

İleri Seviye YDS Sorular

1. Many ancient civilizations utilized complex astronomical observations, not just for calendar-making but also to make meticulous calculations about celestial events, which were often considered ---- to their religious and political prognostications.

- A) irrelevant
- B) instrumental
- C) redundant
- D) incidental
- E) arbitrary

2. The company's initial proposal to build a new factory near the national park met with fierce opposition from environmental groups, forcing the board to ultimately reconsider the site in order to --- - a prolonged and damaging legal battle.

- A) precipitate
- B) instigate
- C) avert
- D) escalate
- E) solidify

3. The discovery of gravitational waves, a phenomenon long predicted by Einstein's theory of General Relativity, provided an observationally ---- piece of evidence that revolutionized the field of modern cosmology.

- A) obscure
- B) tenuous
- C) conclusive
- D) assumed
- E) superfluous

4. Critics argue that the government's economic policy, while aiming to boost short-term employment, is far from being beneficial and will ---- damage the nation's long-term fiscal stability by accumulating excessive public debt.

- A) sporadically
- B) illicitly
- C) vehemently
- D) exponentially
- E) eventually

5. The retired diplomat had ---- an extensive collection of rare antique maps over several decades, with each item holding significant historical value and detailing different eras of global exploration.

- A) relinquished
- B) dispersed
- C) culminated
- D) amassed
- E) confined

6. Modern medicine has seen incredible advances in treating chronic diseases, yet many health organizations continue to stress that a preventative lifestyle and balanced diet effectively ---- the need for many invasive treatments later in life.

- A) call for
- B) run into
- C) do away with
- D) stem from
- E) look up to

Cevap Anahtarı

1. **B) instrumental (araçsal, önemli bir rol oynayan)**
2. **C) avert (önlemek, savuşturmak)**
3. **C) conclusive (kesin, nihai)**
4. **E) deliberately (kasıtlı olarak, bilerek)**
5. **D) amassed (biriktirmek, yığmak)**
6. **C) do away with (kaldırmak, ortadan kaldırmak)**

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Dil Bilgisi & Bağlam

1. The process by which the brain stores and retrieves memories ---- far more complicated than initially assumed, and neuroscientists continue their tireless work ---- the precise molecular pathways involved.

- A) proved / to be mapped
- B) has proven / to map
- C) proves / mapping
- D) had proven / to be mapped
- E) is proving / having mapped

2. ---- a spacecraft capable of interstellar travel, scientists ---- entirely new propulsion technologies, as chemical rockets are inherently too slow and inefficient for such vast distances.

- A) To be developing / could find
- B) Having developed / would find
- C) To develop / will need to find
- D) Developing / should have found
- E) Developed / used to find

3. In the 18th century, before the widespread use of vaccines, many infectious diseases, which ---- high mortality rates, ---- almost every year, devastating communities across Europe.

- A) feature / used to recur
- B) had featured / must have recurred
- C) were featuring / may recur
- D) featured / would recur
- E) have featured / should have recurred

Cevap Anahtarı

1. **B) has proven / to map** (Açıklama: Birinci boşluk, geçmişte başlayıp günümüze kadar gelen bir gerçeği/durumu ifade ettiği için **Present Perfect (has proven)** uygundur. İkinci boşluktaki mastar yapısı (**to map** - haritasını çıkarmak için), amacı belirtir.)
2. **C) To develop / will need to find** (Açıklama: Birinci boşluktaki mastar yapısı (**To develop** - geliştirmek için), amaca işaret eder. İkinci boşluk, gelecekteki bir zorunluluğu veya gerekliliği (**will need** - ihtiyaç duyacaklar) belirtir.)
3. **D) featured / would recur** (Açıklama: Birinci boşluk, 18. yüzyıldaki hastalıkların kalıcı bir özelliğini anlattığı için **Simple Past (featured)** uygundur. İkinci boşluktaki **would recur** (tekrarlardı), geçmişteki tekrarlanan bir eylemi ifade eden bir modal yapıdır.)

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Edat ve Bağlaçlar

1. Many species are considered invasive when they are introduced ---- a new environment, as they often outcompete native organisms and cause extensive damage to the ecological balance ---- the area.

