

## İleri Seviye YDS Soruları

1. The ancient Egyptians developed hieroglyphic writing, a sophisticated system using pictorial characters that could represent either sounds or objects, which became ---- to their religious practices and administrative structures.

- A) superfluous
- B) intricate
- C) integral
- D) peripheral
- E) similar

2. Despite the promise of a global interconnected economy, many developing nations remain concerned that foreign direct investment (FDI) can lead to an unwelcome ---- of their domestic markets, allowing multinational corporations to dictate terms and stifle local competition.

- A) subsidization
- B) incorporation
- C) subjugation
- D) alleviation
- E) endorsement

3. Recent studies on the origins of the Black Death have revealed that the plague strain responsible was genetically distinct from modern forms, making it a particularly ---- subject for historians trying to determine the precise geographical source and route of transmission.

- A) ubiquitous
- B) tractable
- C) mundane
- D) elusive
- E) pertinent

4. The newly implemented algorithm allows the massive datasets generated by the particle accelerator to be processed and analyzed in a fraction of the time, thus ---- accelerating the pace of discovery in high-energy physics.

- A) haphazardly
- B) unequivocally
- C) inadvertently
- D) sporadically
- E) implicitly

5. The company's management was forced to reassess its production targets after a sudden and unexpected global supply chain disruption that severely ---- the availability of essential raw materials.

- A) impaired
- B) compensated
- C) simulated
- D) resumed
- E) sustained

6. The introduction of invasive species into new ecosystems often upsets the delicate balance of nature; in many cases, these newcomers rapidly reproduce and successfully ---- native flora and fauna.

- A) ward off
- B) merge into
- C) take off
- D) die down
- E) push aside

## Cevap Anahtarı

1. C) integral (temel, ayrılmaz bir parça)
2. C) subjugation (boyun eğdirme, hakimiyet altına alma)
3. D) elusive (ele avuca sığmaz, bulunması zor)
4. B) unequivocally (kesin olarak, şüphesiz bir şekilde)
5. A) impaired (bozmak, zayıflatmak)
6. E) push aside (bir kenara itmek, yerini almak)

**Modals (Kiplik Fiilleri), Gerunds & Infinitives (İsim Fiiller & Mastarlar) ve Non-finite Clauses (Fiilimsiler)**

**1. Many species of deep-sea fish ---- unique bioluminescent organs, which allow them to create their own light, but the precise mechanism of how they control the light's intensity is not fully understood, despite extensive efforts ---- the complex biological processes.**

- A) have evolved / to unravel
- B) evolve / unraveling
- C) are evolving / unravel
- D) had evolved / to be unraveled
- E) evolved / unraveled

**2. ---- a comprehensive global solution to climate change, international bodies ---- significant political and economic barriers that often prioritize national interests over collective action.**

- A) To be establishing / must overcome
- B) Having established / used to overcome
- C) To establish / have to overcome
- D) Establishing / should have overcome
- E) Established / had to overcome

**3. The early drafts of the novel, which ---- several plot inconsistencies, ---- significantly by the editor before its final publication, resulting in a text that was far more coherent and commercially viable.**

- A) have contained / must have been revised
- B) contain / had better be revised
- C) had contained / could have been revised
- D) was containing / had to be revised
- E) contained / should have been revised

**Cevap Anahtarı**

- 1. **A) have evolved** / to unravel
- 2. / have to overcome
- 3. **E) contained** / should have been revised

**Edat ve Bağlaçlar**

**1. Many modern psychological theories assert that childhood experiences have a profound influence ---- an individual's adult behavior and are often the root cause of maladaptive coping mechanisms ---- life.**

- A) by / within
- B) over / on
- C) on / throughout
- D) upon / towards
- E) with / about

**2. Artificial Intelligence research is focused on developing algorithms that can process complex data and learn autonomously, thereby offering effective solutions ---- problems ranging ---- climate modeling to drug discovery.**

