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**YDS · YÖKDİL · YDT**

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**CLAUSE TEST  
&  
PASSAGE**

**İNGİLİZCE  
SORU BANKASI**



Kitabın baskı tarihinden  
sonraki güncellemelere  
erişebilmek için  
QR kodu okutunuz.

**Ertuğrul Cenk GÜRCAN**



**PEGEM AKADEMİ**



**Komisyon**

**YDS - YÖKDİL - YDT CLAUSE TEST - PASSAGE İNGİLİZCE SORU BANKASI**

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**Pegem Akademi**

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Physics embodies the study of the fundamental constituents of the universe, the forces and interactions they **(1)**---- on one another, and the results produced by these interactions. In general, physics is regarded as the fundamental science, because all other natural sciences use and obey the field's principles and laws. Physics relies heavily **(2)**---- mathematics as the logical framework for formulating and quantifying principles. The study of the principles of the universe has a long history and largely derives from direct observation and experimentation. The formulation of theories about the governing laws of the universe **(3)**---- central to the study of physics from very early on, with philosophy gradually yielding to systematic, quantitative experimental testing and observation as the source of verification. Key historical developments in physics include Isaac Newton's theory of universal gravitation and classical mechanics, an understanding of electricity and its relation to magnetism, Einstein's theories of special and general relativity, the development of thermodynamics, and the quantum mechanical model of atomic and subatomic physics. The field of physics is extremely broad, and can include **(4)**---- diverse studies as quantum mechanics and theoretical physics, applied physics and optics. Modern physics is becoming increasingly specialized, **(5)**---- researchers tend to focus on a particular area rather than being "universalists" like Isaac Newton and Albert Einstein, who worked in multiple areas.

1.
 

A) survive	B) stare	C) exert
	D) distinguish	E) roam
2.
 

A) at	B) on	C) in
	D) for	E) about
3.
 

A) would have been	B) will have been	
C) had been	D) has been	
	E) will be	
4.
 

A) so	B) such	C) much
	D) that	E) whether
5.
 

A) who	B) which	C) that
	D) where	E) to which

-2-

Most fish possess highly developed sense organs. Fish behavior in mazes reveals that they possess spatial memory and visual discrimination. Nearly all daylight fish have color vision that is at least as good as a human's. Many fish also have chemoreceptors that are responsible **(1)**---- extraordinary senses of taste and smell. **(2)**---- they have ears, many fish may not hear very well. Most fish have sensitive receptors that form the lateral line system, which detects gentle currents and vibrations, and senses the motion of nearby fish and prey. The sense information **(3)**---- from the lateral line system can be considered both a sense of touch and hearing. Blind cave fish navigate almost entirely through the sensations from their lateral line system. Some fish, such as catfish and sharks, have the ampullae of Lorenzini, electroreceptors that detect weak electric currents. Other fish, like the South American electric fishes Gymnotiformes, can produce weak electric currents, **(4)**---- they use in navigation and social communication. Fish orient themselves using landmarks and may use mental maps **(5)**---- multiple landmarks or symbols.

1.
 

A) to	B) of	C) at
	D) for	E) off
2.
 

A) Because	B) Although	C) When
	D) If	E) After
3.
 

A) to obtain	B) obtaining	C) obtained
	D) obtain	E) obtains
4.
 

A) which	B) where	C) who
	D) whom	E) what
5.
 

A) carried out	B) dealt with	
C) figured out	D) given up	
	E) based on	

-3-

Astronomy includes the examination, study, and modeling of stars, planets, comets. Most of the information used by astronomers is gathered by remote observation, **(1)----** some laboratory reproduction of celestial phenomena has been performed, such as the molecular chemistry of the interstellar medium. There is considerable overlap with physics and in some areas of earth science. There are also interdisciplinary fields such as astrophysics, planetary sciences, and cosmology, along with allied disciplines such as space physics and astrochemistry. While the origins of the study of celestial features and phenomena can be **(2)----** antiquity, the scientific methodology of this field began to develop in the middle of the 17th century. A key factor was Galileo's introduction of the telescope to examine the night sky **(3)----** more detail. The mathematical treatment of astronomy began with Newton's development of celestial mechanics and the laws of gravitation, although it was **(4)----** by earlier work of astronomers such as Kepler. By the 19th century, astronomy **(5)----** into formal science, with the introduction of instruments such as the spectroscope and photography, along with much-improved telescopes and the creation of professional observatories.

1.
 

A) although	B) because	C) whether
	D) therefore	E) as if
2.
 

