

**ÖZ İLE YDS DEĞERLENDİRMESİ**

1. Şeker yoktu. Sanırım "*katır kutur yiyorlar, konsantremiz bozuluyor*" diyenler kazandı. Benim gibiler "*aman Allah'ım didim*" ile tepki verdi.
2. Konuşanlar onca eleştiriye rağmen hala Türk. Biri fark etse: Yabancı dil öğrenenler için, yabancı isimleri ve telaffuzlarını öğrenmek, kadın mı erkek mi ayırtedebilmek bir zaruriyet. Hem güzel dilimiz dururken, bu karakterler evden neden İngilizce konuşuyorlar? Biz müstemleke bir memleket miyiz?

**Bölüm Bölüm Genel Değerlendirme**

1. İlk 16 soru tam bir ters köşe idi. Tense soruları kurnazca ve "anlamaya" mahkum. PREP soruları yine işkence. Bağlaçlar atraksiyondan uzak ama hep "sebebe" yoğunlaşarak, soru çözende "*acaba*" duyguları uyandırmayı hedeflemiş. Bilenler "bu kadar da aynı mana ölçülmez" deyip, kolaylıkla diğer seçeneklerde "zoraki" yakıştırmalar yapabiliyorlardı. Ölçe açısından gayet sakıncalı ve amatör bir girişim olmuş.
2. CLOZE TEST ortalama ve/veya ortalamanın biraz üzeri zorlukta.
3. Cümle Tamamlama, muğlaklıktan arındırılmış. Sanki kolay denilebilir.
4. Çeviriler. Yine uzun ama adaya istediğini verecek cinsten. Bir yerde NOW zarfının ARTIK ile Türkçeye çevrildiği bir doğru vardı ki, ÖSYM'den özlediğimiz bir tutum.
5. Paragraflar: Uzun. Fakat sorular, 3-5 tanesi hariç, yormadan doğru olduğu görülecek cinsten.
6. Diyaloglar: Uzun, hem okuduğunu anlama, hem de gönderme ve geçişlere hâkimiyeti gerektiriyordu.
7. Anlamca en yakın: Bir soru hariç çabucak çıkarılabiliyordu. O soruda can yakacak cinsten: "IRRESPECTIVE OF mu desem, NO MATTER HOW mı desem?"
8. Paragraf Tamamlama: Son üç sınavdır zaten sorular epey çözülebilir. Bence bu da rahattı.
9. Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan: Sanki üç adet "üçüncü cümle gider" takıntısı hariç, yine çözülebilecek cinsten.

Genel bağlamda 80 ve üzeri isteyenler için YOKUŞ bir sınav.

65 almak isteyenler ilk 26 soruda psikolojik dağılma yaşamadıysa, gayet mümkün.

50-55 çizgisi için, onlar genelde puanlarını ilk 26 soruda aradıkları için olası hezimet. Ama soğukkanlılıklarını korudular ise, kendilerinin rekorunu kırabilecekleri bir sınavdı.

**Olası soru ve cevaplara gelince:**

**Hamiş-i Âcil ve Evvel:** İlgili sorular sınava girmiş hocalarımız ve arkadaşlarımız ile, dilForum başta olmak üzere, sanal âlemde çeşitli sosyal gruplar halinde öbeklenen yüzlerce müdekkik arkadaşın çıkarımları ile derlenmiştir. Bazı metinleri ben zihnimdeki manaya göre "yeniden" yazdım. Yani özgün metin pekâlâ o olmayabilir. Ama bazısı GOOGLE aramaları sonucu aynen iktibas edildi. Elbette ÖSYM metinleri oynayarak aldığından, -hatırdaki kaldığına- alıntılanan metin soruya benzetildi.

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

1. For years information systems (IS) auditors have faced the ---- of convincing business managers of the value they provide to the organization.

A) challenge

2. Although some children can certainly be gifted and talented in many diverse areas, the benefits of team work are also ----.

A) worthwhile B) obligatory

3. The World population growth ---- around 0,5 billion increase in a half century before it accelerated after World War II, when the population of less developed countries began to increase steadily.

A) fluctuated B) expired

4. herbal medicines **IMPRESSIVELY** wide range of

A) impressively B) exclusively

5. By 2008, Great Britain has suddenly changed its position on nuclear energy, ---- construction of new nuclear reactors.