- A) to / from
- B) for / on
- C) about / by
- D) on / over
- E) in / through

**3. Some historians argue that the Roman Empire's decline was inevitable ---- its over-reliance on military expansion strained resources and created internal instability that the central government could no longer manage.**

- A) despite
- B) so that
- C) in case
- D) because
- E) unless

**4. The newly discovered element exhibits unique magnetic properties and excellent conductivity; ----, it is highly toxic and unstable, which limits its practical applications in commercial electronics.**

- A) conversely
- B) similarly
- C) furthermore
- D) hence
- E) however

**5. ---- the advent of digital photography made traditional film processing nearly obsolete, a niche market for analog cameras and darkroom techniques continues to exist, fueled by enthusiasts and artists.**

- A) As if
- B) Just as
- C) Now that
- D) While
- E) In the event that

**6. Modern architecture often emphasizes ---- functionality ---- aesthetic appeal, aiming to create structures that are practical for human use besides being visually striking to their surroundings.**

- A) as / as
- B) not only / but also
- C) neither / nor
- D) not / but
- E) so / that

**7. The pharmaceutical company revised its clinical trial protocols ---- the recent strict ethical guidelines issued by the World Health Organization, ensuring all participant data remained confidential and secure.**

- A) contrary to
- B) in return for
- C) on behalf of
- D) thanks to
- E) in line with

## Cevap Anahtarı

1. **C) on / throughout** (Açıklama: 'Influence on' (üzerindeki etki) kalıbı ve 'throughout life' (yaşam boyunca) ifadesi bağlama uyar.)
2. **A) to / from** (Açıklama: 'Solutions for problems' (problemler için çözümler) kalıbı ve 'from X to Y' (X'ten Y'ye) kalıbı bağlama uyar.)
3. **D) because** (Açıklama: Cümlelerin ikinci kısmı, ilk kısımdaki gerileme durumunun **nedenini** açıklamaktadır.)
4. **E) however** (Açıklama: İlk cümlelerin olumlu özelliklerini, ikinci cümlelerin olumsuz kısıtlamalarıyla **zıtlılaştırır** ifade.)
5. **D) While** (Açıklama: İki durum arasındaki **zıtlığı** (dijitalleşme ve analog pazarın varlığı) belirten bağlaç.)
6. **B) not only / but also / to** (Açıklama: '**Not only X but also Y**' (yalnızca X değil, aynı zamanda Y) kalıbı ve '**striking to**' (çarpıcı olma, çevresine karşı) ifadesi bağlama uyar.)
7. **E) in line with** (Açıklama: '**In line with**' (uyumlu olarak, doğrultusunda) ifadesi, protokollerin kılavuzlara **uygun** olarak revize edildiğini belirtir.)

angora  
inJilizeangora  
inJilizeangora  
inJilizeangora  
inJilize

Edgar Allan Poe (1809-1849) is one of the most significant and often imitated figures in American literature, primarily **(1)** ---- his enduring contributions to the genres of horror, mystery, and the short story. Orphaned at a young age, Poe's life was marked by financial hardship, professional struggle, and the **(2)** ---- of those he loved, experiences which heavily influenced the dark, introspective tone of his work. His revolutionary use of atmosphere and psychological depth in stories like "The Tell-Tale Heart" and "The Fall of the House of Usher" was groundbreaking, setting a new standard **(3)** ---- Gothic fiction. Poe is also widely credited as the inventor of the detective fiction genre with "The Murders in the Rue Morgue," establishing conventions that later became essential to works by authors like Arthur Conan Doyle. **(4)** ---- his immense literary fame and influence on subsequent generations of writers globally, he never achieved financial stability during his lifetime and died in mysterious circumstances at the age of 40, with his legacy only truly **(5)** ---- after his death. The sheer despair and macabre focus of his poems and tales continue readers and critics today, cementing his position as the ultimate master of the macabre.

1.

