OKUMA · STRATEJİ

Paragraf Tamamlama ve Anlam Bütünlüğü

YDS'nin son dokuz sorusu için adım adım yöntem: boşluğa uyan cümleyi ve akışı bozan cümleyi bulmak. Sonunda dört özgün soru.

Mini deneme

Paragraf tamamlama · 5 adım SON 4 SORU

1 Boşluğun iki yanını oku
Önce boşluktan önceki, sonra sonraki cümleyi oku; doğru cümle ikisine de bağlanır.

2 Konuyu ve yönü bul
Paragraf neyi anlatıyor; boşluk giriş mi, geçiş mi, sonuç mu?

3 Bağlayıcıları izle
Boşluktan sonraki *As a result, This is why, However* neyin geldiğini söyler.

4 Zamir ve tekrarlar
this, they, such neyi gösteriyor; şıkta o göndermenin karşılığı var mı?

5 Yerine koy, baştan oku
Seçtiğin cümleyle paragrafı baştan sona oku; akış kopuyorsa ele.

Anlamı bozan cümle · 3 adım SON 5 SORU

1 İlk cümlenin konusunu yaz
Paragrafın ana fikri çoğu zaman ilk cümlededir; iki üç kelimeyle not al.

2 Her cümleyi konuya bağla
Cümle konuyu ilerletiyor mu, yoksa aynı kelimeyi taşıyıp başka yöne mi gidiyor?

3 Tuzak: ortak kelime
Anlamı bozan cümle genelde konunun kelimesini taşır ama odağı kaydırır.

Dört özgün soru SÜRE: 8 DAKİKA

1. Parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

> Many people believe that multitasking helps them get more done in less time. ____ As a result, tasks take longer and contain more errors than when they are done one at a time. Learning to focus on a single task may therefore be one of the simplest ways to improve productivity.

A) Multitasking has become far more common since smartphones were introduced.
B) Some jobs, such as air traffic control, require constant attention to several screens.
C) In reality, the brain does not perform two demanding tasks at once but switches between them, losing time with every switch.
D) Productivity is usually measured by the number of tasks completed in a working day.
E) However, people who multitask regularly say that they feel more energetic.

2. Parçada boş bırakılan yere uygun düşen cümleyi bulunuz.

> ____ Unlike a list of facts, a story connects pieces of information through cause and effect, which makes them easier to recall. This is why teachers who present a historical event as a narrative often find that students remember it longer than when the same event is taught as a series of dates.

A) Stories appear to be one of the most effective tools for helping people remember information.
B) History is one of the subjects that students find most difficult at school.
C) Dates are an essential part of understanding how historical events are ordered.
D) Many teachers prefer to use maps and pictures in their history lessons.
E) Children usually begin to tell simple stories at around the age of three.

3. Parçada anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

> **(I)** Bees play a vital role in agriculture by pollinating a large share of the crops humans eat. **(II)** In recent decades, however, bee populations have declined sharply in many parts of the world. **(III)** Scientists link this decline to a combination of pesticides, disease and the loss of wild flowers. **(IV)** Honey has been used as a natural sweetener for thousands of years. **(V)** If the trend continues, food prices could rise and some crops may become harder to grow.

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

4. Parçada anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

> **(I)** Learning a second language appears to change the way the brain handles information. **(II)** Bilingual people often switch more easily between tasks, possibly because they constantly choose between two languages. **(III)** English is the most widely studied foreign language in the world. **(IV)** Some studies also suggest that bilingualism may delay memory problems in old age. **(V)** These findings have encouraged many parents to introduce a second language early in childhood.

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

Cevaplar: 1-C · 2-A · 3-D · 4-C