

- ✓ 1. BA LAÇ KALIP ARA
- ✓ 2. SAYISAL VERİ MİKTAR FADES ARA
- ✓ 3. SIFAT ve ZARF ARA

For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.

1. The Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984 **had profound effects on the scientific community, just as it had in all other academic areas.**
- A) The **impact** of the Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984 was so widespread that it **reshaped** the scientific community and **many** academic areas.
- B) The Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984 **affected** the scientific community as it was the most important contributor to **many** academic areas.
- C) The Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984 **dramatically influenced** **all** academic fields, but the scientific community was much less subject to any influence.
- D) There **were almost no** academic and scientific groups **that were not** greatly influenced by the Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984.
- E) The scientific community **as well as** **all other** academic fields were **remarkably influenced** by the Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984.

similar to  
like  
akin to  
just as

YANI SIRA /EK OLARAK

(e-YDS 2014/3)

2025 1 sub 2+ 'Just as' TIPKI sibi

2. The idea that you can discipline your mind and improve self-control through various techniques is something with which most of us would agree.

A) Most people agree that in order to improve the mind, various techniques that require a lot of self-control need to be employed.

B) The majority of people support the notion that there are certain techniques that can be employed to help us have better self-control and a more ordered mind.

C) There is a general agreement that the mind can be improved and self-control can be enhanced if people have more of an idea about the multiple techniques involved.

D) Most of us accept the fact that discipline and self-control are both techniques that need to be worked on if we want to improve our minds.

E) Many people believe that there needs to be a general agreement on the type of techniques needed to discipline your mind and improve self-control.

(e-YDS 2014/4)

3. Our ability to understand speech is diminished if we cannot see the lips of the speaker, especially in a noisy environment or when the speaker has a thick accent that is foreign to us.

A) A heavy foreign accent, a noisy environment and a speaker's lips are all obstacles when it comes to understanding speech.

B) It is very important, particularly when there is a lot noise, for us to be able to see the speaker's lips and hear their accent if we want to understand what someone is saying.

C) In order to understand human speech, a number of factors must be present - a clear accent, a quiet environment and the ability to interpret what the lips are saying.

D) It is harder for us to understand speech when we are in a noisy environment and we cannot see the speaker's lips or if their accent is very strong and unfamiliar.

E) The ability to understand someone who is speaking in a noisy environment depends on our flexibility towards foreign accents as well as seeing the speaker's lips.

(e-YDS 2015/1)

4. Galileo was different from most previous scientists because he based his theories on his observations and confirmed them using experiments.

A) In order to differentiate himself from previous scientists, Galileo justified his observations using experiments which were based on his theories.

B) Galileo was unique among previous scientists as his theories were based on experiments and confirmed by his observations.

C) Since Galileo used his observations as a basis for his theories and verified them through experiments, he was unlike many previous scientists.

D) What made Galileo different from most previous scientists was that his theories agreed with his observations and experiments.

E) As Galileo formulated his theories using observations rather than experiments, he hardly resembles many previous scientists.

(e-YDS 2015/2)

## TANIMLAMA

be  
mean  
refer to  
can be defined as

5. Globalization is the free movement of goods, people and capital; of the three, it is money that has had the most significant effect on our lives recently.

3'ü içinden/arasından

A) The free movement of goods, people and capital is what defines globalization, and all three have deeply affected our lives recently.

B) Globalization, which has recently had a dramatic effect on our lives, is defined as being the free movement of goods, people and capital.

C) Lately, our lives have been profoundly affected by globalization, particularly with regards to the free movement of goods, people and capital.

D) The term globalization refers to the free movement of goods, people and capital, and it is the third one which has lately had the greatest effect on our lives.

E) Money, which is currently the most influential component of globalization in our lives, includes the free movement of goods and people as well.

(e-YDS 2015/5)

Kıyas

en önemli

en -est most

Kıyas VDS2 soru var.

→ While we were using primitive means of transport like ka ni, the English were driving cars.

Although

angora  
inJilizce

e-YDS RESTATEMENT SORULARI – İsmail Turasan

6. While the depression of the 1930s affected almost every business in different ways, it forced advertising to become more selective.

A) We can assume that the selectivity of advertising can be attributed to the depression of the 1930s in which nearly every business collapsed.

B) Even though the depression period of the 1930s had an impact on many different businesses, the advertising business had more options to overcome the problems.

C) When the depression of the 1930s forced the advertising field to be more competitive, it also influenced almost every other business.

