



# YDS

## İNGİLİZCE

# 10

## DENEME



Kitabın baskı tarihinden sonraki güncellemelere erişebilmek için QR kodu okutunuz.



PEGEM AKADEMİ



## YDS 10 Deneme

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Kitabımızın siz okuyucularımız ve adaylarımız için faydalı olmasını diliyoruz...

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

1. Apartment buildings have technical and economic advantages in areas of high population density, and have become a distinctive ---- of housing accommodation in virtually all densely populated urban areas around the world.  
A) fracture                      B) extinction                      C) feature  
D) satellite                      E) immunity
2. The dominance hierarchy of sheep and their natural ---- to follow a leader to new pastures were the pivotal factors in sheep being one of the first domesticated livestock species.  
A) ingredient                      B) inconvenience  
C) incident                      D) inclination  
E) interpretation
3. Locksmiths are frequently required to determine the level of risk to an individual or institution and then recommend and implement appropriate combinations of equipment and policies to create a security layer that ---- the reasonable gain of an intruder.  
A) enhances                      B) exceeds  
C) embellishes                      D) enslaves  
E) expands
4. Silicon is widely regarded as the predominant semiconductor material due to its ---- applications in various electrical devices such as transistors, solar cells, integrated circuits, and others.  
A) vain                      B) vague                      C) violent  
D) versatile                      E) vulnerable
5. If sufficient countries recognize a particular entity as a state, that state may have a right to membership in international organizations, while treaties may require all existing member countries ---- agreeing to the admission of a new member.  
A) unanimously                      B) slightly  
C) frugally                      D) severely  
E) sparsely
6. Email remains a major source of information overload, as people struggle to ---- the rate of incoming messages, filter out unsolicited commercial messages and contend with the growing use of email attachments in the form of lengthy reports, presentations, and media files.  
A) fed up with                      B) look up to  
C) run out of                      D) give rise to  
E) keep up with
7. Patrolling is usually a large part of a security officer's duties, as most incidents ---- by being looked for instead of waiting for them ----.  
A) had been prevented / occur  
B) are being prevented / occurred  
C) were being prevented / occurring  
D) must have been / having occurred  
E) are prevented / to occur
8. Latvia's defense concept is based on a mobile, professional rapid response force and a reserve segment that ---- called upon relatively fast for mobilization ---- the need arise.  
A) had been / would  
B) were / may  
C) are / could  
D) have been / must  
E) can be / should

9. Although most of the original Mayan music disappeared following the Spanish colonization, some of it mixed ---- the incoming Spanish music and exists ---- date.
- A) to / at                      B) onto / in                      C) with / to  
D) into / by                      E) through / of
10. Bacterial growth is proliferation of bacterium ---- two daughter cells, in a process called binary fission, and ---- optimal conditions, bacteria can grow and divide extremely rapidly, and some bacterial populations can double as quickly as every 17 minutes.
- A) along / across                      B) into / under  
C) over / at                      D) away / down  
E) about / off
11. Powdered milk is often used in confectionery such as chocolate and caramel candy and in recipes for baked goods ---- adding liquid milk would render the product too thin.
- A) which                      B) whose                      C) that  
D) of which                      E) where
12. Scientists regard egg collections as a good natural-history data, ---- the details recorded in the collectors' notes have helped them to understand birds' nesting behaviors.
- A) as                      B) although                      C) whether  
D) unless                      E) yet
13. There is not an extensive amount of data focused on how marine life is affected by silver ---- the likely deleterious effects it could have on organisms through bioaccumulation, association with particulate matters, and sorption.
- A) due to                      B) otherwise                      C) once  
D) despite                      E) still
14. EU citizens have the right to address the European Parliament, the European Ombudsman and EU agencies directly, in any of the EU Treaty languages, ---- the issue raised is within that institution's competence.
- A) even if                      B) such as                      C) but also  
D) provided that                      E) unless
15. There is some debate on whether to consider protective gear items as tools, ---- they do not directly help perform work, just protect the worker like ordinary clothing.
- A) thus                      B) because  
C) otherwise                      D) not only  
E) regardless of
16. ---- the perception of time is not associated with a specific sensory system, psychologists and neuroscientists suggest that humans do have a system, or several complementary systems, governing the perception of time.
- A) As if                      B) When  
C) Though                      D) Irrespective of  
E) In addition to

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**YDS · YÖKDİL · YDT**

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**CLAUSE TEST  
&  
PASSAGE**

**İNGİLİZCE  
SORU BANKASI**



Kitabın baskı tarihinden  
sonraki güncellemelere  
erişebilmek için  
QR kodu okutunuz.

