



HOW TO ANSWER IRRELEVANT SENTENCE QUESTIONS

Kural 1:

ZAMAN (TENSE) UYUMU

Paragraf aynı 'zaman' (tense) içeren cümlelerden oluşmalıdır. Paragrafın ilk cümlesi 'Present Form' da başladıysa, 'Present Form' da devam etmelidir. Eğer, ilk cümle 'Past Form' da başladıysa 'Past Form' da devam etmelidir. Ara cümlede zaman (tense) değişirse o cümle atılır.

Kural 2:

ZAMİR VE REFERANS KELİMELERİ

'This / that / these / those / such / other / another'

Zamir ve referans kelimesi gördüğümüzde bu ifadelerin kullanıldığı cümlelerden önceki iki cümleye bakılarak vurgulanan kelime aranır. Bu zamiri işaret eden bir kelime yoksa zamirin olduğu cümle atılır.

Kural 3:

BAĞLAÇLAR

However Nevertheless Nonetheless Even so	Therefore Thus As a result Hence	For example For instance To illustrate	In addition Moreover Besides Also
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Fakat, yine de

Bu nedenle

Örneğin

Ayrıca

Bu bağlaçların olduğu cümleden iki cümle geriye giderek anlam ilişkisine bakmalıyız. Bazı bağlaçlar yanlış yerde kullanılmaktadır. Kendisinden önceki iki cümlede de anlam ilişkisi yoksa bağlacın bulunduğu cümle atılır.

Kural 4:

KRONOLOJİK SIRALAMA

Tarihsel akış, zaman akışını bozmamalıyız. Zaman akışını bozan cümle paragraftan atılır.

Kural 5:

SIRALAMA İFADELERİ

First – Second – Next – Then – Third - Finally

Anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulmak için sıralama ifadelerine dikkat edelim.

Kural 6:

VURGU ZARFLARI

'Actually / In fact / In deed / As a matter of fact'

Vurgu zarfı olan cümleden iki cümle geriye giderek anlam ilişkisine bakmalıyız.

Kural 7:

BAZI ZAMİRLER VE COMPARATIVE YAPILAR

I- A II- THE

I- SOME II- OTHERS

I- ONE II- ANOTHER

I- THE FORMER II- THE LATTER

Bu ifadelerin geçtiği cümleden iki cümle geriye giderek inceleme yapmalıyız. 'ALSO' ifadesi varsa bir önceki cümlede 'also' ifadesi veren cümleyi aramalıyız.

Kural 8:

İLK CÜMLEDE OLAMAYACAK YAPILAR

İlk cümlede 'also, another, even, comparative yapı ve vurgu ifadeleri' bulunamaz!

Kural 9:

ÖZNE AKIŞI

Cümleleri okurken sürekli aynı konudan (öznenen) bahsederken birden farklı bir konuya / özneye geçerse, o cümle atılmalıdır.

Kural 10:

ANLATIMIN YÖNÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE / GENELDEN ÖZELE & ÖZELDEN GENELE İNEN CÜMLE

4 cümle olumlu, 1 cümle olumsuz ise veya 4 cümle olumsuz, 1 cümle olumlu ise genelden farklı verilen cümle atılır.

Genel bir konudan birden spesifik bir cümleye geçerse özele inen cümle atılır ya da spesifik bir konudan birden çok genel bir cümleye geçerse genele inen cümle atılır.

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(1 - 15. sorularda anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.)

1. (I) Kemal Sunal lived a life of modesty, keeping himself and his family away from the media. (II) Perhaps the most famous of all his parts was *İnek Şaban*, the naive, artless and innocent member of *Hababam Sınıfı*. (III) Those who knew him have commented on how serious he was in his real life, in contrast to the hilarious characters he played in his movies. (IV) Whilst he was on top of his career, he decided to graduate from university, which he had left in his early career. (V) Despite his fame, he attended the university like a regular student.

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

YDT- 2018

2. (I) Most psychologists still have not agreed on a definition of emotional intelligence. (II) Therefore, they define emotional intelligence in various ways, depending on which expert you ask. (III) The 'discovery' of the concept of emotional intelligence came about accidentally. (IV) Most definitions of emotional intelligence focus on your ability to be aware of, understand, and manage both your own as well as other people's emotions in order to adapt to life's demands and pressures. (V) Another definition is the ability to tune in to the world, to read situations, and to connect with others while taking charge of your own life.

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

3. (I) Automobile companies have developed vehicles plugged into electric sockets, just like many laptops, digital cameras, mobile phones and small video-game players. (II) Called "plug-in hybrids," these cars get most of their power from electricity. (III) Their drivers rarely have to stop at gas stations. (IV) Gas-burning cars also produce a lot of carbon dioxide, a type of greenhouse gas. (V) These vehicles can definitely reduce the amount of gasoline used.

