebileceğini ve parçada geçen bu ifadenin seçeneklerde ne şekilde eş anlamı ile verildiğini pekiştirmek adına çok önemlidir. Bu çalışmayı, açıklamalı ve çözümlü olan *Test Your YDS Level*, ve *Passagework YDS yayınlarımız* sayesinde daha fazla soru üzerinde yapabilirsiniz.

- 1. Soru kökü** : “According to the passage, unlike their French or German counterparts, ...”
Parçadaki cümle : “Unlike aristocrats north of the Alps, Italian aristocrats customarily lived in urban centres rather than in rural castles and consequently became fully involved in urban public affairs”
Doğru yanıt : “medieval Italian aristocrats lived in cities and mixed with the general public”
- 2. Soru kökü** : “As pointed out in the passage, the new states in eastern Europe, created in accordance with the Versailles treaty, ...”
Parçadaki cümle : “Yet the new states created by the treaty crossed ethnic boundaries, involved political compromises, and frustrated many of the expectations they had raised.”
Doğru yanıt: : “became the source of many problems in Europe and caused much disillusionment”

3. Soru kökü : "It is made clear in the passage that Honecker's resignation from the government ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "...massive illegal emigration to the West. This exodus together with evidence of widespread official corruption led to the resignation of East Germany's long-time, hard-line premier, Erich Honecker."
- Doğru yanıt : "took place as a result of widespread official corruption and the massive illegal emigration to the West of the people of East Germany"
4. Soru kökü : "It is stated in the passage that East Germany ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "...East Germany suffered from severe economic stagnation and environmental degradation."
- Doğru yanıt : "faced extremely severe economic and environmental problems in the 1980s"
5. Soru kökü : "A point made in the passage is that the organisms found in rivers and streams ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "Rivers and streams generally support communities of organisms quite different from those of lakes and ponds."
- Doğru yanıt : "are quite unlike the ones found in lakes and ponds"
6. Soru kökü : "It is suggested in the passage that global warming ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "Furthermore, tropical oceans have warmed about one degree Fahrenheit in the past 50 years, a rise that is believed to be chiefly the result of global warming"
- Doğru yanıt : "may have played a major role over the years in the rise of temperature in the oceans in tropical regions"
7. Soru kökü : "As one learns from the passage, coal ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "Burning coal produces more than half the country's electricity, despite its immense human and environmental costs
- Doğru yanıt : "is a major power source in America, although it has various human and environmental disadvantages"
8. Soru kökü : "It is clear from the passage that every part of the human body ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "The brain is known to control all bodily functions by means of motor and other nerves which carry impulses from the brain outwards to all parts of the body."
- Doğru yanıt : "is connected to the brain through all kinds of nerves"

9. Soru kökü : "It is pointed out in the passage that viral respiratory infections ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "Viral respiratory infections are more common in children under the age of five years, but in the first year of life, they are more severe."
- Doğru yanıt : "pose a serious threat, especially to children in their first year"
10. Soru kökü : "One understands from the passage that calories ..."
- Parçadaki cümle : "...more calories than are needed to provide for the body's tissue repair, vital functions and physical activities."
- Doğru yanıt : "are for the body to carry out its tasks and activities"

Okuma parçaları ile ilgili sık sorulan sorular:

➤ **Sınava okuma parçalarından mı başlamalıyım?**

Sınava okuma parçalarından başlamak fikrinin hem avantajları hem de dezavantajları olabilir. Sınava doğrudan okuma parçası ile başlama fikri "diğer sorularla beyni yormadan sınavın en başında okuma parçalarından kurtulayım" mantığı ile oluşmuştur. Zihin yorulmadan ilk enerjinizi okuma parçalarına ayırmak faydalı olabilir; ancak burada zamana dikkat etmenizi öneririz. Örneğin 2.5 saat süren YDS sınavında okuma parçalarına 1 saatten daha fazla ayırmamak gerekmektedir. Eğer doğrudan okuma parçalarına başlayıp zamanı iyi kullanabiliyorsanız sorun yoktur. Bir diğer mantıklı seçim ise okuma parçalarının en sonda yapılmasıdır. Buradaki dezavantaj ise zamanın yetmeyeceğini düşünerek hızlı cevaplamak ya da yorulduğunuz için doğru sayınızın azalacağından korkmak olabilir. Ancak, okuma parçalarını en son yapmanın şöyle bir avantajı vardır: zihin paragraf tamamlama ya da anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulma gibi soru tiplerinde bazı eşleştirmeleri yapmaya, bazı bağlantıları kurmaya alışır; yani, bir nevi ısınmış olur. Okuma parçalarında da bunu kullanmak ve bazı bağlantıları daha hızlı görmek mantıklı olabilir. Bir diğer düşünce ise "ardı ardına 4-5 okuma parçasını yapmak beni sıkıyor, bu nedenle acaba okuma parçalarını aralarda mı yapayım?" sorusudur. Örneğin cümle tamamlama sorularından sonra bir parça, gramerden sonra bir parça yapmak gibi bir düşünce bizce mantıklı değildir. Bir soru tipine yoğunlaşıp kuralları bütünsel ve ardıl bir şekilde kullanmanız daha mantıklıdır. Bu nedenle aralarda okuma parçası çözme fikrini tavsiye etmiyoruz. Parçalarla başlamak ve başlamamak konusunda ise önerimiz şudur: Sınav öncesinde en az 10 adet deneme çözmelisiniz ve bu denemeleri çözerken de ilk üç dört sınavda bazı sıralamalar belirleyip sınavı ona göre çözüyorsunuz. Bazılarında okuma parçalarını öne alın bazılarında ise en sonda bırakın; sınavda yeni bir format denemeyiniz. Bu tamamıyla kişiye göre değişmektedir. Denemelerde ne şekilde daha iyi not aldığınızı zaten göreceksiniz. Ayrıca, hatırlatmakta fayda gördüğümüz bir şey de şudur: sınavdan önce en az 5-6 denemeyi mutlaka sınavda yapacağınız sıralamaya uygun olarak çözüyorsunuz.

➤ **Soruların sırası ile parçadaki yerler paralel mi?**

Sınavlarda belli yıllara göre format değişiklikleri yapılmıştır. Örneğin soru sayıları da değiştirilmiştir. 2002 öncesindeki sınavlarda genellikle okuma parçasının birinci sorusu parçanın ilk kısımlarından, ikinci sorusu ortalarından, en son sorusu da parçanın sonlarından gelmekte idi. Ancak format değişikliğinden sonra bu eğilim de değişti. Bu nedenle bu tür bir düşünce kesinlikle yanlıştır. Aksine son sınavları incelerken ilk soruların genellikle parçanın sonlarından geldiğini de görürsünüz. Yukarıda anlattığımız stratejiye göre zaten soruların sırasıyla yapmak zorunda değilsiniz. Bu nedenle soru köklerindeki ipucu ifadelerini inceleyip sıra ayrımı yapmaksızın doğru yanıtları bulmalıyız.

➤ **Kelime bilmeden paragraf soruları çözülebilir mi?**

Okuma parçaları mevcut sınavlarda kayda değer sayıda sorunun sorulduğu bir bölümdür. Kelime bilgisi olmadan sınavlarda belli taktik ve tekniklerle bir yere kadar ilerleyebilirsiniz. Örneğin, YDS sınavında kelime bilginiz olmadan 65-70 almanız mümkün değildir. Stratejileri, taktik ve teknikleri kullanarak eleme yapabilirsiniz ancak iki, üç seçenekte kaldığınızda mutlak suretle anlama girmek gerekir. Bildiğiniz bir kelime bazen hızlıca doğru yanıtı gitmenizi sağlar, ya da bilmediğiniz bir kelime yüzünden parçanın hepsini anlasanız da doğru yanıtı ulaşamayabilirsiniz. Bu nedenle kelime bilgisi hem kelime soruları için hem eleme sonucunda kalan seçenekleri değerlendirmek için hem de okuduğunuzu anlamak için gereklidir. Bir okuma parçasını doğru yanıtlamak için hepsini anlamak zorunda değilsiniz ancak sınavlar için minimum seviyede bilmeniz gereken kelimelere hâkim olmak önemlidir. Bu nedenle kelime bilgisi okuma parçaları adına çok önem taşımaktadır. Size verdiğimiz stratejiler doğrultusunda soru kökündeki ipucu ifadelerinden parçadaki cümleyi yakalayabilirsiniz. Ancak, parçadaki cümlenin eş anlamlısını ya da o anlamı çağrıştıran ifadeleri seçeneklerde bulmak için kelime bilgisi mutlaka önemlidir.

READING PASSAGES / TEST-1

01.-04. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Soft drinks that are almost saturated with sugar may soon have health warnings similar to those on cigarette packets. The Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI) has issued a press release calling for the compulsory labeling of soda. It declares carbonated beverages are an ever-increasing menace to our health. CSPI director Michael Jacobson warned on a TV chat show that: "Americans are drowning in soda pop", which he described as a "worthless" product. He complained that: "the government's dietary guidelines have urged people to consume less sweetened beverages", but have not been implemented by follow-up measures. He stressed the need for urgent action by reminding the public that "obesity is an epidemic". The title of the press release refers to soda as "liquid candy". It disturbingly reports that teenagers consume an average of three cans of soda a day, which constitutes 15 per cent of their required calorie intake. Mr. Jacobson asked the pertinent question: "How did a solution of high-fructose corn syrup, water, and artificial flavors come to be the default beverage?" CSPI also said that caffeinated drinks should bear a notice that reads "not appropriate for children".