D) As the depression of the 1930s had an impact on nearly every business, it forced advertising to adopt a different approach.

E) Nearly every business was influenced by the depression of the 1930s in various ways, but it made the advertising sector even more careful about what to choose.

(e-YDS 2015/6)

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yapmak  
hale getirmek  
..yaptırmak,ettirmek  
zorlamak

daha  
"more"  
-es

2. itlik

M.K.

so as to  
in order to ✓  
to  
= if they want to ✓

7. The Spanish will need to keep improving their tomato growing techniques to stay ahead of the Turks and Moroccans, who are producing ever more efficiently at lower cost than the Spanish.

A) The Turks and Moroccans produce tomatoes in a cheaper and more efficient way than the Spanish, and if Spain wants to remain in the lead, they will need to continue to develop the way they grow tomatoes.

B) It is more efficient and less expensive to grow tomatoes in Turkey and Morocco, and if Spain wants to follow their example, they will have to produce better quality tomatoes.

C) The Spanish need to look into ways of producing better tomatoes at a lower cost than those cultivated far more efficiently by the Turks and Moroccans.

D) Tomato growing techniques are improving in countries like Turkey and Morocco, which means that Spanish tomato producers feel threatened by the competition.

E) In order to stay ahead in the tomato-growing market, Spain would be well-advised to follow the example of producers in other countries, particularly Turkey and Morocco.

(e-YDS 2015/7)

8. Despite the fact that Latin America has enjoyed a period of growth and stability no other country in the region has achieved the monumental reduction in poverty that Venezuela has.

bölgedeki hiçbir ülke Venezüella kadar büyük derecede fakirlikte azalmıya ulaşamamıştır

A) All of Latin America has experienced a period of growth and stability, but only Venezuela has been able to achieve a reduction in poverty in all its regions.

B) Although growth and stability are common features throughout Latin America, the reduction in poverty is mainly due to the influence of Venezuela in the region.

C) Venezuela has been incredibly successful at reducing poverty because the whole of Latin America has successfully undergone an enjoyable period of growth and stability.

✓ D) Even though the whole of Latin America has benefitted from a period of growth and stability, the most significant decrease of poverty in the region can be seen in Venezuela.

E) All the countries in Latin America, which have undergone a period of growth and stability, have been able to reduce poverty – especially Venezuela.

(e-YDS 2015/8)



1  
9. Besides developments in the tourism sector, a series of initiatives aimed at improving its passenger transport network now contribute to the Omani renaissance.

2  
A) Rather than advances in the tourism sector, the Omani renaissance has been largely marked by some recent attempts to improve the passenger transport network.

✓ B) In addition to the growth in the tourism sector, the Omani renaissance is currently being supported by some activities which plan to enhance its passenger transport network. 2

C) At present, the aim of the Omani renaissance is to improve not only its tourism sector, but also the passenger transport network with some initiatives. 2 1 1

D) The Omani renaissance, which mainly includes developments in the tourism sector, aims to make the passenger transport network better by means of several projects.

E) Because the tourism sector has been developed to a great extent thanks to a number of initiatives, the Omani renaissance is now aimed at enhancing the passenger transport network.

(e-YDS 2015/9)

not only /but also  
sadece X de il, aynı zamanda Y  
=both/and

sadece X  
de il, aynı  
zamanda Y  
=both/and

10. Nausea is a symptom that is **not only** uncomfortable, **but also** dangerous to health, **as it is usually** indicative of an underlying infection.

A) Although nausea is a condition in which patients feel uncomfortable, what is more dangerous about nausea is that it sometimes indicates a serious infection.

B) Nausea is considered as a dangerous condition to health ~~not because~~ it makes the sufferer uncomfortable ~~but~~ **because** it is a symptom of a more serious infection.

C) In addition to making the sufferer feel uncomfortable, nausea is usually an indicator of an important infection, which makes it dangerous to health.

D) One should be warned against nausea as it is dangerous to health for either being an uncomfortable symptom or being indicative of an important infection.

E) Regardless of whether it is uncomfortable or an indicator of a serious infection, nausea is a symptom that is dangerous to health.

(e-YDS 2015/10)

not + ... - but + y  
not x but y= X de il y'dir

T.i.i.

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not only /but also ifadesi ise  
sadece X de il, aynı zamanda Y'dir  
anlamı katar  
=both/and

Aynı başlıklar

11. Socrates is often referred to as one of the founders of Western philosophy, and yet he held no particular theories of his own.

