

63.

Monica:

You know how companies are now incorporating AI to draft content? It's fascinating, but I read a study that revealed something quite surprising.

Liam:

Really? What kind of surprise are we talking about? Is it about how AI-written content performs?

Monica:

Liam:

So it's not that people can't tell the difference, but that they're subconsciously more persuaded by something written by a machine?

Monica:

Exactly. It seems the impersonal tone sometimes sounds more objective, which oddly builds more trust.

A) Well, to some extent yes. While AI content tends to be factually sound, most readers can detect a lack of emotional nuance, making it less impactful overall.

B) Yes, but more than that. Turns out, when readers don't know the source, they often rate AI-generated arguments as more logical, neutral and convincing than those written by humans.

C) There's a growing body of evidence that the human brain can instantly recognize machine-generated speech, which makes it less reliable.

D) In fact, even with all the advancements, people consistently reject AI-generated texts because they feel inauthentic.

E) As the algorithms evolve, the text often mirrors human writing so closely that it becomes indistinguishable in terms of structure and tone.

görs

64.

Tariq:

I recently watched a documentary about noise pollution.

I didn't realize how much constant low-level noise impacts our health.

Nora:

That's something I've heard before. Chronic exposure to city sounds can be quite harmful, can't it?

Tariq:

Nora:

That makes sense. I suppose we underestimate how stress-inducing even the background noise from traffic can be.

A) Exactly. Excessive exposure to noise has led many to invest in expensive headphones or retreat to quieter regions.

B) Definitely. Studies show that continuous urban noise can elevate cortisol levels, leading to disrupted sleep and even cardiovascular issues.

C) Yes, while noise can be annoying, there's no scientific link between sound and physical health, only mental strain.

D) Well, it appears people who work in cities have simply developed a higher tolerance and aren't affected much anymore.

E) Noise regulation has always focused more on preserving wildlife habitats than addressing human wellbeing.

gosh

65.

Elaine:

I was reading about how astronauts lose muscle mass even during short stays in space. The body just reacts very differently in zero gravity.

Greg:

I've heard about that. But why exactly does that happen so quickly?

Elaine:

Greg:

So, the lack of physical stress on muscles means the body doesn't see any reason to maintain them?

Elaine:

Precisely. That's why astronauts have rigorous daily workout routines up there.

in space

A) With the intense training astronauts go through on Earth, the muscle loss in space should be minimal.

B) The food they eat in space lacks enough protein to support muscle development.

C) Because there's no gravity pulling on the body, muscles aren't engaged in the same way they are on Earth.

D) Exposure to cosmic rays causes muscle tissue to break down faster than it can regenerate.

E) Most astronauts simply don't have the time or energy to focus on exercise when they return to the Earth.

gor

66.

Damon:

I was reading about **scent marketing**. **Some companies pump specific smells into stores to influence customer behavior.**

Carla:

I've **come across that too**. Isn't it used mostly in **luxury retail**?

Damon:

Carla:

Wow. So even our buying decisions are being shaped by the air around us. The better the scent, the more a customer spends.

A) When luxury retail companies began using scented candles, it started more as a **trend** than a calculated business move.

B) **More broadly than** that. It's **interesting** because shoppers **rarely comment on the smell**, but **still spend more time and money in those stores**.

C) While the strategy was **banned** in some countries due to allergies, it's still popular in the US.

D) Many businesses have **abandoned** scent marketing due to complaints about overpowering fragrances.

E) Most consumers are **unaware** of this tactic, which is why it's **falling out of favor** recently.

fall into disrepute gözden dü mek

72.

Sienna:

Have you noticed **how social media algorithms reinforce our existing opinions?**

Jonah:

Yes. I've started seeing only the content I already agree with, which feels a bit limiting.

Sienna:

Jonah:

So instead of promoting dialogue, they're actually pushing us into our own echo chambers?

Sienna:

Exactly. And that can be dangerous for societal discourse.

A) Algorithms are designed to expose us to all sides of an argument, yet they often backfire.

B) These platforms are actively trying to deplatform users with strong political beliefs.

C) The more we engage with certain content, the more similar content we see, creating a feedback loop.

D) Interestingly, even if you seek diverse content, the algorithm suppresses it automatically.

E) It's mainly due to users refusing to click on unfamiliar ideas rather than any flaw in the system.

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1.

As urban populations continue to grow, many city planners have begun to promote the concept of the "15-minute city," where essential services are located within walking distance, aiming to reduce car dependency and improve residents' quality of life.

