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Teşekkür

# FOCUS ON EXTRA TESTS

Bu kitabımızda

> 6 adet PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA (PARAGRAPH COMPLETION) testi,
>
> 6 adet ROMA RAKAM (IRRELEVANT SENTENCE) testi,
>
> 4 adet YAKIN ANLAM (RESTATEMENT) testi

olmak üzere toplamda "16 adet test" bulunmaktadır. FOCUS ON EXTRA TESTS kitabımızın özelliği YDS soru türlerine odaklanmış olmasıdır.

Her bir test, YDS'de karşınıza çıkan soruların tarzına ve kapsamına uygun hazırlanmıştır.

YDS'de toplamda 4 "paragraf tamamlama", 5 "roma rakam" ve 4 "yakın anlam" sorusu bulunmaktadır. Bu soru türlerinde başarılı olabilmek için, okuduğunu anlama, kelime ve sağlam bir bağlaç bilgisine sahip olmak öncelikli gereksinimdir. Ayrıca ne kadar çok soru çözersek o kadar çok başarı oranımızın arttığını da hepimiz biliyoruz. Bu soru türlerinde çalışmaya başlamadan önce, "FOCUS ON GRAMMAR TESTS" kitabımızda bulunan 20 bağlaç testini çözmeniz oldukça faydalı olacaktır. Hem doğru sayınız artacak hem de özellikle sınavı yetiştirememe sorunu olanların kavrama ve cevap verme hızı yükselecektir.

Diğer tüm kitaplarımızda olduğu gibi, bu kitabımızdaki tüm sınavlar da KPDS ve ÜDS'den sonra, YDS formatı ÖSYM tarafından oluşturulduktan sonra hazırlandığından hem son YDS'lere uygundur hem de güncel konu içerikleri ile size en doğru çalışma olanağını sunacaktır.

Unutmayın ki ne kadar çok soruya maruz kalırsanız, o kadar çok bilgi ve tecrübeniz olacaktır.

Hedefinize ulaşmanızı arzu ediyor, başarılar diliyoruz.


Tijen Tan GÜLSE

Ümit IŞIKLI

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**Bize her zaman destek olan
değerli eşlerimize…**

# BÖLÜM -1-
# PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA
# SORULARI

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# TEST -1-

**1. – 25. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.**

**1. ----  In contrast to developed countries, such as Norway and Sweden, each with 90 percent of citizens having access to the Internet, developing countries have much lower Internet penetration, with only 4.8 percent of population of Mozambique having Internet access. Likewise, none of these developing countries have benefited from government monopolization of the Internet development process, largely because Internet protocols had already been standardized by developed nations.**

A) It is clear that most developing countries have still basic problems such as education, poverty, housing, and health, which are sure priorities for any government.

B) Since its start in the 70's the Internet has been used in a multitude of ways and for very different purposes.

C) Unfortunately, it was acknowledged that developing nations lacks the diverse infrastructural, political, and cultural requirements in making the Internet accessible.

D) The promises of wireless Internet technologies have generated much interest on the part of the international-development community.

E) The Internet has penetrated developed economies at a rapid speed with the promise of rich economic benefits.

**2. Despite the growing significance of the Internet for international trade, governments are restricting the Internet in ways that reduce the ability of businesses and entrepreneurs to use the Internet as a place for international commerce and limits the access of consumers to goods and services. Some of these restrictions are being used to achieve legitimate goals such as preventing cybercrime or restricting access to morally offensive content, but may be applied more broadly than necessary to achieve those objectives. ---- Such Internet limitations are discriminatory and harm international trade.**

A) In other cases, Internet restrictions are targeting foreign businesses and the sale of goods and services online in order to benefit local ones.

B) The right to Internet access is closely linked to the right of freedom of speech which can be seen to encompass freedom of expression too.

C) China and Iran use extensive firewall systems to block any information from the Internet which they perceive to be offensive or threatening to their regimes.

D) Law enforcement agencies will be able to block websites with content considered harmful to children under new legislation.

E) Governments are also beginning to adopt a similar view of Internet access as a human right.