A) Having established a few theories, Socrates is regarded as one of the founders of Western philosophy.

B) Socrates is famous for founding Western philosophy, but in reality he did not believe in any theories.

C) Socrates is credited with a number of theories of his own, and thus he is thought to be one of the founding members of Western philosophy.

D) Although no particular theory is known to have been posited by Socrates himself, he is credited as one of the founding fathers of Western philosophy.

E) Whether he had his own theories or not, Socrates is believed to be one of the founders of Western philosophy.

(e-YDS 2015/11)

Fail => do not achieve

12. Most people are discouraged by setbacks, and this is why they fail to achieve their goals.

A) Even though most people are dispirited by hardships, they still struggle to reach their aims.

B) As they become disappointed by problems, many people either meet their goals or do not succeed.

C) The reason why most people do not attain their objectives is that they are disheartened by difficulties.

D) Whether or not they get discouraged by setbacks, most people fail to achieve their goals.

E) For many people, being demoralized by setbacks does not mean that they will not reach their goals.

(e-YDS 2015/12)

YDS 2021/1

12

m.k. Zihlik ve kıyas "when" "if" anora inJilizce e-YDS RESTATEMENT SORULARI - İsmail Turasan ++ \* - der ziyade

13. Young children can recognise new letters more readily when they learn the letters by writing them rather than by typing or tracing. easily

A) While learning letters, writing them as well as typing or tracing helps young children to remember new letters with less effort.

B) Learning the letters by writing them enables young children to identify new letters more easily than by typing or tracing. if when King

C) Young children will be encouraged to identify new letters more easily if they write them even though typing or tracing is easier. ++

D) As opposed to typing or tracing, learning the letters by writing could be challenging for young children to recognize new letters quickly. XXX

E) Learning the letters by writing leads children to remember new letters without difficulty just as it can be achieved by typing or tracing. (e-YDS 2016/1) X

A ve E paralel

14. The study of quality of life is important not only because it addresses threats to well-being, but also because it sheds light on the factors that keep older adults from excessive reliance on public programs.

- m.g.
- A) Those who study quality of life think that their work is important not because they help older people find ways to get rid of their excessive reliance on public programs, but because they try to tackle threats to well-being.
- B) ~~Addressing~~ <sup>3me only</sup> problems of well-being is more important, according to the findings of the study of quality of life, than providing the elderly with an understanding of how to pursue a life without being dependant on public programs.
- ✓ C) What makes the study of quality of life important is that it responds to issues that pose risks to well-being and it provides us with insight into the factors that help older people avoid becoming too reliant on public programs.
- D) ~~The reason why~~ elderly people have become more aware of the factors that help them to keep away from extreme reliance on public programs is that the study of quality of life has proved to be important as it is able to address threats to well-being.
- E) ~~There are a number of~~ threats to well-being, but the study of quality of life is an important field that addresses these problems by providing older people with an understanding of how to protect themselves from becoming too reliant on public programs.
- not only
- but the

(e-YDS 2016/3)

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15. According to a recent study on facilities management in organizations, facilities managers are charged with ensuring that the office is a productive and efficient company asset.

- A) A recent study on facilities management in organizations shows that it is the responsibility of facility managers to make sure that the office is a productive and efficient part of the company.
- B) According to a new study on facilities management, among the responsibilities of facilities managers is to guarantee that the office is the most important asset of a company.
- C) A new study on facilities management demonstrates that one of the responsibilities facilities managers hold is to ensure that the office should be the most productive and efficient company asset.
- D) To ensure that the office is a productive and efficient company asset is one of the responsibilities of facilities managers who took part in a recent study on facilities management.
- E) A recent study on facilities management has found that ensuring that the office is a productive and efficient part of a company is the main responsibility of facilities managers.

(e-YDS 2016/4)

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16. The successful synthesis of art and science requires a careful study of the world around us, but also a careful study of the world within us.

A) For a successful mixture of art and science, it is essential for us to analyse our environment more carefully than our emotions.

B) In order to combine art and science successfully, we need to look into either our inside or outside world very carefully.

✓ C) Blending art and science successfully necessitates a thorough inspection of our outer world as well as our inner world.

D) A close examination of our surroundings may be just as important to our psychology if we want to unite art and science in a successful way.

E) When it comes to synthesizing art and science successfully, we can do nothing but investigate our inner and outer world.

