YDS · YÖKDİL · YDT

CLOZE 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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İngilizce YDS, YÖKDİL ve YDT'ye hazırlananlar için kaleme alınan bu soru bankası, bu sınavların iki önemli kısmına ("cloze test" / "passage") yönelik olarak hazırlanan özgün sorulardan oluşmaktadır. Orta ve zor seviye sorulardan oluşan bu alıştırmalar, adayların ilgili sınavlarda sorulan kelime, gramer ve paragraf sorularını çözmek için ihtiyaç duydukları üst düzey bilgi ve becerileri önemli ölçüde geliştirmelerini sağlayacak niteliktedir. Özellikle ilgili sınavlarda yüksek puanlar hedefleyen adaylar için hazırlanan bu kitabın, adaylara faydalı olmasını diliyoruz...

Pegem Akademi

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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