



# CHAMPION 11

YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMLARI SINAVI  
YABANCI DİL DENEME TESTİ (YDT)  
İNGİLİZCE

1

T.C. KİMLİK NUMARASI :													
ADI :													
SOYADI :													
ÖĞRENCİ NO. :										SIRA NO. :			

Soru kitapçık numarasının cevap kağıdına kodlanmamasının veya yanlış kodlanmasının sorumluluğu adaya aittir.

SORU KİTAPÇIK NUMARASI: 212201

Bu numarayı cevap  
kağıdındaki ilgili alana  
kodlamayı unutmayınız.

MODERN ENGLISH  
ANYTIME ANYWHERE

## AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta toplam **80 soru** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **120 dakikadır (2 saat)**.
3. **Bu test puanlanırken doğru cevaplarınızın sayısından yanlış cevaplarınızın sayısının dörtte biri çıkarılacak ve kalan sayı bu test ile ilgili ham puanınız olacaktır.**
4. Kitapçığın sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
5. Cevaplamaya, istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kağıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
6. Bu kitapçıkta yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevap kağıdında bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

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

1. You should clean the ---- between your teeth with a string called dental floss at least once a day if you want to have healthy gums.  
A) pain B) cave  
C) relevance D) disturbance  
E) space
2. The ---- flooding of the Nile creates fertile soils in which farmers grow wheat and other crops which they will need the whole year.  
A) casual B) doubtful  
C) arid D) annual  
E) curious
3. In the past few years, the CIA has been ---- criticized for collecting secret information from American allies in Europe.  
A) narrowly B) cheerfully  
C) widely D) thoughtfully  
E) decently
4. The UK has been trying to reduce its coal consumption. Coal now ---- less than seven per cent of the UK's electricity.  
A) supplies B) obtains  
C) includes D) burns  
E) contains
5. A lot of pollutants ---- the sea through factories and industries located along the major rivers.  
A) take to B) fall for  
C) call off D) get to  
E) sort out
6. Though the federal holiday called Columbus Day ---- on the American calendar since 1937, it ---- in Alaska and Oregon even once.  
A) was being / hasn't celebrated  
B) has been / hasn't been celebrated  
C) was / hasn't been celebrating  
D) is being / hasn't been celebrated  
E) has been / wasn't celebrated
7. Today, magnets ---- in many areas of everyday life. Examples ---- washing machines, sliding doors, generators, and electric motors.  
A) are able to find / include  
B) should be found / are included  
C) must be finding / are including  
D) can be found / include  
E) had better find / would include
8. In Copernicus's model of the solar system, now ---- to be correct, the Sun lay at the centre of a system of orbiting planets.  
A) known B) having known  
C) to know D) knowing  
E) to be known

41. - 43. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Scientists in Antarctica made an important discovery. Originally, they thought the ice there had a bottom base and as the snow fell and hardened, it became thicker and thicker. But it turns out that's not exactly how it happens. It is true that the top layers get snow which pack and harden. But the water under all that ice can also freeze and adds ice layers from the bottom. The glacier is about 2 miles thick and frozen solid, so how do you think scientists made this discovery? By plane, equipped with special radars, lasers and other sensors that actually see through the glacier and under it from above. And what they saw amazed them. Each layer of ice tells a story about the past, like rings on a tree. Scientists drill down, take a sample from a layer and study it. The thinking was that the farthest down layer was also the oldest, and now that doesn't seem to be the case. They have samples as far back as 800,000 years and now are looking for a 1.5-million-year old piece of ice they can study.

41. According to the passage, the purpose of drilling down the ice in Antarctica is to ----.

- A) find natural resources like oil and gas and earn money
- B) discover some facts about the history of Antarctica
- C) prove that it is not older than 800,000 years
- D) find a solution to the problem of global warming
- E) refute the claim that Antarctica is 1.5 million years old

42. According to the scientific discovery that was made recently in Antarctica, ----.

- A) the water under the ice can freeze and add ice layers from the bottom
- B) the snow that top layers of the ice get do not actually pack and harden
- C) the glacier is about two miles thick and made of frozen soil
- D) the scientists' plane equipped with special radars needs improvement
- E) using lasers and other sensors to see through the glacier was wrong

43. It can be inferred from the passage that Antarctica ----.

- A) used to be covered with huge trees and wild plants
- B) is warming and its ice sheet is melting at a fast speed
- C) amazes scientists with the variety of animals living on it
- D) needs some more time to be fully studied and understood
- E) allows scientists to do research only for a few relatively warm weeks

44. - 48. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz

44. Ray:  
 - **Do you remember Mark from school?**  
 Leslie:  
 - ----  
 Ray:  
 - **Exactly. I saw him the other day. We chatted for a while in a café. He wants to see you too some time.**  
 Leslie:  
 - **That will be great. Why don't you give me his number? I'll call him tonight.**
- A) Of course I remember Mark. I know how much you still hate him.  
 B) I remember him but I don't think he remembers me. Am I wrong?  
 C) I remembered to visit him in his new office but unfortunately he wasn't in.  
 D) No, I don't. You know how poor my memory is. What's about him?  
 E) I guess I do. He's the one who joined the army after graduation, isn't he?