(e-YDS 2016/6)



17. Across a range of specialities, engineering graduates are among the few who can get a well- paid post with relative ease.

- A) Graduates from engineering departments are among the limited number of people that can find a job with a high salary more easily when compared to those in a variety of specialities.
- B) Engineering graduates can find a good job with a high salary, in addition to being among the few who can do their jobs easily when compared to those in other specialities.
- C) Besides being among those that can find a high- wage job easily, engineering graduates have a number of advantages compared to many other specialities.
- D) Among the graduates from a range of specialities, engineering students are among the limited number of graduates who cannot get a high-wage job easily.
- E) Finding a good job is not very easy for many engineering graduates when compared to the well- paid graduates of other specialities.

(e-YDS 2016/8)

11 Kiyas

++++

18 Few fields of science changed more in the first half of the 20th century than crystallography, the field in which Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

- A) It was Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot who helped crystallography change more than any other fields in the first half of the 20th century when she won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.
- B) In the first half of the 20th century crystallography underwent many changes as a field of science in which Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.
- C) Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in crystallography although it did not change as much as other fields of science in the first half of the 20th century. not
- D) Few fields of science resisted the change in the first half of the 20th century as much as crystallography, which Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in.
- ✓ E) Crystallography, in which Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, changed more than almost all fields of science in the first half of the 20th century.

(e-YDS 2016/9)

**19. Although productive land suitable for cultivation is extremely important to ensure sufficient food supply, such land is becoming scarce due to soil contamination and deforestation.**

- A) Rich land is crucial for adequate food supply since it will be convenient for cultivation, but such land has been lost dramatically because of soil contamination and deforestation.
- B) As long as fertile land that can be used for cultivation shrinks because of soil contamination and deforestation, it is very important to assure sufficient food supply.
- C) Even though productive land which is suitable for cultivation is diminishing because of soil contamination and deforestation, it is still important to ensure sufficient food supply.
- D) Given that the rich land appropriate for cultivation is in short supply owing to soil contamination and deforestation, it has become challenging to provide humankind with sufficient food.
- E) Fertile land appropriate for cultivation is absolutely important to guarantee sufficient food supply, but this kind of land has become hard to find because of contamination and deforestation.

(e-YDS 2016/10)

**20. One study has found that Koreans are much more likely than Americans to think that talking hinders thinking.**

- A) According to a study, Koreans like Americans are more likely to believe that talking prevents hinking.
- B) Research has pointed out that it is much more possible for Americans to talk without thinking than Koreans.
- C) According to research, Koreans are far more likely than Americans to assume that talking hampers thinking.
- D) It is found in a study that Americans like talking much more than thinking, while Koreans think the opposite.
- E) According to a study, Koreans rather than Americans are more likely to hinder thinking while talking.
- (e-YDS 2016/11)

**21. Switching to clean energy might seem like an expensive option, but it can quickly pay off.**

- A) Because it is uncertain whether switching to clean energy can lead to success in a short time, it is thought to be an expensive option.
- B) Directing ourselves to clean energy might not be considered an expensive option if it could bring satisfactory results in a short time.
- C) What makes switching to clean energy seem to be an expensive option is that it gives good results in a short time.
- D) Within a short period of time, the cost of benefiting from clean energy might prove to be less expensive.
- E) It may appear to be an expensive choice; however, shifting to clean energy can result in success in a short time.

(e-YDS 2016/12)

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**22. The impacts of climate change are difficult to identify as they depend not only on changing weather but also on how societies respond to them.**

- A) Discovering how climate change has been affecting both the weather and societies is thought of as a challenging task.
- B) In addition to the changing weather, various reactions to the impacts of climate change make it hard for societies to truly understand it.
- C) It is not possible to predict how climate change will influence us due to the changing weather and societal reactions to it.
- D) The reason why determining the effects of climate change is not easy is because it relies on changing weather as well as the reaction of society.
- E) Although the effects of climate change are linked to changing weather and societies' reactions, it is difficult to figure them out.

(e-YDS 2017/1)

**23. Knowing how to read a dream or daydream – to unlock its symbolism and understand its multiple meanings – is a process not unlike reading a novel or a poem.**

- A) Reading a novel or a poem and having the knowledge to interpret a dream or daydream in order to unravel the symbolism and comprehend its multiple meanings are similar processes.
- B) The knowledge of how to reveal the multiple symbolical meanings of dreams or daydreams and the process of interpreting a novel or a poem are not alike at all.
- C) The knowledge to interpret a dream or daydream and unravel the symbols and multiple meanings is far from similar to the process of reading a novel or a poem.
- D) The difference between the process of interpreting a dream or daydream and reading a novel or a poem is that one of them requires the knowledge to comprehend multiple meanings to reveal the symbolisms.
- E) Unlike reading a novel or a poem, interpreting a dream or daydream through the revelation of the symbols and the comprehension of multiple meanings is a process.

