

YKS 2019 Paragraf Tamamlama Soruları

Soru Kitapçığı ve
Cevap Anahtarı

AÇIKLAMALI ÇÖZÜM
VIDEOSU İÇİN AŞAĞIDAKİ
KODU TARAYINIZ.



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59. A scientist at Japan's Osaka University built a robot for one purpose: to pretend to listen to you. When two or more are placed together, they will simulate people having a conversation. If a human attempts to join in, the robots will smile, nod, and respond to comments by saying things like "Isee" or "interesting point". They will not actually understand what has been said, but will appear to. ---- But the motivation behind the robot was to try and model the subtle body language and polite niceties that are so important to conversation.

- A) This is, of course, an entirely pointless achievement.
- B) Robots that seem more 'human' and less intimidating are being built.
- C) Equally important for roboticists is an understanding of human psychology.
- D) The team hope to make robots with more realistic behaviours.
- E) There must be a balance between the psychological and the scientific when building a robot.

60. Forests, conserved land, and natural habitats are not important just for the sake of saving trees and animals. Forests and all greenery are important in keeping the climate in check. Plants take in the carbon in the atmosphere and give back oxygen, and older trees hold on to that carbon, storing it for the duration of their lives. By taking in carbon dioxide, they are reducing the greenhouse effect. ---- And now, deforestation is responsible for about a quarter of greenhouse gas emissions.

- A) In other words, greenhouse gases trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, which increases global average temperature.
- B) Unfortunately, many of the world's forests have been cut down to make way for farmland, highways, and cities.
- C) Yet, some countries have chosen sustainable development plans instead of economic plans that would produce greenhouse gases.
- D) In fact, it is not only the trees and oceans that store carbon, soil does, too, and by exposing the carbon to the oxygen in the air, it helps to produce carbon dioxide.
- E) Although the soil on a treeless hillside washes away in a mudslide, a tree-covered hillside's soil stays put.

61. Children's furniture stresses the social position of the child in relation to both the environment and to adults. ---- The very existence of children's furniture promotes the child's position because it is the property of the child and it also physically occupies space – a choice that excludes other furniture and reflects a priority, stressing the child's social importance. If a child has a piece of furniture of his or her own, this acknowledges the status and rank of the child. The special form of children's furniture signals that childhood is considered an important period.

- A) Furniture made especially for children is not a modern phenomenon but has existed independent of the ways in which adult views of children have changed.
- B) Having an individual piece of furniture for children indicates the child's status and the right to status in society.
- C) Children's furniture has historically been defined not just by scale but also by aesthetic purposes.
- D) The design of children's furniture is influenced by period, material, form, function, pedagogical views, and children's games and status.
- E) Of the children's furniture that has survived from earlier periods, chairs tend to show the most variety.

62. Following the last Ice Age, humans had to adapt their diet and ways of life. While mobility was usual, in favourable areas with exceptional resources, communities could become settled. Hunter-gatherers used a wide variety of foods. ---- For example, herd animals moved between summer upland and winter lowland pastures, marine fish and birds migrated seasonally, and woodlands produced autumn fruits and spring bulbs. However, other food sources, such as shellfish, small mammals, and freshwater fish, could be found all year round.

- A) Bones and shells recovered from archaeological sites are the most obvious remains of what hunter-gatherers ate.
- B) In some favoured regions, early humans could remain in one location with abundant resources.
- C) Hunter-gatherers in warmer areas often hunted gazelle, the most common mammal in the region.
- D) In most regions, some foods were available in different places at certain times of year.
- E) Hunter-gatherers selected environments offering a diversity of food sources, such as lakes, rivers and coasts.

63. Caffeine is a bitter substance found in the beans, leaves, and fruits of plants, where it acts as a natural pesticide. It is found in a wide variety of products, including coffee, tea, soft drinks, candy, and desserts. Caffeine acts as a mood enhancer and provides energy ---- When heavy coffee drinkers reduce their caffeine intake, for example, they often report being irritable, restless, and drowsy, as well as experiencing strong headaches, and these symptoms may last up to a week.

- A) While most experts feel that consuming small amounts of caffeine during pregnancy is safe, larger amounts of caffeine can be harmful to the fetus.
- B) It causes accelerated heart and breathing rates, and increases in blood sugar accompanied by decreases in appetite, thus it is used to stay awake and control weight.
- C) There are many mixed messages about caffeine in the media, and it can be difficult to find information that relates to you.
- D) Although food authorities list caffeine as a safe food substance, it has at least some characteristics of an addictive substance.
- E) For those who love and appreciate the flavour of good coffee, but would like to reduce their caffeine intake, there are options.

Cevap Anahtarı	
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Açıklamalı çözüm videosu için kodu tarayınız.