A) given in to	B) accounted for	C) found out
	D) caught up with	E) traced back to
3.
 

A) at	B) on	C) in
	D) off	E) onto
4.
 

A) trained	B) triggered
C) renounced	D) concealed
	E) impeded
5.
 

A) had developed	B) would have developed
C) has developed	D) will develop
	E) will have developed

-4-

The distinctions between the natural science disciplines are not always sharp, and they share many cross-discipline fields. Physics plays a significant role in the other natural sciences, as represented by astrophysics, geophysics, chemical physics and biophysics. **(1)----** chemistry is represented by such fields as biochemistry, physical chemistry, geochemistry and astrochemistry. A particular example of a scientific discipline that draws upon multiple natural sciences is environmental science. This field studies the interactions of physical, chemical, geological, and biological components of the environment, with particular regard to the effect of human activities and the **(2)----** on biodiversity and sustainability. This science also draws upon expertise from other fields such as economics, law, and social sciences. A comparable discipline is oceanography, as it draws upon a similar breadth of scientific disciplines. Oceanography is sub-categorized into more specialized cross-disciplines, such as physical oceanography and marine biology. **(3)----** the marine ecosystem is very large and diverse, marine biology is further divided into many subfields, including specializations in particular species. There is also a subset of cross-disciplinary fields that have strong currents that **(4)----** specialization by the nature of the problems that they address. Put another way: In some fields of integrative application, specialists **(5)----** more than one field are a key part of the most dialog.

1.
 

A) Until	B) As if	C) Despite
	D) Likewise	E) Only if
2.
 

A) presumption	B) impact	C) passage
	D) region	E) rank
3.
 

A) Even if	B) Whether	C) Yet
	D) So	E) As
4.
 

A) look down on	B) come down with
C) get away with	D) look forward to
	E) run counter to
5.
 

A) at	B) off	C) in
	D) up	E) away

-5-

There are strong, direct relationships between agricultural productivity, hunger, poverty, and sustainability. Three-quarters of the world's poor live in rural areas and make their living from agriculture. Hunger and child malnutrition are greater in these areas than in urban areas. Moreover, the higher the proportion of the rural population that obtains its income solely from subsistence farming, the higher the (1)---- of malnutrition. Therefore, improvements in agricultural productivity aimed at small-scale farmers will benefit the rural poor first. Food and feed crop demand is likely (2)---- in the next 50 years, as the global population approaches nine billion. (3)----, agricultural productivity is becoming increasingly important as the world population continues to grow. As agricultural productivity grows, food prices decrease, allowing people to spend less on food and combat hunger. Investing in the agricultural productivity of women in farming communities is (4)---- particular importance in boosting economic development and food security in parts of the developing world. Women in some areas of the world, for example in Africa, are furthermore generally more responsible for childcare, thus their productivity is more likely to (5)---- into gains for the family as a whole.

1.

- A) recipe                      B) incidence  
C) investigation              D) purpose  
E) response

2.

- A) double                      B) doubles                      C) doubling  
D) having doubled              E) to double

3.

- A) However                      B) Given that                      C) Whether  
D) Indeed                      E) Even if

4.

- A) of              B) at              C) in              D) on              E) to

5.

- A) purchase                      B) yearn                      C) recognize  
D) supply                      E) translate

-6-

Around fifty years ago, the common view was that water was an infinite resource. (1)---- that time, there were fewer than half the current number of people on the planet. People were not as wealthy as today, consumed fewer calories and ate less meat, so less water was needed to produce their food. They required a third of the volume of water we presently take from rivers. Today, the competition for water resources is much more (2)----. This is because there are now seven billion people on the planet and their consumption of water-thirsty meat is rising. Also, there is increasing competition for water from industry, urbanization, biofuel crops, and water reliant food items. In the future, even more water will be needed to produce food because the Earth's population is forecast (3)---- to 9 billion by 2050. In 2000, the world population was 6.2 billion. The United Nations estimates that, by 2050, there will be an additional 3.5 billion people with most of the growth in developing countries that already (4)---- from water stress. Thus, water demand will increase (5)---- there are corresponding increases in water conservation and recycling of this vital resource.

1.

- A) At              B) On              C) Of              D) Off              E) To

2.

- A) competent                      B) sufficient                      C) effortless  
D) intense                      E) initial

3.

- A) risen                      B) to rise                      C) rising  
D) rise                      E) be risen

4.

- A) persist                      B) execute                      C) crave  
D) interpret                      E) suffer

5.

