

**YTÜ İYS
DENEME SINAVI**

Name:

Score:

Süre 70 dakikadır. Lütfen cevaplarınızı optik forma geçirmeyi unutmayın!. Kolay Gelsin!!

CLOZE TESTS (30 points)

A. Choose the correct option according to the text. (9x1= 9 points)

EU'S PRIVACY CONCERNS AND GOOGLE

A European Union examination about how long Google stores user information is going to include all Internet search engines. The EU's panel of national data protection officers said they (1) ----- to focus on data that the search engines use to deliver more relevant search results and advertising. Some fear the data (2) ----- be targeted by hackers and governments. "We will deal with search engines in general and examine their activities from a data-protection point of view because this (3) ----- affects an ever-growing number of users," an official (4) ----- in a statement last week.

Trying to relieve EU concerns, Google offered to cut the time it stores data on user searches from the current 24 months to 18 months, saying this was going further (5) ----- most other search engines. After 18 months, the data (6) ----- Google insists that its retention policies agree with EU data privacy rules. The 28-member panel, (7) ----- advises the European Commission and EU governments on data protection concerns, said it still needed to analyze Google's response and would also look at other search engines in the coming weeks to identify which data protection systems were in danger.

The panel has also asked (8) ----- questions on their specific use of technologies which collect insights about what people visit. The EU (9) ----- into Google comes among growing concerns over the California based company's privacy practices. London-based Privacy International has rated Google the worst among the Internet's top destinations on privacy.

1. A) would want B) wanted C) had wanted D) have wanted
2. A) should B) ought to C) could D) have to
3. A) illusion B) impact C) influence D) issue
4. A) has said B) is saying C) was said D) said
5. A) ---- B) the C) than D) from
6. A) will remove C) was removed
B) removed D) will be removed
7. A) whose B) which C) that D) where
8. A) Google to answer C) that Google answered
B) Google answering D) Google answer
9. A) expedition B) investment C) investigation D) exploration

B. Choose the correct option according to the text. (11x1= 11 points)

IPODS AS A TOOL FOR CHEATERS

The reason of banning calculators during tests was obvious **(10)** ----- students were writing the answers under it. Then, schools started banning cell phones as they enabled students who wanted to cheat **(11)** ----- the answers to each other. Now, schools across the US are targeting digital media players as a potential cheating device. Devices including iPods **(12)** ----- under clothing, with just an earbud and a wire hiding behind an ear and into a shirt collar to give them away, school officials say. "It doesn't take long to get out of the loop with teenagers," said Mountain View High School Principal Aaron Maybon. "They **(13)** ----- new and creative ways to cheat pretty fast."

Mountain View recently enacted a ban on digital media players after school officials realized some students were downloading formulas and other material onto the players. **(14)** ----- having been criticized for the extremely strong decision, Principal Aaron Maybon said he wouldn't change his mind and that other schools had also banned digital media players. Shana Kemp, spokeswoman for the National Association of Secondary School principals, told reporters that they **(15)** ----- to ban the devices for the last few years. They hope to have a policy in place for technology in each district to keep a lot of the problems down. "Using the devices to cheat is **(16)** ----- a new phenomenon," Kemp said. "However, sometimes it takes a while for teachers and administrators, **(17)** ----- from an older generation, to catch on to the various ways in which the technology can be used."

Some students use iPods to record test answers in advance and then play them back **(18)** ----- others use it just for music. For example, Kelsey Nelson, a 17-year-old senior at the school, said she **(19)** ----- listen to music after completing her tests, which is something she can no longer do since the ban. "Still", she says, "the ban has not **(20)** ----- some students from cheating. People who are going to cheat are still going to cheat, with or without them." Still, schools around the world are hoping bans will at least hold some cheaters back.