**3. In the year 10,000 B.C. there was very little difference in the development of different continents; hunter-gatherer societies dominated all regions. ----  The uneven geography of the Neolithic Revolution created a pattern of differential development and progress. Through time this pattern consolidated itself and the gap between the more advanced civilizations and the less advanced backwaters steadily widened.**

A) They used stone, wood, and bone for their weapons and implements.

B) The hunter-gatherer way of life, unlike the agricultural way of life that followed it, apparently depended on intense cooperation and sharing.

C) But the earliest human societies are likely to have been founded on enlightened egalitarian principles, according to scientists.

D) Thus, the Neolithic revolution forever changed the interaction between humans and the world around us by introducing agriculture.

E) However, the Neolithic Revolution brought food production first to some areas and then only later to others, and flourished more fully in some locations than in others.

# TEST -6-

**1. – 25. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.**

**1. ---- During the 1950s, most advertisements focused on the individuals perceived to have the greatest purchasing power, namely, adults. However, that belief soon changed. By the 1960s, advertisers realized the potential influence that children and adolescents had in family-related consumer purchases and started directing commercials at them. Youth were identified not only as independent consumers with their own money to spend, but also as important influencers in family purchases**

A) With future purchases in mind, it is not surprising that advertisers want young children to recognize their particular brand of products.

B) Children and adolescents have not always been the targets of television commercials.

C) In 1940s tobacco companies devised advertising referring directly to physicians.

D) Advertisements have the power to influence the objects that youth think about, desire, and ultimately purchase.

E) The current purchasing power of today's children and adolescents is staggering.

**2. Stereotypes are generalized and/or assumed conceptualizations about a group of individuals. Being either positive or negative, stereotypes relay a simplified view of others that typically centres on a limited number of characteristics. ---- Most everyone in the group is perceived to have the same characteristics. Stereotypes create biased expectations for what others should look like and how they should think, feel, and act.**

A) People with disabilities are participating in the economy and can bring unique skills and abilities to the workplace.

B) However, there's the stereotype about whether they have enough ability in math and science.

C) Moreover, stereotypes create the impression of homogeneity among a group of individuals.

D) But, parents holding this stereotype believe their daughters to be worse at math than their sons.

E) Besides, when acknowledging stereotypic thoughts and making a conscious effort to correct these judgments, one can also overcome stereotypes.

**3. The primary criticism levelled against capitalism is that it leads to social inequality. Capitalism, say its critics, produces a tiny top layer of wealthy people who exploit an immense bottom layer of poorly paid workers. ---- Those few who own the means of production reap huge profits, accrue power, and get legislation passed that goes against the public good.**

A) Critics also argue that central planning is grossly inefficient and that socialism is not capable of producing much wealth.

B) Another criticism is that the tiny top layer wields vast political power.

C) The primary criticism levelled against socialism is that it does not respect individual rights.

D) Capitalists believe that market forces should determine both products and prices.

E) However, despite their incompatible ideologies, both capitalist and socialist systems have adopted features from the other.

# TEST -4-

**1. - 25. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.**

1. **(I)** In July 2014, a helicopter pilot flying over Northern Russia's remote Yamal Peninsula came across a massive crater in the thick, permanently frozen subsurface layer of soil known as permafrost. **(II)** As news of the gaping hole that measured an impressive 100-meters in diameter spread, people all over the world began wondering about its origin. **(III)** This vicious cycle could further exacerbate the effects of climate change, making the region which is an important source of oil and gas reserves, extremely unstable. **(IV)** Some speculated that the crater was created by meteorites while others thought it had been caused by a missile. **(V)** However, as several more craters were discovered in the vicinity, experts began to seek out a logical scientific explanation: climate change.

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

2. **(I)** To say that David Richards loves to create Christmas light displays is an understatement. **(II)** In the past four years, the Canberra resident has picked up three Guinness World Records: two for 'most Christmas lights on a residential property' and one for 'largest image made of LED lights.' **(III)** On November 27th, the Canberra resident broke yet another record. **(IV)** This time for 'most lights on an artificial Christmas tree.' **(V)** Richards, who is a lawyer by day, says he spends several months consulting with lighting architects, electrical & civil engineers, as well as designers, planning every last detail.