1. Other than carbonated beverages, one point made by CSPI is that ----.

- A) the number of Americans drinking soda decreases
- B) caffeinated beverages ought to carry warnings for children
- C) the rules set by the government about sweetened beverages have not been applied yet
- D) the government has to urge people to consume less sweetened beverages
- E) the press should call the sweetened beverages as "liquid candy"

2. According to CSPI director, carbonated beverages ----.

- A) are not required to have health warning labels like the ones on cigarette packets
- B) are not useful in terms of one's health
- C) are the most important danger to our health
- D) are the only cause of obesity and this should be prevented by the government
- E) should not be consumed at all

3. One thing that CSPI director emphasized is that ----.

- A) Americans are consuming too much carbonated beverages so this should be banned
- B) soda should be called as "liquid candy"
- C) the government should have dietary guidelines that advise people to consume less sweetened beverages
- D) people should be reminded that obesity is a kind of disease that spreads rapidly
- E) the government shouldn't let children drink soda

4. The word "menace" in the passage is the same in the meaning with ----.

- A) indifference
- B) predisposition
- C) susceptibility
- D) threat
- E) response

05.-08. soruları ařađıdaki paraya gre cevaplayınız.

Want to lose weight? Tired of changing what you eat? Fed up with fad diets? Perhaps the answer to all your problems is here – fidget more. New research has revealed that fidgeters – those people who never seem to stop foot tapping, twiddling a pencil between their fingers or wiggling their shoulders non-stop, are usually thinner than non-fidgeters. Fidgeting is an important way to lose weight. Seems to make sense – fidgeting is movement and movement burns calories – especially sixteen hours a day of non-stop movement! That means you burn calories without even trying, but perhaps annoy everyone else in the office or at school. In fact, haven't you ever noticed that fidgets in your class or office are thinner? The study, published in the journal *Science* found that obese people who just sat without making bodily movements burnt 350 fewer calories each day compared with people who couldn't sit still. The report says that people who lead sedentary lives prefer to sit still more because of a genetic tendency to do so. The research also suggests that obese people should be encouraged to lose weight by fidgeting more. This is entirely doable, because the kind of activity we are talking about does not require special or large spaces, unusual training regimens or gear. Unlike running a marathon, this is within the reach of everyone. Be prepared for the flood of fidget and lose weight!

5. The passage strongly claims that ----.

- A) people don't want to lose weight
- B) people are never inclined to change what they eat
- C) fad diets are the most outstanding method used to get thinner
- D) people who don't stop foot tapping are always thin
- E) fidget may cause someone to lose weight

6. According to the passage, the logical reason why fidgeting makes someone thinner is that ----.

- A) it is thought to cause the body to feel the need for more calories
- B) it is really a good exercise, but sometimes tiring
- C) it is movement which causes the calories to burn
- D) it is an annoying behavior
- E) it encourages all people to lose weight

7. According to the report, people who spend a lot of time sitting down ----.

- A) are affected by hereditary factors
- B) are not like obese people who eat more than necessary
- C) feel obliged to follow fad diets to burn calories
- D) burn 350 calories a day and this is quite enough to get thinner
- E) shouldn't change their lifestyle at all if they don't want to encounter any health problems

8. In the passage "flood of fidget" means ----.

- A) normal fidgeting
- B) usual exercise
- C) less fidgeting
- D) much more fidgeting
- E) quite few bodily exercise

09.-12. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Part-time jobs for American students are very popular after weekdays and usually begin during their high school days. Besides working in fast food restaurants and small cafeterias, a very popular job for a teenager in America is baby-sitting. This has its greatest appeal among teenage girls and a good baby sitter can earn quite a lot if she is reliable, responsible and mature. It is not necessarily an easy job, as mostly thought, and requires both social skills and general competence. A good baby sitter should know how to change diapers and earn the respect of the children she is watching. She must be able to get the children ready for bed and keep an eye on them even while they are sleeping. In addition, she should be able to handle any unexpected emergency with common sense and be calm at all times. She should know the emergency numbers of the hospital and police for situations which require assistance. Once the children are asleep the baby sitter is free to watch TV or listen to music. If she is really conscientious about her studies, she may well spend the time doing homework but should not tie up the phone with personal calls just in case the parents want to be in contact with her. Such a job often involves working on Friday and Saturday nights when many married couples like to spend the night going to a movie or the theater. On such occasions they will leave their children in the care of a dependable baby-sitter.

9. According to the passage, in the USA baby-sitting ----.

- A) is the single way of earning money for the teenagers
- B) doesn't require a teenage to work at weekends
- C) is not a popular job with teenagers most of whom are already well-off
- D) is mostly preferred by female teenagers
- E) is not a well paid job when compared working in a restaurant or a cafeteria

10. It is clear in the passage that being dependable, responsible and mature ----.

- A) is quite enough to be a baby sitter, but responsibility takes the lead
- B) is important in getting the job of baby-sitting
- C) is a common characteristic of teenagers brought up in the USA
- D) enables one to get any job easily
- E) doesn't mean that you can earn money as much as you want

11. One conclusive point made in the passage is that baby-sitting ----.

- A) is a very suitable job for males
- B) only deals with how much you are capable of changing a diaper
- C) is in fact a difficult job, contrary to the popular belief
- D) is a very easy job to get if you are not a student
- E) requires more skills than working in a cafeteria

12. It is told in the passage that ----.

- A) the majority of people do not trust baby-sitters
- B) a baby sitter should be capable of dealing with sudden serious events calmly
- C) social skills play the greatest important role in getting the baby-sitting job
- D) baby sitters must be respectful especially to the parents rather than the kids
- E) a baby sitter is free once she has played with the children

13.-16. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

On any weekend throughout the year, one can spend hours browsing through neighborhood flea markets which has been an American culture for many years. These are very popular for those who are in search of bargains and who have a keen eye for picking through what others have discarded. They hunt and search for something they can reuse. Americans love secondhand merchandise which can be bought cheaply and restored to its original use. In many cases the condition and the quality are still good, though the style might be outdated. For some people searching through flea markets is a hobby which reaps rewards. They look for possible antiques among the items for sale or for old furniture which can be restored with a little care and used again. Many wise collectors often find rare items worth much more than their bargained price. Since prices are usually not fixed, if one is persistent a bargain can easily be struck. The owner may be selling a rare collectable and may not even be aware of its value. One of the great pleasures of shopping at such markets is the chance to bargain with the shop owner and settle for a price which one can afford and is willing to pay.

İREM YAYINCILIK

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13. It is pointed out in the passage that flea markets ----.

- A) are the places where one can find the things that others left away
- B) are only open during weekdays, except Tuesdays
- C) are full of rich people who want to buy particular materials that cannot be found at shopping malls
- D) have recently become popular with Americans
- E) are the places that one can find anything he or she wants

14. It is clear in the passage that ----.

- A) browsing is not allowed in the flea markets that generally offer bargain prices
- B) rich and clever people do not prefer flea markets
- C) not all people come to the flea markets for a profitable shopping
- D) old furniture ranks first in shopping in the flea markets
- E) rare items are the most expensive materials found in the flea markets

15. It is told in the passage that one of the advantages of shopping in a flea market is that ----.

- A) you can make new friends easily and socialize
- B) it is like being in a church and this gives one some relief
- C) you can put down prices to the level of what you want to buy
- D) one can learn a lot about the American culture
- E) numerous items lower in quality and price can be found, but it is not possible to find something useful

16. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the flea markets take the most attention during summers
- B) it is always possible to find antiques in perfect conditions
- C) all the items sold in the flea markets are fashionable
- D) the flea markets are not appealing enough for collectors
- E) in the flea markets, the real value of some scarcely found items might not be appreciated by the owner himself

17.-20. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Since the auto is the main source of travel in America and distances between major cities are far, a common way of getting around the country is by hitchhiking. Although it is not illegal, law enforcers and most people in authority, especially school administrators, try to discourage people, especially the young, from traveling this way. Most people, however, are aware of the dangers which one can encounter by hitchhiking but the money saved by doing so is often a just compensation for the risk involved. The word hitchhiking entered the English language around 1925 when the automobile became a popular means of transportation. Anyone can hitchhike. It is especially popular with college students trying to go cross-country on a shoestring or an overseas traveler hoping to discover America. Some hitchhikers may even be homeless or runaway youths who have no real sense of where they are going but are eager to leave their hometowns. The hitchhiker usually stands at the entrance ramps of highways or along the road itself with fingers clenched and the thumb of the right hand extended and pointing to the direction of the traffic. This is called "thumbing a ride", an expression coined in the late 1930s, which is also another name for hitchhiking. Any motorist seeing a person on the roadside with this hand gesture is quick to recognize his intention and reserves the right to give or decline him a lift to a convenient destination.