- A) by / on
- B) to / of
- C) into / with
- D) over / by
- E) for / from

2. The newly published research focuses on the behavioral patterns of deep-sea invertebrates, providing crucial insight ---- how these organisms adapt to environments --- extreme pressure and perpetual darkness.

- A) in / for
- B) about / on
- C) into / through
- D) about / under
- E) with / through

3. Global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions have been largely insufficient ---- political commitment to switch from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources has often been hindered by powerful economic lobbies.

- A) even though
- B) for fear that
- C) given that
- D) so that
- E) unless

4. The discovery of superconductivity was a major scientific breakthrough; ----, the difficulty of maintaining materials at ultra-low temperatures has prevented their widespread application in everyday technology.

- A) likewise
- B) consequently
- C) nevertheless
- D) thus
- E) namely

5. ---- the massive public debt accumulated over the past decade poses a serious threat to the nation's fiscal health, government spending continues to increase with little political will to implement austerity measures.

- A) Unless
- B) Even if
- C) As long as
- D) Because
- E) Whereas

6. The success of the space mission was attributed to ---- meticulous planning ---- the seamless cooperation of international engineering teams, which worked tirelessly to overcome numerous technical challenges.

- A) the more / the more
- B) so / that
- C) neither / nor
- D) no sooner / than
- E) both / and

7. The university established a foundation ---- supporting students from low-income backgrounds, ensuring that financial limitations would not be a barrier to higher education.

- A) in terms of
- B) at the expense of
- C) for the purpose of
- D) regardless of
- E) instead of

Cevap Anahtarı

1. **B) to / of** (Açıklama: 'Cause damage to' (bir şeye zarar vermek) ve 'the balance of the area' (alanın dengesi) kalıpları.)
2. **C) about / under:**
3. **C) given that** (Açıklama: İkinci kısım, ilk kısımdaki yetersizliğin **nedenini** (göz önüne alındığında) açıkladığı için **'given that'** (göz önüne alındığında, mademki) en uygundur.)
4. **C) nevertheless** (Açıklama: İlk cümlelerin olumlu yönü (büyük buluş) ile ikinci cümlelerin olumsuz kısıtlaması (zorluklar) arasındaki **zıtlığı** belirten bağlaç.)
5. **B) While** (Açıklama: İki durum arasındaki **zıtlığı** (borç tehlikesi ve harcamaların devam etmesi) belirten bağlaç.)
6. **E) both / and** (Açıklama: Başarının **hem** titiz planlama **hem de** iş birliğine atfedildiğini belirten **'both... and...'** kalıbı.)
7. **C) for the purpose of / to** (Açıklama: İlk boşluk amaç belirten bir edat öbeği (**for the purpose of** - amacıyla), ikinci boşluk ise **'barrier to'** (bir şeye engel) kalıbıdır.)

Yunus Emre: The Poet of Universal Love

Yunus Emre (c. 1240–c. 1320) is arguably the most influential Turkish folk poet and mystic, whose philosophy of humanism and universal love deeply (1) -- the cultural and spiritual identity of Anatolia. Living during a turbulent period marked by Mongol invasions and the decline of the Seljuk state, Yunus Emre provided a message of hope and simplicity that spoke directly to the common people, (2) ---- the rigid dogma of established religious institutions. His poetry is characterized (3) ---- its accessible and simple language, utilizing the vernacular Turkish spoken by the populace, (4) ---- Arabic and Persian, which were the dominant literary languages of the elite. This choice made his work immediately accessible and contributed to its widespread popularity among Anatolian Turks. For centuries, his poems (5) ---- down orally, with many verses finding their way into folk songs and proverbs. Today, Yunus Emre remains a towering figure, his work continuing to inspire artists and thinkers thanks to its emphasis on selfless love, tolerance, and the direct, personal experience of the divine.