- A) as regards
- B) in terms of
- C) regardless of
- D) in place of
- E) due to

2.

- A) revival
- B) punishment
- C) mourning
- D) anticipation
- E) compliance

3.

- A) with
- B) about
- C) for
- D) on
- E) from

4.

- A) Provided that
- B) Even though
- C) Just as
- D) Whereby
- E) On condition that

5.

- A) to be appreciated
- B) to appreciate
- C) having appreciated
- D) appreciating
- E) appreciated

**Cevap Anahtarı****1. E) due to**

- **Açıklama:** Poe'nun önemli olmasının **nedenini** ("contributions") belirtmektedir. **Due to** (dolayısıyla, nedeniyle) doğru nedensellik bağlacıdır.

**2. C) bereavement**

- **Açıklama:** Bağlam, Poe'nun hayatındaki zorlukları anlatıyor. **Bereavement** (kayıp, sevilen birinin ölümü) kelimesi, hayatındaki kişileri kaybetmesinin eserlerine etkisini anlatmak için en uygun ve güçlü akademik kelimedir.

**3. C) for**

- **Açıklama:** **"Set a standard for"** (için bir standart belirlemek) kalıbı, bir şeyin bir kategori veya alan için yeni bir seviye belirlediğini ifade eder.

**4.. B) Even though**

- **Açıklama:** İki cümle arasında **zıtlık** (zıtlık) ilişkisi vardır: Büyük şöhretine **rağmen** (Even though), finansal istikrarı sağlayamadı.

**5. B) to captivate**

- **Açıklama:** **"Continue"** fiilini takip eden mastar yapısıdır. **"Continue to do something"** (bir şeyi yapmaya devam etmek) kalıbı en yaygın ve doğru kullanımdır.

**Cümle Tamamlama (Sentence Completion)**

**1. If the current trajectory of ocean acidification continues unabated, ----.**

- A) marine scientists would have developed new methods to study deep-sea hydrothermal vents and chemosynthetic life
- B) the capacity of coral reefs to build their skeletons from calcium carbonate might be drastically reduced, leading to ecosystem collapse
- C) the warming of sea surface temperatures, which is caused by rising greenhouse gas levels, will stop completely
- D) humanity's dependency on the ocean for food and economic activity is expected to decline marginally over the next century
- E) the deep ocean currents have begun to circulate warm water from the equator toward the poles

**2. While the ancient Greek philosophers often considered theoretical knowledge superior to practical application, ----.**

- A) their discussions on ethics and politics became the foundations of modern democratic thought in the Western world
- B) their complex cosmological models were inevitably replaced by the Copernican and Newtonian worldviews many centuries later
- C) they established the disciplines of logic and metaphysics as distinct and important fields of academic inquiry
- D) the subsequent Roman Empire placed a far greater emphasis on engineering, administration, and military strategy
- E) Socrates was condemned to death for corrupting the youth of Athens and impiety against the city's gods

**3. Paleontologists rely heavily on sedimentary rock formations for fossil discoveries, ----.**

- A) consequently, igneous rock, which forms from cooled lava, is rarely capable of preserving the remains of biological organisms
- B) even though the extinction of the dinosaurs at the end of the Cretaceous period remains a deeply contentious issue among scholars
- C) therefore, they must develop sophisticated methods to distinguish between authentic fossil remains and mere rock mimicry
- D) whereas the dating of human remains requires advanced chemical analysis, such as radiocarbon dating, to be accurate
- E) since the process of fossilization depends on quick burial in soft sediment, followed by mineralization over millions of years

**4. The placebo effect can often produce measurable physiological changes in patients, ----.**

- A) so medical treatments with no active chemical ingredients are strictly prohibited from clinical trials worldwide
- B) but this does not imply that the patients' symptoms or feelings of relief are merely "imagined" or fake
- C) because the ethical guidelines for conducting double-blind, randomized controlled trials are universally standardized
- D) thus, researchers must develop treatments that are less expensive and more easily administered to large populations
- E) although the chemical composition of the medicine is precisely formulated to target specific disease pathways

