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dil akademisi

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AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta toplam **80 soru** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **120 dakikadır (2 saat)**.
3. **Bu sınav puanlanırken doğru cevap sayılarınızın sayısından yanlış cevaplarınızın sayısının dörtte biri çıkarılacak ve kalan sayı bu test ile ilgili ham puanınız olacaktır.**
4. Kitapçığın sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde için kullanabilirsiniz.
5. Cevaplamaya, istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
6. Bu kitapçıkta yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevap kâğıdında bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde, silme işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.

Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Optima Dil Akademisi'nin yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla çoğaltılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.

1. - 8. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. The new school project aims to improve students' ---- interest in reading by giving them short and enjoyable books every week.

- A) growing
B) distant
C) harmful
D) silent
E) sudden

2. Drinking enough water every day is ---- for keeping your body healthy and helping you stay focused during classes.

- A) rare
B) dangerous
C) optional
D) confusing
E) essential

3. Because the school gym was closed for maintenance, the students chose to do ---- activities in the hallway during the break.

- A) strict
B) heavy
C) indoor
D) private
E) familiar

4. Planting more trees in city parks is an ---- way to reduce air pollution and make the environment cleaner for everyone.

- A) effective
B) lucky
C) secret
D) sudden
E) limited

5. Before the movie started, the lights in the cinema were ---- so that everyone could see the screen clearly.

- A) turned off
B) looked after
C) broken down
D) picked up
E) given away

6. The students ---- the project last week and ---- their presentation to the teacher yesterday.

- A) complete / are giving
B) completed / gave
C) have completed / give
D) were completing / giving
E) had completed / will give

7. The school ---- new safety rules last month, so all students ---- them carefully.

- A) is introducing / must have followed
B) introduces / have to follow
C) has introduced / should follow
D) introduced / must follow
E) introduced / might follow

8. The team ---- the broken computers, which were later - --- by the technician for repair.

- A) could check / having been examined
B) should check / being examined
C) would check / having examined
D) must check / to be examined
E) had to check / examined

9. – 15. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

9. The bus arrived ---- time, and all the passengers waited ---- the platform quietly.

- A) on / off
B) in / under
C) at / in
D) on / at
E) by / at

10. The teacher was pleased because the students participated ---- all activities and stayed focused ---- the lesson.

- A) into / for
B) at / at
C) with / on
D) on / with
E) in / during

11. The library was full of students. ---- , it was very quiet because everyone was studying.

- A) however
B) therefore
C) moreover
D) meanwhile
E) otherwise

12. ---- the weather was cold, many students still played outside during the break.

- A) In that
B) Because
C) When
D) Unless
E) Although

13. In our class, ---- students enjoy reading books, but ---- prefer watching movies instead.

- A) much / many
B) many / some
C) a number of / a number of
D) few / a little
E) some / much

14. The new project was ---- interesting for the students --- - useful for improving their teamwork skills.

- A) both / and
B) either / or
C) hardly / when
D) neither / nor
E) so / that

15. ---- the heavy traffic in the morning, many students arrived late to school.

- A) In addition to
B) Despite
C) Besides
D) Because of
E) According to

16. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

In recent years, coffee chains **(16)** ---- popular meeting places for people of all ages. **(17)** ---- offering just drinks, these cafés provide comfortable spaces where individuals can study, work, or spend time with friends. Many customers enjoy the calm atmosphere, soft music, and free internet, which make the cafés attractive for long visits. **(18)** ----, coffee chains often act as social hubs in busy cities. People who might never meet elsewhere can easily **(19)** ---- while waiting in line or sharing a table. For young adults, these places also create a sense of independence, since they can gather **(20)** ---- friends outside school or home. Although some critics argue that coffee chains encourage expensive habits, many others believe they support social connection by giving people a safe and welcoming environment. In this way, modern cafés play a small but meaningful role in helping people feel more connected in their everyday lives.

16.

- A) have become B) had become
C) are becoming D) become
E) will become

17.

- A) Because of B) In addition to
C) In spite of D) For fear of
E) Unlike

18.

- A) Meanwhile B) As a result
C) However D) For example
E) Likewise

19.

- A) interfere B) interrupt
C) interact D) isolate
E) distract

20.

- A) with B) at
C) by D) among
E) over

21. - 28. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

21. Although buses run frequently in the city center, ----.

- A) the city government added new signs to show the main routes more clearly
- B) some passengers use mobile apps to check the arrival time of each bus
- C) bus drivers follow the timetable more carefully during the morning rush hour
- D) many people still prefer walking short distances instead of waiting at the stop
- E) ticket machines at the station now accept both bank cards and cash payments

22. Even if families try to eat dinner together, ----.

- A) older relatives sometimes visit and bring homemade desserts to share
- B) some parents ask their children to help set the table before the meal
- C) many families like to turn off the TV so they can talk more
- D) busy work schedules often make it hard for everyone to sit down at the same time
- E) children usually talk about their school day while they are eating

23. Because of the rising cost of basic goods, ----.

- A) new cafés open on busy streets and offer different kinds of desserts
- B) some families enjoy cooking traditional meals together on Sunday evenings
- C) local markets place colourful signs to attract more customers to their stalls
- D) many people compare prices carefully and choose cheaper brands at the supermarket
- E) shoppers sometimes listen to music while walking through large shopping centres