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

YDT - 2020

4. (I) Water is of such great importance that it makes up almost two thirds of the human body by weight. (II) It plays a fundamental role in digestion and absorption and in the elimination of indigestible metabolic waste. (III) Water for the body is obtained primarily by drinking and ingesting food as well as through internal chemical reactions. (IV) Water also serves as the basis of the circulatory system, which uses blood to distribute nutrients to the entire body. (V) Moreover, water helps maintain body temperature by expelling excess heat through the skin via sweat and evaporation.

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

5. (I) Journalists help others through accurate information. (II) They also expose hidden truths. (III) Many undercover things occur throughout the world, such as hidden government agendas. (IV) The job of a journalist is then to expose these secrets to the reader. (V) Today, most journalists file information or write their stories electronically from remote locations.

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

6. (I) Arranged marriages are still prevalent in many countries. (II) In India, Pakistan, China and Egypt, it is common for parents to help their children select their mates. (III) The drawback to arranged marriages is that the two people involved hardly know each other. (IV) The process differs from country to country, though. (V) In India, for instance, families may place marriage advertisements in the newspapers or astrologers to match the horoscopes of their children to find the best marriage partner.

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

YDT - 2019

7. (I) Humans need social interaction, so depriving them of social contact, like when prisoners are sent to solitary confinement, is recognised by psychologists as a form of torture. (II) On the other hand, too much social interaction can be tiring; engaging with someone is a lot of work for the brain. (III) This explains the apparent contradiction between humans needing social interaction, but also needing privacy. (IV) The social brain hypothesis, first put forward in the 90s, suggests that our sociable nature is why we have such developed brains. (V) Social interaction wears our brain out, so we need privacy to get away for a bit and recharge.

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



8. (I) Many Japanese who are interested in their own culture and follow traditional rules, take tea ceremony lessons with a teacher. (II) It is the custom in every Japanese household to take one's shoes off when entering the house. (III) The shoes are turned around so that the toe faces the door after taking them off. (IV) If during the winter time, a guest is wearing a coat or hat, the guest will take it off before the host opens the door. (V) When the guest is leaving, he or she does not put on the coat or hat until the door has closed.

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

9. (I) Bicycles are simple and beautifully elegant machines that attract just about every kid at an early age. (II) The first reliable claim for a practically-used bicycle belongs to a German. (III) The coolest thing about a bicycle is that it lets you get where you are going a lot faster than you would if you were walking or running. (IV) The other neat thing about bicycles is that there are no covers or sheet metal hiding anything; it is all out in the open. (V) Many kids with mechanical tendencies can't resist the desire to take their bike apart!

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

10. (I) Cinnamon is one of the oldest spices known in spice history. (II) It was mentioned in ancient Chinese writings of at least 2,700 years old and also features several times in the Bible. (III) It is a calming herb and can reduce anxiety, depression and stress. (IV) Moreover, many civilizations in history attached great importance to this ancient spice. (V) The Romans, for example, burned large supplies of cinnamon at funerals, believing that it was a sacred spice that would ease the dead.

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

11. (I) It is primarily as a painter that Leonardo was and is renowned. (II) Leonardo da Vinci's fascination with machines probably began during his boyhood. (III) Some of his earliest sketches clearly show how various machine parts worked. (IV) As an apprentice in the studio of the artist Verrocchio, Leonardo observed and used a variety of machines. (V) By studying them he gained practical knowledge about their design and structure.

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

12. (I) There are many parts of the body that are in action when you yawn. (II) Your mouth opens and jaw drops, allowing as much air to be taken in as possible. (III) Your abdominal muscles flex and your diaphragm is pushed down. (IV) The air you breathe in expands the lungs to capacity and then some of the air is blown back out. (V) However, blind people yawn more after hearing an audio tape of people yawning.

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

13. (I) Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of the French, has become a worldwide cultural icon symbolizing strength, genius and military and political power. (II) While Napoleon believed in government "for" the people, he rejected government "by" the people. (III) Since his death, countless towns, streets, ships and even cartoon characters have been named after him. (IV) At the same time, however, he has become a cliché and a comic figure in popular culture. (V) Today this caricature of Napoleon often overshadows the real historical figure.

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

14. (I) Passive communication involves putting your needs last. (II) You don't express your thoughts or feelings or ask for what you want. (III) When you use passive communication, it feels like others are walking all over you because you don't assert your own needs. (IV) However, their tone of voice and facial expressions are unfriendly. (V) The assumption behind this kind of communication is 'My needs don't matter'.

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

15. (I) Credit cards are offered by banks and by many other different types of businesses. (II) When you apply for a credit card, you will need to provide a lot of personal information, including your wage and job situation. (III) The application form will also list the terms and conditions of the credit. (IV) This usually includes information on fees and charges, and other information about your obligations under the credit contract. (V) In case you have an error on your credit card statements you must inform the credit card company within 60 days from the date of the first statement.

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

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SORU NO	CEVAP ANAHTARI
1.	B
2.	C
3.	D
4.	C
5.	E
6.	C
7.	D
8.	A
9.	B
10.	C
11.	A
12.	E
13.	B
14.	D
15.	E