**Ertuğrul Cenk GÜRCAN**



**PEGEM AKADEMİ**



**Komisyon**

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**Pegem Akademi**

-1-

Physics embodies the study of the fundamental constituents of the universe, the forces and interactions they (1)---- on one another, and the results produced by these interactions. In general, physics is regarded as the fundamental science, because all other natural sciences use and obey the field's principles and laws. Physics relies heavily (2)---- mathematics as the logical framework for formulating and quantifying principles. The study of the principles of the universe has a long history and largely derives from direct observation and experimentation. The formulation of theories about the governing laws of the universe (3)---- central to the study of physics from very early on, with philosophy gradually yielding to systematic, quantitative experimental testing and observation as the source of verification. Key historical developments in physics include Isaac Newton's theory of universal gravitation and classical mechanics, an understanding of electricity and its relation to magnetism, Einstein's theories of special and general relativity, the development of thermodynamics, and the quantum mechanical model of atomic and subatomic physics. The field of physics is extremely broad, and can include (4)---- diverse studies as quantum mechanics and theoretical physics, applied physics and optics. Modern physics is becoming increasingly specialized, (5)---- researchers tend to focus on a particular area rather than being "universalists" like Isaac Newton and Albert Einstein, who worked in multiple areas.

1.
 

A) survive	B) stare	C) exert
	D) distinguish	E) roam
2.
 

A) at	B) on	C) in
	D) for	E) about
3.
 

A) would have been	B) will have been	
C) had been	D) has been	
	E) will be	
4.
 

A) so	B) such	C) much
	D) that	E) whether
5.
 

A) who	B) which	C) that
	D) where	E) to which

-2-

Most fish possess highly developed sense organs. Fish behavior in mazes reveals that they possess spatial memory and visual discrimination. Nearly all daylight fish have color vision that is at least as good as a human's. Many fish also have chemoreceptors that are responsible (1)---- extraordinary senses of taste and smell. (2)---- they have ears, many fish may not hear very well. Most fish have sensitive receptors that form the lateral line system, which detects gentle currents and vibrations, and senses the motion of nearby fish and prey. The sense information (3)---- from the lateral line system can be considered both a sense of touch and hearing. Blind cave fish navigate almost entirely through the sensations from their lateral line system. Some fish, such as catfish and sharks, have the ampullae of Lorenzini, electroreceptors that detect weak electric currents. Other fish, like the South American electric fishes Gymnotiformes, can produce weak electric currents, (4)---- they use in navigation and social communication. Fish orient themselves using landmarks and may use mental maps (5)---- multiple landmarks or symbols.

1.
 

A) to	B) of	C) at
	D) for	E) off
2.
 

A) Because	B) Although	C) When
	D) If	E) After
3.
 

A) to obtain	B) obtaining	C) obtained
	D) obtain	E) obtains
4.
 

A) which	B) where	C) who
	D) whom	E) what
5.
 

A) carried out	B) dealt with	
C) figured out	D) given up	
	E) based on	

-3-

Astronomy includes the examination, study, and modeling of stars, planets, comets. Most of the information used by astronomers is gathered by remote observation, **(1)----** some laboratory reproduction of celestial phenomena has been performed, such as the molecular chemistry of the interstellar medium. There is considerable overlap with physics and in some areas of earth science. There are also interdisciplinary fields such as astrophysics, planetary sciences, and cosmology, along with allied disciplines such as space physics and astrochemistry. While the origins of the study of celestial features and phenomena can be **(2)----** antiquity, the scientific methodology of this field began to develop in the middle of the 17th century. A key factor was Galileo's introduction of the telescope to examine the night sky **(3)----** more detail. The mathematical treatment of astronomy began with Newton's development of celestial mechanics and the laws of gravitation, although it was **(4)----** by earlier work of astronomers such as Kepler. By the 19th century, astronomy **(5)----** into formal science, with the introduction of instruments such as the spectroscope and photography, along with much-improved telescopes and the creation of professional observatories.

1.
 

A) although	B) because	C) whether
	D) therefore	E) as if
2.
 

A) given in to	B) accounted for	C) found out
	D) caught up with	E) traced back to
3.
 

A) at	B) on	C) in
	D) off	E) onto
4.
 

A) trained	B) triggered
C) renounced	D) concealed
	E) impeded
5.
 