24. Despite the sunny weather in the morning, ----.

- A) cyclists enjoyed riding along the quiet streets during the day
- B) families decided to spend the afternoon in the park near the river
- C) tourists took photos of the old buildings in the town square
- D) several friends met for ice cream at a café with outdoor tables
- E) heavy clouds covered the sky by noon and a short storm surprised many people

25. Small towns usually have fewer entertainment options than big cities; ----.

- A) meanwhile, some teenagers travel to the nearest city to watch popular films
- B) however, many residents enjoy simple activities like chatting with neighbours in local cafés
- C) in contrast, local shops stay open late on days with special discounts
- D) for example, the town square is used for national celebrations once a year
- E) furthermore, community centres offer occasional weekend workshops for children

26. Many teenagers check their phones several times an hour; ----.

- A) meanwhile, phone companies advertise cheap internet packages for young users
- B) as a result, a few teenagers mainly use their phones to check school messages
- C) therefore, some parents set clear limits and suggest other activities during the day
- D) in contrast, some younger children still prefer playing outside with friends
- E) for example, teachers sometimes ask students to search for facts online

27. ----, many young people feel sleepy during early classes.

- A) Although some students drink coffee before leaving home in the morning
- B) Because they stay up late watching videos or chatting with friends
- C) When teachers give a quick review of the previous lesson
- D) While their families prepare breakfast in the kitchen
- E) If students bring water bottles to school every day

28. ----, recycling rates in many neighborhoods are still low.

- A) While some families use reusable bags for their weekly shopping
- B) Because cities place recycling bins in busy squares and parks
- C) When local groups organise weekend clean-up events in parks
- D) Although people know that they need to sort their waste
- E) If shops give small discounts to customers who bring their own cups

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29. - 31. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız

Many modern cities use small air-quality sensors to track pollution throughout the day. These devices are usually placed on streetlights, building walls, or traffic signs. Each sensor measures tiny particles and harmful gases in the air and saves the numbers in its memory. At the end of every hour, the device sends the collected data to a central station through a wireless network. If the signal is weak because of tall buildings or bad weather, the sensor stores the information and tries again later. When the data reaches the central station, computers compare pollution levels from different parts of the city. This helps officials understand which streets have heavy traffic or which districts need cleaner public transport. If the system notices a sudden rise in pollution, it can send warnings to citizens on mobile apps. Since the sensors work automatically, thousands of measurements can be collected without sending workers to each location, making the system both fast and efficient.

29. The passage is primarily about how modern cities ---.

- A)** only send warnings to citizens if pollution levels show a gradual, slow, long-term increase.
- B)** rely on workers to manually collect thousands of measurements from streetlights every hour.
- C)** can successfully eliminate all pollution by comparing data from different parts of the city.
- D)** use automatic sensors and central computers to quickly measure and track pollution levels.
- E)** struggle to track pollution because wireless networks and tall buildings always weaken the signal.

30. If the central station notices a sudden pollution rise, it can ---.

- A)** store the information in its memory and try sending the data again later.
- B)** automatically close the streets that have been identified as having heavy traffic.
- C)** compare that data to records from other parts of the city through a wireless network.
- D)** instantly clean the air by sending workers to each sensor location automatically.
- E)** send immediate warnings to citizens using mobile applications.

31. The system is considered fast and efficient because it ---.

- A)** fails if the signal is weak due to bad weather or tall buildings, making it unreliable.
- B)** only measures tiny particles, ignoring harmful gases that require manual collection.
- C)** can only save a few measurements in its memory, so it must send the data immediately.
- D)** works automatically, collecting thousands of measurements without needing human workers at each location.
- E)** only works for central stations that use old computers that cannot track real-time changes.

32. - 34. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız

Small publishing houses receive many manuscripts from new writers, so editors must organize the reading process carefully. They begin by sorting the manuscripts into categories such as novels, essays, poetry, or children's stories. After that, each editor chooses several manuscripts and reads the first pages to understand the writer's style and basic quality. If the text is clear and the idea seems interesting, the manuscript moves to a second review. If not, the editor sends a polite rejection message. To avoid confusion, the team keeps a shared digital list that shows who has reviewed which manuscript. Sometimes, two promising texts arrive at the same time, and the editors discuss which one should be read earlier. This simple system helps the publishing house save time, prevent repeated work, and give every writer a fair chance to be evaluated. It also creates a more organized environment where editors can focus on the most promising projects.

32. The author's main purpose is to show that a careful reading system helps publishing houses ---.

- A)** ensure that editors only choose manuscripts that have a very interesting idea and style.
- B)** receive many more manuscripts from new writers by sending polite rejection messages quickly.
- C)** discuss promising texts immediately after sorting them into categories like poetry or essays.
- D)** save time and prevent repeated work by organizing manuscript evaluation clearly.
- E)** completely eliminate the risk of confusion by having each editor read every single manuscript.

33. The first step for editors in organizing the reading process is to ---.

- A)** read every single page of all manuscripts to understand the writer's style and basic quality.
- B)** immediately send a polite rejection message to all new writers to save time and effort.
- C)** sort the manuscripts into various categories, such as novels, poetry, or children's stories.
- D)** keep a shared digital list that shows all the new writers who have submitted a manuscript.
- E)** start a discussion about which one of the promising texts should be read earlier than others.