İREM YAYINCILIK

17. It is obvious from the passage that hitchhiking ----.

- A) is a strictly forbidden activity as it is regarded as risky by the authorities
- B) is not very common among adults and the elderly
- C) is not generally supported by the authorities and school managers
- D) is a really risky thing if you haven't been given the permission to do it
- E) is the most common way to save money, especially if you are homeless or a motorist

18. One point made in the passage is that ----.

- A) the automobile was not a famous transportation means before 1925
- B) there is an age limitation for hitchhiking and those under 18 are forbidden to do it
- C) the main aim of hitchhikers is to discover all the hidden parts of the country
- D) most hitchhikers do not have any place to live in and money to get by
- E) many drivers accept a hitchhiker only if he travels a short distance

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

- A) some drivers are very rude towards the hitchhikers
- B) other transportation means have the same importance as the auto
- C) efforts of school administrators to prevent students from hitchhiking have always proved to be useful
- D) one thing that makes hitchhiking a popular way of travelling is the long distances between cities
- E) people hate hitchhiking if they are not in need of money

20. According to the passage, ----.

- A) it is in fact not possible to readily understand what a person on the roadside is trying to do
- B) there seems to be at least ten years between the word hitchhiking and its synonym's entrance into English
- C) the only reason for hitchhiking is to go away from home and social pressure
- D) the general rate of hitchhiking seems to go down dramatically, but it peaks during summer
- E) though college students don't favor hitchhiking, it is getting more popular with adults

READING PASSAGES / TEST-2

01.-04. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Touching is vital to human development. During the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a large percentage of children died of mysterious reasons. It was later discovered that it was because of an illness called *marasmus*. In Grek, this word means "wasting away." In some orphanages, the mortality rate was nearly 100 percent. However, even children in the most "advanced" homes and institutions died regularly from the disease. Researchers finally found that the infants suffered from lack of physical contact with parents or nurses. The children hadn't been touched enough, and as a result they died. From this knowledge came the practice in institutions of picking the baby up, carrying it around, and handling it several times each day. At one hospital that began this practice, the death rate for infants fell from between 30 to 35 percent to nearly 10 percent.

1. It is clear in the passage that *Marasmus* ----.

- A) was not known as a disease at the time in which a lot of children died because of it
- B) was already known by Greek people as causing many children to die, but they couldn't cure it
- C) killed nearly all the children throughout the world in the 19th century
- D) had been used in Greek language before the 19th century
- E) caused many diseases to come into being and spread to many parts of the world

2. It is told in the passage that the children ----.

- A) died because of the lack of nurses and care units at hospitals
- B) were all poor and living in bad conditions
- C) did need to have enough food for survival and being healthy
- D) were killed due to the unsanitary environment in the orphanages
- E) who were living in good conditions were also affected from the disease

3. According to the passage, the practice of picking the baby up and handling it several times a day ----.

- A) was not enough to save the children from the illness
- B) was followed at hospitals for years, but proved to be ineffective
- C) led to a great improvement in the child-care and saved all the children in the orphanages
- D) resulted in a higher death-toll and were quickly abandoned
- E) emerged after the importance of touching was understood

4. It is clear in the passage that ----.

- A) the lack of physical contact can be regarded as the only reason for the death of children
- B) a considerable decrease in the number of deaths was seen after the practice was implemented at a hospital
- C) the reasons why children died are still not known
- D) the mysterious disease caused many to die and cannot be detected yet
- E) the most important thing for the human development is touching

05.-08. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The pirate-turned-patriot Jean Lafitte joined the future president Andrew Jackson to protect Louisiana, the Mississippi River in 1815, and America from a British military invasion. Lafitte pulled, pushed, and floated his large guns through bayous, swamps, and marshes to fight in the Battle of New Orleans. In a shocking victory, Jackson routed the British and saved New Orleans, Louisiana and the Mississippi River for the United States, in which he got the presidency. Today, due to the work of modern man and progress, the wetlands that Lafitte crossed to protect his homeland are being swallowed by the salt water of the Gulf of Mexico. The state of Louisiana and the Mississippi Delta are gradually disappearing. The coastal wetlands are lost at the rate of 100 yards, the length of a football field, every 15-20 minutes. Over many thousands of years, nature created Louisiana and the Mississippi Delta. Along the over 2,000-mile course, the Mississippi River drains soil from much of America's heartland to create the rich land of the Mississippi Delta. Over time, the Delta region grew abundant in vegetation, fish, ancient trees, and other life forms. But in the last two centuries, the wetlands created by the Mississippi were drained for a variety of reasons. At first it was to stop diseases that endangered people who moved there and to grow crops to feed America and the world. Then the valuable cypress trees were cut down to build homes and to export the wood.

5. It may be understood from the passage that Jean Lafitte ----.

- A) resided in a gorgeous town along the Mississippi River
- B) devoted his life to honoring the British army
- C) was a soldier in the British army for a long time
- D) aimed to invade Louisiana, protected by the British army
- E) hadn't fought for his country before 1815

6. It can be concluded from the passage that Andrew Jackson ----.

- A) was a soldier under the pirate forces
- B) didn't have a serious war plan to defeat the British troops
- C) didn't cooperate with Lafitte initially, but he had to do so belatedly
- D) became the president of the USA after the war
- E) lost the war, and then was exiled for quite a long time

7. As mentioned in the passage, the wetlands ----.

- A) contributed to the formation of the Mississippi
- B) were made dry on purpose for different reasons
- C) wiped out all the diseases people in the region suffered from
- D) were the priceless lands for the Americans and symbolized many things for them
- E) were suitable for cultivation and of great importance for the Americans as a result

8. It is clear in the passage that ----.

- A) the British army tried many times to conquer the wetlands
- B) Lafitte was the greatest general in terms of his war success in the USA army
- C) most of the USA soldiers were killed in Louisiana
- D) the wetlands put people's lives into danger since they caused some diseases
- E) people around the wetlands came there for particular purposes such as accomodation, agriculture and safety

09.-12. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

"Internet" is a shortened version of "interconnected network," and that's exactly what it is: a system of computers connected to each other. Small groups of interconnected computers are called internets, and the Internet is the interconnection of all of these. If you access the Internet, your computer is potentially interacting with millions of others. The idea for the Internet came about in the late 1960s because the U. S. military wanted a way of connecting computers in such a way that if anything went wrong with one part of the network, the other parts would still be able to interact with each other. The first version was called ARPANET, and in 1969 it connected just four computers with one another. By 1971 it had grown to about a couple dozen. Ten years later it had grown to about 200, but only the military and people doing research at certain universities had access to it. Over the coming years the technology was improved, but it was the invention of the World Wide Web (WWW) by scientist Tim Berners-Lee in 1989 that turned the Internet into what we know today. If you imagine the Internet as a single computer, the WWW is like a program that allows you to access to all of the different things your computer can do—without your need to be a computer specialist. The first browser (software that allows one to easily navigate the WWW) was released in 1991, and the Internet started to grow at an amazing rate.

9. According to the passage, one can think that ----.

- A) the Internet is really dangerous when you do not use an anti-virus program
- B) ARPANET is still in use all over the world
- C) the first idea of connected computers was put forward by the USA military
- D) the first network system came into being in 1960
- E) Tim Berners-Lee was the one who invented ARPANET and developed it further

10. It is obviously understood from the passage that ARPANET ----.

- A) was limited to the military and some university academicians
- B) appeared as a result of a thorough research and inventive thinking, but couldn't achieve its aim
- C) had the browser that allowed one to easily navigate in all computers worldwide
- D) was planned to help a wide range of users, including soldiers and research assistants
- E) served 200 people as soon as it was released

11. It can be concluded from the the passage that ----.

- A) the number of the Internet users reached its peak in 2002 in the world
- B) WWW is a program that makes it possible to do different things on the computer
- C) the development of the Internet was accelerated by the invention of the browser
- D) only the USA army has all the rights to use the Internet
- E) the Internet is in fact a single computer that serves the whole world

12. One thing that wasn't mentioned in the passage is that ----.

- A) through the Internet one can reach millions of others
- B) the first idea about the Internet was put forward in the late 1960s
- C) ARPANET was the first version of the today's Internet
- D) the number of computers connected to each other through ARPANET increased in years
- E) the number of the pages on the Internet is approximately a billion

13.-16. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Gecko lizards are part of the reptile family. The definition of a reptile is a cold-blooded animal that creeps by moving on the belly or by means of small and short legs. A gecko lizard is the only lizard that has a voice and it makes a squeaking or clicking noise that sounds like "gecko." That's how the lizard got its name. Gecko lizards are nocturnal and this is why they have an excellent vision. Gecko lizards have sticky toe pads that allow them to climb well even on smooth surfaces. There is a type of gecko lizard that can fly through the air. These are called "flying geckos." These lizards have a flap of skin on the abdomen, which works like a bird's wing. Gecko lizards can grow to be 14 inches long! The wide tail of the lizard helps store fat. The lizard has a long tongue that it uses to clean itself—especially the membrane that covers its eyes. These lizards are carnivores. Crickets and cockroaches are a big part of its diet, but a gecko lizard will also eat young birds, eggs, and tiny mammals out at night. The snake is the main predator of the gecko lizard. If it is caught by the tail, the gecko lizard will let its tail go. The tail will flop and flail as the lizard gets away. The lizard will strangely grow another tail.