A) calling for B) pulling up C) turning over  
D) putting off E) taking apart

6. Powerful people ---- their pyramids and high buildings.

A) show off B) laid out C) put on

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

7. It ---- 15 years since his first film, when David Lean ---- to film industry again to adapt E.M. Forster's novel *A Passage to India*.  
A) has been / had returned  
**B) had been / returned**
8. Behind every architectural design ---- without which any building ----.  
**A) is / could not have been built**  
B) had been/ would not have built
9. **WAS ADMIREED /DOING** (çekimsiz yüklem olan)
10. Atatürk, as a young officer, was critical ---- the government of Ottoman Empire and became involved ---- the Turkish nationalist Committee of Union and Progress.  
**A) of / with** B) from / in C) to / ---  
D) toward / under E) ---
11. The ultimate goal ---- medical professions are not to replace the whole organs but repair the damaged organs ---- health cells.  
**A) for / with** B) of /over C) --- / ---  
D) --- / --- E) --- / ---
12. The mouth is the first part of the digestive system, where food is broken and chewed ---- it can easily be swallowed.  
A) so that B) once
13. Digital media communication differs significantly from conventional marketing communication ---- digital media enables new forms of interaction and new models for information exchange.  
**A) since**
14. Prejudice may be expressed by people who have developed generally negative personalities, perhaps ---- being raised in harsh and restrictive families.  
**A) as a result of** B) in terms of
15. Japan is enormously centralized, and Tokyo, the capital city, hosts ---- the national government ---- the stock market and the world's largest companies.  
**A) not only / but also** B) neither / nor  
C) whether / or
16. AS

**17. – 21. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Is the right side of your brain really more creative? A study that scanned the brains of over 1,000 people (17) ---- no such differences and now we know that creative people are more 'right-brained' than logical or analytical people are is not right. It is true that different brain areas are specialised (18) ---- different tasks, including vision, hearing, touch and the control of movements. And the (19) ---- language areas are in the left hemisphere in 95 per cent of right-handers. (20) ---- both hemispheres work together in almost everything we do, and creativity is a whole-brain process. Painters and sculptors may draw on mathematical and logical ideas (21) ---- visual imagery and words, just as scientists inventing a new theory may do the reverse.

17.

A) **found**

18.

A) **for**

19.

A) **main**                      B) total

20.

A) **However**              B) Thus              C) Accordingly

21.

A) as well as

**22. – 26. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.**

Along with prosperity and peace, the rocky EU road has brought citizens opportunities and freedom to study, work, travel and trade (22) ---- Europe's borders and compete in the globalised new world. The EU membership helped modernisation and strengthen democracy and legal reforms in many member states (23) ---- continuing its original role as a mechanism for peace in candidate countries. But the EU's rules and institutions (24) ---- for a far smaller union and it risks suffocating under the weight of red tape and becoming one large dysfunctional family. Reviving the scuttled constitutional reforms or creating a new treaty to (25) ---- the complex 27-member union will be an imperative. Future enlargement will remain a contentious issue (26) ---- the EU absorbs its newest members and the next wave of aspirants fuels the ongoing debate about who can join and where the ultimate boundaries of Europe lie.

22.

A) **within**                      B) among              C) ----

23.

A) ----                      B) **in addition to**

24.

A) **were designed**  
B) can be designed

25.

A) **deal with**                      B) hold up              C) ---  
D) ---                      E) ---

26.

A) although                      B) if only              C) **as**  
D) unless                      E) even if

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

**27. ---- unless they are heading back to return to their hometown.**

A) People do not accept to shift to a job with less income

*Veya aynı cümle şu da olabilir:*

A) People usually do not go less rich country

**28. Even though Aristophanes was a prolific comic playwright of ancient Athens ----**

B) only eleven of his thirty plays survive virtually complete in modern times

**29. While you can rent a car or drive easily in Morocco, ----**

C) the road regulations may be confusing

Yürümeli cümleyi başında EVEN var diye işaretlemedim. Aslında son ana kadar o seçeneğim işaretli idi. ☺

Even it is easier to tour on foot.

**30. Although collecting pearls collapsed due to financial decisions in 1930s, ----**

A) It is still found (böyle bir tuzak cevap vardı)

B) **many of its features survive** (bu doğru idi)

**31. When it becomes possible to observe every individual by satellite ----**

C) it will be possible to spot the polluters and punish them

**32. Established originally for medicinal uses in the 15<sup>th</sup> century ----**

D) Chocolate factories

**33. Malaria is a threat , ----**

E) and scientists are trying to find new ways to cure it.