A) had developed	B) would have developed
C) has developed	D) will develop
	E) will have developed

-4-

The distinctions between the natural science disciplines are not always sharp, and they share many cross-discipline fields. Physics plays a significant role in the other natural sciences, as represented by astrophysics, geophysics, chemical physics and biophysics. **(1)----** chemistry is represented by such fields as biochemistry, physical chemistry, geochemistry and astrochemistry. A particular example of a scientific discipline that draws upon multiple natural sciences is environmental science. This field studies the interactions of physical, chemical, geological, and biological components of the environment, with particular regard to the effect of human activities and the **(2)----** on biodiversity and sustainability. This science also draws upon expertise from other fields such as economics, law, and social sciences. A comparable discipline is oceanography, as it draws upon a similar breadth of scientific disciplines. Oceanography is sub-categorized into more specialized cross-disciplines, such as physical oceanography and marine biology. **(3)----** the marine ecosystem is very large and diverse, marine biology is further divided into many subfields, including specializations in particular species. There is also a subset of cross-disciplinary fields that have strong currents that **(4)----** specialization by the nature of the problems that they address. Put another way: In some fields of integrative application, specialists **(5)----** more than one field are a key part of the most dialog.

1.
 

A) Until	B) As if	C) Despite
	D) Likewise	E) Only if
2.
 

A) presumption	B) impact	C) passage
	D) region	E) rank
3.
 

A) Even if	B) Whether	C) Yet
	D) So	E) As
4.
 

A) look down on	B) come down with
C) get away with	D) look forward to
	E) run counter to
5.
 

A) at	B) off	C) in
	D) up	E) away

-5-

There are strong, direct relationships between agricultural productivity, hunger, poverty, and sustainability. Three-quarters of the world's poor live in rural areas and make their living from agriculture. Hunger and child malnutrition are greater in these areas than in urban areas. Moreover, the higher the proportion of the rural population that obtains its income solely from subsistence farming, the higher the (1)---- of malnutrition. Therefore, improvements in agricultural productivity aimed at small-scale farmers will benefit the rural poor first. Food and feed crop demand is likely (2)---- in the next 50 years, as the global population approaches nine billion. (3)----, agricultural productivity is becoming increasingly important as the world population continues to grow. As agricultural productivity grows, food prices decrease, allowing people to spend less on food and combat hunger. Investing in the agricultural productivity of women in farming communities is (4)---- particular importance in boosting economic development and food security in parts of the developing world. Women in some areas of the world, for example in Africa, are furthermore generally more responsible for childcare, thus their productivity is more likely to (5)---- into gains for the family as a whole.

1.

- A) recipe                      B) incidence  
C) investigation              D) purpose  
E) response

2.

- A) double                      B) doubles                      C) doubling  
D) having doubled              E) to double

3.

- A) However                      B) Given that                      C) Whether  
D) Indeed                      E) Even if

4.

- A) of              B) at              C) in              D) on              E) to

5.

- A) purchase                      B) yearn                      C) recognize  
D) supply                      E) translate

-6-

Around fifty years ago, the common view was that water was an infinite resource. (1)---- that time, there were fewer than half the current number of people on the planet. People were not as wealthy as today, consumed fewer calories and ate less meat, so less water was needed to produce their food. They required a third of the volume of water we presently take from rivers. Today, the competition for water resources is much more (2)----. This is because there are now seven billion people on the planet and their consumption of water-thirsty meat is rising. Also, there is increasing competition for water from industry, urbanization, biofuel crops, and water reliant food items. In the future, even more water will be needed to produce food because the Earth's population is forecast (3)---- to 9 billion by 2050. In 2000, the world population was 6.2 billion. The United Nations estimates that, by 2050, there will be an additional 3.5 billion people with most of the growth in developing countries that already (4)---- from water stress. Thus, water demand will increase (5)---- there are corresponding increases in water conservation and recycling of this vital resource.

1.

- A) At              B) On              C) Of              D) Off              E) To

2.

- A) competent                      B) sufficient                      C) effortless  
D) intense                      E) initial

3.

- A) risen                      B) to rise                      C) rising  
D) rise                      E) be risen

4.

- A) persist                      B) execute                      C) crave  
D) interpret                      E) suffer

5.

- A) if                      B) since                      C) unless  
D) whether                      E) unlike

-7-

Despite the empirical **(1)----** of rational choice theory, the flexibility and tractability of rational choice models, and the lack of equally powerful alternatives, lead to them still being widely used. The rational choice theory refers to a set of guidelines that help understand economic and social behaviour. Rational choice theory provides a framework to explain why groups of rational individuals can come to collectively irrational decisions. An example of this can be shown by some of the world's most troubling problems, such as the climate crisis. Nation states can be seen as rational as they fulfill their own interests of economic growth. **(2)----**, this economic growth often leads to pollution as increasing a nation's factors of production takes a toll on the environment. It is irrational for a state to forego this economic growth as the cost of pollution does not entirely fall **(3)----** them, as one state's carbon emissions would not entirely affect that state alone, as it impacts elsewhere. This means the benefit of the economic growth **(4)----** the cost of pollution, according to the theory of rational choice. However, if all countries **(5)----** this rational calculation it would lead to a massive amount of pollution, making the outcome of a rational choice a collectively irrational outcome.