34. If an editor finds a text clear and the idea interesting, the manuscript then ---.

- A)** is immediately published by the publishing house without any further review.
- B)** moves forward to a second, more thorough review process.
- C)** is sorted into a different category, such as poetry or essays, to avoid confusion.
- D)** causes the team to immediately discuss which one should be read earlier.
- E)** results in the editor sending a polite rejection message to the writer.

35. - 37. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız

Small crabs living on rocky coastlines must follow the daily rhythm of the tides to stay safe and find food. When the tide rises, strong waves cover the rocks, and the crabs quickly hide inside narrow cracks or under small stones. These hiding places protect them from being washed away. As the tide slowly goes out, the rocks become exposed again, giving the crabs a chance to move around and search for algae, small worms, and other tiny organisms to eat. Because the timing of the tide changes a little each day, the crabs rely on simple clues such as light, temperature, and water pressure to predict when the next wave will arrive. Researchers say that these animals learn the pattern over time and return to their shelters before the water becomes dangerous. If the sea is unusually rough, they stay hidden longer. This routine helps them survive by keeping them safe from strong currents while still allowing them to gather enough food along the shoreline.

35. When the tide rises, small crabs on the rocky coastlines hide inside cracks or under stones to ---.

- A)** protect themselves from strong waves that could otherwise wash them away into the sea.
- B)** allow themselves to search for algae, small worms, and other tiny organisms to eat.
- C)** predict when the next strong wave will arrive using simple clues like light and temperature.
- D)** ensure that the rocks become exposed again, giving them a chance to move around the shoreline.
- E)** learn the daily rhythm of the tides, which slowly changes a little each and every day.

36. The crabs rely on clues such as water pressure, temperature, and light to ---.

- A)** predict the arrival of the next wave, as the timing of the tide changes daily.
- B)** help the tide go out slowly so the rocks become exposed and they can find food easily.
- C)** ensure the sea is not rough, so they can stay hidden longer inside their shelters.
- D)** learn the patterns of the tides over time before the water becomes dangerous for them.
- E)** allow them to stay hidden longer and avoid the need to gather enough food along the shoreline.

37. The crabs' routine helps them survive by keeping them safe from strong currents while still ---.

- A)** allowing them to gather enough food along the shoreline.
- B)** forcing them to return to their shelters only after the water becomes dangerous.
- C)** ensuring that they only hide when the tide is going out and the rocks are exposed.
- D)** remaining hidden longer, even if the sea is not unusually rough or dangerous.
- E)** relying only on their shelters for food, ignoring algae, small worms, and other organisms.

38. - 40. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız

Some plants use animals to help spread their seeds to new locations that may offer better growing conditions. Their seeds have small hooks, thin spines, or sticky surfaces that easily attach to fur when an animal passes through tall grass or bushes. The attachment does not harm the animal; it simply allows the seed to travel much farther than it could on its own. As the animal walks, climbs, or rests, the seeds slowly loosen and fall off in different places. This natural system helps plants reach areas with different soil types, sunlight levels, or moisture conditions. Hikers often find these hooked seeds stuck to their clothes, socks, or backpacks after a walk, which shows how effective the method is even on fabric. Scientists explain that this strategy gives plants a greater chance of survival, especially in environments where wind or water movement is limited. By using animals as carriers, many species can expand their range and grow in wider habitats.

38. Plants use animals to spread their seeds to new locations that may provide ---.

- A)** only locations that have been previously found by hikers who pass through tall grass or bushes.
- B)** better growing conditions, such as different soil types, sunlight, or moisture levels.
- C)** environments where wind or water movement is highly effective for seed spreading.
- D)** places that have exactly the same soil type and sunlight levels as the original location.
- E)** a guaranteed elimination of all potential harm to the animal's fur or skin.

39. The seeds' ability to travel far depends on their physical features, such as ---.

- A)** the need for high-level wind or water movement to limit their travel distance.
- B)** their lack of hooks or spines, which allows the animal to walk, climb, or rest easily.
- C)** small hooks, thin spines, or sticky surfaces that easily attach to the animal's fur.
- D)** their heavy weight, which ensures they slowly loosen and fall off immediately in the same place.
- E)** their ability to harm the animal, which forces the seed to travel much farther on its own.

40. Scientists conclude that this spreading strategy gives plants a greater chance of survival, especially in environments where ---.

- A)** the attachment to the animal's fur causes significant harm, preventing the animal from walking or climbing.
- B)** the different soil types, sunlight levels, or moisture conditions are exactly the same everywhere.
- C)** hikers find the seeds stuck to their socks or clothes, showing the method is ineffective on fabric.
- D)** the seeds can only travel a short distance on their own without the help of any external carrier.
- E)** wind or water movement is limited as they use animals as effective carriers.