1.
A) confined
B) undermined
C) suppressed
D) permeated
E) detached

2.
A) in opposition to
B) in accordance with
C) on behalf of
D) in return for
E) with reference to
3.
A) from
B) about
C) on
D) by
E) for
4.
A) as well as
B) in case of
C) instead of
D) in spite of
E) thanks to
5.
A) will be passed
B) are passed
C) were passed
D) had been passed
E) have been passed

Cevap Anahtarı**1. D) permeated**

- **Açıklama:** **Permeated** (nüfuz etmek, yayılmak), Yunus Emre'nin felsefesinin Anadolu'nun kimliğine derinlemesine işlediğini ifade etmek için en uygun fiildir.

2. A) in opposition to

- **Açıklama:** Yunus Emre'nin mesajının, kurulu dini kurumların katı dogmalarına **karşıt** bir duruş sergilediğini belirtir.

3. D) by

- **Açıklama:** Bir şeyin **özelliklerinin** veya **tanımlayıcı niteliklerinin** ne olduğunu belirtmek için **"characterized by"** (ile karakterize edilir) kalıbı kullanılır.

4. C) instead of

- **Açıklama:** Şiirlerinde halkın kullandığı Türkçeyi, elitlerin kullandığı Arapça ve Farsça **yerine** kullandığını belirten zıtlık edatıdır.

- 5. e) have been passed** **Açıklama:** Basit dil seçiminin bir **sonuç** olarak, şiirlerinin popülerleşmesine **katkıda bulunduğunu** ifade eder.

Cümle Tamamlama

1. The Earth's magnetic field acts as a crucial shield, deflecting harmful solar wind particles away from the atmosphere; ----.

- A) nevertheless, recent data suggests that the field's intensity has remained constant for millions of years
- B) consequently, life on our planet is protected from high-energy cosmic rays that could otherwise strip away the atmosphere
- C) moreover, the strength of the field is primarily determined by the gravitational pull of the moon and sun
- D) for example, the phenomenon of the aurora borealis is entirely unrelated to the interaction between the field and solar particles
- E) therefore, the reversal of the magnetic poles is an extremely common event occurring every few centuries

2. While the widespread adoption of automation has significantly increased manufacturing efficiency and lowered production costs, ----.

- A) most factories still rely predominantly on manual labor for precision tasks and quality control
- B) the practice of replacing human labor with machines has also fueled concerns about structural unemployment and income inequality
- C) consumers would have benefited from the increased variety and quality of globally sourced goods
- D) governments are now planning to invest less in vocational training programs that teach technical skills
- E) the core principles of mass production were first established during the Industrial Revolution

3. Given the increasing frequency and severity of extreme weather events attributed to climate change, ----.

- A) scientists were initially unaware of the link between carbon dioxide levels and global temperatures during the 19th century
- B) the international community has largely failed to meet its targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- C) it is becoming imperative for coastal cities to invest heavily in flood defenses and resilient infrastructure
- D) renewable energy sources have become cheaper to deploy than fossil fuel power plants in most regions
- E) global sea levels have only risen marginally over the last decade, confounding expert predictions

4. The intricate structures of ancient Roman aqueducts demonstrate a sophisticated mastery of civil engineering, ----.

- A) by contrast, the concrete they used in construction was of an inferior quality and quickly disintegrated
- B) even though the Romans were highly skilled at mining precious metals and coins
- C) in that they utilized gravity and precise downhill gradients to transport water efficiently over vast and difficult terrains
- D) unless later civilizations in the Middle Ages built equally complex public works with similar accuracy
- E) if their primary purpose had been to provide naval ships with fresh water while docked at port

5. Some astronomers suggest that the universe may be far larger than currently observable, ----.

A) as if the presence of dark matter and dark energy were the only possible explanations for cosmic acceleration

B) so that the expansion of space has begun to accelerate due to the influence of unknown forces

C) thus, the cosmic microwave background radiation offers a complete map of the universe's full extent

D) for example, the existence of a "multiverse" containing numerous parallel universes remains purely theoretical

E) although the most distant galaxies are receding from Earth at a speed approaching the speed of light

6. ----, they often lack the detailed analysis, formal citations, and peer review process necessary to be considered a credible academic source.