1.
  - A) capabilities      B) aspirations      C) attitudes
  - D) shortcomings      E) interpretations
2.
  - A) For instance      B) Because      C) Similarly
  - D) If      E) However
3.
  - A) into      B) on      C) in
  - D) with      E) for
4.
  - A) bites      B) depends      C) impairs
  - D) outweighs      E) fluctuates
5.
  - A) will make      B) had made      C) made
  - D) have made      E) will be making

-8-

Materials science is a relatively new, interdisciplinary field that deals with the study of matter and its properties; as well as the discovery and design of new materials. Originally developed through the field of metallurgy, the study of the properties of materials and solids has now **(1)----** into all materials. The field covers the chemistry, physics, and engineering applications of materials including metals, ceramics, artificial polymers, and many others. The core of the field deals with relating the structure of materials with their properties. It is **(2)----** the forefront of research in science and engineering. It is an important part of forensic engineering and failure analysis, the latter being the key to understanding, for example, the cause of various aviation accidents. Many of the most pressing scientific problems that are faced today are due to the limitations of the materials that are available and, as a result, **(3)----** in this field are likely to have a significant impact on the future of technology. The basis of materials science involves studying the structure of materials, and relating them to their properties. **(4)----** a materials scientist knows about this structure-property correlation, they can then go on to study the relative performance of a material in a certain application. The major determinants of the structure of a material and thus of its properties are its constituent chemical elements and how it has been processed into its final form. These characteristics, **(5)----** together and related through the laws of thermodynamics and kinetics, govern a material's microstructure, and thus its properties.

1.
  - A) removed      B) constrained      C) expanded
  - D) remembered      E) attempted
2.
  - A) at      B) onto      C) of      D) to      E) off
3.
  - A) prohibitions      B) attributes
  - C) accusations      D) breakthroughs
  - E) hazards
4.
  - A) Whereas      B) Thus      C) Because
  - D) Unless      E) Once
5.
  - A) to take      B) taken      C) taking
  - D) to have taken      E) take

-9-

Anthropology is the scientific study of humanity, concerned with human behavior, human biology, cultures, societies, and linguistics, in both the present and past, including past human species. Social anthropology studies patterns of behavior, while cultural anthropology studies cultural meaning, including norms and values. The goal of anthropology is to provide a holistic account of humans and human nature. This means that, (1)---- anthropologists generally specialize in only one sub-field, they always keep (2)---- mind the biological, linguistic, historic and cultural aspects of any problem. Since anthropology arose as a science in Western societies that were complex and industrial, a major trend within anthropology (3)---- a methodological drive to study peoples in societies with more simple social organization, sometimes called “primitive” in anthropological literature, but without any (4)---- of “inferior”. Today, anthropologists use terms such as “less complex” societies or refer to specific modes of subsistence or production, such as “pastoralist” or “forager” or “horticulturalist” to refer to humans (5)---- in non-industrial, non-Western cultures, such people or folk (ethnos) remaining of great interest within anthropology.

1.
 

A) though	B) because	C) if
D) so	E) now that	
2.
 

A) at	B) into	C) in
D) from	E) to	
3.
 

A) will be	B) was	C) has been
D) had been	E) will have been	
4.
 

A) paths	B) connotation	C) domains
D) roots	E) tasks	
5.
 

A) to live	B) to have lived	C) lived
D) living	E) live	

-10-

One of the identifying characteristics of slums is the lack of or inadequate public infrastructure. From safe drinking water to electricity, from basic health care to police services, from (1)---- public transport to fire/ambulance services, from sanitation sewer to paved roads, new slums usually lack all of these. Established, old slums sometimes garner official support and get some of these infrastructure such as paved roads and unreliable electricity or water supply. In many countries, local and national government often refuse to recognize slums, because the slum are on disputed land, or because of the fear that quick official recognition (2)---- more slum formation and seizure of land illegally. Recognizing and notifying slums often triggers a creation of property rights, and requires that the government provide public services and infrastructure (3)---- the slum residents. With poverty and informal economy, slums do not generate tax revenues for the government and therefore (4)---- to get minimal or slow attention. In other cases, the narrow and haphazard layout of slum streets, houses and substandard shacks, along with persistent threat of crime and violence against infrastructure workers, makes it difficult to layout reliable, safe, cost effective and efficient infrastructure. In yet others, the demand (5)---- exceeds the government bureaucracy’s ability to deliver.

1.
 

A) compulsory	B) visible	C) affordable
D) unexpected	E) innocent	
2.
 

A) will encourage	B) has encouraged
C) encouraged	D) had encouraged
E) was encouraging	
3.
 