41. - 43. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız

In many cities, volunteer groups take care of stray animals by providing food, clean water, and basic medical help. To work more effectively, these groups divide the city into different feeding zones. First, they make a list of parks, quiet side streets, and empty areas where animals are commonly seen. Then, each group selects a zone according to the number of volunteers and how often they can visit. If one area becomes too crowded or another area receives too little attention, the groups meet again and change the borders. They also share updates about new, injured, or pregnant animals so that help can reach the right place quickly. By cooperating this way, the volunteers avoid going to the same location at the same time and prevent other regions from being forgotten. As a result, stray animals are supported more regularly, and resources like food and medicine are used more fairly across the city.

41. Volunteer groups divide the city into feeding zones to ensure that they ---.

- A)** completely eliminate the need to share updates about new, injured, or pregnant animals.
- B)** only visit parks and quiet side streets, avoiding all empty areas where animals are commonly seen.
- C)** select a zone only according to how often the volunteers can visit each location.
- D)** avoid going to the same location and prevent other regions from being forgotten or neglected.
- E)** spend less time cooperating and sharing updates about the number of stray animals in the city.

42. What is the final result of the volunteers cooperating and dividing the city into zones?

- A)** The groups immediately stop sharing updates about new, injured, or pregnant animals.
- B)** Volunteers are forced to go to the same crowded location at the same time to provide food and water.
- C)** Resources like food and medicine are used less fairly, with some areas receiving too much attention.
- D)** Stray animals are supported more regularly, and resources are used more fairly across the city.
- E)** The system becomes slower and less effective, leading to resources being used unfairly.

43. The underlined word "fairly" is closest in meaning to ---.

- A)** equitably
- B)** partially
- C)** unevenly
- D)** selectively
- E)** quickly

44. - 48. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

44. Student:

– I need pictures for my project, but my printer isn't working.

Friend:

– What happened to it?

Student:

– It keeps showing a "low ink" message.

Friend:

– ----

Student:

– Good idea. I'll check that first.

- A) Printers stop working when they get too cold.
- B) You should buy a new laptop instead of printing.
- C) Maybe you should replace the ink cartridge and try again.
- D) Uploading the project online is not allowed at all.
- E) You need to restart your whole internet connection.

45. Emma:

– I overslept again today. I was late for school.

Jake:

– Did your alarm ring?

Emma:

– I'm not sure; I don't remember hearing it.

Jake:

– ----

Emma:

– Yes, I'll set another one tonight.

- A) You can use a second alarm on your phone just to be safe.
- B) Sleeping more on weekends will fix the problem.
- C) Your alarm won't work unless you turn off your Wi-Fi.
- D) Alarms never work on rainy days.
- E) You should stop using alarms completely.

46. Tom:

– I want to join the music club, but I'm not very good at playing the guitar.

– Lily:

– That doesn't matter. You can still join.

Tom:

– Really?

Lily:

– ----

Tom:

– Okay, I'll join then.

A) You must buy three instruments before joining.

B) Only students with experience can join the club.

C) They teach beginners step by step, so you can learn from zero.

D) The club only accepts students from other schools.

E) You won't have time to practice at all.

47. Mark:

– I've had a headache since morning. I think I studied too much last night.

Anna:

– That happens sometimes.

Mark:

– What should I do?

Anna:

– ----

Mark:

– I'll try that right away.

A) You should keep studying until the pain gets stronger.

B) Take a short break and drink some water; it usually helps.

C) Headaches mean you must stop reading forever.

D) Watching loud movies will make you feel better.

E) Try running for two hours without resting.

48. Sarah:
– I want to go hiking this weekend, but I'm worried it might rain.

Ben:
– Did you check the weather forecast?

Sarah:
– Yes, it says there is a small chance of rain.

Ben:
– ----

Sarah:
– You're right. If it rains, I'll just come back early.

- A) You should cancel all your weekend plans immediately.
- B) Hiking is impossible when there is any chance of rain.
- C) You can still go, but take a light raincoat with you.
- D) It's better to stay home every weekend.
- E) The weather forecast is always wrong anyway.

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

49. Since the museum is closed on Mondays for cleaning, visitors should always plan their trip to see the artifacts on any other day of the week.

A) The museum is open on Mondays for cleaning, which means visitors can plan their trip to see the artifacts on any other weekday instead.

B) Visitors should plan their trip on Monday because the museum is closed for deep cleaning, so they cannot see the artifacts on any other day.

C) Because the museum is shut down on Mondays due to cleaning, visitors must plan their visit to see the historical artifacts on a different day of that week.

D) Visitors should plan their trip to see the artifacts on Mondays, as the museum is closed for cleaning on every other day of the week.

E) The museum is closed every day for cleaning, which means visitors should plan their trip to see the artifacts on Monday only.

50. Although the new software is complicated to install, its advanced security features make it essential for protecting sensitive business data.

A) The software is only essential for protecting data because it is complicated, which means the security features are not advanced or superior.

B) The new software is very easy to install, and its advanced security features make it essential for keeping sensitive business data safe.

C) The advanced security features make the new software essential, but it is not complicated to install for protecting all sensitive business data.

D) The complicated installation is a major problem, so the new software is not essential for protecting sensitive business data.

E) Despite the new software being hard to set up, its superior security capabilities make it vital for keeping important business data safe and protected.

51. Given that pollution damages the ancient stones of the castle, experts must repair and conserve the structure carefully every single year.

