

YDS SORU TIPLERİ

IRRELEVANT SENTENCE



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1. (I) Earthquakes are the result of forces deep within Earth's interior that continuously affect its surface. (II) The energy from these forces is stored in a variety of ways within the rocks. (III) Although the Richter Scale has no upper limit, the largest known shocks have had magnitudes in the 8.8 to 8.9 range. (IV) When this energy is released suddenly by rupturing movements along faults in the crust of Earth, an earthquake results. (V) The area of the fault where the sudden rupture takes place is called the focus of the earthquake, while the point on Earth's surface directly above the focus is called the epicentre of the earthquake.

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

2. (I) On average, 30% of the solar radiation that falls on Earth is immediately reflected away by clouds and surfaces, especially snow, ice, and ocean. (II) Trees of tropical rain forests are usually evergreen flowering plants. (III) The remaining 70% is absorbed by Earth and runs the water cycle, drives winds and ocean currents, powers photosynthesis, and warms the planet. (IV) Ultimately, however, all of this energy is lost by the continual radiation of long-wave infrared energy into space. (V) In fact, if heat gains from solar radiation were not balanced by losses, the Earth would heat up or cool down.

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

3. (I) Dyslexia is a reading disorder that persists despite good schooling and normal or even above-average intelligence. (II) The more severely dyslexic Chinese do encounter trouble comprehending and writing characters. (III) The exact nature of the disease has puzzled doctors, teachers, parents and dyslexics themselves since it was first described more than a century ago. (IV) Evidence suggests that there is a flaw in the neurological wiring of dyslexics that makes reading extremely difficult for them. (V) Studies suggest that the right kinds of instruction provided early enough could rewire the brain so that the neurological flaw disappears entirely.

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

4. (I) Allergic rhinitis or hay fever plagues some 35 million Americans. (II) Until recently it was regarded as a trivial problem with minimal consequences. (III) It is now known to have a strong link with a variety of other respiratory disorders. (IV) There have been similar disturbing increases in the prevalence of asthma. (V) Of these, it is the relationship it has with asthma which is of greatest concern to the medical community.

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

5. (I) The Romantic Age is a term used to describe life and literature in England in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. (II) Many of the most important English writers of the period turned away from the values and ideas characteristic of the Age of Reason toward what they perceived as a more daring, individual and imaginative approach to both literature and life. (III) In general, they placed the individual rather than society, at the centre of their vision. (IV) The Industrial Revolution helped make England prosperous and powerful, but it involved exploitation of the workers. (V) They tended to be optimists who believed in the possibility of progress and improvement for humanity as well as for individuals.

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

6. (I) According to ancient Egyptian beliefs, having a well-preserved dead body was very important in order to ensure a blissful afterlife. (II) For this reason, one of the most elaborate burial customs that was practised by the Egyptians was the act of mummification; that is, the preservation of a dead body by using several substances. (III) After a few preliminary steps, the body would be thoroughly dried out by the heat of the sand which eliminated all fungi and bacteria from the body, thus making it immune to decay. (IV) Grave robbery has been very popular, because the dead were buried along with many valuable items. (V) However, it was reserved for the richest and most powerful in Egyptian society for the process was long and expensive.

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

7. (I) A major issue in Australian social history has been the question of identity. (II) There has long been a tension between the preservation of British cultural values and the promotion of Australian independence. (III) In October 1992, Australia's prime minister Paul Keating and Queen Elizabeth II formalized an agreement by which Australian citizens would no longer be nominated for the receipt of UK honours. (IV) Many inhabitants have favoured the maintenance and development of cultural continuity with Britain. (V) Others, however, have come to reject this tradition, advocating instead nationalism, or some kind of internationalism without a British focus.

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

8. (I) Parasitic infections are common in rural Africa, Asia and South America. (II) However, they are rare in developed countries. (III) But people from developed countries who visit developing countries can very easily be infected by parasites. (IV) Those parasites that infect the intestine may stay there or may burrow through the intestinal wall and infect other organs. (V) So, unknowingly, they return home with the infection, which may not be readily diagnosed, because it is so uncommon.

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

9. (I) The coming convergence of biology and engineering will be led by information technologies, which in medicine means the digitization of medical records and the establishment of an intelligent network for sharing those records. (II) That essential reform will enable many other big technological changes to be introduced throughout the health-care sector. (III) Just as important, it can make personal medical information available to the patients too, enabling them to make decisions related to their own health. (IV) Technology in general is advancing so quickly that many people believe it will improve the quality of life significantly. (V) However, many doctors, and some patients, believe that patients lack the knowledge to make informed decisions about their own health.

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

10. (I) The sugars lactose, sucrose, and maltose are broken down by the enzymes lactase, sucrase, and maltase, which are located in the lining of the small intestine. (II) Normally, the enzymes break these sugars into simple sugars, such as glucose, which are then absorbed into the blood through the intestinal wall. (III) If the necessary enzyme is lacking, the sugars are digested, and they can't be absorbed. (IV) Thus, they remain in the small intestine, and the resulting high concentration of sugar draws fluid into the small intestine, causing diarrhea. (V) The nutritional deficiencies resulting from malabsorption can cause additional symptoms.

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

Cevap Anahtarı	
1	C
2	B
3	B
4	D
5	D
6	D
7	C
8	D
9	D
10	E



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