



*DURU DİL
AKADEMİ*

YÖKDİL FEN BİLİMLERİ

TEST -1

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1. Algae are vitally ---- to marine ecosystems, and most species of algae are not harmful.

- A) painless
- B) stressful
- C) essential
- D) accessible
- E) hazardous

2. If you go to China, which has a different zone than that of Turkey, you will ---- some form of jet lag, which is a confusion between your biological clock and the local time.

- A) fulfil
- B) compel
- C) weaken
- D) promote
- E) experience

3. Rainforest ---- are known to occur due to many reasons, such as cutting down trees for wood or making room for farms.

- A) retaliation
- B) destruction
- C) acceleration
- D) precaution
- E) oppression

4. Science has changed human life ---- in the last one hundred years, but there are some things that science is incapable of resolving.

- A) radically
- B) barely
- C) slightly
- D) formally
- E) urgently

5. Despite knowing a lot about biodiversity's importance for a long time, human activity has been causing massive ----.

- A) collisions
- B) intentions
- C) extinctions
- D) predictions
- E) opportunities

6. Avalanches can be ---- by a variety of factors, including terrain, slope steepness, weather, temperature, and snowpack conditions.

- A) given away
- B) taken up
- C) brought about
- D) swept away
- E) broken up

7. Glycerine is beneficial ---- the skin because it attracts moisture ---- the skin.

- A) by / in
- B) for / to
- C) at / on
- D) to / up
- E) out / of

8. Since the Hubble Space Telescope ---- into the orbit in 1990, it ---- a dazzling array of images that have fascinated the public.

- A) may have launched / provided
- B) is launched / would be provided
- C) had launched / was provided
- D) could be launched / is provided
- E) was launched / has provided

9. The scientific community ---- more broadly with funders of scientific research ---- ways to encourage younger scientists.

- A) needs to work / to develop
- B) has been working / developed
- C) must be working / develops
- D) should be worked / to developing
- E) will have worked / being developed

10. In recent years, childhood obesity ---- fast, but new genetic findings ---- progress toward a treatment.

- A) had been rising / could help
- B) may have risen / would help
- C) has risen / ought to be helped
- D) has been rising / may help
- E) might have risen / will help

11. Scientists have recently found a biological compass that could explain ---- animals like birds and insects can sense magnetism.

- A) how
- B) who
- C) whose
- D) whom
- E) what else

12. Cogeneration is the process ---- electricity and thermic energy are produced simultaneously from a single fuel source.

- A) in whose
- B) of whom
- C) whatever
- D) by which
- E) into what

13. Recent evidence suggests that dinosaurs were ---- more muscular in the tail region ---- it was previously assumed.

- A) so / that
- B) far / than
- C) much / so
- D) many / as
- E) some / like

14. ---- the position of the stars changes, so does our life undergo some kind of twist and turn.

- A) Unless
- B) No sooner
- C) In case
- D) Not only
- E) Just as

15. Coral reefs are among the richest ecosystems on the planet, ---- they grow in crystal-clear waters that contain hardly any nutrients.

- A) nor
- B) if
- C) that
- D) but
- E) so

16. All dams store behind them flood-waters, primarily ---- human beings.

- A) as a means of
- B) for the benefit of
- C) in comparison with
- D) with a view towards
- E) for the purpose of

17. ---- water quality is gradually improving thanks to implementation of water protection programs, there is still a long way to go.

- A) Unless
- B) So that
- C) Besides
- D) Because
- E) Although

18. Bangladesh is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters and climate change ---- its geographical location in a low-lying delta.

- A) due to
- B) in spite of
- C) apart from
- D) by means of
- E) as opposed to

19. Canning tomato is limited to Mediterranean countries ---- growing tomatoes for fresh consumption is seen in most of the world.

- A) so that
- B) unlike
- C) whereas
- D) as though
- E) in case

20. ---- black holes were first discovered by Albert Einstein, who proved their existence through his theory of relativity, not everyone believed that they could be real.