13. As stated in the passage, Gecko lizards ----.

- A) are animals which stay awake late at nights
- B) are all able to fly in the air
- C) are not capable of growing a new tail if they lose it
- D) generally feed on snakes, which are the most attractive food for them
- E) have got wings which look like birds'

14. It is clear in the passage that the name of gecko lizards ----.

- A) is explained in the definition of a reptile
- B) was given due to its being the only lizard which has a voice
- C) comes from its being nocturnal and thus having a perfect vision
- D) indicates their distinctive feature, sticky toe pads
- E) derives from the noise they make

15. It is obviously mentioned in the passage that ----.

- A) gecko lizards feed mainly on meat
- B) fat production in a gecko lizard's body occurs in its tail
- C) gecko lizards can climb on every type of surface
- D) flying geckos live in the air and eat young birds
- E) the membrane of a gecko lizard is covered by its tongue

16. According to the passage, flying geckos ----.

- A) resemble some kinds of birds especially when they are young
- B) have a device on their abdomen that enables them to fly
- C) use their stomach not only to store food but also to fly
- D) cannot let its tail leave the body when bitten by a snake
- E) prefer to eat eggs to young birds, and generally grow to 14 inches long

17.-20. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Did you know that the first windmill was constructed as early as 7th century? One thing the vast deserts of Arabia had was wind, when the seasonal streams ran dry, and these desert winds had a constant wind direction. For about one hundred and twenty days the wind blew regularly from the same place. The windmill was so simple yet effective that it quickly spread all over the world from its 7th century Persian origins. After this, wind-power became widely used to run mill stones for grinding corn, and also to draw up water for irrigation. This was first in the Persian province of Sistan, and al-Mas`udi, an Arab geographer who lived in the 10th century, described the region as a country of wind and sand. He also wrote, a characteristic of the area is that the power of the wind is used to drive pumps for watering gardens. Most historians think that it may have been the crusaders who introduced windmills to Europe in the 12th century. The introduction of the windmill and watermill had a great effect on the science of mechanical engineering and meant new trades were born from actual mill building to its maintenance. This job was normally carried out by the miller and his apprentices, and they were the predecessors of today's mechanical engineers.

17. As it is clearly mentioned in the passage, desert winds ----.

- A) were not blowing when the seasonal streams went dry in the vast deserts of Arabia
- B) caused the seasonal streams to run dry
- C) blew all the year constantly from the same direction in the vast deserts of Arabia
- D) had an invariable route for approximately four months
- E) were a very hard hurdle for the inhabitants

18. It is stated in the passage that the windmill ----.

- A) was first made in Persia, from which it spread out
- B) spread to the world very quickly but its origins was not known clearly
- C) was not a complex device but couldn't be used effectively
- D) was certainly introduced to Europe by an Arab geographer
- E) changed the course of the world history to a great extent

19. According to al-Mas`udi, ----.

- A) wind and sand prevail the Persian province of Sistan
- B) the crusaders introduced the windmills to Europe
- C) the windmill was first introduced to Europe in the 12th century
- D) the windmill had a very big effect on science
- E) the first windmill was made just to draw up water for irrigation

20. It may be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) al-Mas`udi made the first windmill and it spread to the world quickly
- B) Persian people worked very hard to produce the first windmill
- C) it is not definitely known who brought the windmill to Europe
- D) the seasonal streams had a tremendous effect on the winds in the deserts of Arabia
- E) the first windmill was developed by al-Mas`udi

READING PASSAGES / TEST-3

01.-04. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The Arctic ice is melting at a dangerous speed and may completely disappear by the end of this century. This is according to scientists at America's National Snow and Ice Data Centre. (NSIDC). Experts said recent satellite images showed the volume of sea ice was the lowest it had ever been. An area five times larger than the UK has disappeared since 1978 and the melting is getting faster. This year was the warmest Arctic summer in 400 years. Dr. Mark Serreze from the NSIDC said the worrying trend of melting ice caps is because of global warming. The NSIDC's leader Dr. Ted Scambos said the Arctic Circle is melting so quickly that it may never recover. He said the Arctic is caught in a dangerous process that man cannot reverse. Less sea ice means the Earth cannot reflect the sun's rays and cool itself. Warmer seas then melt more ice. The loss of sea ice in one year increases the loss in the next year. Current ice loss is estimated at eight percent per decade. This means there may be no ice at all during the Arctic summer of 2060. Dr. Scambos warned: "It is pretty certain a long-term decline is underway."

1. It is clear in the passage that, according to the satellite images, ----.

- A) besides the Arctic, there are also some other regions that are faced with the melting ice problem
- B) the recent arctic ice level is at its lowest and is still going lower
- C) it is certain that the arctic region will remain under the water by the end of this century
- D) the arctic is five times larger than the United kingdom
- E) melting in the Arctic reached its greatest point in 1978

2. It is implied in the passage Dr. Scambos is of the opinion that ----.

- A) it is impossible for humankind to stop melting in the arctic circle
- B) less sea ice is not that hazardous to the environment
- C) the arctic has been melting for at least 400 years
- D) satellite images are not sufficient evidence for the scientists to make comments on melting
- E) in 2060 all humanity will suffer from water-shortage

3. It is clearly stated in the passage that the loss of sea ice ----.

- A) causes the earth not to take sun rays any more
- B) leads to losing more sea ice in the following year
- C) means that there is not going to be any ice at all during the arctic summer of 2060
- D) indicates a time when everything will float on water
- E) is a process that can be reversed in the near future

4. As it is clearly explained in the passage, in the last four centuries ----.

- A) the world has become much more polluted
- B) seas around the world have lost their water to a dangerous degree
- C) satellites have not found any evidence for melting in the Arctic
- D) the arctic region has faced many problems including melting seriously
- E) the arctic has not experienced a summer period warmer than that of 1978

05.-08. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Scientists have told us for many years that the sun can harm our health. Researchers have produced many studies that link exposure to the sun to cancer. Doctors continually warn us about the dangers of ultraviolet (UV) rays. Well, all of this might now change. Doctors and scientists may soon be telling us the opposite. New research suggests that sunshine is necessary for our bodies. Our skin absorbs the UV rays and produces vitamin D, also known as the "sunshine vitamin". Dr. Edward Giovannucci of Harvard University says that vitamin D contains many anti-cancer benefits. He believes vitamin D might help prevent 30 more deaths than those caused by skin cancer. It might now be time to put the sun creams away. Doctors may soon recommend we spend fifteen minutes a day in direct sunlight. They say this will allow our skin to produce the vitamin D we need. Researchers highlight the fact that there are fewer people with cancer in sunnier parts of the world.

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5. The evidence for sunlight's cancer preventive effect is that ----.

- A) we spend at least fifteen minutes in direct sun
- B) our skins produce vitamin D
- C) fewer people suffer from cancer in sunnier parts of the world
- D) sunlight is not indispensable for our bodies
- E) much exposure to sun is dangerous

6. For quite a long time, we have been informed by the scientists that ----.

- A) sunshine is actually very useful for our skin
- B) sunshine consists of vitamin D so it is called sunshine vitamin
- C) our bodies are always in need of vitamin D to get stronger against all kinds of diseases
- D) sunshine could be detrimental to our health
- E) sunshine is very protective against cancer

7. It may be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) we shouldn't be exposed to direct sunshine
- B) sunshine is necessary for our bodies; however, it also has detrimental effects
- C) vitamin D alone is enough to prevent cancer
- D) cancer is a very dangerous disease that results in death
- E) cancer rate is alarmingly increasing in the world

8. We can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) doctors and scientists can have different ideas about vitamin D
- B) science world may make mistakes
- C) most of the world's resources are being wasted
- D) our skin is the most important thing for our body
- E) vitamin D isn't an effective organic compound against diseases such as cancer

09.-12. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

An amazing new invention by a British student will help children who are overweight. It will also reduce the number of hours of television they watch every day. The technology is called "Square-Eyes, a nickname often given to children who watch TV too much. It is a tiny, computerized sensor that fits into children's shoes. It measures the number of steps the child takes during the day and sends this information to the family computer. Software then tells the child how many hours of TV he or she can watch that evening. One hundred steps equal one minute of TV. If children use up all of their viewing time, they must do more walking. The designer Gillian Swan says "this will help children to include exercise in their daily routines from an early age." She said that ten years ago children were healthier because they played outside with their friends. She also said "today's children spend too much time in front of the TV and don't exercise". This means children have weight problems and become fat.

9. It is because children spend too much time in front of the TV that they ----.

- A) make their parents get angry
- B) don't do their homework regularly
- C) have weight problems and become fat
- D) have to wear Square-Eyes
- E) cannot focus on school subjects

10. As far as one can realize from the passage, the "Square-Eyes" ----.

- A) is a nickname often given to kids who are addicted to TV
- B) has been used commonly in the public since it first appeared
- C) is a complete failure in the ability to see
- D) shows that there won't be any obese child in the future
- E) is the person who uses glasses while watching TV

11. It is concluded from the passage that ----.

- A) the software doesn't actually help at all though it seems so
- B) getting fat will not be a problem for children any more
- C) computers are considerably dangerous for children
- D) if a child takes 1,000 steps during the day he can watch TV one hour at night
- E) the new device will be useful for the ones who want to lose weight

12. According to the passage, it can easily be learned with the help of the device "square eyes" that a child should do more walking when ----.