(e-YDS 2017/2)

**24. While the US has a reputation as a high-tech industrial nation, the US economy has long had firm foundations in agricultural production for domestic and foreign sales.**

- A) If the US wants to change the general assumption that it is solely a high-tech industrial nation, its economy needs to invest more in agricultural production for both domestic and foreign sales.
- B) The reason why the US is famous for its high-tech industry is that its economy has long been on unstable ground in terms of agricultural production for both domestic and foreign sales.
- C) Although the US economy has always been traditionally based on agricultural products to be sold in domestic and foreign markets, the country is also well-known for its high-tech industry.
- D) The US has been attempting to increase its agricultural production for domestic and foreign sales, yet it has not changed the general perception of the US which is seen as a country with a high-tech industrialism.
- E) The US is famous for being an industrial country using high technology, but agricultural production for both domestic and foreign markets has played an important role in the US economy for a long time.

(e-YDS 2017/3)



**25. In order to understand the world of today, we need to understand the world of yesterday because history shapes the world of today.**

- A) In our modern world, the influence of previous days could be subtle even though history contributes a lot to our current time.
- B) What creates today's world is history itself, so we first need to understand our past before looking into our present day.
- C) Given that history has a big impact on our contemporary world, it is easier for us to understand the past than to understand the present.
- D) By examining history more closely, we can realise that the events happening in recent times and in earlier times have similar characteristics.
- E) To understand what history tells us, we should acknowledge that today's world is not completely separate from the past.

(e-YDS 2017/4)

**26. The way in which communication has been viewed has changed considerably since it first became a subject of study.**

- A) Because communication grew into an area of research, how it is regarded has altered to a great extent.
- B) What made communication a subject of study was the tremendous changes about how it is perceived.
- C) Approaches to understanding communication have gone through rapid changes ever since researchers started studying it.
- D) Were it not for the drastic changes about how communication has been understood, it would have not become a subject of study.
- E) How communication is regarded has transformed significantly from the time when it first began to be researched.

(e-YDS 2017/5)

**27. For medieval people, time spent on Earth was merely practice for their time in eternity, so the actual course of history was of secondary importance to them.**

- A) For people in the middle ages, the concrete course of history was not of the utmost importance since the time spent on Earth was only regarded as preparation for death.
- B) What medieval people prioritized was not preparation for time on Earth, but the time of eternity, which could be observed through the course of history in a concrete way.
- C) The actual course of history proved to be highly important for humanity in the middle ages because they considered earthly time as the preparation period for eternal life.
- D) As preparation time for eternity, earthly time was such an important period for the people living in the middle ages that they highly valued the concrete course of history.
- E) Preparation for the time of eternity came second in importance for the people in medieval times who valued their time on Earth and the actual course of history much more.

(e-YDS 2017/6)

**28. A study at Harvard University has found that drinking two or three cups of coffee a day may reduce the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological diseases.**

- A) According to a study done at Harvard University, if people drink two or three cups of coffee a day, they are less likely to eliminate the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological diseases.
- B) As is shown by a study conducted at Harvard University, people with the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological disorders have to drink two or three cups of coffee every day.
- C) A study at Harvard University has discovered that it is hardly possible to reduce the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological diseases by drinking two or three cups of coffee every day.
- D) A study carried out at Harvard University shows that the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological illnesses might be diminished by drinking two or three cups of coffee every day.
- E) It is proven by a study carried out at Harvard University that the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological disorders may be elevated by drinking two or three cups of coffee every day.

(e-YDS 2017/7)

**29. Unlike the rocks at the Earth's surface, the rocks deep within its centre are at such high temperatures that even though they are solid, they can flow like glacial ice.**

- A) High temperatures cause the rocks deep within the Earth's centre to behave like glacial ice, therefore they are not as solid as the rocks at the Earth's surface.
- B) The rocks at the Earth's surface are solid because they are not at high temperatures as the rocks deep within the Earth's centre are, which can flow like glacial ice.
- C) The Earth's surface and centre rocks are different from each other in that when they are exposed to high temperatures, the centre rocks flow like glacial ice, while the surface rocks remain solid.
- D) Rocks at the Earth's surface and those deep within its centre are different in that the latter, despite being solid, can move like glacial ice because of high temperatures.
- E) Although both the rocks at the Earth's surface and those deep within its centre are solid, they are at different temperatures, so the latter can move like glacial ice.