A) While Wikipedia articles may provide a quick summary and numerous references for a specific historical event

B) If scholarly articles are published in a top-tier journal and subjected to rigorous scrutiny by field experts

C) Because the process of evaluating the authority of a digital source requires advanced media literacy skills

D) Even though academic research relies heavily on the open exchange of information between institutions

E) Whereas the vast majority of web content is generated by algorithms and automated data collection tools

Cevap Anahtarı

1. **B)** (Açıklama: Manyetik alanın kalkan görevinin **doğrudan sonucunu (Consequently – sonuç olarak)** belirtir: Yüksek enerjili kozmik ışıklardan korunma ve atmosferin muhafazası.)
2. **B)** (Açıklama: **Zıtlık** bağlacı (**While – iken**). Otomasyonun ekonomik faydalarının **karşısında** yer alan olumsuz sosyal sonucu (işsizlik ve eşitsizlik) ifade eder.)
3. **C)** (Açıklama: **"Given the increasing frequency..."** (artan sıklık göz önüne alındığında) yapısı, bu durumun **gerektirdiği eylemi** ifade eder. Aşırı hava olaylarının artması, kıyı şehirleri için savunmaya yatırım yapmayı zorunlu kılar.)
4. **C)** (Açıklama: **In that** (olması nedeniyle, çünkü) bağlacı, su kemerlerinin sofistike mühendisliğini **açıklar**: Suyun geniş arazilerde yer çekimi ve eğimle taşınmasını sağlamaları.)
5. **D)** (Açıklama: Evrenin büyük olabileceği fikrini **destekleyen bir örnek** arıyoruz. **For example** (örneğin), çoklu evren kavramının varlığını spekülasyon bir örnek olarak sunar.)
6. **A)** (Açıklama: **Zıtlık** bağlacı (**While – iken**). Wikipedia'nın hızlı bir özet sunmasına **rağmen**, akademik bir kaynak için gerekli olan detaylı analizden, atıflardan ve hakem değerlendirmesinden yoksun olduğunu belirten ifade bir zıtlık oluşturur.)

Gene editing technology, particularly the use of tools like CRISPR, has revolutionized biotechnology by offering an unprecedented ability to modify the DNA of any organism with high precision. This scientific capability promises remarkable medical advancements, such as curing genetic diseases and eradicating hereditary disorders. However, this power has ignited a global debate concerning the ethical and societal boundaries of scientific intervention. While therapeutic applications aimed at treating existing illnesses in adults (somatic editing) are generally accepted, editing the germline—the DNA of embryos or reproductive cells—is far more contentious. This is because germline edits are inheritable, meaning any changes would be passed down to future generations, permanently altering the human gene pool. Many governments and international scientific bodies have therefore called for a global moratorium on germline editing until the long-term biological risks are fully understood and a consensus on the profound moral implications can be reached. The core concern remains that the pursuit of enhancement or perfection, rather than just disease eradication, could lead to a two-tiered society, exacerbating existing social inequalities.

Reading Comprehension Questions

1. Which of the following is clearly stated in the passage?

- A) The primary goal of CRISPR technology is to permanently eradicate all known hereditary disorders within the next decade.
- B) Most ethical controversies surrounding gene editing have been resolved thanks to the global implementation of therapeutic applications.
- C) Editing the DNA of embryos or reproductive cells is widely supported because these changes are not inheritable.
- D) Somatic editing, which targets existing illnesses in non-reproductive cells, generally faces less ethical opposition than germline editing.
- E) The long-term biological risks of germline editing are already fully understood, allowing for a rapid move toward clinical application.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that a major reason for the proposed global moratorium is that researchers are concerned about ----.

- A) the immediate financial costs of somatic editing for patients with non-hereditary diseases.
- B) potential irreversible effects on the entire human population due to changes made to the germline.
- C) the ability of current technology to reliably edit the DNA of organisms other than humans.
- D) ensuring that all ethical debates are resolved before scientists begin applying somatic editing in adults.
- E) the lack of government funding for studies focusing on the psychological impact of genetic disorders.

3. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- A) To argue that all forms of gene editing are inherently dangerous and should be immediately banned by international bodies.
- B) To describe the specific scientific techniques involved in the use of the CRISPR tool in eradicating genetic diseases.
- C) To highlight the distinction between two types of gene editing and explain the source of the ethical conflict surrounding them.
- D) To criticize governments for failing to provide adequate funding for advanced medical technologies like germline editing.
- E) To suggest that concerns about social inequality are more important than concerns about the biological risks of genetic changes.