10. A) although B) because C) owing to D) therefore
11. A) to message C) to have messaged
 B) by messaging D) for messaging
12. A) would be hidden C) has to be hidden
 B) should hide D) can be hidden
13. A) get over B) put up with C) come up with D) take over
14. A) Unless B) Despite C) As D) Once
15. A) would try B) had been trying C) were trying D) tried
16. A) hardly B) always C) either D) neither
17. A) those come C) of those coming
 B) who come D) of whom coming
18. A) compared with C) whereas
 B) since D) as if
19. A) got used to B) was used to C) was getting used to D) used to
20. A) prevented B) removed C) avoided D) relieved

C. Choose the correct option according to the text. (10x1= 10 points)

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND OLDER PEOPLE

For people of all ages, physical activity improves the quality of life in many ways. Physical benefits include improved and increased balance, strength, coordination, flexibility and endurance. Physical activity has also been shown **(21)** ----- mental health, motor control and cognitive function.

Active lifestyles provide older people **(22)** ----- regular occasions to make new friendships, maintain social networks, and **(23)** ----- with other people of all ages. Improved flexibility, balance, and muscle tone can help prevent falls –a major cause of disability among older people. It has been found that the prevalence of mental illness is lower **(24)** ----- people who are physically active. The benefits of physical activity can be enjoyed **(25)** ----- if regular exercise starts late in life. While being active from an early age can help prevent many diseases, regular movement and activity can also help **(26)** ----- the pain associated with these conditions.

Physical activity can also contribute greatly to the management of some mental disorders **(27)** ----- depression and Alzheimer's disease. Exercise sessions, **(28)** ----- organized to an individual's fitness level, or simply casual walks can provide the opportunity for making new friends and maintaining ties with the community, reducing feelings of loneliness and social isolation. Physical activity improves self-confidence and self-sufficiency –qualities which are the foundation of psychological well-being. The number of people over 60 years old **(29)** ----- to double in the next 20 years. Most of these older people **(30)** ----- in developing countries. Reducing and postponing age-related disability is an essential public health measure and physical activity can play an important role in creating and sustaining well-being at all ages.

21. A) improving B) and improved C) to improve D) improved
22. A) from B) of C) at D) with
23. A) interact B) interest C) interfere D) interrupt
24. A) through B) between C) around D) among
25. A) but B) even C) despite D) and
26. A) retain B) intensify C) relieve D) inspire
27. A) which B) such as C) in case D) etc.
28. A) where B) are C) which D) ----
29. A) expected B) is expected C) expect D) are expected
30. A) are living B) will be living C) must have lived D) should have lived

READING (18 points)

A. Read the text below and answer the questions that follow. (6x1.5= 9 points)

SHOEMAKING

1 Shoes, which are vital for protection and function, are as old as history itself. From the earliest records of man, we find mention of shoes. As early as 7000 B.C., shoes, in the form of sandals, were created to allow early man to walk through dense jungle, jagged rock, burning sands, and other perils without injury.



2 Made primarily of various types of bark, leaves and rawhide, the first shoes fell into two categories: sandals and moccasins. Both began with some sort of simple sole that was strapped to the foot. While sandals were found mainly in warmer regions and shielded the sole of the foot, moccasins offered greater protection to those living in colder areas of the world. With tanned animal hides, primitive shoemakers would punch holes around the circumference then weave vines through the holes and enclose the foot in the moccasin, which added warmth.

3 A progression through the centuries shows distinct trends in three areas: function, protection and fashion. For example, at the beginning of the Middle Ages, the toes on men's shoes grew longer and more pointed. It was a sign of status; the longer the toe, the better. Women, however, wore ankle shoes with side laces. As the Middle Ages came to an end, men's and women's shoes morphed into round and square toe shapes with the soles becoming wider.

4 Modern technology allowed for new innovations in footwear including a move from ribbon-tied shoes to buckles. It also brought forth automated shoemaking machinery, something that shoemakers had struggled to develop for years. With the use of a rolling machine, what was once a lengthy process that shoemakers would perform manually could be done more quickly. The machine could also compound leather in order to make longer-lasting soles.

5 The invention of the sewing machine in 1846 opened more doors to shoemakers. Hand stitching was quickly replaced with automated sewing via machine for virtually all shoemakers. However, the age of automation was also marked the decline of individual shoemaking, turning shoemakers into industrialized shoe manufacturers.