(e-YDS 2017/8)

**30. Contrary to popular belief, psychologists are nearly unanimous in their view that reasoning and problem solving are crucial landmarks of intelligent behaviour.**

- A) Intelligent behaviour is characterised by the two important landmarks of reasoning and problem solving, and both the public and psychologists agree on that.
- B) People usually believe that reasoning and problem solving are considered by all psychologists to be fundamental indicators of intelligent behaviour.
- C) Whether reasoning and problem solving are important indicators of intelligent behaviour is a controversial issue among both psychologists and the general public.
- D) Most psychologists think differently from the general population in that they do not accept reasoning and problem solving as important parts of intelligent behaviour.
- E) Almost all psychologists agree that reasoning and problem solving are important signs of intelligent behaviour, a fact hardly acknowledged by many people.

(e-YDS 2017/9)

**31. A key contributor to the emergence of cognitive science, psychologist George Miller, dates its birth to September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.**

- A) September 11, 1956 was the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on which psychologist George Miller made a significant contribution to lay the foundations of cognitive science.
- B) Cognitive science came into existence on September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and psychologist George Miller played the most influential role in its emergence.
- C) But for the notable contribution of psychologist George Miller to the emergence of cognitive science, on September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it might have never existed.
- D) Psychologist George Miller, one of the most important contributors to the emergence of cognitive science, traces its roots back to September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- E) On September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, psychologist George Miller outlined the basics of cognitive science, to which he substantially contributed as well.

(e-YDS 2017/10)

**32. Scientists think that it would take hundreds of people working together and believing each other to take action against air pollution.**

- A) According to scientists, hundreds of people collaborating, who have trust in each other, are required to combat air pollution.
- B) Only by acting together and trusting each other, with the help of hundreds of other people, can scientists fight against air pollution.
- C) Scientists are of the opinion that the most effective way to deal with air pollution is to encourage hundreds of people to cooperate with and have trust in each other.
- D) Along with scientists, hundreds of people who cooperate with and believe each other should fight against air pollution.
- E) What scientists need to do to cope with air pollution is make hundreds of people, who can collaborate with and believe each other, come together.

(e-YDS 2018/1)



**33. Research shows that individuals suffering from serious depression have a blunted sense of smell; however, it is not clear whether that sensory loss feeds the depression or results from it.**

- A) Depending on research, it can be argued that seriously depressed individuals have problems with their sense of smell although it is hard to identify the cause.
- B) Serious depression may lead to a loss of smell or vice versa because as research suggests, severely depressed people have poor senses.
- C) Severely depressed people have a blunted sense of smell, as research argues, and it is most likely because depression leads to sensory loss.
- D) Individuals with serious depression display sensory loss although research does not indicate whether depression results in a weak sense of smell or is caused by it.
- E) Although it is not clear if the loss of smell is caused by depression or leads to it, according to research, severely depressed people have a weak sense of smell.

(e-YDS 2018/2)

**34. Although German scientist Alfred Wegener is credited with the idea of continental drift, there were others who proposed the same idea even earlier.**

- A) The idea of continental drift is attributed to German scientist Alfred Wegener, while there were others who previously claimed the same idea.
- B) Among those who put forward the idea of continental drift, German scientist Alfred Wegener was the first to suggest it.
- C) Prior to German scientist Alfred Wegener, who claimed the idea of continental drift, there were not any other scientists who suggested the same idea.
- D) It was not until German scientist Alfred Wegener proved the idea of continental drift that it began to be supported by others.
- E) The idea of continental drift could not be accepted before German scientist Alfred Wegener, even though there were others offering the same idea earlier than him.

(e-YDS 2018/3)

## RESTATEMENT

## CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.E	21.E
2.B	22.D
3.D	23.A
4.C	24.E
5.D	25.B
6.E	26.E
7.A	27.A
8.D	28.D
9.B	29.D
10.C	30.E
11.D	31.D
12.C	32.A
13.B	33.E
14.C	34.A
15.A	
16.C	
17.A	
18.E	
19.E	
20.C	