Gene editing technology, particularly the use of tools like CRISPR, has revolutionized biotechnology by offering an unprecedented ability to modify the DNA of any organism with high precision. This scientific capability promises remarkable medical advancements, such as curing genetic diseases and eradicating hereditary disorders. However, this power has ignited a global debate concerning the ethical and societal boundaries of scientific intervention. While therapeutic applications aimed at treating existing illnesses in adults (somatic editing) are generally accepted, editing the germline—the DNA of embryos or reproductive cells—is far more contentious. This is because germline edits are inheritable, meaning any changes would be passed down to future generations, permanently altering the human gene pool. Many governments and international scientific bodies have therefore called for a global moratorium on germline editing until the long-term biological risks are fully understood and a consensus on the profound moral implications can be reached. The core concern remains that the pursuit of enhancement or perfection, rather than just disease eradication, could lead to a two-tiered society, exacerbating existing social inequalities

4. The phrase "two-tiered society" is used in the passage to illustrate the concern that ----.

- A) genetic enhancement could only be afforded by the wealthy, creating a deeper social divide based on biology.
- B) scientists may face moral conflict when deciding whether to prioritize medical treatment over fundamental research.
- C) future generations might resent inheriting genetic traits that were modified without their explicit consent.
- D) the development of the technology is currently too slow to provide benefits to the majority of the world's population.
- E) the global moratorium may inadvertently cause scientific advancement to stop in countries with strict regulations.

Cevap Anahtarı

1. **D)** (Açıklama: Paragraf, **somatik düzenlemenin** (hastalıkları tedavi etmeyi amaçlayan) **genel olarak kabul gördüğünü**, ancak **germline düzenlemenin** "çok daha tartışmalı" olduğunu belirtir. Yani, somatik düzenleme daha az etik muhalefetle karşılaşır.)
2. **B)** (Açıklama: Paragraf, germline düzenlemelerinin **kalıtsal olduğunu** ve **"future generations, permanently altering the human gene pool"** (gelecek nesilleri, insan gen havuzunu kalıcı olarak değiştirerek) etkileyeceğini belirtir. Moratoryumun nedeni budur.)
3. **C)** (Açıklama: Paragraf, **somatic editing** (tedavi) ile **germline editing** (kalıtsal değişiklik) arasındaki ayrımı kurar ve bunun neden küresel etik çatışmanın **(global debate)** kaynağı olduğunu açıklar.)
4. **A)** (Açıklama: "Two-tiered society" (iki kademeli toplum) ifadesi, **"enhancement or perfection, rather than just disease eradication,"** (hastalık yok etmek yerine geliştirme veya mükemmellik) arayışının **"exacerbating existing social inequalities"** (mevcut sosyal eşitsizlikleri şiddetlendirebileceği) endişesiyle ilişkilidir. Bu, genetik geliştirmelerin sadece zenginler tarafından karşılanabileceği anlamına gelir.)

İleri Seviye YDS Tarzı Paragraf Tamamlama Soruları

1. One of the most critical challenges facing the global food system is the vast amount of food waste generated annually. Much of this waste occurs at the consumer level, where surplus food is discarded due to misinterpretation of 'best by' or 'use by' dates, or simply due to poor inventory management at home. However, significant waste also occurs earlier in the supply chain, often because produce does not meet the strict aesthetic standards of supermarkets, leading to entire harvests being rejected. ---- This kind of proactive step is far more effective than trying to manage disposal after the food has already been wasted.

A) Furthermore, changes in consumer purchasing habits, preferring smaller, more frequent shopping trips, could help reduce the overall amount of perishable goods bought.

B) Consequently, experts suggest that a more effective strategy would be to invest in technologies that better preserve food quality and extend shelf life from the farm onward.

C) Nevertheless, campaigns focusing on educating consumers about proper food storage and date labels have proven to be largely ineffective across most developed nations.

D) For instance, many organizations are now focusing solely on redistributing aesthetically perfect produce that would otherwise go to waste directly to food banks.