A) In spite of rising pollution levels in densely populated areas, city planners have not shifted toward promoting the idea of a centralized city with high-rise buildings that reduce land usage and improve life quality.

B) Because of high urban populations, the idea of the "15-minute city," where all necessities are within walking reach, has gained little support even among city planners seeking to lower car use and enhance life quality.

C) Due to expanding urban populations, the idea of the "15-minute city," where all necessities are within walking reach, has gained support among city planners seeking to lower car use and enhance life quality.

D) Although the idea of having services close by is not new, recent trends have focused more on creating pedestrian-only zones rather than overall urban accessibility.

E) Because of environmental concerns, many cities have begun demolishing outdated buildings to make room for more sustainable architecture and improved services.

2.

Recent advances in neuroscience suggest that the brain's plasticity, or its ability to reorganize itself by forming new neural connections, can persist well into adulthood, challenging the long-held belief that such adaptability is restricted to early developmental stages.

A) Although neural connections form rapidly during childhood, current findings show that brain plasticity is strictly limited to those early years and declines quickly in adulthood.

B) Neuroscientists have long accepted that the brain's ability to rewire itself ends after childhood, but current studies now confirm that adults cannot benefit from the same neural flexibility.

C) As recent advances in neuroscience suggest, the brain's plasticity, or its ability to reorganize itself by forming new neural connections, is likely to persist well into adulthood, yet this does not mean challenging the long-held belief that such adaptability is limited to early developmental stages.

D) Latest developments in neuroscience indicate that the brain's plasticity—its capacity to restructure itself through the creation of new neural pathways—continues until adulthood, thereby questioning the longstanding assumption that this flexibility is not limited to early childhood.

E) Recent developments in neuroscience indicate that the brain's plasticity—its capacity to restructure itself through the creation of new neural pathways—can continue throughout adulthood, thereby questioning the longstanding assumption that this flexibility is limited to early childhood.

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3.

Although climate change has long been framed as an environmental issue, a growing number of researchers now argue that it should be considered a public health crisis, given its significant impact on air quality, disease patterns, and food security.

A) Whereas some scholars claim that climate change is an environmental concern, some other researchers now believe that it only constitutes a public health emergency, not to mention its profound effects on air pollution, disease dynamics, and food availability.

✓ B) While climate change has traditionally been regarded as an environmental concern, an increasing body of researchers now contend that it constitutes a public health emergency, due to its profound effects on air pollution, disease dynamics, and food availability.

C) Because climate change has traditionally been regarded as an environmental concern, an increasing body of researchers claim that it also constitutes a public health emergency, despite its profound effects on air pollution, disease dynamics, and food availability.

D) As a result of its global reach, climate change has sparked debates over its classification, with some researchers suggesting its impact is minimal on human wellbeing.

E) Traditionally treated as a political or economic matter, climate change is now being reinterpreted as an issue that affects agricultural exports and market balance.

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4.

By examining the linguistic features of early written texts, scholars have gained valuable insights into how human language evolved over time, particularly regarding the development of syntax and symbolic representation.

A) Through the analysis of linguistic elements in certain written records, researchers have acquired only limited understanding of the evolution of human language, syntactic structures and the use of symbolic expression.

B) The study of spoken language has proven more reliable than ancient texts when it comes to identifying patterns in the development of modern languages.

C) Through the analysis of linguistic elements in ancient written records, researchers have acquired important understanding of the evolution of human language, especially in terms of syntactic structures and the use of symbolic expression.

D) Thanks mainly to the analysis of linguistic elements in ancient written records, researchers will have acquired important understanding of the evolution of human language, in terms of syntactic structures and the use of symbolic expression.

E) While written texts offer some insight into human history, they are considered too abstract to help us understand linguistic development.

72.

People often believe that procrastination is simply a matter of poor time management or laziness, but contemporary psychological research suggests a more complex explanation. Procrastination, it turns out, is frequently linked to emotional regulation difficulties, where individuals delay tasks not because they lack discipline, but because they wish to avoid the negative emotions associated with them—such as boredom, anxiety, or self-doubt. This avoidance, however, tends to intensify the very feelings they seek to escape, creating a self-defeating cycle. --- In fact, studies have shown that chronic procrastinators report higher levels of stress and lower overall well-being, despite often claiming they "work better under pressure."