- A)** Experts must repair and conserve the structure annually, even though pollution has never damaged the ancient stones of the historical castle.
- B)** Pollution does not damage the castle stones, so experts should only repair and conserve the structure once every few years for safety.
- C)** Considering that pollution harms the old stones of the castle, specialists need to carefully fix and save the structure on an annual basis.
- D)** The ancient stones of the castle are protected from pollution, but experts still need to repair and conserve the structure yearly.
- E)** Since the castle stones are very durable, only the lack of annual conservation efforts can damage the structure permanently.

52. The report confirmed that the coastal area has been protected from high tides for years, thanks to the newly constructed concrete barrier near the shore.

- A)** The new concrete barrier near the shore was destroyed by high tides, so the report showed that the coastal area remains completely unprotected for years.
- B)** The new concrete barrier was built near the shore to protect the coastal area, but the report confirmed that it failed to stop the high tides.
- C)** The coastal area was protected from high tides for years, but the construction of the new concrete barrier close to the shore actually caused damage.
- D)** The report confirmed that the coastal area was never protected from the high tides, despite the presence of the newly constructed concrete barrier.
- E)** The report showed that the coastal area has been safe from high tides over many years, all because of the recently built concrete barrier close to the shore.

53. Since the demand for organic food is increasing worldwide, more farmers are choosing to avoid using chemical pesticides and artificial fertilizers on their farms.

- A)** Farmers are avoiding chemical pesticides worldwide, but this has no effect on the demand for organic food globally.
- B)** The demand for organic food is decreasing globally, so fewer farmers are choosing to avoid chemical pesticides and artificial fertilizers on their farms.
- C)** More farmers are using chemical pesticides because the demand for organic food is increasing worldwide and they need to increase their production quickly.
- D)** Organic food demand is increasing, but this has caused farmers to use more chemical pesticides and artificial fertilizers on their land.
- E)** Because people want organic food more and more globally, a larger number of farmers are deciding not to use chemical pesticides or artificial fertilizers on their land.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

54. Your teacher is explaining an important topic in class, but your friend beside you keeps checking his phone and the screen light is distracting you. You want to remind him politely without causing any tension, so you say to him: ----

- A) If you want attention, use your phone even more during class.
- B) Your phone is always a problem, so stop touching it forever.
- C) Could you put your phone away? The light is distracting me a little.
- D) You should show everyone your messages, not hide your screen.
- E) Just keep using it; nobody cares about lessons anyway.

55. You are working on a group project, but one part of the presentation is still confusing for you. Your friend understands this part well, so you want to ask him for help politely, hoping he can explain it simply, so you say to him: ----

- A) Just do the whole presentation since you know everything.
- B) You must finish all the work because you are smarter than me.
- C) If you don't help, I'll leave the group and quit the project.
- D) You should ignore this part because it's probably not important.
- E) This part is confusing for me. Could you explain it more clearly?

56. While waiting in line at the supermarket, you accidentally bump into the person in front of you because you were checking your wallet. You want to apologize politely and show that it was unintentional, so you say to him: ----

- A) I didn't do anything wrong, so there is nothing to apologize for.
- B) You should stand more carefully because people always bump here.
- C) It's crowded, so you shouldn't get upset if someone hits you.
- D) I'm really sorry. I didn't see you while checking my wallet.
- E) Next time move faster, and we won't have this problem.

57. Your friend has been studying for hours without taking a break, and now he looks tired and unfocused. You want to give him a simple and friendly suggestion to help him relax a little, so you say to him: ----

- A) You look tired. Maybe take a short break to feel better again.
- B) You should stop studying completely because breaks are useless.
- C) If you're tired, keep studying harder to finish everything fast.
- D) You don't need breaks; tiredness means you are working well.
- E) Just ignore your tiredness and continue studying all night.

58. Your friend seems upset after a difficult exam, and you want to cheer him up. You think taking a short break in the school canteen might help him relax, so you invite him kindly, and you say to him: ----

- A) If you are sad, you must tell the whole class your problems.
- B) You should go home alone because being upset is your problem.
- C) You look a bit stressed. Would you like to go to the canteen with me?
- D) Let's skip all classes today; school doesn't matter right now.
- E) Walking outside is boring, so staying here and doing nothing is better.

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

59. During the Middle Ages, trained scribes spent long hours copying manuscripts in quiet scriptoria. They followed strict routines, sharpening quills, preparing ink, and checking line spacing to maintain accuracy. Marginal notes guided them through difficult sections, preventing misinterpretation of older texts. ---- Thanks to these steady methods, many works survived in nearly identical form despite being rewritten hundreds of times.

- A) Loud markets outside monasteries sometimes distracted new scribes learning basic copying skills.
- B) Some scriptoria stored rare pigments in sealed wooden boxes to maintain color stability throughout the year.
- C) Occasional cold winters slowed ink flow, forcing scribes to warm tools near small braziers.
- D) Apprentices often swept floors nightly to remove parchment scraps from the writing tables.
- E) By comparing each copied line with the original, scribes reduced errors and ensured the manuscript remained faithful to original.

60. Ancient sky watchers observed the Sun's yearly motion to understand changing seasons. They tracked sunrise positions along the horizon and marked key dates with stone pillars or carved lines. Farmers depended on these records to plan planting and harvesting periods. ---- Over time, these solar patterns became central to early calendars, shaping rituals, ceremonies, and community schedules.