6 From sophisticated, high heel ladies pumps to the steel-toe boots of a construction worker, shoes have evolved to serve almost every purpose. There are athletic shoes engineered with technology that has been proven to make basketball icon Michael Jordon run faster. One might think shoemaking has gone as far as possible, moving from basic necessity to status symbol and fashion plate. Only innovation and imagination can tell what the future of shoes holds.

37. The words “**perils**” in paragraph 1 could best be replaced by -----.
- A) issues
B) locations
C) hazards
D) hills
38. It can be understood from paragraph 2 that in ancient times ----- determined whether to wear sandals or moccasins.
- A) animal species living in the region
B) climate in a region
C) shoemakers’ will
D) customers’ interest
39. According to paragraph 3, it can be said that it was ----- which shaped men’s shoes in medieval times.
- A) function
B) protection
C) fashion
D) usefulness
40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 4?
- A) Before buckles, ribbons were used to tie shoes.
B) The invention of the automated shoemaking machinery didn’t take a short time.
C) The shoemaking machine was time-saving for shoemakers in the production process.
D) The automated shoemaking machinery made of leather operated more efficiently.
41. The word “**evolved**” in paragraph 6 is closest in meaning to -----.
- A) volunteered
B) developed
C) accepted
D) interrupted
42. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the text?
- A) The first moccasins were used both in warmer and colder climates.
B) As the Middle Ages went on, men’s and women’s shoes became more similar in style.
C) The first sewing machines were not very useful for shoemakers.
D) Shoemakers could not come up with a shoe that could enhance Michael Jordan’s abilities.

B. Read the text below and answer the questions that follow. (6x1.5= 9 points)

SONJA HENIE

1 Sonja Henie was born in Kristiania, current Oslo. Her father had been a one-time World Cycling Champion and the Henie children were encouraged to take up a variety of sports at a young age. Henie initially showed talent at skiing, and then followed her older brother Leif to take up figure skating. As a girl, Henie was also a nationally ranked tennis player and a skilled swimmer. Although her formal schooling ended when Henie began serious training as a figure skater, she was educated by tutors who were hired by her father. They were the best experts in the world, including the famous Russian ballerina Tamara Karsavina, to transform her into a sporting celebrity.



- 2 Henie won her first major competition, the senior Norwegian championships, at the age of 10. She then placed eighth in a field of eight at the 1924 Winter Olympics, at the age of eleven. During the 1924 program, she skated over to the side of the skating rink several times to ask her coach for directions. But by the next Olympiad, she needed no such assistance.
- 3 Henie won the first of an unprecedented ten consecutive World Figure Skating Championships in 1927 at the age of fourteen. The results of 1927 World Championships, where Henie won in a 3-2 decision over the defending Olympic and World Champion Herma Szabo of Austria, were **controversial**, because all three of five judges that placed Henie first were Norwegian while Szabo received first-place ordinals from an Austrian and a German judge.
- 4 Henie went on to win the first of her three Olympic gold medals the following year. She defended her Olympic titles in 1932 and in 1936, and her World titles annually until 1936. She also won six consecutive European championships from 1931 to 1936. Henie's unprecedented three Olympic gold medals haven't been matched by any ladies single skater since; neither are her achievements as ten-time consecutive World Champion.
- 5 Towards the end of her career, she began to be strongly challenged by younger skaters. However, she held off these competitors and went on to win her third Olympic title at the 1936 Winter Olympics, despite very controversial circumstances with Cecilia Colledge finishing a very close second. Indeed, after the school figures section at the 1936 Olympic competition, Colledge and Henie were virtually neck and neck with Colledge trailing by just a few points. The closeness of the competition infuriated Henie so much that when the result for that section was posted on a wall in the competitors' lounge, she swiped the piece of paper and tore it into little pieces. The draw for the free skating then came under suspicion after Henie landed the plum position of skating last, while Colledge had to perform second of the 26 competitors, which was clearly in Henie's favor.
- 6 In addition to traveling to train and compete, she was much in demand as a performer at figure skating exhibitions in both Europe and North America. Henie became so popular with the public that police had to be called out for crowd control on her appearances in various disparate cities such as Prague and New York City. It was an open secret that, in spite of the strict amateurism requirements of the time, her father demanded "expense money" for his daughter's skating

appearances. Both of Henie's parents had given up **their** own pursuits in Norway in order to accompany Sonja on her travels and act as her managers.

31. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the first paragraph?

- A) her father did not want Henie to follow her older brother
- B) Henie tried figure skating before she took up skiing
- C) she continued her education although it was not formal
- D) Tamara Karsavina was the most famous ballerina at the time

32. It can be understood from paragraph 3 that -----.

- A) no one before Heine had won World Figure Skating Championship ten times in a row
- B) the Austrian and the German judges did not want Szabo to be the winner
- C) Heine could have been the winner in 1927 if she had been placed first by the Norwegian judges
- D) Szabo defended the three Norwegian judges against the Austrian and German judges

33. The word "**controversial**" in paragraph 3 can best be replaced by -----.

- A) agreeable
- B) questionable
- C) undoubtful
- D) unequivocal

34. In paragraph 4, the author mentions all of the followings EXCEPT -----.

- A) she won her first Olympic gold medal in 1932
- B) she is the only female single skater who won three Olympic gold medals
- C) no one has become the World Champion ten times consecutively after her
- D) She did not lose any European championships between 1931 and 1936.

35. The word "**their**" in paragraph 6 refers to -----.

- A) Henie's
- B) Henie's parents'
- C) expense money'
- D) skating appearances'

36. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in paragraph 6?

- A) she did not give up competing while performing at figure skating exhibitions at the same time
- B) the crowd in cities like Prague and New York had to be controlled by the police
- C) the amateurism requirements at the time were against "expense money"
- D) although Sonja's parents travelled with her, they still managed to do their work in Norway

CLOSEST MEANING (6 points)

Choose the correct answer that has the closest meaning to the sentence given. (6x1= 6 points)

43. Every decade, the average height of people in Africa grows another centimeter.

- A) People will be one centimeter taller in the next ten years.
- B) People in Africa grow one centimeter every ten years.
- C) African people's average height increases one centimeter every ten years.
- D) A decade is needed for an African to grow one centimeter taller.

44. By the time the second part began, most of the audience had already become bored with the play.

- A) The majority of the people in the audience started to find the play boring during the second part.
- B) When the second part started, only a few members of the audience were still interested in the play.
- C) The play was so boring that even before the start of the second part, almost all of the audience had left.
- D) The most boring part of the play was the first part, but almost everyone in the audience liked the second part.

45. Samsung has sold two million UHD TVs and is expected to sell many more millions.

- A) Many millions guess Samsung will sell more than two million UHD TVs.
- B) Samsung succeeded in selling millions more UHD TVs than it has already sold.
- C) People suppose that Samsung, which has sold two million UHD TVs, will sell millions more.
- D) Samsung's expectation for the future is to sell more than two million UHD TVs.

46. The manager have not approved the documents to be delivered to the commission yet.

- A) If the manager does not check the documents soon, we will have to send them without his approval.
- B) We are too late to send the documents as the manager still hasn't signed them.
- C) The documents sent to the commission were not signed by the manager properly.
- D) The documents we have to send to the commission still lack the manager's approval.

47. Although the army struggled to protect their base, they had to surrender in the end.

- A) Despite their efforts to protect the base, the army had to hand it over eventually.
- B) The army finally lost the base as they were outnumbered by the enemies.
- C) The army tried hard to take over the base but they had to give up in the end,.
- D) There was a great struggle to defend the base, so they avoided surrendering it.

48. Every time I see her, she reminds me about the leather bag which I gave her back before.

- A) Although I returned her leather bag, she insisted on reminding me about it when she saw me.
- B) Whenever I run into her, she reminds me about her leather bag that I already returned.
- C) Anytime I come across her, she wants me to return the leather bag that I borrowed from her.
- D) She tells me about the leather bag I have never borrowed from her on every possible occasion.