E) In addition, the legal framework surrounding food donation and liability for food businesses is often complex, which discourages companies from donating surplus items.

2. The rise of artificial intelligence has led to the proliferation of algorithms that are now involved in decision-making across numerous sectors, from loan approvals to judicial sentencing recommendations. This dependency is causing alarm because these algorithms often suffer from bias, reflecting the prejudices inherent in the data they were trained on. Addressing this is not simply a matter of filtering out sensitive terms. ---- The solution necessitates a complex re-engineering of how data is collected, labeled, and balanced to ensure the algorithm reflects a genuinely equitable model of the world.

A) Therefore, the data scientists responsible for developing the AI are ultimately accountable for any discriminatory outcomes produced by the models.

B) Indeed, many early studies showed that merely increasing the quantity of data used for training often resulted in more, rather than less, biased results.

C) In fact, the most effective solution, many argue, lies in increasing human oversight and manually overriding the algorithm's decisions in critical high-stakes situations.

D) Moreover, the European Union has implemented new legislation that legally requires companies to be able to explain the output of their algorithms -the 'right to explanation'.

E) In fact, the true difficulty lies in the fact that bias is often deeply embedded in the underlying socioeconomic and historical structures that generate the data itself.

3. The concept of 'digital archaeology' has emerged as a crucial field dedicated to recovering data from obsolete electronic media, such as floppy disks, magnetic tapes, and older server formats. These decaying storage methods often hold historically significant documents, early creative works, and government records that are inaccessible by modern machines. The challenge is immense, not just because the hardware is rare and failing, but because the necessary operating systems and file formats are often no longer supported. ---- Without this specialized, painstaking work, an entire layer of the late 20th and early 21st-century historical record risks being permanently lost to technological obsolescence.

A) Consequently, governments have begun allocating large funds to secure and digitize all paper records before they decay beyond recovery.

B) However, the rapid advancement of computing power is making the process of recovering data much faster and cheaper than ever before.

C) For example, the earliest computer programs created during the 1960s were typically handwritten and archived in traditional paper formats.

D) Therefore, digital archaeologists must meticulously recreate or emulate the original computing environments and software to render the raw binary data readable again.

E) Moreover, the sheer volume of data being created today means that future digital preservation efforts will need to focus primarily on selecting what information to keep.

4. The debate over the true drivers of human migration is complex, often simplified into a dichotomy between 'push' and 'pull' factors. While factors like war, famine, and political instability clearly push people away from their homes, the decision to move is rarely based solely on desperation. Migration is an inherently risky and costly endeavor, meaning individuals must also possess the necessary financial, social, and logistical capital to undertake the journey. ---- Thus, the movement of people is best understood as an interaction between the external pressures forcing them out and the internal resources enabling them to move.

A) In other words, a person must be both sufficiently motivated by push factors and sufficiently resourced to overcome the significant barriers to migration.

B) Hence, the primary determinants of migration rates are often the wage differentials between the origin country and the chosen destination country.

C) On the contrary, the availability of strong social networks in the destination country acts as a powerful pull factor, reducing the psychological costs of resettlement.

D) Furthermore, many economic migrants tend to return to their home countries after accumulating sufficient savings to establish a business there.

E) However, demographic changes, such as aging populations in developed countries, are also creating an increased need for skilled foreign labor.

Cevap Anahtarı

1. B)
2. E)
3. D)
4. a)

irrelevant sentence

İleri Seviye İlgisiz Cümleyi Bulma Soruları

1. (I) The transition from hunting and gathering to settled agriculture brought about a radical shift in human diet, primarily through the introduction of grains. (II) This change led to a narrowing of the nutritional base, often resulting in deficiencies that hunter-gatherers rarely faced. (III) The development of ceramic pottery around this time was crucial for storing and cooking these newly domesticated grains and starchy foods. (IV) However, the overall increase in food security and caloric intake allowed populations to boom and led directly to the formation of villages and, later, cities. (V) It is often noted that the average height of populations actually decreased following the initial adoption of farming, a clear indicator of a decline in general health despite the rise in population..

