

ANLAMI

BOZAN

CÜMLE

## E-YDS 2019

1. (I) In the past decade the construction and retro-fitting of individual homes to reduce energy and water use has grown explosively. (II) To bring in renewable power, solar panels are installed on buildings throughout the house and the energy is sent to a smart microgrid. (III) Yet applying green construction to multiple buildings at once may be an even better idea. (IV) Sharing resources and infra-structure could reduce waste, and moderate-income neighbourhoods could also bring cost savings and modern technology to people who would typically lack such opportunities. (V) Working at the neighbourhood level does add complexity to planning, but these efforts offer rewards that even green single-family homes cannot offer.

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

2. (I) Spiders' silk is as strong as steel, stretchy, nontoxic and biodegradable, making it stand out among various materials. (II) However, a spider produces only a minuscule amount of silk and some are cannibalistic, so they are not easy to farm. (III) Petroleum-derived fibers used in clothing such as nylon can be a substitute for silk. (IV) For decades scientists have tried to mimic the silvery strands to use for athletic gear and bulletproof vests, but their synthetic fibers have fallen short. (V) Now a team has coaxed bacteria to produce silk as tough and elastic as the natural version.

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

3. (I) Aggression refers to any act that is intended to cause pain, suffering, or damage to another person. (II) While aggression is primarily thought of as physical, verbal attacks aimed at causing psychological harm also constitute aggression. (III) The key component in aggression is that it is deliberate. (IV) Theories about the nature and causes of aggression vary widely in their emphases. (V) Accidental injuries are not forms of aggression.

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

4. (I) Large mammals have slow heartbeats and long lives and small ones have short lives and fast heartbeats. (II) But not all mammals are large - they range in size from tiny shrews and bats to elephants and whales. (III) Because of this, no matter what size a mammal is, it has the same average number of heartbeats in a lifetime - about half a billion. (IV) This is known as "the rate of living hypothesis" and it applies to all mammals except humans. (V) Improvements in medicine and hygiene have extended our life expectancy so that we now get through more than five times as many heartbeats in a lifetime than all other mammals.

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

5. (I) It takes more than a great idea to run a successful enterprise. (II) Opening and running a business requires extensive analysis not only at the planning phase, but also on an ongoing basis throughout the entire lifespan of a business venture. (III) Profit is the income of an enterprise, which is calculated simply as revenues after costs are deducted. (IV) The entrepreneur must look at internal and external factors to make informed decisions. (V) This is especially important today, when external factors such as the Internet play an important role.

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

6. (I) The fifteenth century saw transformations in the nature of costume and culture that are key to our understanding of Western fashion. (II) Up until the fifteenth century, the clothing customs in the West had been determined by tradition, the availability of certain kinds of fabric and the skill of the tailor. (III) Several important trends came together in the late fifteenth century to mark a real change in costume styles across Europe. (IV) For example, the long wool garments worn by Europeans in the sixteenth century were not that different from those worn in the fourteenth century. (V) During the fifteenth century, however, the nature of European costume began to emphasise fashion - women preferred to wear gowns that fit closely across the upper body, and men chose to wear hose and breeches on their legs.

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

7. (I) Earwax is generally considered something to get rid of, but we are now discovering that it is more than just another bodily secretion, with a surprising advantage. (II) Earwax has waxy compounds that clean the ear canal and protect it from drying out, as well as killing bacteria and trapping foreign bodies like dust and fungal spores. (III) All sorts of secrets about you are collected in earwax, so it can be used to identify a person. (IV) With enough detailed probing of the earwax, it could be possible to reveal not only someone's identity, but information about where they have been, what they have eaten and what they were exposed to. (V) From drug tests to disease diagnosis, the potential of its unique chemical signature is starting to be put to good use.

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

8. (I) Marie Curie was the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize. (II) She received the Nobel Prize in Physics for her work on radioactivity in collaboration with her husband, Pierre Curie and A.H. Becquerel. (III) Thus, the 1903 prize in physics was shared by all three individuals, and was the first of Curie's Nobel Prizes. (IV) Five prizes were conferred in the areas of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, economic sciences, and peace. (V) Marie Curie went on to be the first person ever to be awarded two Nobel Prizes, and is one of only two individuals to have been awarded a Nobel Prize in two different fields.

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

**E-YDS 2018**

**9. (I)** Lightning is a sudden electrostatic discharge between regions of differing electric potential. **(II)** A lightning strike might be deadly for humans, so it is advised to either stay indoors or find a safe place to protect ourselves from lightning during stormy weather. **(III)** It has been observed on Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn, as well as Earth. **(IV)** In space, there is little material to act as a conductor of charge; therefore, traditional lightning seems to be rare. **(V)** Processes similar to lightning have been observed in electromagnetic fields around black holes as well as in highly ionized clouds of gas and dust called nebulae.

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

**10. (I)** Today, irrigation machines are enormous metal sprinklers, higher than a house and longer than three or four semitrucks. **(II)** The type of the irrigation technique farmers use influences the amount and quality of crops. **(III)** These machines can pump huge amounts of water out of the lakes and spray it over entire fields. **(IV)** But long ago, farmers had a simpler machine to get water from canals and pour it onto their crops. **(V)** It was actually one of the first farm machines in the history of agriculture.