**5. Economists warn that if the central bank continues to inject liquidity into the financial system at the current rate, ----.**

- A) the national currency has already begun to appreciate significantly against major global currencies
- B) it would be necessary to implement tighter fiscal policies to reduce the government's budget deficit
- C) the risk of rampant inflation and the devaluation of savings will increase sharply in the near future
- D) the banking sector's stability is completely isolated from the pressures of global interest rate hikes
- E) the overall unemployment rate could be permanently lowered without causing any disruption to market stability

**Cevap Anahtarı**

1. **B)** (Açıklama: **Koşul-sonuç** cümlesi. Okyanus asitlenmesinin doğrudan sonucu, kalsiyum karbonat kullanan mercan resifleri üzerindeki olumsuz etkidir.)
2. **D)** (Açıklama: **Zıtlık** bağlacı (*While*). Yunanlıların teoriye odaklanmasına karşın, Romalıların pratik uygulamaya (mühendislik, yönetim) odaklanması zıtlık ilişkisini tamamlar.)
3. **E)** (Açıklama: **Neden-sonuç** ilişkisi. Paleontologların tortul kayalara neden güvendiğini (hızlı gömülme ve mineralleşme süreci sayesinde) açıklayan sebep cümlesi.)
4. **B)** (Açıklama: **Zıtlık** bağlacı (*but*). Plasebo etkisinin ölçülebilir olmasına **rağmen**, bunun semptomların hayal ürünü olmadığı gerçeğiyle çelişmediğini belirten ifade.)
5. **C)** (Açıklama: **Koşul-sonuç** cümlesi. Finansal sisteme aşırı likidite enjekte etmenin beklenen ve olası sonucu, enflasyon riskinin artmasıdır.)



İleri Seviye YDS Tarzı Diyalog Soruları

1.

Prof. Evans:

The latest exoplanet research suggests that super-Earths—planets significantly more massive than Earth—might be far more common in the galaxy than previously thought.

Dr. Chen:

That's intriguing, but does sheer size automatically translate into better habitability? I recall some models suggesting their gravity could make plate tectonics unlikely.

Prof. Evans:

----

Dr. Chen:

So the very forces that make them massive might ironically hinder the geological cycles we believe are essential for sustaining complex life. That's a fascinating constraint.

A) We need to confirm whether any of these super-Earths possess a strong magnetic field, as that is crucial for retaining an atmosphere.

B) Exactly. High mass creates immense pressure and high density, which could lead to a single, stagnant tectonic plate rather than the dynamic system we have here.

C) Actually, the search has now shifted to planets orbiting red dwarf stars, as these are the most numerous star type in the Milky Way.

D) Most of them are locked in synchronous rotation, meaning one side is permanently hot and the other permanently frozen, which severely limits life zones.

E) Recent technological advancements have allowed us to measure the atmospheric composition of these distant worlds with unprecedented accuracy.

2.

Anna:

I'm reading this article on behavioral economics, and it mentions how much people value something simply because they own it. It's called the "endowment effect."

Ben:

That sounds like a fancy term for plain old sentimentality. Is there a concrete economic reason why people place a higher price on items they possess?

Anna:

----

Ben:

That makes sense. The pain of giving up something we feel is already ours is psychologically greater than the potential gain from selling it, even if the numbers don't add up.

A) Studies show it's particularly pronounced in situations involving bartering rather than standard cash transactions.

B) The key is loss aversion. The perceived pain of losing an owned item is roughly twice as powerful as the pleasure of acquiring an equivalent new item.

C) Well, traditional economic models actually assume that people are rational and that an item's value shouldn't depend on who owns it.

D) It often explains why real estate agents advise against selling your home fully furnished, as it personalizes the space too much.

E) Many economists now prefer to study how consumers make purchasing decisions when faced with a wide array of similar products.