- A) Carved pathways around the markers guided visitors during crowded ceremonial events.
- B) Some stone markers were decorated with animal figures linked to local mythological stories.
- C) Cloudy days occasionally delayed horizon measurements during transitional winter months.
- D) Villagers sometimes gathered near observation sites during festival periods.
- E) When observers noticed the Sun returning to the same rising point, they identified the start of a new seasonal cycle.

61. Early microscope makers struggled to grind clear lenses without leaving scratches or distortions. They experimented with sand mixtures, metal plates, and slow circular motions to achieve smooth surfaces. Even small imperfections reduced image clarity during observations. ---- These gradual improvements allowed scientists to study tiny organisms more accurately, paving the way for later breakthroughs in biology.

- A) Assistants cleaned grinding tables daily to remove dust from previous sessions.
- B) Workshops stored polishing powders in ceramic jars to prevent moisture damage during winter months.
- C) By adjusting pressure and rotation speed, artisans created lenses that offered sharper focus and fewer distortions.
- D) Candlelight sometimes produced uneven reflections on early lens surfaces.
- E) Heavy metal plates required regular hammering to maintain flat working surfaces.

62. Traditional archers trained extensively to stabilize their shots using controlled breathing. Before releasing the arrow, they paused briefly to steady their shoulders and align the bowstring. This technique improved accuracy, especially during long-distance practice. ---- Because consistent breathing reduced unwanted movement, archers learned to perform reliably even under pressure or in changing outdoor conditions.

- A) Sudden wind changes occasionally forced archers to adjust stance angles.
- B) Some archers decorated bow grips with colored threads representing clan or family symbols.
- C) Practice fields were often marked with sand to maintain safe landing areas for arrows.
- D) When archers timed their release with a calm breath, the arrow traveled straighter and reacted less to minor body shifts.
- E) Beginners sometimes struggled to keep both eyes open while aiming.

63. Many traditional soup recipes rely on slow simmering to develop deep flavor. Cooks combine vegetables, grains, or bones and then heat them gently for hours. This gradual process blends ingredients smoothly and softens tougher pieces. ---- As a result, the final dish tastes richer and gains a pleasant texture that faster cooking methods rarely achieve.

- A) By keeping the pot just below boiling, cooks allow flavors to merge naturally without losing moisture or delicate aromas.
- B) Some kitchens add clay lids to regulate steam during longer simmering sessions.
- C) Occasional stirring prevents grains from settling at the bottom of the pot.
- D) Seasonal vegetables sometimes change the broth's color or density.
- E) Wooden ladles were traditionally used to avoid scratching older metal pots.

64. - 69. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

64. The invention of the wheel thousands of years ago was a huge turning point in human history because it allowed easier transportation of heavy goods.

- A) İnsanlık tarihi, ağır eşyaların daha kolay taşınmasına olanak sağlayan tekerleğin binlerce yıl önceki icadıyla büyük bir dönüm noktası yaşadı.
- B) İnsanlık tarihinde büyük bir dönüm noktası olan tekerleğin icadı, binlerce yıl önce ağır eşyaların daha kolay taşınmasıyla gerçekleşti.
- C) Tekerleğin icadı, insanlık tarihinde binlerce yıl önce ağır eşyaların daha kolay taşınmasına izin verdiği halde büyük bir dönüm noktasıydı.
- D) Ağır eşyaların daha kolay taşınmasına olanak sağlayan tekerlek, binlerce yıl önce icat edildiği için insanlık tarihinde büyük bir dönüm noktası olmalıdır.
- E) Tekerleğin binlerce yıl önceki icadı, ağır eşyaların daha kolay taşınmasına olanak sağladığı için insanlık tarihinde büyük bir dönüm noktasıydı.

65. Learning to play a musical instrument, such as the piano or guitar, can boost concentration skills and improve overall academic performance.

- A) Piyano veya gitar gibi bir müzik aleti çalmayı öğrenmek, konsantrasyon becerilerini artırabilir ve genel akademik performansı iyileştirebilir.
- B) Piyano veya gitar gibi bir müzik aleti çalmayı öğrenmenin amacı, konsantrasyon becerilerini artırmak ve genel akademik performansı iyileştirmektir.
- C) Konsantrasyon becerilerini artıran ve genel akademik performansı iyileştiren şey, piyano veya gitar gibi bir müzik aleti çalmayı öğrenmek olmalıdır.
- D) Müzik aleti çalmayı öğrenmek, sadece piyano veya gitar gibi aletlerde değil, konsantrasyon becerilerini artırıp akademik performansı iyileştirebilir.
- E) Piyano veya gitar çalmayı öğrenmek, eğer konsantrasyon becerilerini artırırsa, genel akademik performansı da iyileştirebilir.

66. To find a well-paid job in the future, young people need to develop strong communication skills as well as technical knowledge.