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A) Emotional regulation is increasingly being recognized as a key factor in procrastination, shifting the conversation away from blaming poor time management.

B) The best way to manage procrastination is to divide tasks into smaller units and reward oneself after completing each.

C) Those who consistently delay tasks tend to be highly strategic thinkers, knowing exactly when to act to meet deadlines.

D) Rather than addressing emotional discomfort, some researchers argue that procrastination is purely a cultural issue reinforced by modern work expectations.

E) Though people often claim pressure fuels productivity, the science shows that delaying work rarely results in improved performance or emotional health.

73.

Although deserts are often viewed as barren, lifeless regions, environmental scientists are beginning to explore innovative approaches to reforesting these arid zones. With advancements in drought-resistant plant species and sustainable irrigation techniques such as solar-powered desalination, formerly inhospitable lands are now being considered for ecological restoration.

These efforts are not only aimed at combating desertification but also at creating carbon sinks, restoring biodiversity, and offering economic opportunities to local communities. Nonetheless, researchers caution that without careful ecological planning, such projects could disrupt fragile desert ecosystems rather than revive them.

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A) Projects that aim to green deserts are now seen as viable climate strategies, offering multiple benefits if executed with environmental sensitivity.

B) The expansion of deserts is mainly caused by unsustainable farming and overgrazing, which have long been the focus of international aid programs.

C) Though planting trees in deserts seems promising, most governments hesitate to fund such efforts due to high upfront costs.

D) Arid land reforestation has proven to be more effective in tropical regions, where rainfall levels support faster vegetation growth.

E) In response to climate change, policymakers are now prioritizing the preservation of existing forests over reforestation of desert landscapes.

74.

While mindfulness is frequently marketed as a universal remedy for mental distress, not all individuals experience its benefits equally. For some, particularly those dealing with unresolved trauma or severe anxiety, the practice of turning inward and heightening awareness of internal states can initially intensify discomfort rather than alleviate it. ---- Instead, experts recommend a more gradual approach, integrating mindfulness techniques alongside other therapeutic methods to avoid overwhelming the practitioner.

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- A) Because of its calming effects, mindfulness should be the first-line treatment for those experiencing emotional distress. +
- B) As a result, mindfulness is best practiced in isolation to avoid external stressors interfering with its benefits. +
- C) For this reason, mindfulness retreats often begin with deep self-exploration exercises to trigger catharsis. +
- D) Hence, individuals should immerse themselves fully in mindfulness from the outset to experience faster psychological relief. +
- E) Therefore, it may not be advisable to introduce mindfulness practices too intensively or abruptly in certain clinical settings. -

75.

Parenting in the digital age presents unique challenges that previous generations never encountered. With children gaining access to smartphones and the internet at increasingly younger ages, many parents struggle to set effective boundaries around screen time, online safety, and digital etiquette. Studies show that excessive exposure to screens can negatively affect children's cognitive development, attention span, and emotional regulation. ---- Rather, experts emphasize the importance of active mediation where parents engage with their children's digital lives, discuss online content, and model responsible technology use themselves.

- A) Consequently, most parents now choose to completely ban screen use in early childhood to protect cognitive growth.
- B) Some believe that allowing unlimited screen time builds trust and teaches children to self-regulate, but evidence supporting this is minimal.
- C) As a result, leaving children entirely unsupervised online is seen as a sign of progressive, modern parenting.
- D) Therefore, passive approaches, such as simply limiting time spent online without further interaction, may not be enough to mitigate digital risks.
- E) For this reason, researchers have begun to advocate for digital literacy classes in schools as the primary means of managing screen-related risks.

Bonus question.

Parenting in the digital age brings numerous challenges unfamiliar to past generations. As children gain access to digital devices and the internet at increasingly younger ages, many parents struggle to manage screen time, ensure online safety, and teach responsible digital behavior. ---- For example, they may suffer from diminished attention spans, impaired emotional regulation, and delayed cognitive development. Passive strategies, though well-intentioned, may fall short in addressing the full scope of risks linked to digital media. Thus, simply setting strict screen-time limits without engaging children in meaningful conversations about their digital habits may fail to foster critical thinking or responsible technology use.

- A) Parents are advised to eliminate screen access during early development.
- B) Unrestricted screen use builds autonomy, yet research has not supported this belief.
- C) A growing number of parents now rely on technology monitoring apps to track their children's online activity.
- ☒ D) Research highlights various negative effects of excessive screen exposure on children.
- E) Digital literacy courses are increasingly viewed as a solution, especially when schools take the lead in tech education.