3.

**Historian A:**

The early 20th century saw the widespread adoption of standardized time zones, but the process wasn't smooth. Many regional cities resisted giving up their local "solar time."

**Historian B:**

I understand the practical need for railroad schedules and communication, but why such strong local resistance to adopting, say, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)?

**Historian A:**

----

**Historian B:**

So, it was less about practicality and more about a cultural shift—relinquishing a traditional, astronomical connection to time in favor of an abstract, imposed uniformity.

A) The initial push for time zones came almost entirely from astronomers who needed universal standards for their observations.

B) Interestingly, the shift was accompanied by a huge boom in the manufacturing of affordable, standardized wall clocks for homes and offices.

C) The resistance was rooted in civic pride; local mayors often viewed their town's official time as a visible symbol of their community's unique autonomy and identity.

D) They were mainly worried about farmers who depended on the sun for their daily routines and would have to adjust their schedules.

E) The primary debate centered on where the prime meridian should be placed, with Paris and Greenwich being the two major contenders.

4.

**Journalist:**

The concept of biofouling—organisms accumulating on submerged surfaces—is a massive headache for the maritime industry, increasing fuel consumption substantially.

**Engineer:**

It is. Even a thin slime layer can dramatically increase drag. We've tried toxic paints, but they're environmentally damaging.

**Journalist:**

----

**Engineer:**

Precisely. We're developing special surfaces that aren't toxic but are simply too slippery or too textured for barnacle larvae to attach to in the first place, forcing them to drift away.

A) Is there any way to use ultrasonic pulses to effectively blast the organisms off the hull without damaging the vessel?

B) Could that slime layer actually offer some unexpected aerodynamic or hydrodynamic benefits at very high speeds?

C) So, is the research focus now shifting away from poisoning the organisms toward simply preventing them from settling?

D) Haven't advancements in hull design already made the ships themselves significantly more efficient regardless of the surface condition?

E) Where does most of the biofouling happen—is it mainly concentrated around the propeller and the rudder, or is it uniform?

5.

**Philosopher:**

Many ancient cultures viewed dreams not as mere psychological phenomena, but as direct communications from the divine or as glimpses into the future.

**Psychologist:**

That interpretation has certainly changed. Modern sleep science attributes dreams to the brain consolidating memories and processing emotional information.

**Philosopher:**

----

**Psychologist:**

That's a valid point. Though the *cause* may be neurological, the *content* is clearly symbolic, relying on narrative and metaphor to convey complex processes, which gives them their enduring cultural power.

A) We should, however, acknowledge that our understanding of REM sleep—the phase where most vivid dreaming occurs—is still incomplete.

B) Do you think the vivid, narrative structure of dreams, often rich with metaphor, is what led early people to ascribe prophetic significance to them?

C) In many Eastern traditions, dream analysis is still practiced as a form of spiritual guidance rather than just clinical therapy.

D) Isn't it true that Freud believed dreams were primarily expressions of repressed wishes, which has since been largely discredited?

E) Studies have demonstrated that animals also experience different sleep cycles, suggesting that dreaming is a universally necessary biological function.