- A)** Gençlerin teknik bilginin yanı sıra güçlü iletişim becerileri de geliştirmesi, gelecekte iyi maaşlı bir iş bulmalarını garanti eder.
- B)** Gelecekte iyi maaşlı bir iş bulmak için gençlerin teknik bilginin yanı sıra güçlü iletişim becerileri de geliştirmesi gerekir.
- C)** Gelecekte iyi maaşlı bir iş bulmaları gereken gençler, teknik bilginin yanı sıra güçlü iletişim becerilerini de geliştirmelidir.
- D)** Gelecekte iyi maaşlı bir iş bulmak amacıyla güçlü iletişim becerileri geliştirmek, teknik bilginin yanı sıra gençlerin temel ihtiyacıdır.
- E)** İyi maaşlı bir iş bulmak, gençlerin teknik bilginin yanı sıra güçlü iletişim becerileri de geliştirmesiyle mümkündür.

67. Since water is essential for almost all biological processes, humans can survive for only a few days without drinking it.

- A)** Neredeyse tüm biyolojik süreçler için hayati olan su, insanların onu içmeden sadece birkaç gün hayatta kalabilmesinin ana sebebidir.
- B)** İnsanlar, suyu içmeden sadece birkaç gün hayatta kalabilirler çünkü su, neredeyse tüm biyolojik süreçler için hayati öneme sahiptir.
- C)** Su neredeyse tüm biyolojik süreçler için hayati olmasına rağmen, insanlar onu içmeden sadece birkaç gün hayatta kalabilirler.
- D)** Su, neredeyse tüm biyolojik süreçler için hayati olduğundan, insanlar onu içmeden sadece birkaç gün hayatta kalabilirler.
- E)** Su hayati olduğu için, insanlar onu içmeden sadece birkaç gün hayatta kalabilmektedir, oysa biyolojik süreçler için gereklidir.

68. Although astronomers have discovered thousands of planets outside our solar system, only a few of them might have conditions suitable for life.

- A)** Güneş sistemimizin dışında binlerce gezegen keşfedilmiştir ve bunlardan sadece birkaçı yaşama uygun koşullara sahip olabilir.
- B)** Yaşama uygun koşullara sahip olabilecek gezegen sayısı çok azdır, çünkü gök bilimciler güneş sistemimizin dışında binlerce gezegen keşfetmişlerdir.
- C)** Gök bilimcilerin güneş sistemimizin dışında binlerce gezegen keşfetmesi, bunlardan sadece birkaçı yaşama uygun koşullara sahip olmasına rağmen önemlidir.
- D)** Gök bilimciler güneş sistemimizin dışında binlerce gezegen keşfetmişlerdir, bu yüzden bunlardan sadece birkaçı yaşama uygun koşullara sahip olabilir.
- E)** Gök bilimciler güneş sistemimizin dışında binlerce gezegen keşfetmiş olsalar da, bunlardan sadece birkaçı yaşama uygun koşullara sahip olabilir.

69. Researchers have observed that monkeys often use tools, such as stones or branches, to help them open nuts or reach distant food.

- A)** Araştırmacılar, maymunların sıklıkla alet kullandığını gözlemlemişlerdir; bunlar fındıkları açmalarına veya uzaktaki yiyeceklere ulaşmalarına yardımcı olan taş veya dallardır.
- B)** Maymunlar, fındıkları açmada veya uzaktaki yiyeceklere ulaşmada kendilerine yardımcı olmak için taş veya dal gibi aletler kullandıkları araştırmacılar tarafından gözlemlenmiştir.
- C)** Araştırmacılar, maymunların kendilerine fındıkları açmada veya uzaktaki yiyeceklere ulaşmada yardımcı olmak için sıklıkla taş veya dal gibi aletler kullandıklarını gözlemlemişlerdir.
- D)** Maymunların kendilerine fındıkları açmada veya uzaktaki yiyeceklere ulaşmada yardımcı olmak için taş veya dal gibi aletler kullandıklarına dair gözlemler araştırmacılar tarafından yapılmıştır.
- E)** Fındıkları açmada veya uzaktaki yiyeceklere ulaşmada onlara yardımcı olan taş veya dallar gibi aletleri maymunların sıklıkla kullandığı araştırmacılar tarafından bilinmektedir.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. Descartes, düşünüyorum, öyleyse varım diyerek, kendi varlığının kesin kanıtına ulaştığını iddia etmiştir.

- A) Descartes, who claimed to have reached the certain proof of his own existence, said, "I think, therefore I am."
B) Descartes said, "I think, therefore I am," and he claimed that he had reached the certain proof of his own existence.
C) Descartes claimed to have reached the certain proof of his own existence by saying, "I think, therefore I am."
D) Descartes claimed he reached the certain proof of his own existence when he said, "I think, therefore I am."
E) Saying, "I think, therefore I am," Descartes had claimed to reach the certain proof of his own existence.

71. Orman yangınları, sadece ağaçları yok etmekle kalmaz, aynı zamanda havaya büyük miktarda karbondioksit salarak iklim değişikliğini hızlandırır.

- A) Forest fires destroy trees, but they also accelerate climate change and release large amounts of carbon dioxide into the air.
B) Forest fires not only destroy trees but also accelerate climate change by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the air.
C) Although forest fires destroy trees, they accelerate climate change by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the air.
D) Releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the air, forest fires destroy trees and accelerate climate change.
E) Forest fires accelerate climate change because they not only destroy trees but also release large amounts of carbon dioxide into the air.