- A) When
- B) Even if
- C) Despite
- D) However
- E) Only when

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

An Italian physicist and astronomer, Galileo became the first person (21) ---- a telescope skyward. Although that telescope was small and the images were fuzzy, Galileo was able to (22) ---- mountains and craters on the moon, as well as a ribbon of diffuse light arching across the sky, which would later be identified (23) ---- our Milky Way galaxy. After Galileo's and, later, Sir Isaac Newton's time, astronomy (24) ---- thanks to larger and more complex telescopes. With advancing technology, astronomers discovered (25) ---- of faint stars and the calculation of stellar distances.

21.

- A) pointed
- B) to point
- C) to be pointed
- D) being pointed
- E) to having pointed

22.

- A) give off
- B) put down
- C) make up
- D) figure out
- E) take away

23.

- A) for
- B) by
- C) as
- D) to
- E) in

24.

- A) flourished
- B) dispensed
- C) released
- D) decreased
- E) deteriorated

25.

- A) so many
- B) a great deal
- C) almost every
- D) hardly enough

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

As early as the thirteenth century, artisans in Venice and Florence were producing seeing glasses for elderly scholars who suffered (26) ---- poor eyesight. Magnifying glasses were common among universities and monasteries at the beginning of the 14th century, (27) ---- they became a symbol of wisdom and respect. (28) ---- glasses were held against the eye, where, (29) ---- their small size and rounded shape, they were named "lentils of glass" or, in the latin, "lenses." However, the glass wasn't good (30) ---- by modern standards, having inclusions of air bubbles and a notably greenish tint from iron.

26.

- A) at
- B) by
- C) from
- D) with
- E) about

27.

- A) what
- B) where
- C) which
- D) whose
- E) whom

28.

- A) This
- B) Them
- C) Its
- D) Theirs
- E) These

29.

- A) despite
- B) in case
- C) although
- D) due to
- E) unless

30.

- A) too
- B) more
- C) alike
- D) neither
- E) enough

31 – 35. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

A volcano looks like a mountain (31) ---- they are, in fact, two different things. A mountain is a large natural rise of the earth's surface, more (32) ---- a giant heap of sand. A volcano is also like a big heap of earth in that this heap is a mixture of lava, ash, dust, and other substances, which (33) ---- over many years. It pours (34) ---- of an opening in the earth after an eruption, meaning that volcanic eruptions or explosions can create elevations (35) ---- we can call mountains.

31.

- A) despite
- B) while
- C) because
- D) unless
- E) in terms of

32.

- A) many
- B) as
- C) some
- D) like
- E) the same

33.

- A) had accumulated
- B) have accumulated
- C) will have accumulated
- D) must be accumulating
- E) should be accumulating

34.

- A) into
- B) aside
- C) out
- D) from
- E) up

35.

- A) what
- B) which
- C) whose
- D) whom
- E) in which

36 – 40. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

The first effect of a dam is to alter the pattern of disturbances (36) ---- the plants and animals of a river depend. Many aquatic animals coordinate (37) ---- reproductive cycles with annual flood seasons. Every flood is valuable (38) ---- it takes nutrients from the land and deposits them in the river, (39) ---- food for the stream's residents. Floods also provide shallow backwater areas on vegetated and shaded riversides; the young of many animals depend on these backwaters to protect them (40) ---- predators too large to swim in these shallow waters.

36.

- A) by whom
- B) for what
- C) in whose
- D) for where
- E) on which

37.

- A) its
- B) them
- C) their
- D) itself
- E) themselves

38.

- A) however
- B) otherwise
- C) whereas
- D) in that
- E) in order that

39.

- A) suppressing
- B) distorting
- C) cultivating
- D) providing
- E) irrigating

40.

- A) about
- B) from
- C) within
- D) along
- E) beyond

ANSWER KEY			
1	C	21	B
2	E	22	D
3	B	23	C
4	A	24	A
5	C	25	E
6	C	26	C
7	B	27	B
8	E	28	E
9	A	29	D
10	D	30	E
11	A	31	B
12	D	32	D
13	B	33	B
14	E	34	C
15	D	35	B
16	B	36	E
17	E	37	C
18	A	38	D
19	C	39	D
20	A	40	B