## Cevap Anahtarı

1. **B)** (Açıklama: Dr. Chen, büyük kütlelerin jeolojik döngüleri (plaka tektoniği) imkansız hale getirip getirmeyeceğini soruyor. Prof. Evans **"Exactly"** diyerek onaylıyor ve cevabında bu **kütlelerin neden olduğu** basınç ve yoğunluk mekanizmasını açıklıyor.)
2. **B)** (Açıklama: Ben, "sahiplik etkisinin" (endowment effect) ekonomik nedenini soruyor. Anna'nın cevabı, Ben'in sonraki yorumuna (**"The pain of giving up something... is psychologically greater than the potential gain..."**) bir **açıklama** getirmelidir. B seçeneği, **"loss aversion"** (kayıp korkusu) kavramını sunarak bu ekonomik-psikolojik nedeni açıklar.)
3. **C)** (Açıklama: Historian B, yerel direnişin nedenini soruyor. Historian A'nın cevabı, B'nin sonraki yorumuna (**"So, it was less about practicality and more about a cultural shift..."**) bir **gereke** sunmalıdır. C seçeneği, yerel saatin, kasabaların **özerklik ve kimlik sembolü** olarak görüldüğünü belirterek kültürel direnişin nedenini açıklar.)
4. **C)** (Açıklama: Mühendis, toksik boyaların çevreye zararlı olduğunu ve artık kullanılmak istenmediğini belirtiyor. Muhabirin sorusu, Mühendis'in sonraki cevabına (**"Precisely. We're developing special surfaces that aren't toxic but are simply too slippery..."**) bir geçiş sağlamalıdır. C seçeneği, araştırmacının odak noktasının **zehirlenmekten (poisoning) yerleşmeyi önlemeye (preventing them from settling)** kayıp kaymadığını sorar.)
5. **B)** (Açıklama: Konuşmacılar, rüyaların **antik** (kehanet) ve **modern** (nörolojik) açıklamalarını tartışıyor. Filozofun sorusu, Psikolog'un sonraki yorumuna (**"...the content is clearly symbolic, relying on narrative and metaphor..."**) odaklanmalıdır. B seçeneği, rüyaların **vivid, narrative (anlatısal) ve metafor dolu** yapısının, antik yorumlara nasıl yol açtığını sorarak bu kültürel-sembolik boyuta geçişi sağlar.)

angora  
inJilizeangora  
inJilizeangora  
inJilizeangora  
inJilize

## İleri Seviye YDS Restatement Soruları

**1. The Byzantine Empire managed to survive for over a thousand years largely because of its strategic location, which allowed it to control major trade routes and exploit both European and Asian markets.**

A) Largely owing to its strategic location, which afforded control over principal trade arteries, the Byzantine Empire was able to leverage the economic power of both Europe and Asia and thus endure for more than a thousand years.

B) Thanks to its strategic location, which afforded control over some trade arteries, the Byzantine Empire was able to leverage the economic power of both Europe and Asia and thus endure for nearly a thousand years.

C) Due in part to its strategic location, which afforded control over certain trade arteries, the Byzantine Empire was able to leverage the economic power of both Europe and Asia and thus endure for almost a thousand years.

D) Although the Byzantine Empire lasted over a thousand years, it was its capacity to exploit European and Asian markets that proved more important than its strategic location in securing its survival.

E) The Byzantine Empire's control of European and Asian markets was the only reason it survived for a thousand years, despite its location not being as strategic as initially thought.

**2. Unlike traditional chemical sensors that detect substances in their gaseous state, electronic noses utilize arrays of non-specific sensors and pattern recognition software to identify complex odors.**

A) Electronic noses are distinguished from chemical sensors because they are not designed to detect gaseous substances, instead relying on pattern recognition software to analyze complex odors.

B) Electronic noses are superior to chemical sensors in detecting complex odors, which is primarily due to their use of pattern recognition software rather than the sensors' ability to detect gaseous states.

C) Whereas chemical sensors are focused on the detection of substances based on their gaseous state, electronic noses employ multiple non-specific sensors and software to recognize intricate smell patterns.

D) Traditional chemical sensors and electronic noses both use non-specific arrays to detect substances, but only electronic noses can identify complex odors without converting the substance into a gaseous state.

E) Only electronic noses are able to identify complex odors using non-specific sensors, while chemical sensors are only capable of identifying simple gaseous substances without any pattern recognition software.

**3. Since the human retina processes visual information in parallel pathways—one dealing with form and color, the other with movement and depth—damage to a single area of the visual cortex does not necessarily result in total blindness.**

A) Total blindness rarely results from damage to a single area of the visual cortex, given that the human retina processes different visual information, such as form, color, movement, and depth, in parallel pathways.