A) on	B) off	C) from	D) to	E) onto
-------	--------	---------	-------	---------
4.
 

A) respond	B) tend	C) require
D) encounter	E) interfere	
5.
 

A) accurately	B) briefly	C) justly
D) securely	E) far	

-11-

Psychology is an academic discipline of immense scope, crossing the boundaries between the natural and social sciences. While psychological knowledge is often applied to the assessment and treatment of mental health problems, it is also directed towards understanding and solving problems in several spheres of human activity. Psychology differs from anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology in seeking to capture explanatory generalizations about the mental function and overt behaviour of individuals, **(1)----** the other disciplines focus on creating descriptive generalizations about the functioning of social groups or situation-specific human behaviour. Psychology is a very broad science that is rarely **(2)----** as a whole, major block. Although some subfields encompass a natural science base and a social science application, others can be clearly distinguished as having little to do **(3)----** the social sciences. For example, biological psychology is considered a natural science with a social scientific application. Social and occupational psychology are, generally speaking, purely social sciences, whereas neuropsychology is a natural science that lacks application out of the scientific tradition **(4)----**. Many people associate psychology with clinical psychology, which focuses on assessment and treatment of problems in living and psychopathology, but in reality, psychology has **(5)----** specialties.

1.
 

A) because	B) so	C) while
D) if	E) only if	
2.
 

A) tackled	B) persuaded	C) rejected
D) stabilized	E) abolished	
3.
 

A) at	B) on	C) in	D) off	E) with
-------	-------	-------	--------	---------
4.
 

A) instinctively	B) entirely	C) roughly
D) strangely	E) arbitrarily	
5.
 

A) pointless	B) concealed
C) involuntary	D) myriad
E) reckless	

-12-

The nature of human work is defined by the complexity of society. The simplest societies were tribes that worked primarily for sustenance as hunter-gatherers. In this sense, work was not a distinct activity **(1)----** a constant that made up all parts of life, as all members of the society worked consistently to stay alive. More advanced societies developed after the Neolithic Revolution, emphasizing work in agricultural and pastoral settings. In these societies, production were increased, ending the need **(2)----** constant work and allowing some individuals to specialize and work in areas outside of food-production. This also created non-laborious work, as increasing occupational complexity required some individuals to specialize in technical knowledge and administration. Laborious work in these societies was **(3)----** by slaves, serfs, peasants, and guild craftsmen. The nature of work changed significantly during the Industrial Revolution **(4)----** the factory system was developed for use by industrializing nations. In addition to further increasing general quality of life, this development changed the dynamic of work. Under the factory system, workers increasingly collaborated with others, employers served as authority figures during work hours, and forced labor was largely eradicated. Further changes occurred in post-industrial societies where technological advance made industries **(5)----**, replacing them with mass production and service industries.

1.
 

A) but	B) in order to
C) for instance	D) whether
E) if	
2.
 

A) between	B) to	C) for
D) into	E) off	
3.
 

A) broken off	B) kept away	C) put aside
D) given up	E) carried out	
4.
 

A) who	B) that	C) which
D) in which	E) to which	
5.
 

A) rude	B) sedentary	C) mutual
D) obsolete	E) clumsy	

-13-

Contemporary medicine applies biomedical sciences, biomedical research, genetics, and medical technology to diagnose, treat, and prevent injury and disease, typically through pharmaceuticals or surgery, but also through therapies as diverse as psychotherapy, external splints and traction, medical devices, biologics, and ionizing radiation, amongst others. In modern clinical practice, physicians and physician assistants personally assess patients to diagnose, prognose, treat, and prevent disease (1)---- clinical judgment. The doctor-patient relationship typically begins with an interaction with an examination of the patient's medical history and medical record, followed by a medical interview and a physical examination. Basic diagnostic medical devices are typically used. After examining for signs and interviewing for symptoms, the doctor may order medical tests, take a biopsy, or (2)---- pharmaceutical drugs or other therapies. Differential diagnosis methods help to (3)---- conditions based on the information provided. During the encounter, properly informing the patient of all relevant facts is an important part of the relationship and the development of trust. The medical encounter is then documented in the medical record, which is a legal document in many jurisdictions. Follow-ups may be shorter (4)---- follow the same general procedure, and specialists follow a similar process. The diagnosis and treatment may take only a few minutes or a few weeks, depending on the complexity of the (5)----.

1.
 

A) to use	B) using	C) used
D) to be used	E) to have used	
2.
 

A) remain	B) acquire	C) discern
D) appear	E) prescribe	
3.
 

A) give in	B) stem from	C) rule out
D) get up	E) rely on	
4.
 

A) so	B) as if	C) but
D) whether	E) if only	
5.
 