**34. In arts, literature etc, the emphasis is mostly on subjectivity, ----**

A) whereas objective assessment are common in physiology and other natural sciences

**35. ---- other changes such as hunting animals affect only individual species and local regions.**

B) Whereas global warming and pollution has a negative effect on entire planet

**36. Even if reason is insufficient for ----**

C) it is essential to

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

37. NOW içeren bir cümle ARTIK ile çıkıyordu.
- 
38. Bakteri falan diyorlar, allow mu contribute mu diye soruyorlar. Sorulara hiç öyle bakmadım. ☹
39. Bilimadamları üçüncü önemli etki olarak ortaya çıktığını iddia etmektedirler. (diğerleri eksikti burada, bazısında ortaya çıkmak yoktu, bazısında edilgeni)
40. ?
41. ?
42. ?

**43. - 46. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Growing orchids could change your life — forever! No other plant family offers the number and diversity of breathtaking and intriguing flowers that orchids do. When you discover that you can actually grow these exotic plants in your home and that they aren't expensive, your resistance will be lowered and your chances of catching the extremely contagious but wonderful obsession or addiction called the "Orchid Bug" are high. In England and the rest of Europe in Victorian times, these fabulous plants used to be only for the eyes of royalty or well-heeled aristocrats because of the one-time astronomical prices that they commanded at flower auctions. They were grown in elaborate and costly glasshouses, usually by a staff of professional growers. How times have changed! Orchids have entered the mainstream. They're now the second most popular pot plant in the world and are gaining quickly on the leader (poinsettia). Because of new techniques and modern growing methods, award-quality orchids are available to everyone at prices lower than ever before. You can buy an orchid plant in full bloom for less than you would pay for a bouquet of flowers from the florist. In addition to the orchids of today being less expensive, they're also much easier to grow. And with thousands of hybrids and new ones being produced all the time, there is an orchid that will strike anyone's and everyone's fancy.

**43. The most suitable title for his passage would be---**

A) Welcoming Orchids into Your Life

**44. The author of the passage mainly aims to explain---**

B) how growing orchids could change our life

**45. According to passage, ----**

C) growing orchids become cheap and obtainable to everyone due to new growing methods

**46. With "Orchid Bug", the author refers to ----**

D) a type of irrepressible desire for orchids which has occurred since they become cheap and easy to grow

Metinde eskiden pahalı bir aristokrat çiçeği olan olan orkidelerin artık ucuzladığı yazıyor. Ve "çiçekçiden çiçek almayla vs" kıyaslamış. Ama derdi "siz de bunu besleyin. bak ucuz da garî" demek. Amaç kıyaslama değil kanımca. Ve bu fikir iki kez sorgulandı: "Orkideleri yaşamınıza sokun, yaşamınız güzelleşsin".

**47. - 50. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

The kite was first invented in China about 3,000 years ago. The first recorded construction of a kite was by the Chinese philosopher Mo Zi, who spent three years building it from wood. Materials ideal for kite building, such as silk for the sail material and bamboo for a strong, light frame, were plentiful in China, and kites were soon used for many purposes. Stories and records from ancient China mention kites that were used to measure distances, to test the wind, and to communicate during military maneuvers. The earliest Chinese kites were often fitted with musical instruments to create sounds as they were flown; they were decorated with mythical symbols. The first kites were flat and rectangular in shape, but kites are now designed in a variety of forms, including boxes and other three-dimensional assemblies. Kites flown as a hobby are particularly popular in Asia, where kite flying is a ritual incorporated into the national festivals of many countries. The Chinese people believe that kites are lucky and they fly them to ward off evil spirits. The kite has been used in important scientific research, including Benjamin Franklin's famous experiment to prove that lightning is electricity. The Wright brothers constructed a 5-foot box kite in the shape of a biplane when they were experimenting with the principles of controlling an airplane in flight, which helped the brothers achieve their dream. Modern kites have been used to pull sledges over snow-covered terrain in the Antarctic.

47. Protects against bad spirits

**48. According to passage, one of the reasons why kites are common for many purposes is ----**

A) Since China is abundant in kite making resources

B) since China needed to test direction (ben bunu işaretledim)

oru öyle bir verilmişti ki, bakış açısında göre "bu kadar yayılmasının sebeplerinden biri ne" veya "kullanım amaçlarından biri ne" gibi anlaşılabilirdi. Ben ikincisi olarak anlayıp da işaretledim.