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

3. **(I)** At sundown on Sunday, December 6th, millions of Jews around the world celebrated the first day of Hanukkah by lighting a candle and singing traditional songs. **(II)** The ruler abolished Judaism and even took over the Temple in Jerusalem, banning the tradition. **(III)** The eight day festival that is observed annually, starts on the 25th day of Kislev, the ninth month of the Hebrew calendar, which follows the lunar cycle. **(IV)** Hence, its exact date varies anywhere from late November to the end of December. **(V)** The folklore behind the popular festival dates back 2,200 years shortly after Alexander the Great conquered Syria, Egypt, and Palestine.

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

4. **(I)** While physics, chemistry, and biology are a norm at all schools, computer science is still a nascent subject. **(II)** Seattle-based non-profit Code.org wants to change that by exposing every student in the world to this all important science that is the basis of the digital world we live in. **(III)** From December 7 -11 millions of kids across the globe will spend at least sixty minutes learning the basics of computer science. **(IV)** Code.org is not the only organization attempting to encourage more kids to pursue computer science. **(V)** Called "Hour of Code" the initiative is designed to demystify the world of coding and inspire students of all backgrounds to consider a career in software engineering.

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

5. **(I)** Although it may be hard to believe, corals are not plants, but animals. **(II)** The colourful reefs that we admire so much happen to be calcium carbonate skeletons discharged by colonies of hundreds of thousands of tiny polyps that live and grow together. **(III)** To survive, the sedentary animals have developed a symbiotic relationship with an algae called zooxanthellae. **(IV)** Rising water temperatures and the increasing levels of carbon dioxide in our oceans are killing our beautiful coral reefs at an unprecedented rate. **(V)** The coral polyps give the zooxanthellae a home and in return the algae provide the polyps with their vivid colour and food.

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

# BÖLÜM -3-

# YAKIN ANLAMLI CÜMLEYİ BULMA SORULARI

# (RESTATEMENT)

# TEST -4-

**1. – 25. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.**

**1. Given that much of the volatility in US stocks has been in the tech sector, the market has been keeping a close eye on the Nasdaq Composite.**

A) Because the market has very closely followed the Nasdaq Composite, stocks of the tech sector in the US is of a lot of volatility.

B) The market, considering that the tech sector has the plenty of the fluctuation in the US stocks, is closely watching the Nasdaq Composite.

C) As long as there is much fluctuation in the stocks of the US, the tech sector will likely to keep a close eye on the Nasdaq Composite.

D) The US stocks, notably the Nasdaq Composite, are no doubt under close monitoring despite its volatile status.

E) If the volatility in the US stocks could be closely followed, then the tech sector like the Nasdaq Composite might be kept away from the fluctuations.

**2. It is impossible to underestimate the combination of suspicion, tension, and exasperation that characterizes Franco-German relations lately.**

A) Underestimating the doubt, stress and annoyance combined is unlikely although it determines the characteristics of Franco-German bonds in recent decades.

B) While characterizing Franco-German relations recently, it seems that the combination of suspect, depression, and aggravation should be greatly taken into consideration.

C) Despite suspicion, stress and frustration stemming from the Franco-German relations of recent times, it is not likely to undervalue the situation.

D) However much Franco-German relations represent the combination of doubt, tension and annoyance lately, it appears to overlook its importance.

E) What defines Franco-German relations recently is nothing more than a combination of doubt, pressure, and frustration, which cannot be underrated.

**3. Although her marriage was brief and tumultuous, it is arguably the single most important event in the history of her literary career.**

A) Even if she was married for a very short time, her turbulent marriage is claimed to be more significant than her single life in her literary career.

B) Since the most stormy and fastest event was her marriage in her literary career, she made references to it most often.

C) Given that her turbulent and brief marriage was critical in the history of her literary career, it is quite understandable why her works are mostly and arguably on married life rather than single one.

D) No matter how short and stormy her marriage was, it can be argued that it is the only crucial thing of her past career in literature.

E) No one could argue that her marriage is less important than all other life events considering how short and tumultuous it was.