A) infrastructure	B) amount	C) habit
D) motivation	E) issue	

-14-

Roman law forms the basic framework for civil law, the most widely used legal system today. The historical importance of Roman law is reflected by the continued use of Latin legal terminology in many legal systems influenced by it, including common law. Roman law was heavily influenced by Greek philosophy, but its detailed rules were developed by professional jurists and were highly sophisticated. Over the centuries between the rise and decline of the Roman Empire, law was adapted to (1)---- the changing social situations and underwent major codification under Theodosius II and Justinian I. Although codes were replaced by custom and case law during the Early Middle Ages, Roman law was rediscovered around the 11th century (2)---- medieval legal scholars began to research Roman codes and adapt their concepts to the canon law. Latin legal maxims were compiled for guidance. In medieval England, royal courts developed a body of precedent which later (3)---- the common law. A Europe-wide Law Merchant was formed so that merchants could trade with common standards of practice (4)---- with the many splintered facets of local laws. The Law Merchant, a precursor to modern commercial law, emphasised the freedom to contract and alienability of property. As nationalism grew in the 18th and 19th centuries, the Law Merchant was incorporated (5)---- countries' local law under new civil codes, and the Napoleonic and German Codes became the most influential.

1.
 

A) leave out	B) grow up	C) break into
D) calm down	E) cope with	
2.
 

A) when	B) though	C) if
D) as if	E) unless	
3.
 

A) had become	B) used to become
C) became	D) would have become
E) will become	
4.
 

A) so that	B) since	C) such as
D) whether	E) rather than	
5.
 

A) at	B) of	C) onto	D) into	E) up
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HİBRİT  
KİTAP

# YDS

YABANCI DİL BİLGİSİ SEVİYE TESPİT SINAVI

## ÇIKMIŞ SORULAR

# İNGİLİZCE



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e-Çıkış Sorular



PEGEM AKADEMİ



## YDS ÇIKMIŞ SORULAR

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

1. Alzheimer's disease is the major form of mental impairment in older people and is characterized by the ---- of brain tissue over an extended period of time.

- A) clarification  
B) examination  
C) deterioration  
D) realisation  
E) prevention

2. As video-gaming has become a ---- industry that attracts huge investment and intense competition, there are numerous ideas concerning its characteristics.

- A) massive  
B) constant  
C) challenging  
D) repetitive  
E) complementary

3. When compared with petrol, hydrogen is ---- clean and does not produce carbon emissions when it is burned.

- A) severely  
B) fundamentally  
C) promptly  
D) gradually  
E) relatively

4. People seem to forget that an e-mail says so much about them, but it can even ---- personality characteristics.

- A) receive  
B) eliminate  
C) overcome  
D) convey  
E) abandon

5. Children's power to understand and reflect on their experiences ---- their ability to use verbal symbols.

- A) depends on  
B) looks into  
C) complies with  
D) brings about  
E) sends out

6. Famous Brazilian photographer Sebastião Salgado ---- photography after a brief career as an economist in the 1970s.

- A) gave off  
B) took up  
C) called for  
D) pulled over  
E) handed in

7. - 16. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

7. You ---- good about helping others when you see how it ---- a difference for someone else.

- A) feel / will have made
- B) are feeling / had made
- C) will feel / has made
- D) felt / is making
- E) had felt / will make

8. In September 2003, the National Book Foundation ---- that Stephen King ---- the recipient of a 'lifetime award'.

- A) would be announcing / is to be
- B) announces / has to be
- C) had announced / used to be
- D) had been announcing / has been
- E) announced / would be

9. ---- by the Romans first and then by Arabs, Crete ---- by the Ottomans in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

- A) Taking over / had been conquered
- B) Having been taken over / had conquered
- C) Having taken over / conquered
- D) Taken over / was conquered
- E) To be taken over / was being conquered

10. Diseases and injuries that result from alcohol consumption are usually attributed ---- lower socio-economic status, and this seems to be true ---- individuals, countries and regions.

- A) to / for
- B) at / with
- C) into / across
- D) by / in
- E) upon / along

11. ---- all the roles of the state ---- the modern world, none should be underestimated or ignored.

- A) At / by
- B) To / across
- C) Of / in
- D) From / upon
- E) Within / for

12. ---- the role of calcium has received an enormous amount of attention, very few people realise that without its partner, magnesium, calcium does not serve the body nearly as well as it should.

- A) If
- B) Whereas
- C) Whenever
- D) Since
- E) Once

13. Whether in the countryside or in city, a hotel should not be built ---- there is a proven need for it.

- A) in case
- B) unless
- C) though
- D) because
- E) after

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14. For centuries, people have thought that we have two brains ---- we have two lungs or two kidneys.