49. TITLE: development and use of kite throughout the history

50.

**51. - 54. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

It is not just the rights to solid, visible property that need to be protected; ownership of invisible property such as ideas and artistic creations also requires protection. An inventor has little incentive to innovate if he knows that his invention will be seized from him - depriving him of any reward for his work - as soon as it is finished. So, for an economy to function properly, governments have to ensure it has a stable system of patents and other intellectual property rights. Copyright, for example, protects writers for a set period of time against plagiarism. Intellectual property rights have come under great scrutiny in recent years thanks to the rise of emerging economies such as China and India. In such countries, regulations and laws on intellectual property and common standards have proven hard to uphold. As a result, companies have been able to produce, for example, cheap and unlicensed versions of drugs based on the research and development of Western pharmacological companies. Although consumers initially welcomed such projects, there have subsequently been several scares over whether goods produced in these countries can be trusted. For instance, some counterfeit drugs produced in China have turned out to have no effect, or to be actually harmful. If artists receive less income, they have less incentive to produce further material.

51. ...MAY IMPROVE ...
52. BATININ TEKNOLOJİSİNİ SÖMÜRÜYÖRLER
53. it is one thing to use the drugs it is another to be watchful of their effects
54. intellectual property began to draw some attention--- only after some developing countries emerged

**55. - 58. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.**

Robotic surgery sounds like the ultimate in safe, efficient and effective 21st-century health care. Instead of a surgeon's potentially fallible human hand, you have a robot with its precision-built mechanical arms able to perform micro-accurate procedures on tissues deep within the body. With robot-assisted surgery, the surgeon sits at a nearby console with a 3D view of the surgical site. Computer technology translates their hand movements into precise manoeuvres of the instruments. The da Vinci Surgical system is the equipment that is currently used worldwide. The da Vinci surgical system was developed to overcome the shortcomings of conventional key hole surgery. With conventional keyhole surgery, the camera is not fixed, the view is in only 2 dimensions. The instruments used have only a limited range of movements. Precise dissection is more difficult, because of instrument length and natural surgeon tremor. Robotic Surgery ensures that the surgeon is sitting in a comfortable position at all times. His or her hands are in a natural position in the line of vision making it feel like the instruments inside the body are the surgeon's hands. The movements of the surgeon's hands are mimicked by the robot, returning surgery to a very intuitive procedure. With this technology, the surgeon needs not to be in the same room even in the same country with the patient himself. This could help to use experts for the operations carried out in battle for military personnels.

**ASLI BULUNAMADI. Yukarıdaki metin konuyu hatırlayın diye.**

55. **They can use their four limbs** (hem ellerini, hem ayaklarını kullanıyora gönderme)
56. is the mainstream practice in the USA (cevap bu değildi) (Zaten metin **conventional=mainstream** olan ile, yeni bir şeyi karşılaştırıyor idi.)
- Bence cevap "**there is no problem about space and oprations can be carried out precisely**" manasındaki seçenektir.
57. Conventional keyhole surgery ---- has restricted hand movement / manual restriction
58. Less tiring for surgeons



**PASSAGE 4: DOLLY, CLONED SHEEP**

59. The attitude of the author for cloning is ----  
(favouring)  
Seçeneklerde: *pessimist, sarcastic* etc
60. paved the way for developing cloning
61. infertile couples could have baby
62. it was impressive because she was the  
first of her kind
-

63. -67. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

63.

Zehra: Digital technology is useful.

Cevat: Yet, it has some handicaps too.

64. NEW PLANETS diyalogu: cevap "some scientist are trying to find new life forms"

Cevap yanılmıyorsam: "**ME TOO**" ile başlayandı. "**a few scientists try to find**"

65. "The genre of books" diyalogu:

**Genre means different things, according to where you are positioned in the book world.**

**For example, for the retailer of books, classics is a shelving and location issue.**

For example, for the bookseller, genre is a pragmatic question of what to put where.

A) Male customers mostly prefer "westerns"

Cevap "Değişir. Mesela kitapçı için klasik tabiri, hangi kitap hangi rafa yerleşecek ile ilgilidir" manalı cevap.