- A) he carries the danger of obesity and becomes sick due to the redundant calories
- B) he or she spends too much time at home
- C) he or she is healthier
- D) he or she consumes all of his or her allowed TV watching time
- E) they eat too much at school

13.-16. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

British Prime Minister Tony Blair has won the British election. He has also entered British political history books by becoming the first Labour leader to win three elections in a row. However, his record-setting victory is not all good news; Mr. Blair's party lost over 100 seats in the British parliament. This was mainly because of his decision on to go to war in Iraq. It was very unpopular in Britain and many Britons voted for other parties. Mr. Blair said: "I know that Iraq has been a deeply divisive issue in this country. But I also know and believe that after this election people want to move on." Mr. Blair's election success is largely because of the strong British economy. Britain has enjoyed economic growth for the last 13 years and has very low levels of unemployment and inflation. In his next term of office, he has promised to focus on health, education, social welfare and the terrible British transportation system for which the public wants a quick solution.

13. It is clearly pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) Blair is the first leader in England, who has won three elections in succession
- B) among all the problems in England, British transportation system requires the quickest solution
- C) it is not a good news for Tony Blair to become the prime minister
- D) Mr. Blair has been the prime minister of England for three decades
- E) Mr. Blair is wholly dissatisfied with the results of the last three elections

14. It is implied in the passage that ----.

- A) decision to involve in the war against Iraq is a complete success for Mr. Blair's party
- B) in the previous election, Mr. Blair's party had won over 100 seats more than it did in the latest election
- C) Mr. Blair is rather aware of the danger that Iraq war will bring to England
- D) for 13 years, Britain has been suffering from worsening economic conditions
- E) there are millions of people in Britain supporting Blair's idea about Iraq war

15. Because of the decision to go to war in Iraq ----.

- A) English army lost a great many soldiers, causing Blair to be accused of being a traitor
- B) a lot of innocent people died and many other were left homeless
- C) Mr. Blair's party lost many seats
- D) England acquired a large number of opponents
- E) Blair is expected to lose the next election, which will be quite a natural result

16. The word deeply has the closest meaning to the word ----.

- A) blankly
- B) separately
- C) profoundly
- D) nervously
- E) dimly

17.-20. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Findings from a new study released on Friday prove that global warming is caused by human activity, and not by natural environmental factors. Researchers at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography have found clear evidence of human-produced warming in the world's oceans that is likely to impact water resources in regions around the globe. This finding removes much of the uncertainty associated with debates about global warming. Many world leaders have closed their ears to this fact so they don't have to limit their economic activity or introduce expensive pollution controls. This is one of the reasons America has not signed the Kyoto Treaty on the unusual alterations on the climate. The US government prefers to believe global warming is a natural phenomenon, caused by volcanoes and solar energy. Professor Tim Barnett said, "This is perhaps the most compelling evidence that shows why global warming is happening right now and it shows that we can successfully simulate its past and likely future evolution." Barnett says the results hold implications for millions of people in the near future. In the decades immediately ahead, the changes will be felt in regional water supplies, including areas impacted by accelerated glacier melting in the South American Andes and in western China, putting millions of people at risk without adequate summertime water which will force them to move different places. Perhaps now more countries will sign up to the Kyoto Protocol.

17. One of the reasons why America hasn't signed the Kyoto Protocol is that ----.

- A) it will urge them to limit their economic activities or to spend money on costly pollution controls
- B) there isn't sufficient evidence that shows global warming is related to the environmental factors
- C) they believe that global warming is occurring as a result of human activities
- D) they know nothing about the danger of global warming
- E) they do not care about the future of the world

18. It may be concluded from the passage that Kyoto Treaty ----.

- A) was submitted by the Japanese who are the most susceptible people to global warming
- B) originated in Korea where a great environmental awareness prevails
- C) tells us that volcanoes and solar energy are two important problems to be held immediately
- D) is about the climate change
- E) will be signed by America immediately

19. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) if you live far away from America it will be a definite benefit for you
- B) when faced with global warming, people are bound to migrate from one place to another
- C) it is certain for now that in a few years effects of global warming will be seen in our country
- D) if it is of great benefit, people could sometimes ignore the ecological balance
- E) it is expected Kyoto Protocol to be signed by all countries around the globe

20. The underlined phrase in the passage, "In the decades immediately ahead", means ----.

- A) few centuries ago
- B) a few decades ago
- C) in the past decades
- D) after a few centuries
- E) in the near future

READING PASSAGES / TEST-4

01.-04. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

With winter fast approaching, children will have even more chances to come into contact with class mates and friends passing on colds and the flu. Generally the flu season lasts from November to March and the cold season is at its height from September through April, but you can catch either at any time of year. Children are two to three more susceptible to the flu than adults and they quickly spread the virus through shared toys. There are, however, some simple strategies to help keep down the chances of illnesses spreading. The first, as we all know, is to wash hands often. What many people don't know, though, is that it takes about 20 seconds of rubbing the hands with warm water and soap to thoroughly cleanse them. It is also important to teach children early on to cover their mouth and nose when they sneeze or cough, to use tissues whenever needed and to be sure to throw them away afterwards.

1. As it is clearly told in the passage, children ----.

- A) need their parents' serious help in order not to be sick
- B) are mostly affected by their peers in catching the flu and colds
- C) when compared to adults are much less vulnerable to illnesses
- D) don't get the flu before November
- E) usually catch cold in summer months

2. One can infer from the information given in the passage that ----.

- A) people generally wash their hands fewer seconds than the required time which can keep them away from the flu and colds
- B) children's toys are the only things to keep responsible for the flu's spreading
- C) the flu is more common than colds
- D) washing hands is the most effective way of avoiding illnesses such as the flu and colds
- E) the flu turns into an epidemic mostly in April

3. It is mentioned in the passage that between November and March ----.

- A) the cold season reaches at its height point
- B) school children are infected with the cold more than adults
- C) the flu is much more common than the usual times
- D) people neglect the chance of getting cold is increasing
- E) children cough more than adults

4. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) children and adults are equal in catching the flu and colds
- B) the strategies of getting rid of the flu and colds don't work in adults
- C) washing hands for a long or short time doesn't affect catching the flu and colds
- D) sneezing and cough are inevitable when you are under the flu
- E) removing tissues after use is important in getting rid of the flu and colds

05.-08. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Madame Curie was a great scientist who made many great discoveries. Her story is one of inspiration and determination. She was born Maria Sklodowska on November 7, 1867, in Warsaw, Poland. Poland was in turmoil and her family struggled to make ends meet. Maria's parents were teachers, and they taught their children the importance of school. Maria went on to graduate with honors from high school at 16. She lost her mother and her oldest sister to disease, and Maria struggled with a nervous illness. She went to the countryside to live with cousins. Maria returned to Warsaw where she and her sister attended a "floating university." The classes were held at night, and they had to avoid being caught by the police. They eventually left for Paris where she received a degree in physics and math. It took many years as she had to put her sister through school and then she put herself through school. Marie eventually married Pierre Curie. Madame Curie, along with her husband, discovered two radioactive elements. This work laid the foundation for future discoveries in nuclear physics and chemistry. She and her husband received the Nobel Prize for Physics. Madame Curie would go on to receive another Nobel Prize for Chemistry eight years later. Madame Curie's work was credited with making great strides in science.

5. One can grasp from the passage that Madame Curie ----.

- A) had a very demanding life after getting married Pierre Curie
- B) won two Nobel prizes in two different fields
- C) got a degree in physics in a floating university
- D) studied and got a degree in physics in Warsaw which is very famous for its floating universities
- E) changed her name when she won Nobel prize

6. According to the passage when Maria Sklodowska was born ----.

- A) her sister and mother had already passed away
- B) she took her new name Madame Curie
- C) her family was living under poor conditions
- D) her parents decided to be teachers
- E) her family left for Paris

7. After receiving Nobel prize for Physics along with her husband, Madame Curie ----.

- A) took also another Nobel prize for Chemistry
- B) left the science world behind and dedicated herself to her children
- C) separated her science world from her husband's
- D) turned her face completely to chemistry
- E) gave birth to her three children

8. It may be inferred from the passage that floating universities in Warsaw ----.

- A) enabled many people to study in a lot of different fields
- B) were very famous at that time and there studied many scientists
- C) were not very common in the city center
- D) enabled madame Curie to build career in physics
- E) were not considered as legal by the government

09.-12. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Scientists in America have succeeded in placing mice into a type of suspended animation, or enforced hibernation. They used a technique that could one day improve the treatment of trauma and certain diseases in humans or even put astronauts to sleep for long voyages to other planets. Mark Roth, researcher at the Fred Hutchison Cancer Research Center, says this is not science fiction fantasy: "We think this may be a latent ability that all mammals have—potentially even humans—and we're just harnessing it and turning it on and off, inducing a state of hibernation on demand." He predicts the technique will revolutionize medical practice: "there will be clinical benefits and it will change the way medicine is practiced, because we will, in short, be able to buy patients time." The mice were exposed to a mixture of oxygen laced with hydrogen sulfide, a gas responsible for controlling our metabolism. Respiration in the rodents dropped from 120 breaths per minute to fewer than ten and body temperature dropped to as low as eleven degrees Centigrade. With metabolism almost at a standstill, cellular activity slows to a crawl and the body requires minimal oxygen. The resultant hibernation-like state, if successful in humans, could be used for patients awaiting organ transplants, the treatment of severe blood loss, cardiac arrest, and in cancer care. Exposure to fresh air returned the mice's normal bodily functions and metabolic rates with no side effects. Clinical trials with humans could start within five years.