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

2. (I) Quantum entanglement is a phenomenon where two or more particles become linked, such that they share the same fate regardless of the physical distance separating them. (II) Measuring the state of one entangled particle instantly determines the state of the other, a concept Einstein famously called "spooky action at a distance." (III) Quantum cryptography utilizes this property to create unbreakable security keys, offering the most secure method for data transmission available today. (IV) The field of quantum mechanics, which deals with the behavior of matter and energy on the atomic and subatomic level, challenged the deterministic views of classical physics. (V) This instantaneous correlation suggests a connection that defies the classical speed limit of the universe, the speed of light.

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

3. (I) Cognitive dissonance is the mental stress or discomfort experienced by an individual who simultaneously holds two or more contradictory beliefs, ideas, or values. (II) People are highly motivated to reduce this psychological discomfort, often by changing one of the conflicting cognitions or adding new ones to justify their behavior. (III) The concept is frequently applied to explain why individuals who make a difficult choice subsequently exaggerate the benefits of the choice they made and downplay the alternatives. (IV) Furthermore, this theory is largely considered one of the most important and influential theories in modern social psychology. (V) In decision-making, individuals typically weigh the expected outcomes, utility, and risks associated with each available option before committing to a course of action.

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

4. (I) The Sargasso Sea, located in the middle of the North Atlantic Ocean, is unique in that it is bounded not by land but by ocean currents. (II) It is named for the genus of free-floating seaweed, *Sargassum*, which provides a critical, specialized habitat for numerous marine species, acting as a "golden floating rainforest." (III) The unique ecosystem of the Sargasso Sea is vital to the life cycles of several species of migratory fish, including the European and American eels. (IV) The vast currents that define its borders, such as the Gulf Stream, constantly circulate around this area, making the water exceptionally warm and salty. (V) These major currents play a crucial role in redistributing heat from the equator toward the polar regions, profoundly influencing global climate patterns.

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

5. (I) Hyperloop technology, which proposes moving passenger pods through near-vacuum tubes at speeds exceeding 700 mph, represents a radical departure from conventional rail travel. (II) The extreme reduction in air resistance inside the sealed tubes makes such speeds achievable with minimal energy expenditure. (III) Despite the complexity of the initial construction, proponents argue that the efficiency and speed gains would make it highly competitive with air travel on key regional routes. (IV) While early high-speed rail networks, like the Japanese Shinkansen, were initially met with skepticism, they quickly proved their utility and safety. (V) Challenges remain, however, in scaling the tube construction affordably, ensuring depressurization safety, and managing the psychological effect of high-speed travel in an enclosed space.

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

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Cevap Anahtarı

1. **C) III** (Paragrafın ana teması **tarımın sağlığa ve yerleşime etkileridir**; seramik kapların icadı, bu geniş konunun akışını bozan çok spesifik bir teknolojik detaydır.)
2. **D) IV** (Paragrafın ana teması **kuantum dolaşıklığı** (entanglement) ve bunun anlık etkisidir. Dördüncü cümle, kuantum mekaniğinin **genel tanımını** yaparak konu odağını dolaşıklıktan uzaklaştırır.)
3. **E) V** (Paragrafın ana teması **Bilişsel Çelişki (Cognitive Dissonance)** ve bu çelişkinin nasıl azaltıldığıdır. Beşinci cümle, konuyu genel **karar verme teorisine** kaydırarak çelişki konusundan uzaklaştırır.)
4. **E) V** (Paragrafın ana teması **Sargasso Denizi'nin Benzersizliği** (karayla çevrili olmaması ve yosun habitatı) ve onu tanımlayan **akıntılardır**. Beşinci cümle, **akıntıların küresel iklim üzerindeki genel rolüne** odaklanarak, Sargasso Denizi'nin spesifik özellikleri dışına çıkar.)
5. **D) IV** (Paragrafın ana teması **Hyperloop teknolojisinin radikal yeniliği, faydaları ve zorluklarıdır**. Dördüncü cümle, **geçmişteki** yüksek hızlı trenlerin (Shinkansen) kabul görme sürecinden bahsederek, güncel Hyperloop tartışmasının odağını kaydırır.)