76.

(I) As the workplace becomes increasingly digital, employees who work remotely often develop new routines that support both productivity and well-being.

(II) Managers who understand the psychological needs of remote teams tend to implement flexible policies that

enhance trust and motivation. (III) Although some companies still prioritize traditional office presence, a growing number are shifting to performance-based

evaluations. (IV) Remote work, which was once considered a temporary solution, has become a permanent option for

many professionals after the pandemic. (V) While many urban residents commute by bicycle, which helps reduce air pollution, remote workers are less affected by

transport infrastructure.

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C) III

D) IV

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(I) Since digital tools allow educators to track student progress in real time, teaching strategies can be adapted more efficiently to individual learning styles. (II) Schools that adopt adaptive platforms often report improved student engagement, especially among learners who struggle in traditional settings. (III) Teachers, who are often under pressure to meet curriculum goals, find that personalized learning tools reduce the need for one-size-fits-all instruction. (IV) Although digital learning is widely adopted, some institutions avoid integrating it with traditional classroom methods, arguing that it undermines student discipline and leads to decreased engagement without direct supervision. (V) Because digital learning fosters student autonomy, many institutions integrate it alongside conventional classroom practices.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

78.

(I) Emotional intelligence, which includes the ability to perceive and regulate emotions, has become a valued skill in leadership development programs. (II) Leaders who respond empathetically to workplace challenges often cultivate more resilient and collaborative teams. (III) When emotional intelligence is emphasized in corporate training, employees are more likely to report job satisfaction and reduced stress. (IV) While burnout remains a growing concern, some organisations have chosen not to invest in emotional intelligence training, believing it offers limited practical benefits and diverts attention from more systemic workplace issues such as workload and staffing. (V) As organisations seek to reduce burnout, many now incorporate emotional intelligence training into their wellness strategies.

- A) I +
B) II +
C) III +
D) IV —
E) V +

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79.

(I) When people engage in physical activity regularly, they experience mental health benefits that extend far beyond improved mood. (II) Cardiovascular exercise, which increases blood flow to the brain, has been shown to enhance memory and cognitive flexibility. (III) While older adults may face mobility challenges, those who maintain an active lifestyle tend to preserve executive function for longer. (IV) Some researchers argue that individualized exercise routines have minimal impact on neurological health and that genetic and lifestyle factors play a far more significant role in preventing cognitive decline. (V) Exercise routines that are tailored to individual needs can support long-term neurological health and reduce the risk of cognitive decline.

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

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80.

(I) Artificial intelligence, which relies on algorithms that learn from large data sets, is transforming the way

decisions are made across industries. (II) Because AI

systems can identify subtle patterns in data, they are increasingly used in medical diagnostics to improve patient outcomes. (III) Companies that integrate AI into their

operations often gain a competitive edge by enhancing efficiency and predictive accuracy. (IV) When ethical

guidelines are in place, AI applications may never lead to unintended consequences that harm individuals or

reinforce biases. (V) Many new devices and applications, including AI, if not carefully monitored and regulated, can

lead to serious unintended consequences, including the reinforcement of existing social biases and harm to

individuals.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

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Bonus 1.

(I) Despite the growing trend toward hybrid work models, many companies have maintained traditional office setups, arguing that physical spaces still function best when designed for individual tasks rather than collaborative engagement. (II) As companies continue to transition to hybrid work models, they are redefining how physical office spaces are used to support collaboration. (III) Organisations that offer flexible work arrangements often see improvements in employee morale and retention. (IV) When workers are allowed to manage their schedules autonomously, they tend to report higher levels of job satisfaction. (V) Many firms, which previously resisted remote work, are now investing in digital infrastructure to maintain productivity.

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

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redefine: yeniden tanımlamak

2.

(I) Sleep, which plays a crucial role in memory consolidation and emotional regulation, is essential for both physical and mental health. (II) When people are sleep-deprived, they often struggle with decision-making, concentration, and mood stability. (III) People who consistently get high-quality sleep tend to perform better in both academic and professional settings. (IV) Research shows that sleep-deprived individuals are more likely to experience anxiety, depression, and weakened immune responses. (V) Some studies suggest that moderate sleep deprivation does not significantly impact mental health or immune function and may, in certain cases, enhance short-term alertness and cognitive performance.

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

have difficulty= struggle güçlük ya amak / mücadele etmek