66. Do you mean saying "would you mind if I open the door" instead of "I will open the door."

**No, for example I prefer "government officer" rather than "civil servant."**

Now I understand you. Politicians say "User fees" instead of "taxes", as well.

67. internette yazar olma / kursu sorusu :

**Do you think you can achieve your dream by an on-line education?**

Why not? I'll also take some private lesson from a qualified professor.

You may also need to be inspired.

**68. - 71. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın olan cümleyi bulunuz.**

68. "Regardless of how we..." ile başlayan soru oldu. "No matter how we..." ile başlayan şık ile içinde ....irrespective of the ways we form impressions of the people's personality..." geçen şıklar arasında kalıp en son "irrespective of" lu şikkı işaretledim.

No matter how we kısmında yüklem "form an idea of" idi, halbuki yukarıdaki cümlede kişilikleri hakkında izlenim edinme vardı.

69. perpetrator / victim sorusunda / / both destroy and suffer from diyen şıktı.

70. geçmişten günümüze yontma taş devrindeki avcılık için yapılan taştan günümüzün uydu teknolojisine kadar bir çok buluş yapılmıştır. (**ranging from stone ages to the satellite images**)

Diğer seçenekler hep birini öne çıkardığı için ve FROM/TO ifadesine ters düştüğü için eleniyordu.

71. ?

72. - 75. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

72. Israeli scientist Daniel Shechtman found that the atoms of quasicrystals were packed in a pattern that could not be repeated. ---- However, he should not have worried since his finding eventually allowed him to win 2011 Nobel Prize.

Bulgularını yayınlamadı, alay edileceği endişesiyle (He **did not published** his findings, **fearing** he would be ridiculed.)

73. EINSTEIN ve RELATIVITY THEORY ile ilgili paragraf tamamlamada, cevap **INSTEAD** ile başlayan seçenek olacaktır. "Işık hızı değişmiyor. Bunun yerine "space" ve "time" değişiyor.
74. NERVES veya CONTRACTION ile ilgili metinde cevap "VOLUNTARY içeren seçenek" olacaktır. Boşluk sonrası AUTHOMATIC kısmına dikkat. İşte bizim bile bile yaptığımız ve istem dışı olan...
75. Depremin yerini ve zamanını tahmin için çok emekler verilmiş, ama bir türlü sonuç alınamamış. Belki de depremin bir predictor'u mevcut değil. **Nevertheless, not all hope is lost.** Hemen depremin 20 saniye öncesindeki falan feşmekanlar depremin şiddeti açısından bir şeyler söylüyor.  
(Cevap kesin de, sonrasındaki senaryoda pis sallıyor olabilirim.)

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

Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümlede 1tane b 3tane c 1tane e olacaktır

76. *Galapagos tortoise*; Life span ve size): Falan kaplumbağaların yaşam süresi birkaç araştırmacı yaşam süresi gerektirdiği için, onları incelemek zor cümlesi.  
**Metnin atılmayan kısmı:** Eskiden ömrün uzunluğu ile büyüklük arasında ilişki kurarlarmış. Oysa şimdi anlamsız ki, böyle bir bağlantı yok. İşte falan büyüklerden daha uzun yaşıyor falan küçük canlılar. Ama büyüme hızı ile ömür arasında bir bağlantı olabilir.
77. superman – Yunanlar deniyor. Hiç hatırlamıyorum.  
Metin Superman'in başlangıçtan itibaren değişen imajından bahsediyordu. Doğru cümleler şöyle akıyordu (Yeniden canlandırma):  
(I) Superman took on the role of social activist in Great Depression, fighting for justice.  
(II) After 1950, against socialism fear, fighting justice and for the way of American life.  
(III) In 1980s, someone fights against pollution and bad business, corruption.  
(IV) Now his alter ego Clark Kent is of some fears of future and global worries.  
İlk çıktığında Süperman "adalet ve Tarih tarih imajından bahsediyordu zaten. Sırayı bozan gidiyordu herhalde.
78. manyetik raylar: "**MAGLEV'lerin trende kullanımı yaygın, gemilerde hala kullanılmıyor** the concept is still not applied to the ships" diyen cümle.  
Diğer cümleler bu mekanizmanın nasıl çalıştığını anlatıyorlardı.
79. Çocukların korkusu temalı paragraf vardı ("korkuyu yenmek için" cümlesi deniyor. Onu da hatırlamıyorum. Fakat bu kısımlar sanki kolaydı.)