9. As mentioned in the paragraph, the technique used on mice can be expected ----.

- A) to put people to sleep for a good amount of time
- B) to treat trauma and some diseases in people
- C) to cause people go into a hibernation-like state
- D) to change all medical practices followed all over the globe
- E) to prevent people from death forever

10. According to Mark Roth, the technique ----.

- A) is not suitable for mammals at all
- B) is one of the fantasies in the science world
- C) might bring about changes in medical practice
- D) has proved to be useful in diseases that affect only humans
- E) succeeded in dropping the breaths to 120 per second in rodents

11. It may be inferred from the passage that ----.

- A) mice are always used in medical researches
- B) mice were killed by exposing them to a mixture of oxygen laced with hydrogen sulfide
- C) clinical trials of suspended animation with humans have not started yet
- D) exposure to a mixture of oxygen laced with hydrogen sulfide kills humans
- E) enforced hibernation is not a new technique in medicine

12. It is told in the passage that ----.

- A) mice are the commonest animals that are used for scientific discoveries
- B) the new technique has increased the trauma rates in humans
- C) the new technique is considered as science fiction fantasy
- D) even if it seems useful, the technique may cause blood loss, cardiac arrest and cancer
- E) normally rodents take 120 breaths per minute

13.-16 soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Can money make you successful? Most people seem to think so, but think again. It depends on your definition of success. Some of the richest people in the world are far from being successful. There is no argument that money brings with it many opportunities that may otherwise be unrealized. Money can buy opportunities and materials. But money is not the only key. Tesa was born in Africa in the poorest of countries. She was without adequate nutrition and care for most of her childhood. At the age of 16, she was determined to stay in school, though most of the other girls her age were leaving to marry or to help provide for their families at home. Girls were just not encouraged to get an education. But Tesa worked at school during the day and in the fields at night. By the moonlight, she would pick crops that were often devastated with drought and pests. All of this hard work paid off. When Tesa turned 17, a traveling professor from England noticed her hard work and skill. He was amazed with her intellect. This professor invited her to attend one of the most prestigious universities in England. Since that time, Tesa has become a distinguished professor. Luck, you may say? Tesa would probably disagree with you. She would say that her hard work and dedication got her where she is today.

13. According to Tesa, her success ----.

- A) couldn't have been actualized if she hadn't had enough money
- B) would have been impossible without luck
- C) came thanks to the professor she met
- D) came from struggling so much and her devotion
- E) was the result of her studying at the most prestigious universities in England

14. It is told in the passage that being successful with money ----.

- A) is determined by your explanation for success
- B) can be really difficult if you are out of luck
- C) has always been a controversial topic among the Africans
- D) is the key element for happiness in your life
- E) means that you are one of the richest people of the world

15. The passage emphasizes that without money ----.

- A) you cannot be happy in your daily life
- B) some opportunities cannot be actualized
- C) no one can be rich
- D) you cannot buy anything you want
- E) success seems impossible for people

16. It is obvious from the passage that most of the girls in Africa were ----.

- A) all poor and deprived of wholesome food
- B) encouraged to continue their education
- C) going to school and at the same time working in the fields
- D) leaving their education just to marry or help their families
- E) working very hard to support their families' needs while the boys weren't

17.-20. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The British medical profession has a drink and drug problem, according to a BBC television documentary aired on June 13. Alcohol and substance abuse is becoming disturbingly common among Britain's medical practitioners. The program claimed that one in 15 doctors and nurses, about 13,000 in total, has an addiction. The BBC discovered that in the past decade, 750 medical staff have been formally disciplined and reprimanded for being drunk or under the influence of drugs while on duty. Reporters also found the medical profession has issued no clear rules governing how much doctors are allowed to drink before going to work. Dr. Michael Wilks, chairman of the British Medical Association's ethics committee, confessed to reporters that his profession was in denial. He said it needed to acknowledge the fact it had a problem and address the pertinent issues. He told the BBC: "You've got a profession that doesn't want to face up to the fact that it's got a problem in the ranks. You've got levels of denial that make it virtually impossible for an alcoholic doctor to be helped." Dr. Vivienne Nathanson warned that misuse or dependence on alcohol and drugs would adversely affect patient care. She added: "Doctors work in very stressful environments in a culture where it is difficult to seek help."

17. It is clear in the passage that alcohol and substance abuse ----.

- A) has been a problem among doctors for more than two decades
- B) should be faced as a problem for the doctors all over the world
- C) is alarmingly increasing among the doctors in Britain
- D) is the main cause of death among the doctors
- E) is claimed to be the most common causes of death in Britain

18. It is obvious in the passage that ----.

- A) most of the doctors in Britain are addicted to at least one or two substances
- B) some precautions are taken by the government to prevent doctors from being alcoholic
- C) there is a limit for doctors about how much alcohol they can take before going to work
- D) doctors accept that they have serious problems to face up
- E) some medical staff were caught drunk or influenced by drugs during their working time

19. As it is stated in the passage that an alcoholic doctor cannot be helped ----.

- A) if he continues to drink every night
- B) due to his rejection of being alcoholic, which makes the help impossible
- C) without a professional treatment period
- D) if he is in the level of high addiction
- E) though he acknowledges the fact that he has a problem to face up

20. According to Dr. Vivienne Nathanson, one of the disadvantages of being an alcoholic doctor is that ----.

- A) he/she cannot give a proper care to his/her patients
- B) he/she lives in a culture where it is hard to find help
- C) he/she could suffer from being isolated from the public
- D) he/she has to live in a very stressful environment
- E) the possibility of being dependent on drugs could be easier

READING PASSAGES / TEST-5

01.-04. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

A professor in the United States has angered long-time vegetarian Sir Paul McCartney by attacking parents who raise their children with a strict vegetarian diet. Professor Lindsay Allen of the University of California said children who are raised without eating meat or dairy products could suffer mental and physical developmental problems. She said this includes unborn children, "There have been sufficient studies clearly showing that when women avoid all animal foods, their babies are born small, they grow very slowly and they are developmentally retarded, possibly permanently." She said it is "unethical" for parents not to give animal products to children. Sir Paul dismissed Professor Allen's findings as "rubbish", saying her research was funded by the American meat industry. He gives his own healthy children as an example of kids who grew up healthily on a non-meat diet. He continued, "Vegetarianism has been a good thing for me and my children, who are no shorter than other children." Ms Allen hit back, stating "Knowing Sir Paul is upset won't make me lose sleep. My work was done for the United States Agency for International Development, not a meat company." Her study showed how vegetarian children in Kenya greatly improved their physical and intellectual power after being given two spoons of meat a day. Perhaps a vegan diet is healthy. Perhaps a little meat or milk occasionally may be healthier.

1. When they do not eat any meat or dairy products, some children ----.
- A) may be mentally ill when they are adult
 - B) die before they come to the world
 - C) are born taller when compared with the other children
 - D) inevitably become retarded
 - E) may have mental and physical problems

2. The passage tells us that, according to Sir Paul, ----.

- A) Professor Allen's study was supported by the American meat industry
- B) eating meat is substantially important for kids
- C) Professor Allen should be fired
- D) not giving meat to children is unethical
- E) animal products are inevitable for a child to grow up

3. We can clearly understand from the passage that ----.

- A) vegetarianism is really dangerous
- B) Ms Allen was not indifferent to Sir Paul's comments and claims
- C) children in Kenya are intellectual and physically powerful
- D) vegan diet is definitely unhealthy
- E) the study showed that vegan diet is inevitable for children

4. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) Sir Paul doesn't support strict vegetarian diet
- B) the study by Professor Allen was done in the USA
- C) Sir Paul's children are at least as tall as the others
- D) the study was accepted as true by the scientific world
- E) milk and meat are undoubtedly healthy and they should be consumed every day

05.-08. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Many people are taking the leap and upgrading their pc operating system from Windows XP to Windows Vista, only to be very disappointed by the distinct slow-down in performance. Anecdotal evidence suggests that Windows Vista requires twice the computing power and resources to operate at a performance level similar to that of Windows XP. So what can you do to improve this? It may be worth considering if you need to have all of the Vista bells-and-whistles that are turned on by default. The Aero interface in particular, although it looks pretty, requires considerable resources and it's worthwhile turning it off to see how much general performance improves. In addition many computers from manufacturers such as IBM come with a whole suite of ancillary support programs which you may not really need, such as firewall programs, antivirus programs, performance monitor programs, etc. Third party firewall programs in particular can use up a lot of resources. If you've been happy with the built-in Windows Firewall, then consider turning off any third party ones.