- A) until
- B) even though
- C) whether
- D) so long as
- E) just as

15. As with other chronic illnesses, asthma affects ---- patients ---- their families.

- A) not only / but also
- B) the more / the more
- C) neither / nor
- D) such / that
- E) less / than

16. ---- children and older people, who suffer most of their unintentional injuries at home, young and middle-aged adults are often injured in the workplace.

- A) In contrast to
- B) Instead of
- C) Due to
- D) Thanks to
- E) In case of

17. - 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Most scholars agree that Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is overdiagnosed today. To them, such overdiagnosis leads to relying too heavily on pills (17)---- skills, such as teaching children better ways of coping with stress. The American Psychiatric Association's diagnostic manual of the past 20 years outlines three sets of (18)---- for ADHD: inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity – the child (19)---- answers too quickly. For accurate diagnosis, a child must display at least six of the nine listed symptoms for at least half a year across these categories. (20)----, at least some problems must be present before the age of seven and produce impairment (21)---- at least two different settings such as school or home.

17.

- A) by means of                      C) rather than  
B) owing to                          D) with regard to  
E) in terms of

18.

- A) assessments                      B) prescriptions  
C) adoptions                          D) treatments  
E) indicators

19.

- A) should have given              B) could have given  
C) used to give                      D) may give  
E) ought to give

20.

- A) In addition                      B) Therefore  
C) Nonetheless                      D) Otherwise  
E) Still

21.

- A) on                      B) in                      C) at                      D) to                      E) from

22. - 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

Most people sum up Florida in just one word: vacation. That is not a new (22)----. A century ago, steamboats and then railroads brought northerners to the land of sunshine. (23)---- there is one individual's name that often appears on road names as well as the front or back covers of history books, it is that of Henry Flagler. His determination (24)---- his vision transformed Florida from a wilderness into a 20<sup>th</sup>-century state in a matter of years. (25)---- constructing a railroad down the eastern coast of the state, he provided thousands with easy access to areas where many people had previously struggled (26) ---- in isolated communities.

22.

- A) achievement                      B) invention  
C) application                      D) experiment  
E) association

23.

- A) Although                      B) Whereas                      C) If  
D) Whether                      E) Unless

24.

- A) together with                      B) in terms of  
C) owing to                          D) despite  
E) as opposed to

25.

- A) About                      B) From                      C) Behind  
D) At                          E) By

26.

- A) to have lived                      B) to live  
C) living                          D) having lived  
E) lived

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27. - 36. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

27. If you own a property in Turkey but do not want to live in it all year round, ----.

- A) you can always rent it as a holiday home
- B) you should remember that the Turkish holiday season is very short
- C) some people hope to make a quick return on their investment
- D) you should try and get used to the local culture
- E) it is possible that it will lose its value dramatically

28. When a radically new form of the flu virus evolves, ----.

- A) the experts have decided which three strains of the virus are likely to be most prevalent next year
- B) we have been using vaccines to protect against seasonal flu for over 60 years
- C) it can rapidly spread across the globe, claiming lives along the way
- D) around the world, labs are working towards such a universal flu vaccine
- E) a universal flu vaccine fails to provide any protection against catching a cold

29. Even if you learn only a few Turkish words as a tourist, ----.

- A) Turkey is as safe to visit as anywhere else in Europe
- B) you should check opening times before setting out on any sightseeing expedition
- C) Turks will respect any attempt at their difficult language
- D) many English language publications are available in major cities in Turkey
- E) public telephones will prompt you to select the language of your choice

30. Since they have a tendency to have chronic illnesses, ----.

- A) health care professionals build interdisciplinary teams to develop innovative strategies
- B) some people can benefit from increases in healthy life expectancy
- C) wealthy people have a longer life span compared to poor people
- D) the majority of people in the West make group rather than individual physician appointments
- E) older people use health care service more heavily than younger people

31. As contradictory health advice appears in tabloid newspapers on an almost daily basis, ----.

- A) people argue whether sunlight is beneficial or harmful to human health
- B) sunlight does not just affect your state of mind but your body
- C) the ultraviolet B radiation in sunlight encourages your body to make vitamin D
- D) children in sunny Australia have been found to be more prone to egg allergy
- E) it is too much sunshine that poses the problem when skin cancer is concerned

**32. Some species become extinct every year due to hunting, ----.**

- A) as animals like foxes and racoons have adapted to increased urbanization and now live in parks
- B) yet, in some parts of the world, animals such as zebras and rhinos are protected in wildlife reserves
- C) so pollution of oceans kills animals and plants and poisons their habitats
- D) though cultivating more and more land has led to the loss of habitats like rainforests
- E) and ecology explains how individual species fit into the natural world