45. Mario:  
 - **Is the coffee ready?**  
 Lorry:  
 - ----  
 Mario:  
 - **No, I didn't. You suggested drinking coffee, I said no thanks, you insisted, and I said okay.**  
 Lorry:  
 - **I see. It seems I forgot. Now then, would you like some coffee?**
- A) Did I ever tell you how much I used to hate coffee?  
 B) Did you drink the first coffee of the day too early?  
 C) May I suggest offering Turkish coffee to your guests?  
 D) Coffee? Did you want me to make coffee for you?  
 E) Did you really suggest they drink coffee instead of tea?
46. Ricky:  
 - **Everyone is ready to leave, except for you. What is it that takes you so long?**  
 April:  
 - ----  
 Ricky:  
 - **Really? Let's hit the road then. I don't want to be late for the concert.**  
 April:  
 - **Don't worry, we won't. We've got plenty of time.**
- A) I'm sorry but I hate to hear your complaints about me.  
 B) My hair, of course. You know how much I care about my hair.  
 C) What are you talking about? I'm ready, too.  
 D) It usually takes around half an hour but today it's taking longer.  
 E) I know it's time to leave. The problem is I don't want to go anywhere.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. Kahve çekirdeklerinden bir içecek elde etmek için, çekirdekler, önce kurutularak ve sonra kavrularak özel olarak hazırlanmalıdır.

- A) Anyone who wants to make a drink from coffee beans should specially prepare the beans by first drying and then roasting them.
- B) To make a drink from coffee beans, the beans must be specially prepared by first drying and then roasting them.
- C) In order to make a drink from coffee beans, the beans must first be dried and then roasted by specially preparing them.
- D) If you want to make a drink from coffee beans, you have to specially prepare the beans by first drying and then roasting them.
- E) To make a drink from coffee beans, you must specially prepare the beans by first drying and then roasting them.

71. Farklı kültürlerden insanlar farklı kıyafetler giyerler ve ne tür kıyafetler giyilmesi gerektiği ile ilgili farklı inanç ve gelenekleri vardır.

- A) People from different cultures wear different clothing as they have diverse beliefs and customs about what type of clothing should be worn.
- B) Different clothing is worn by people from different cultures because they have different beliefs and customs about what type of clothing should be worn.
- C) People from different cultures wear different clothing and have different beliefs and customs about what type of clothing they should wear.
- D) Since they have diverse beliefs and customs about what type of clothing they should wear, different clothing is worn by people from different cultures.
- E) People from different cultures wear different clothing and have different beliefs and customs about what type of clothing should be worn.

72. En çok kullanılan doğal ipliklerden biri olan pamuk, dünyanın her yerinde çeşitli amaçlarla tüketilmektedir.

- A) One of the most used natural fibres today is cotton and it is commonly consumed for a variety of purposes everywhere in the world.
- B) Cotton is the most used natural fibre in existence today, and people commonly consume it for various purposes around the world.
- C) Cotton, which is commonly consumed for different purposes around the world, is the most used natural fibre in existence today.
- D) One of the most used natural fibres today, cotton is commonly consumed for various purposes everywhere in the world.
- E) Cotton is one of the most used natural fibres in existence today, and people commonly consume it for various purposes everywhere in the world.

**76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.**

76. (I) Dogs are known for a strong sense of smell. (II) Their noses can be trained to identify different odours. (III) This doesn't mean they can be used in a variety of operations. (IV) They are often used in search and rescue operations and to sniff for things such as drugs and explosives. (V) Even some dogs have even been trained to sniff for cancer in people.

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

77. (I) Dwarf planets are like the solar system's eight planets, but they are smaller. (II) They orbit the Sun but they are not moons. (III) Until now, scientists have classified five dwarf planets including Pluto. (IV) It takes Neptune, which is almost 4.5 billion km away from the Earth, almost 165 years to travel around the Sun once. (V) It was considered to be the ninth planet of the solar system until 2006.

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

78. (I) The longest race ever run is the marathon. (II) It goes back to 490 BC, when a Greek soldier ran all the way from Marathon to Athens, about forty kilometres, to tell the people about a great military victory. (III) Today the marathon distance is 42.195 metres. (IV) It is run mostly on a road. (V) The road is divided into lanes and has a surface of asphalt, rubber or tartan.

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

79. (I) Discovered by accident by the British astronomer William Herschel in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. (II) It has a diameter of over fifty thousand kilometres. (III) It takes Uranus eighty-four years for one single orbit around the Sun. (IV) Each pole gets forty-two years of sunlight and then forty years of darkness. (V) It is thought that they are tremendous hurricanes that travel across the frozen planet.

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

80. (I) Participation in physical activity declines with age regardless of its gender. (II) Unfortunately, levels of leisure-time physical activity among adults are low. (III) Approximately one-third of adults participate in leisure-time physical activity on a regular basis. (IV) One-third of them participate in some physical activity. (V) And one-third are completely inactive.

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