5. It is stated in the passage that the Aero interface ----.

- A) has a great outer appearance and helps the pc to perform much better
- B) always requires more additional resources, which is an obvious advantage of it
- C) is an indispensable part of the pc since the operating system is built on it
- D) needs to be stopped functioning if you aim to develop the performance of your pc
- E) requires no more power than other firewall programs do

6. The passage presents IBM to the reader ----.

- A) since it produces more efficient and faster computers operating on Vista
- B) because of its efficient computers currently available on the market
- C) as a firm that manufactures computers with some supplementary programs on them that aren't actually required
- D) as a company that pc users have always been grateful to
- E) partly because it isn't a negligible company in this industry

7. It is clearly stated in the passage that the ones who have chosen to use Vista ----.

- A) are glad to see that it functions much better than XP
- B) will get what they expect from it briefly
- C) have done so just because of XP's incapacities that have always irritated them
- D) have been let down by its functioning at a really low rate of speed
- E) used to have a slower operating system that couldn't come up to their expectations

8. When compared with Vista in terms of performance, XP ----.

- A) has certain advantages over Vista thanks to its tremendous memory
- B) performs a lot better because it needs less power and resources to operate
- C) has proved to be a more helpful and economical operating system
- D) has a prettier Aero interface, which requires a significant number of resources
- E) does have some drawbacks that cause users to feel more depressed

09.-12. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The camera is one of the most powerful instruments ever invented. Still photographs and moving pictures have provided man the ability to record and display images of every kind - from the first few cells of a human embryo to galaxies, billions of light years away. But did you know that the principles, on which all cameras are based, were laid down around one thousand years ago by a muslim scientist and philosopher, Ibn Al-Haytham? He was born in Basra (in modern day Iraq) in 965 C. E. and died in Cairo in 1039 C. E. He is the most outstanding physicist of the Middle Ages and wrote over two hundred scientific works. Although he made important contributions to mathematics, astronomy, medicine and chemistry, his most outstanding achievements were in physics and optics. He was the founder of modern physics in the true sense of the word. He anticipated by six centuries the fertile ideas that were to mark the outset of this branch of science. It was Ibn Al-Haytham who first discovered that light travels in straight lines. In refraction his outstanding contribution was the application of the rectangle of velocities at the surface of refraction, six centuries before Isaac Newton (1642-1727).

9. It is mentioned in the passage that ----.

- A) modern physics truly started with Ibn Al-Haytam
- B) there is no instrument more sophisticated than the camera
- C) the principles of the modern physics dates back to Isaac Newton
- D) Ibn Al-Haytam lost his life in Iraq
- E) Isaac Newton was born before Ibn Al-Haytam

10. According to the passage, recording and displaying images ----.

- A) caused man to produce the first camera
- B) have been put forth by Isaac Newton before Ibn Al-Haytham
- C) enabled man to get information about billions of years ago
- D) have been made possible by photographs and moving pictures
- E) enabled man to take pictures of everything under the earth

11. Although Ibn Al-Haytham made great contributions to Math, Astronomy, Medicine and Chemistry ----.

- A) nobody knew about him at that time
- B) his real success came from physics and optics
- C) he was in fact a great philosopher
- D) he never believed he was successful in these fields
- E) he was never boastful of himself

12. It is understood from the passage that Ibn Al-Haytham ----.

- A) was the only one in his century to know how the light traveled
- B) applied the rectangle of velocities at the surface of refraction just after Isaac Newton
- C) anticipated some new ideas that enlightened his branch of science
- D) helped him do his job more easily
- E) was the first to discover the light

13.-16. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Continuous everyday fatigue and lack of energy can be due to various causes. One common cause, which is known for almost anyone, is insufficient sleep. Many people simply do not allow themselves enough hours to sleep; and others have sleep disturbances, such as insomnia, that prevent them from getting the sleep they need. Another cause of fatigue is anemia—a low level of hemoglobin in the blood – which usually requires a better diet or nutritional supplements. Lack of exercise can also be a cause of fatigue. You might think that exercise will make you tired, but on the contrary, it tends to prevent fatigue. Low thyroid function can cause fatigue, too, unless remedied with hormone supplementation. Clinical depression, a serious but very treatable condition, is still another possible cause of fatigue. So, if you “feel tired all the time,” could it be for one of these reasons?

13. It is told in the passage that fatigue and lack of energy ----.

- A) are mostly caused by a poor diet
- B) do not derive from a single cause
- C) don't take much attention by most people
- D) may cause a serious illness such as heart attack
- E) generally end up with clinical depression

14. It is concluded from the passage that ----.

- A) most people sleep more than needed
- B) in general people know the common reason of the fatigue and lack of energy
- C) exercise causes fatigue and lack of energy
- D) fatigue and lack of energy are inevitable for anyone who sleeps less than needed
- E) everybody thinks that exercise causes fatigue but this is not true at all

15. As mentioned in the passage, insomnia is ----.

- A) a kind of illness which is seen on almost everyone
- B) a cause of sleeping more than necessary
- C) a kind of clinical depression
- D) to get less sleep than needed
- E) a treatable illness

16. It is obvious in the passage that anemia ----.

- A) is an illness which causes one not to sleep at nights
- B) can be seen in clinical depression
- C) is the only cause of the fatigue
- D) can be treated by a better diet and nutritional supplements
- E) can happen after a hard exercise

17.-20. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Jury duty can be a stressful experience. To begin with, a trial may involve disturbing and even frightening details. In a trial involving a violent crime, jurors may have to see photographs of, and hear testimony about, death and bloodshed. The jury's decision-making can also be stressful. Disputes among the jurors can sometimes lead to angry words and feeling, and many people are unprepared for this kind of discussion. In addition, jurors who feel strongly about their own conclusions-or who may simply want to reach a verdict so that they can go home-may put too much pressure on others to give in. Fourth, a case that goes on for a long time creates a disruption in a juror's life. For instance, the jurors must be away from their work and perhaps even from their families, and must spend each day away from their usual surroundings. Finally, there is the stress of dealing with an unusual responsibility. Most jurors are conscientious, and so they worry about making the wrong decision-about convicting an innocent defendant or letting a guilty one walk free.

17. It is clear in the passage that a trial ----.

- A) is something which is always full of stress
- B) usually ends up with a wrong decision
- C) can be enjoyable when it doesn't include bad events
- D) can be something that a juror must endure some bothering events in it
- E) is no more than a making decision

18. According to the passage, the photographs of the death and bloodshed in a trial ----.

- A) can sometimes be inevitable to see by the jurors
- B) are the only evidence to come to the conclusion
- C) generally cause great distinctions on the juror's decision
- D) shouldn't be used as evidence
- E) cause the jurors to be unconscientious

19. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) all trials involve unwanted must-sees
- B) to be a jury is not an easy thing sometimes
- C) jurors generally live away from their houses
- D) all jurors are very conscientious people
- E) innocent people get free at last

20. In a subtle manner, it is mentioned in the passage that ----.

- A) most jurors want to make a quick decision to go home earlier
- B) few of the jurors are very careful about their decisions
- C) most cases go on for a very long time
- D) the pressure in a trial can be brought to the juror's family by him or her
- E) the jurors may put pressure of making a quick decision on their work-mates during a trial

READING PASSAGES / TEST-6

01.-04. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Oil can be used in so many ways because it contains hydrocarbons of varying molecular masses, forms and lengths such as paraffins, aromatics, naphthenes (or cycloalkanes), alkenes, dienes, and alkynes. While the molecules in crude oil include many different atoms such as sulfur and nitrogen, the most plentiful molecules are the hydrocarbons, which are molecules of varying length and complexity made of hydrogen and carbon atoms, and a small number of oxygen atoms. The differences in the structure of these molecules is what confers upon them their varying physical and chemical properties, and it is this variety that makes crude oil so useful in such a broad range of applications. The refining process releases numerous different chemicals into the atmosphere; consequently, there are substantial air pollution emissions and a notable odor normally accompanies the presence of a refinery. Aside from air pollution impacts there are also wastewater concerns, risks of industrial accidents such as fire and explosion, and noise health effects due to industrial noise. Because of environmental and safety concerns it should be noted that oil refineries be located some distance away from major urban areas; however, this might be arduous for whoever takes the burden to inform the "super wealthy". Nevertheless, there are many instances where refinery operations are close to populated areas and pose health risks.

1. According to the passage, the composition of the crude oil ----.

- A) encompasses a great many molecules, the least of which being dienes, and alkynes
- B) is so complicated including various molecules that it is improbable to extract them
- C) is made up of stable particles in resembling shapes derived from the formation of atoms
- D) consists of various molecules, and hydrocarbons are leading the list
- E) can be attributed to be shaped primarily through sulphur and nitrogen

2. It is stated in the passage that crude oil is invaluable in a wide variety of settings ----.

- A) due to numerous chemicals released into the atmosphere
- B) once substantial air pollution emissions are lowered
- C) because it first needs to be refined to be used
- D) if the risk of industrial accidents is lessened
- E) since the molecules it contain differ in certain characteristics

3. As the passage points out, oil refinery process primarily incorporates a number of drawbacks except ----.

- A) the critical level in the pitch of the noise it produces
- B) the bad smell it produces during the transport
- C) the hazardous chemicals released into the atmosphere
- D) the potential threats to the employees working in the refineries
- E) the substances contaminating the reservoirs and water resources

4. One can conclude from the passage that the major issue being discussed in the text ----.

- A) circles around the possible threats that oil producing companies need to be aware of
- B) is whether it is worth drilling and refining oil
- C) emphasizes the importance of oil refineries for the progress of their hinterland
- D) focuses on the formation and the process of oil and its refinement
- E) is the types of refineries and proper places they should be constructed on

05.-08. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The blue whale is one of the rorquals, a family that also includes the humpback whale and fin whale. On land an animal the size of a blue whale would be crushed by its own weight without the support of large heavy bones. Because its body is supported by water, as a sea animal, the need for heavy bones to support its weight disappeared. This, plus the availability of a large food supply, have made it possible for the blue whale to reach such an enormous size. Because of their enormous size and speed, blue whales were safe from early whalers. But in 1868 a Norwegian, Sven Foyn, revolutionized the whaling industry with the invention of the exploding harpoon gun and by using steam and diesel powered factory ships and catcher boats. He also perfected the technique of inflating dead whales so they wouldn't sink after being harpooned. Blues were killed by the thousands. The slaughter peaked in 1931 when over 29,000 were killed in one season. After that blue whales became so scarce that the whalers turned to other species and, belatedly, the International Whaling Commission (IWC) banned all hunting of blue whales in 1966 and gave them worldwide protection. Recovery has been gradual, and only in the last few years have there been signs that their numbers may be increasing. Pre-whaling population estimates were over 350,000 blue whales, but up to 99% of blue whales were killed during whaling efforts. Presently, there are an estimated 5-10,000 blue whales in the Southern Hemisphere, and only around 3-4,000 in the Northern Hemisphere.