**33. ----, coffee is surely known to stimulate the nervous system, acting on both mental and physical functioning.**

- A) Because it is recommended for some digestive problems
- B) If the properties of caffeine need to be more scientifically evaluated
- C) Given that excessive coffee consumption leads to insomnia and anxiety
- D) While its effects on sleep may vary from one individual to another
- E) As many women suffering from bladder pain agree that caffeine drinks irritate a sensitive bladder

**34. A growing body of research shows that being bad can actually be good, ----.**

- A) but the trick is knowing exactly when and where to show your dark side
- B) whereas lying and cheating are regarded by some people as positive traits that can make us stronger
- C) because groups that behave nicely do better than groups that fight
- D) though you may think your greatest threat is still your fellow men
- E) as a result, we have developed polite behaviour, morality and law

**35. Anger and sadness are an important part of life, ----.**

- A) so you may not want to express how you feel to another person
- B) as positive thoughts and emotions can boost self-esteem
- C) while unpleasant feelings are as crucial as enjoyable ones
- D) although many people find it helpful to breathe slowly while learning to tolerate strong feelings
- E) and new research shows that experiencing such emotions are vital to our mental health

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**36. ----, many of the main tourist attractions in London are fairly close to one another.**

- A) Although the city is much more spread out than other European capitals
- B) Now that hotel prices tend to stay high all year round
- C) As the city is facing an increasing migration problem
- D) Given that the routes for many places will take you to the past
- E) Despite the fact that it is an excellent city for walkers with its parks

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

37. How advertisements affect both the audience and those who rely on advertising for their income is one of the most important debates on the media.

- A) Medyayla ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan biri de reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de reklamlardan kazanç sağlayanları nasıl etkilediği olmuştur.
- B) Medyayla ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan biri reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de gelirleri için reklamlara bel bağlayanları nasıl etkilediğidir.
- C) Reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de gelirleri için reklamlara bel bağlayanları nasıl etkilediği medyayla ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan biridir.
- D) Reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de reklamlardan gelir elde edenleri nasıl etkilediği medya hakkındaki en önemli tartışmalardan birini oluşturmaktadır.
- E) Reklamlardan gelir elde edenlerin ve izleyicilerin reklamlardan nasıl etkilendikleri medyayla ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan birinin konusudur.

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38. Advanced data analysis is now on the verge of breaking free of its confines in hospitals and computer labs and making its way into our daily lives.

- A) Gelişmiş veri analizi artık sınırlarından kurtulup hastanelerde ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarında olduğu gibi günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere.
- B) Hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtuluyor olması, gelişmiş veri analizinin artık günlük hayatımıza gireceğini göstermekte.
- C) Gelişmiş veri analizi artık hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtulup günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere.
- D) Hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtulan gelişmiş veri analizi artık günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere.
- E) Günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere olan gelişmiş veri analizi artık hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtuluyor.

39. It is difficult to find the most suitable dose of drugs to be used to treat illnesses, and virtually all drugs will produce undesirable side effects if too high a dose is given.

- A) Hastalıkları tedavi etmede kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur ve aşırı yüksek doz verilirse neredeyse bütün ilaçlar istenmeyen yan etkiler doğuracaktır.
- B) Hastalıkları tedavi ederken kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur çünkü aşırı yüksek dozda verildiğinde neredeyse bütün ilaçlar istenmeyen yan etkilere sebep olmaktadır.
- C) Hastalıkları tedavi ederken kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur çünkü aşırı yüksek doz verilirse neredeyse bütün ilaçlar istenmeyen yan etkiler ortaya çıkarmaktadır.
- D) Hastalıkları tedavi etmede kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur ve aşırı yüksek doz kullanımında istenmeyen yan etkilerin ortaya çıkması kaçınılmazdır.
- E) İstenmeyen yan etkiler neredeyse bütün ilaçlar aşırı yüksek dozda kullanıldığında ortaya çıkar, bu yüzden hastalıkları tedavi etmede kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur.

40. Zaman Virginia Woolf'un eserlerinde sadece kaybetmenin bir sembolü olarak ortaya çıkmaz, aynı zamanda farklı şekillerde de kendisini gösterir.

- A) Time in Virginia Woolf's works mostly appears as a symbol of loss, but it reveals itself in various forms as well.
- B) Time appears in Virginia Woolf's works as a symbol of loss, as well as in various other forms.
- C) In Virginia Woolf's works, time is not only a symbol of loss but also of various other things.
- D) In Virginia Woolf's works, time appears as various forms, not only as a symbol of loss.
- E) In Virginia Woolf's works, time not only appears as a symbol of loss, but it also reveals itself in various forms.