72. Suyun kaynama noktası rakıma bağlıdır; deniz seviyesinden yükseldikçe, kaynama noktası düşmeye başlar.

- A) The boiling point of water depends on altitude, because the elevation increases from sea level, the boiling point begins to drop.
B) The boiling point of water depends on altitude; as the elevation increases from sea level, the boiling point begins to drop.
C) Since the elevation increases from sea level, the boiling point of water depends on altitude and begins to drop.
D) Although the boiling point of water depends on altitude, it begins to drop when the elevation increases from sea level.
E) The boiling point of water depends on altitude, yet the elevation increases from sea level, and the boiling point begins to drop.

73. Yatırımcılar, şirketin gelecekteki kâr beklentileri hakkında bilgi edinebilmek için yeni yayınlanan mali raporları dikkatle incelemelidirler.

- A) Investors must carefully examine the newly released financial reports in order to gain information about the company's future profit expectations.
B) Investors must carefully examine the newly released financial reports, so they gain information about the company's future profit expectations.
C) Although investors examine the newly released financial reports carefully, they can gain information about the company's future profit expectations.
D) Investors examine the newly released financial reports carefully, as they gain information about the company's future profit expectations.
E) Investors should examine the newly released financial reports carefully, because they gained information about the company's future profit expectations.

74. Hasta onayı olmadan tıbbi bir prosedür uygulamak yasal olarak kabul edilemez; bu durum, hastanın haklarını ihlal eder.

- A)** Administering a medical procedure without patient consent is legally unacceptable, because this situation violates the patient's rights.
- B)** Administering a medical procedure without patient consent is legally unacceptable; this situation violates the patient's rights.
- C)** Although administering a medical procedure without patient consent is legally unacceptable, this situation violates the patient's rights.
- D)** Administering a medical procedure without patient consent is legally unacceptable even though this situation doesn't violate the patient's rights.
- E)** The patient's rights are violated if a medical procedure is administered without patient consent, which is legally unacceptable.

75. Yeni bir dil öğrenmenin en zor kısmı, dili konuşurken gramer kurallarını hızlı ve otomatik bir şekilde uygulayabilme yeteneğini kazanmaktır.

- A)** Acquiring the ability to apply grammatical rules quickly and automatically is the most difficult part of learning a new language when speaking it.
- B)** The most difficult part of learning a new language is acquiring the ability to apply grammatical rules quickly and automatically while speaking the language.
- C)** The most difficult part of learning a new language is that the ability to apply grammatical rules quickly and automatically must be acquired while speaking.
- D)** While speaking the language, acquiring the ability to apply grammatical rules quickly and automatically is the most difficult part of learning a new language.
- E)** The most difficult part of learning a new language, which is acquiring the ability to apply grammatical rules quickly and automatically, is while speaking the language.

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

76. (I) Volcanoes form when extremely hot, melted rock rises from deep layers of the Earth and collects in underground chambers. (II) As pressure builds inside these chambers, magma begins to move upward through cracks in the crust. (III) When an eruption occurs, this material reaches the surface as lava, ash, and gas, shaping the surrounding landscape. (IV) These eruptions can also encourage nearby communities to collect volcanic ash for decorative stones, even though it has little effect on the landscape itself. (V) Because volcanic activity continues in many regions today, scientists monitor temperature changes and ground movement to understand potential risks.

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

77. (I) Archaeologists uncover ancient objects by removing soil layer by layer to avoid damaging fragile materials hidden underground. (II) Once an item is found, researchers sometimes decide whether it might attract museum visitors before beginning the cleaning process. (III) Each piece is then labeled and photographed to document its size, shape, and condition. (IV) Some artifacts are taken to special laboratories where experts study the material to learn how and when they were made. (V) These careful steps help protect valuable discoveries and allow researchers to understand past cultures more accurately.

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

78. (I) Polar bears hunt mainly on sea ice, but some reports claim they occasionally choose to observe seal behavior for long periods without any intention of attacking. (II) The bears wait silently for long periods, using their white fur to blend into the snowy environment and avoid detection. (III) When a seal rises to breathe, the bear strikes quickly with powerful paws. (IV) In summer, when the ice melts, polar bears move toward the coasts and search for other foods such as fish, berries, and bird eggs. (V) These seasonal strategies help them survive in harsh climates where food sources change throughout the year.

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

79. (I) Wind turbines generate electricity by turning the movement of air into mechanical energy through long rotating blades. (II) When wind pushes against the blades, they spin a central shaft connected to a generator inside the turbine tower. (III) This generator converts the rotating motion into electrical power that can be used in homes and businesses. (IV) The electricity travels through cables to different areas, allowing communities to benefit from renewable energy. (V) Because turbines rely on wind rather than fossil fuels, their operation sometimes requires backup heaters to protect certain parts in colder regions.

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

80. (I) In ancient times, mapmakers relied on long journeys and simple tools to gather information about distant regions. (II) They measured distances by counting steps, using ropes, or timing travel between two points. (III) Coastlines were drawn after sailors described the shapes of bays and islands they had explored, although some mapmakers preferred adding symbolic animals to make the maps look more impressive. (IV) Mountains and rivers were added using details collected from traders, explorers, and local residents. (V) Although these early maps were not perfectly accurate, they helped people understand unfamiliar lands and plan safer travel routes.

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

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