B) The human retina's capacity to process form, color, movement, and depth simultaneously in parallel pathways ensures that total blindness is impossible, even with severe damage to the visual cortex.

C) Though the visual cortex can be damaged in one area, the fact that the human retina processes form/color separately from movement/depth in parallel pathways prevents the occurrence of total blindness.

D) The fact that visual information regarding form, color, movement, and depth is processed via separate, parallel pathways in the human retina explains why localized damage to the visual cortex might not cause complete sight loss.

E) The human retina relies on the processing of form and color in one pathway and movement and depth in another; consequently, a single area of the visual cortex is not essential for preventing total blindness.

**4. The practice of scientific peer review, while essential for maintaining quality and integrity in published research, inevitably slows down the dissemination of potentially life-saving findings to the wider medical community.**

A) Because scientific peer review is necessary for ensuring high quality in research, it should not be abandoned in favor of faster systems that can disseminate life-saving medical findings more quickly.

B) Even though the peer review process is fundamental to preserving the quality and ethical standards of scientific publications, its inherent nature causes a delay in sharing crucial, potentially life-saving medical discoveries.

C) The dissemination of crucial, life-saving findings is often delayed because the peer review process, which is necessary for maintaining the integrity of research, is slow and inefficient.

D) The main problem with scientific peer review is that it prioritizes the integrity and quality of research over the need to rapidly disseminate potentially life-saving medical information.

E) Scientific peer review is not essential for maintaining quality; rather, its only function is to slow down the process of sharing life-saving findings with the medical community.

### Çözümlemeler ve Cevap Anahtarı

| Soru No | Doğru Cevap |
|---------|-------------|
| 1       | A           |
| 2       | C           |
| 3       | D           |
| 4       | B           |

### Ayrıntılı Çözümlemeler

**1. The Byzantine Empire managed to survive for over a thousand years largely because of its strategic location, which allowed it to control major trade routes and exploit both European and Asian markets.**

**A) Largely owing to its strategic location, which afforded control over principal trade arteries, the Byzantine Empire was able to leverage the economic power of both Europe and Asia and thus endure for more than a thousand years.**

**The primary factor in the Byzantine Empire's millennial survival was its control over major European and Asian trade routes, a benefit afforded by its advantageous geographical position. (Doğru)** Orijinal cümlelerin neden-sonuç ilişkisini korur: Hayatta kalmanın temel nedeni (stratejik konum) ve bunun sağladığı fayda (ticaret yollarını kontrol etme) birbirine bağlıdır. "Largely because of" (büyük ölçüde sayesinde) ifadesi, A seçeneğindeki "primary factor" (birincil faktör) ile eşleşir.

**B) Cümleyi yeniden düzenlemiş ancak "vital feature" (hayati özellik) ifadesi, neden-sonuç akışını bozarak daha zayıf bir eş anlamlılık sunar.**

**C) "Allowed it to survive" (hayatta kalmasına izin verdi) ifadesi, neden-sonuç ilişkisini basitleştirir ancak orijinal cümledeki "largely because of" vurgusunu kaçıır.**

**D) "Although" (rağmen) zıtlık bağlacı kullanarak orijinal cümlelerin ana nedensellik bağını (largely because of) tamamen bozar.**

**E) "Was the only reason" (tek neden) diyerek anlamı daraltır ve değiştirir. Orijinal cümle "büyük ölçüde" (largely) diyor, "sadece" (only) demiyor.**

**2. Unlike traditional chemical sensors that detect substances in their gaseous state, electronic noses utilize arrays of non-specific sensors and pattern recognition software to identify complex odors.**

**C) Whereas chemical sensors are focused on the detection of substances based on their gaseous state, electronic noses employ multiple non-specific sensors and software to recognize intricate smell patterns. (Doğru)** Orijinal cümlelerin zıtlık yapısını (Unlike - Farklı olarak) "Whereas" (Oysa) bağlacıyla korur ve iki teknoloji arasındaki ayrımı (gaz durumu vs. sensör dizisi + yazılım) doğru şekilde yansıtır.