5. According to the text, an animal the same size as the blue whale on land ----.

- A) would be profitable for the markets as a means of export
- B) would possibly survive if sufficient amount of food is supplied
- C) would potentially be hazardous for other animals due to its gigantic shape
- D) would die because of the gravitational force on Earth
- E) would eventually be made extinct by researchers trying to experiment with it

6. The text emphasizes the fact that Sven Foyn opened a new era in the whaling industry ----.

- A) after exploding harpoon gun had been invented by the Norwegians
- B) with his invention to extract oil out of whales in the factories
- C) through using battle ships to hunt the animals
- D) by devising sonar systems to track the whales
- E) by the technique of filling the dead whales with air

7. It is stated in the text that the International Whaling Commission banned the hunting of blue whales ----.

- A) at a time much later than it should have been
- B) just at the right time when whales started to become extinct
- C) in the aftermath of the ban on certain other species
- D) as soon as slaughter in the 1930s initiated
- E) with regard to the international pressures from environmentalists

8. The passage points out that the number of blue whales currently ----.

- A) is more than expected thanks to the efforts of certain organizations
- B) is increasing very slowly because of the illegal hunting which can hardly be noticed
- C) isn't satisfactory since a large population is killed in innocent savings procedures
- D) has doubled in the Southern hemisphere due to proper climatic conditions
- E) is on a rapid increase with hunters turning their way towards other species

09.-12. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The name plankton is derived from the Greek word πλανκτος ("planktos"), meaning "wanderer" or "drifter". While some forms of plankton are capable of independent movement and can swim up to several hundreds of meters vertically in a single day (a behavior called diel vertical migration), their horizontal position is primarily determined by currents in the body of water they inhabit. By definition, organisms classified as plankton are unable to resist ocean currents. This is in contrast to nekton organisms that can swim against the ambient flow of the water environment and maintain their position. The local abundance of plankton varies and the primary cause of this variability is the availability of light. All plankton ecosystems are driven by the input of solar energy, and this confines primary production to surface waters, and to geographical regions and seasons when light is abundant. Aside from representing the bottom few levels of a food chain that leads up to commercially important fisheries, plankton ecosystems play a role in the biogeochemical cycles of many important chemical elements. Of particular contemporary significance is their role in the ocean's carbon cycle. Some researchers have proposed that it might be possible to increase the ocean's uptake of carbon dioxide generated through human activities by increasing the production of plankton through fertilization, primarily with the micronutrient iron. However, it is debatable whether this technique is practical at a large scale.

9. It is stated in the passage that the movement of planktons in the water ----.

- A) is mainly determined by their shape which enables them to move rapidly
- B) is solely shaped by ocean tides
- C) is ascertained through upright or across movements
- D) is based on the ability of certain types to adapt to diel vertical migration
- E) is by no means horizontal

10. According to the text, in contrast to nekton organisms, planktons ----.

- A) seem unable to survive in the ocean tides
- B) hardly find enough nutrients to feed
- C) are better able to swim through currents with their appropriate shape
- D) are better able to adapt to different environments under the ocean
- E) hardly keep their current position as a result of ocean flow

11. As one understands from the passage, planktons can easily be found ----.

- A) in places where the sun hardly appears such as the very surface of oceans
- B) in areas where the flow of currents is strong
- C) in tides and currents where they follow horizontal movements
- D) in places where there is direct exposure to the sun
- E) in the ocean beds where there is no other life, but the crust

12. The passage indicates a number of uses of planktons showing that ----.

- A) they can be raised in fish farms and thus help the fishing industry
- B) they help the flow of ocean currents, thus balancing the ocean tides
- C) they help biochemical processes and thus ease the process in chemistry labs
- D) they absorb solar energy; therefore, help warming of the oceans
- E) they provide an important source of food, thus keeping an important place for trade

13.-16. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Pesticides are probably the most tested and closely regulated substances in Canada today. Certain cities and towns enact bans on their use by city employees and private citizens. They do this because they see this as the will of the public - the citizens who have elected them and some of whom believe that pesticides are causing illness in us and our environment. As a scientist who practices the scientific method, I am, in part, to blame. I cannot offer irrefutable proof that pesticides are safe. All that science can do is say that one thing is more likely to happen and another, much more or much less likely, but never 100 percent for certain. The scientific method, the test of the null hypothesis, is designed to keep scientists honest and detached from whatever their beliefs may be. For a scientist, it is satisfying to find interesting responses and effects. As was pointed out nearly four centuries ago by Francis Bacon, it is human nature to diminish negative evidence and exaggerate the significance of positive evidence. However, one positive study does not necessarily prove a cause-and-effect relation. I do care when the use of pesticides are banned in the name of science and concern for health effects when, realistically, these do not exist. In fact, they should have the courage to admit that they do this for reasons of belief or politics, not on the basis of science.

13. According to the passage, the use of pesticides are strictly forbidden in many towns and cities ---.

- A) solely because people are aware of their potential danger to the environment
- B) now that many people put pressure on the authorities to ban them
- C) mainly due to a lack of scientific applications about the use of them
- D) as a result of their potential use to make illegal drugs
- E) after people's health has been put in danger by the spreading of chemicals

14. In the passage, the writer blames himself ----.

- A) for he can't refute the truth that the use of pesticides might prove hazardous
- B) for not conducting better experiments by using more advanced tools
- C) since he, as a scientist, is being prejudiced at the beginning of the research process
- D) as he supported the political campaigns of the candidates who promised to make the use of pesticides legal
- E) for not being able to illuminate the society enough with evidence to support that pesticides are not hazardous

15. We learn from the passage that the null hypothesis ----.

- A) is a threat to scientists trying to prove the opposite theory
- B) prevents scientists from behaving biasedly and prejudicedly
- C) doesn't need to be refuted to accept that one theory is proven effective
- D) makes the scientists report the results of a study with some uncertainty
- E) once proven, supports the assumption to emphasize interesting responses and effects

16. As stated in the passage, the writer criticizes the view that ----.

- A) focuses on the cause and effect relationship in a scientific study
- B) generalizes the results of a significant outcome of a study to the whole population
- C) undermines the significance of a positive evidence in a research
- D) tries to refute the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis
- E) was not defended by Francis Bacon centuries ago

17.-20. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

There are many pedagogies that leverage constructivist theory. Most approaches that have grown from constructivism primarily suggest that learning is accomplished best using a hands-on approach. Learners learn by experimentation, and not by being told what will happen. They are left to make their own inferences, discoveries and conclusions. It also emphasizes that students learn the new information that is presented to them by building upon knowledge that they already possess. It is therefore important that teachers constantly assess the knowledge their students have gained to make sure that the students' perceptions of the new knowledge are what the teacher had intended. Teachers will find that since the students build upon already existing knowledge, when they are called upon to retrieve the new information, they may make some natural errors. It is known as reconstruction error when we fill in the gaps of our understanding with logical, though incorrect, thoughts. Teachers need to catch and try to correct these errors, though it is inevitable that some reconstruction errors will not be avoided because of our innate retrieval limitations. Teachers also intervene when there are conflicts that arise; however, they simply facilitate the students' resolutions and self-regulation, with an emphasis on the conflict, but not surely on the students. They must also help students figure out solutions for themselves. For example, promotion of literacy is accomplished by integrating the need to read and write throughout individual activities in print-rich classrooms.

17. According to constructivist theory, the method that cannot be desired for teaching is ----.

- A) analyzing a literary text by using the literary methods learned previously
- B) carrying out a scientific experiment by following instructions of the teacher
- C) using specific information from a text to draw conclusions about the attitude of the writer of the text
- D) taking part in hands-on activities to discover the importance of oxygen in human-beings' lives
- E) reading a text silently to infer information to answer comprehension questions based on the text

18. According to the text, the new knowledge gained by the students should always be measured by the teacher ----.

- A) to enable students monitor their own learning
- B) to help students avoid making all kinds of learning mistakes
- C) due to students' lack of knowledge in discovering how to better their learning
- D) so that they can compare what the students acquired with what they had really taught
- E) to check whether students had acquired the new information through discovering

19. We learn from the passage that reconstruction errors emerge ----.

- A) as the newly learned information blocks the filtering of the previous knowledge
- B) because it is totally impossible to detect and correct these mistakes
- C) since human beings have the innate capacity to construct new knowledge
- D) to help strengthen the learning the new language by trial and error methods
- E) as sensibly, but incorrectly filled gaps occur while constructing the new information

20. From the passage one can infer that a big mistake a teacher should avoid while solving conflicts is ----.

- A) helping students to overcome their problems by themselves
- B) teaching students to use self-regulation methods to solve the conflict
- C) focusing on which specific attitude of the student causes the conflict
- D) trying to get information only about the nature of the conflict
- E) concentrating on the problem rather than the owner of it