- A) if                      B) since                      C) unless  
D) whether                      E) unlike



-9-

Anthropology is the scientific study of humanity, concerned with human behavior, human biology, cultures, societies, and linguistics, in both the present and past, including past human species. Social anthropology studies patterns of behavior, while cultural anthropology studies cultural meaning, including norms and values. The goal of anthropology is to provide a holistic account of humans and human nature. This means that, (1)---- anthropologists generally specialize in only one sub-field, they always keep (2)---- mind the biological, linguistic, historic and cultural aspects of any problem. Since anthropology arose as a science in Western societies that were complex and industrial, a major trend within anthropology (3)---- a methodological drive to study peoples in societies with more simple social organization, sometimes called “primitive” in anthropological literature, but without any (4)---- of “inferior”. Today, anthropologists use terms such as “less complex” societies or refer to specific modes of subsistence or production, such as “pastoralist” or “forager” or “horticulturalist” to refer to humans (5)---- in non-industrial, non-Western cultures, such people or folk (ethnos) remaining of great interest within anthropology.

1.
 

A) though	B) because	C) if
D) so	E) now that	
2.
 

A) at	B) into	C) in
D) from	E) to	
3.
 

A) will be	B) was	C) has been
D) had been	E) will have been	
4.
 

A) paths	B) connotation	C) domains
D) roots	E) tasks	
5.
 

A) to live	B) to have lived	C) lived
D) living	E) live	

-10-

One of the identifying characteristics of slums is the lack of or inadequate public infrastructure. From safe drinking water to electricity, from basic health care to police services, from (1)---- public transport to fire/ambulance services, from sanitation sewer to paved roads, new slums usually lack all of these. Established, old slums sometimes garner official support and get some of these infrastructure such as paved roads and unreliable electricity or water supply. In many countries, local and national government often refuse to recognize slums, because the slum are on disputed land, or because of the fear that quick official recognition (2)---- more slum formation and seizure of land illegally. Recognizing and notifying slums often triggers a creation of property rights, and requires that the government provide public services and infrastructure (3)---- the slum residents. With poverty and informal economy, slums do not generate tax revenues for the government and therefore (4)---- to get minimal or slow attention. In other cases, the narrow and haphazard layout of slum streets, houses and substandard shacks, along with persistent threat of crime and violence against infrastructure workers, makes it difficult to layout reliable, safe, cost effective and efficient infrastructure. In yet others, the demand (5)---- exceeds the government bureaucracy’s ability to deliver.

1.
 

A) compulsory	B) visible	C) affordable
D) unexpected	E) innocent	
2.
 

A) will encourage	B) has encouraged
C) encouraged	D) had encouraged
E) was encouraging	
3.
 

A) on	B) off	C) from	D) to	E) onto
-------	--------	---------	-------	---------
4.
 

A) respond	B) tend	C) require
D) encounter	E) interfere	
5.
 

A) accurately	B) briefly	C) justly
D) securely	E) far	

-11-

Psychology is an academic discipline of immense scope, crossing the boundaries between the natural and social sciences. While psychological knowledge is often applied to the assessment and treatment of mental health problems, it is also directed towards understanding and solving problems in several spheres of human activity. Psychology differs from anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology in seeking to capture explanatory generalizations about the mental function and overt behaviour of individuals, **(1)----** the other disciplines focus on creating descriptive generalizations about the functioning of social groups or situation-specific human behaviour. Psychology is a very broad science that is rarely **(2)----** as a whole, major block. Although some subfields encompass a natural science base and a social science application, others can be clearly distinguished as having little to do **(3)----** the social sciences. For example, biological psychology is considered a natural science with a social scientific application. Social and occupational psychology are, generally speaking, purely social sciences, whereas neuropsychology is a natural science that lacks application out of the scientific tradition **(4)----**. Many people associate psychology with clinical psychology, which focuses on assessment and treatment of problems in living and psychopathology, but in reality, psychology has **(5)----** specialties.

1.
 

A) because	B) so	C) while
D) if	E) only if	
2.
 

A) tackled	B) persuaded	C) rejected
D) stabilized	E) abolished	
3.
 

A) at	B) on	C) in	D) off	E) with
-------	-------	-------	--------	---------
4.
 

A) instinctively	B) entirely	C) roughly
D) strangely	E) arbitrarily	
5.
 