**A) "Are not designed to detect gaseous substances" (gaz halindeki maddeleri tespit etmek için tasarlanmamıştır) ifadesi orijinal anlamı yanlış yorumlar; geleneksel sensörler bunu yapar.**

**B) "Electronic noses are superior" (elektronik burunlar üstündür) diyerek bir değer yargısı katar. Orijinal cümle yalnızca iki cihaz arasındaki farkı belirtir.**

**D) "Both use non-specific arrays" (her ikisi de özgül olmayan diziler kullanır) ifadesi yanlıştır. Orijinal cümle sadece elektronik burunların kullandığını söyler.**

**E) "Only capable of identifying simple gaseous substances" (yalnızca basit gaz halindeki maddeleri tanımlayabilir) ifadesi orijinal cümlede geçmeyen bir kısıtlama (simple - basit) ekler.**

Since the human retina processes visual information in parallel pathways—one dealing with form and color, the other with movement and depth—damage to a single area of the visual cortex does not necessarily result in total blindness.

D) The fact that visual information regarding form, color, movement, and depth is processed via separate, parallel pathways in the human retina explains why localized damage to the visual cortex might not cause complete sight loss. (Doğru) Orijinal cümlelerin neden-sonuç ilişkisini (Since - Çünkü/Den dolayı) korur. Retinanın paralel işleme sistemi açıklar (explains why) ve bu nedenle tek bir alandaki hasarın tam görme kaybına neden olmayabileceği anlamına gelir (might not cause complete sight loss).

A) "Rarely results" (nadiren sonuçlanır) ifadesi, orijinal cümledeki "does not necessarily result" (mutlaka sonuçlanmaz) ifadesinin anlamını değiştirerek kesinlik katar.

B) "Total blindness is impossible" (tam körlük imkansızdır) diyerek orijinal cümledeki ihtimal (necessarily - mutlaka) ifadesini kesinliğe dönüştürür.

C) "Though" (Rağmen) zıtlık bağlacı kullanarak temel nedensellik bağı zayıflatır.

E) "A single area of the visual cortex is not essential for preventing total blindness" (görsel korteksin tek bir alanı tam körlüğü önlemek için gerekli değildir) ifadesi orijinal cümleden farklı, yeni bir yorum getirir.

The practice of scientific peer review, while essential for maintaining quality and integrity in published research, inevitably slows down the dissemination of potentially life-saving findings to the wider medical community.

B) Even though the peer review process is fundamental to preserving the quality and ethical standards of scientific publications, its inherent nature causes a delay in sharing crucial, potentially life-saving medical discoveries.

(Doğru) Orijinal cümlelerin zıtlık ve taviz ilişkisini (while - iken) "Even though" (e rağmen) bağlacıyla korur. B seçeneği, akran değerlendirmesinin iyi yönünü (kaliteyi koruma - fundamental to preserving quality) ve olumsuz etkisini (gecikmeye neden olma - causes a delay in sharing) doğru bir şekilde yansıtır.

A) "It should be abandoned" (terk edilmeli) diyerek bir tavsiye veya öneri ifadesi ekler. Orijinal cümle bir durum tespiti yapar.

C) "Is slow and inefficient" (yavaş ve verimsizdir) diyerek olumsuz bir değer yargısı katar. Orijinal cümle yalnızca bir yavaşlamanın kaçınılmaz olduğunu söyler.

D) "The main problem is that it prioritizes..." (ana sorun öncelik vermesidir) diyerek orijinal cümlede olmayan bir önceliklendirme iddiası öne sürer.

E) "Is not essential" (gerekli değildir) diyerek, orijinal cümledeki "essential" (gerekli) ifadesiyle doğrudan çelişir.