PARAGRAPH COMPLETION (6 points)

Choose the correct answer that best completes the paragraph given. (6x1= 6 points)

49. **Many companies spend millions of dollars on software to completely ban their workers from watching videos on YouTube, using social networking sites. ----- . They have found that people who engage themselves in “Workplace Internet Leisure Browsing” (WILB) within a reasonable limit of less than 20 per cent of their work time, are more productive by nearly 9 per cent.**
- A) However, some companies claim that web browsing is a useful workplace tool for networking and establishing new contacts
- B) And in spite of the common perception that such a behaviour is not appreciated by employers and costs them big money, there are no effective solutions to that
- C) If people are not given an opportunity to take a short break, their concentration eventually slides down
- D) But employees who surf the Internet during business hours actually appear to be more productive, claim a new study by the researchers at the University of Melbourne
50. **Florence in Italy is one of the best known and best loved cities of the world. ----- . In fact, there is no time when the city is empty of tourists although the summer months are certainly the busiest.**
- A) The city has a very interesting and rich history
- B) It is possible to see the traces of the Roman Empire in the city
- C) Florence is the capital city of the Italian region of Tuscany
- D) Its artistic treasures attract huge numbers of visitors every year
51. **The population of tigers in the last century has declined by 30%. Some fear that they will be extinct by 2010 since tiger bone is in high demand for Chinese medicine. In addition, medicine containing tiger parts have been in demand in other parts of the world. ----- . Rare leopards, deer and other animals are also being illegally traded.**
- A) Take for example the continued declining numbers of tigers
- B) This problem does not apply to just tigers alone
- C) Another reason was the population pressures
- D) Sport or trophy hunting was cited as a major cause
52. **The Salton Sea is a natural solar pond. It was created in the valley between the Chocolate and Santa Rosa Mountains when the Colorado River flooded. ----- . Now this landlocked body of water is thirty miles long and eight miles wide. It consists of a layer of fresh water on the top of a layer of salt water.**
- A) Over 400 species have been documented at the Salton Sea
- B) Between the years 1905 and 1907, it filled up a place where there was once an ancient lake
- C) The hot salt water can be used to generate electricity in a cleaner way
- D) Other similar sites are along the Dead Sea and the Great Salt Lake of Utah

53. ----- . **According to the findings, individuals with intelligence earn much more in their lifetime compared to those who have just good looks or are self-confident. Smart people also have a tendency to make better career choices, learn more quickly about the job, negotiate for wages more effectively and adapt better to any changes in the office.**
- A) While beauty and attractiveness play an undeniable role in career success, brain and intelligence are also important factors
- B) Good looks might boost people's confidence in a way that helps them get advanced and promoted
- C) People with an attractive appearance are more likely to have higher self-esteem and higher levels of education
- D) When it comes to career success, it is a person's brain and not the appearance that matters the most, claims a new research
54. **Whales help to keep a balance between plants and animals. They remove carbon from the atmosphere. ----- . Nitrogen is another by-product of whales, brought from the ocean depths and released near the surface. Phytoplankton feeds on the nitrogen, and in turn becomes food for other marine life.**
- A) This is done by fertilizing aquatic plants that use carbon in the ocean
- B) In whales, nitrogen from the air does not enter the tissues or blood.
- C) The water environment must be kept healthy by reducing greenhouse gas
- D) But these great animals also have negative effects on human life

Istanbul Dil Akademisi

İYS DENEME ANSWER KEY

1B	7B	13C	19D	25B	31C	37B	43C	49D
2C	8A	14B	20A	26C	32A	38A	44B	50D
3D	9C	15B	21C	27B	33B	39D	45C	51B
4D	10B	16A	22D	28D	34A	40D	46D	52B
5C	11A	17B	23A	29B	35B	41B	47A	53D
6D	12D	18C	24D	30B	36D	42C	48B	54A

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