A) pointless	B) concealed	
C) involuntary	D) myriad	
E) reckless		

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The nature of human work is defined by the complexity of society. The simplest societies were tribes that worked primarily for sustenance as hunter-gatherers. In this sense, work was not a distinct activity **(1)----** a constant that made up all parts of life, as all members of the society worked consistently to stay alive. More advanced societies developed after the Neolithic Revolution, emphasizing work in agricultural and pastoral settings. In these societies, production were increased, ending the need **(2)----** constant work and allowing some individuals to specialize and work in areas outside of food-production. This also created non-laborious work, as increasing occupational complexity required some individuals to specialize in technical knowledge and administration. Laborious work in these societies was **(3)----** by slaves, serfs, peasants, and guild craftsmen. The nature of work changed significantly during the Industrial Revolution **(4)----** the factory system was developed for use by industrializing nations. In addition to further increasing general quality of life, this development changed the dynamic of work. Under the factory system, workers increasingly collaborated with others, employers served as authority figures during work hours, and forced labor was largely eradicated. Further changes occurred in post-industrial societies where technological advance made industries **(5)----**, replacing them with mass production and service industries.

1.
 

A) but	B) in order to
C) for instance	D) whether
E) if	
2.
 

A) between	B) to	C) for
D) into	E) off	
3.
 

A) broken off	B) kept away	C) put aside
D) given up	E) carried out	
4.
 

A) who	B) that	C) which
D) in which	E) to which	
5.
 

A) rude	B) sedentary	C) mutual
D) obsolete	E) clumsy	

-13-

Contemporary medicine applies biomedical sciences, biomedical research, genetics, and medical technology to diagnose, treat, and prevent injury and disease, typically through pharmaceuticals or surgery, but also through therapies as diverse as psychotherapy, external splints and traction, medical devices, biologics, and ionizing radiation, amongst others. In modern clinical practice, physicians and physician assistants personally assess patients to diagnose, prognose, treat, and prevent disease **(1)----** clinical judgment. The doctor-patient relationship typically begins with an interaction with an examination of the patient's medical history and medical record, followed by a medical interview and a physical examination. Basic diagnostic medical devices are typically used. After examining for signs and interviewing for symptoms, the doctor may order medical tests, take a biopsy, or **(2)----** pharmaceutical drugs or other therapies. Differential diagnosis methods help to **(3)----** conditions based on the information provided. During the encounter, properly informing the patient of all relevant facts is an important part of the relationship and the development of trust. The medical encounter is then documented in the medical record, which is a legal document in many jurisdictions. Follow-ups may be shorter **(4)----** follow the same general procedure, and specialists follow a similar process. The diagnosis and treatment may take only a few minutes or a few weeks, depending on the complexity of the **(5)----**.

1.
 

A) to use	B) using	C) used
D) to be used	E) to have used	
2.
 

A) remain	B) acquire	C) discern
D) appear	E) prescribe	
3.
 

A) give in	B) stem from	C) rule out
D) get up	E) rely on	
4.
 

A) so	B) as if	C) but
D) whether	E) if only	
5.
 

A) infrastructure	B) amount	C) habit
D) motivation	E) issue	

-14-

Roman law forms the basic framework for civil law, the most widely used legal system today. The historical importance of Roman law is reflected by the continued use of Latin legal terminology in many legal systems influenced by it, including common law. Roman law was heavily influenced by Greek philosophy, but its detailed rules were developed by professional jurists and were highly sophisticated. Over the centuries between the rise and decline of the Roman Empire, law was adapted to **(1)----** the changing social situations and underwent major codification under Theodosius II and Justinian I. Although codes were replaced by custom and case law during the Early Middle Ages, Roman law was rediscovered around the 11th century **(2)----** medieval legal scholars began to research Roman codes and adapt their concepts to the canon law. Latin legal maxims were compiled for guidance. In medieval England, royal courts developed a body of precedent which later **(3)----** the common law. A Europe-wide Law Merchant was formed so that merchants could trade with common standards of practice **(4)----** with the many splintered facets of local laws. The Law Merchant, a precursor to modern commercial law, emphasised the freedom to contract and alienability of property. As nationalism grew in the 18th and 19th centuries, the Law Merchant was incorporated **(5)----** countries' local law under new civil codes, and the Napoleonic and German Codes became the most influential.

1.
 

A) leave out	B) grow up	C) break into
D) calm down	E) cope with	
2.
 

A) when	B) though	C) if
D) as if	E) unless	
3.
 

A) had become	B) used to become
C) became	D) would have become
E) will become	
4.
 

A) so that	B) since	C) such as
D) whether	E) rather than	
5.
 

A) at	B) of	C) onto	D) into	E) up
-------	-------	---------	---------	-------