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

**11. (I)** Many people think of memory as a place in which information is stored until it is needed, much like a library. **(II)** Unfortunately, this metaphor is misleading because it implies a static process. **(III)** Nothing really happens to library books while sitting on the shelf: once one has the book, the contents are identical to the last time the book was consulted. **(IV)** Memory works like other cognitive processes: people use whatever cues and information are available to achieve a sensible interpretation. **(V)** In contrast, human memory is a dynamic, reconstructive set of processes that enable previously encoded information to affect current and future performance.

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

**12. (I)** If you find the quantum world confusing, you are not alone. **(II)** A recent study shows that physicists disagree over the picture of reality that quantum mechanics describes, and that many of them do not even care. **(III)** Quantum mechanics refers to the mathematical description of the motion and interaction of subatomic particles in terms of quanta. **(IV)** There is no consensus: 39 per cent support the conventional picture of quantum mechanics, while 25 per cent support alternatives and 36 per cent have no preference at all. **(V)** In addition, many are not sure they understand what certain interpretations describe.

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

**13. (I)** Although excessive exercise can cause short-term fatigue, long-term tiredness is associated with too little activity. **(II)** A University of Georgia review of research found that 90 percent of studies conclude that people who regularly exercise report less fatigue than those who do not. **(III)** Tired people increase their effort to make up for their diminished capability when they want to accomplish a task. **(IV)** Exercise increases levels of energy-promoting and mood-enhancing neurotransmitters such as dopamine, norepinephrine and serotonin. **(V)** It also resets the SCN, the part of the brain that regulates sleep and wakefulness hormone, and it also reduces fat stores, which seem to be associated with long-term fatigue.

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

**14. (I)** Prodigies are defined by their childhood ability to perform at adult professional levels in a particular area. **(II)** Some experts argue that prodigies benefit from years of intense, early practice, usually encouraged by ambitious parents. **(III)** Many parents, in vain, make academic success programmes for their children with hopes that they may turn out to be a prodigy. **(IV)** Others highlight prodigies' innate abilities such as a heightened attention to detail and exceptional working memory. **(V)** Prodigiousness seems to arise from a combination of this cognitive profile described also by psychologists.

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

**15. (I)** Groups in conflict can try to improve intergroup relations by communicating directly about the conflict and attempting to resolve it, and this can be done through several strategies. **(II)** For example, to break the deadlock, a third party can be brought in for mediation between the groups. **(III)** To be effective, mediators should have power and must be seen by both groups to be impartial, and the groups should already be fairly close in their positions. **(IV)** Although mediators have no power to impose a settlement, they can help in several important ways. **(V)** Biased mediators are ineffective because they are not trusted, and weak mediators are ineffective because they exert little pressure on intransigent groups to be reasonable.

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

**16. (I)** Using natural products such as apple skins and lemon juice as food additives causes problems in large-scale manufacturing situations. **(II)** Consumer demand for manufactured food that has a high uniform quality with a long shelf life and that is as close to the natural state as possible has been the major determinant for an increase in the use of additives. **(III)** First, the desired active ingredients in natural products are not consistent in quality, properties, or concentration in their natural state. **(IV)** Furthermore, they may bring both undesirable flavour attributes, associated with their source, to the finished product, and microbiological contamination. **(V)** For example, using orange or lemon juice to acidify a food inevitably brings the flavour of oranges or lemons, which may not be desired in the finished product.

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

17. (I) Adaptive behaviours are learned, people are not born with them. (II) However, problems in developing adaptive skills can occur in children of any age. (III) They involve the ability to adapt to and manage one's surroundings to effectively function and meet social or community expectations. (IV) Infants learn to walk, to talk, and to eat with a spoon whereas older children learned to cross the street, to go to the store, and to follow a great variety of rules while interacting with people, such as when to say please and thank you. (V) Good adaptive behaviour promotes independence at home, at school and in the community but maladaptive behaviour, which is problematic, interferes with child's achievement of independence.

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

18. (I) In the middle of the fourteenth century, the Italian scholar and poet Petrarch looked at his world with fresh and critical eyes and had new ideas. (II) In place of medieval values and methods of learning, he looked back to the literature and philosophy of the ancient world for inspiration and advice on how to live. (III) By the time of his death in 1374, other Europeans had begun to share his vision. (IV) There occurred movements in history that affected every area of life and knowledge, from art to zoology, from commerce to science. (V) By about 1400 a group of Italians, scholars as well as men and women from many walks of life, had created a new intellectual movement called humanism that combined ethics, rhetoric, and education and their ideas began to transform Italian and European civilization.

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

#### E-YDS 2017

19. (I) Most people would be convinced by now that children exposed to adult domestic violence would all show evidence of greater problems than nonexposed children. (II) In fact, the picture is not so clear. (III) There is a growing research literature on children's resilience in the face of traumatic events. (IV) The surprise in these research findings is that many children exposed to traumatic events show no greater problems than nonexposed peers. (V) Adults, including parents, older siblings, relatives, neighbours, and teachers may all play protective roles in the life of children exposed to violence.

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

20. (I) Our sense of touch does much more than help us navigate the world at our fingertips. (II) We can lose our sense of touch in a number of ways. (III) In the example of Ian Waterman, his immune system attacked his nerves and he lost his sense of proprioception – a kind of internal touch that helps us locate our body in space. (IV) Other cases have been reported in which people lose the ability to feel prods and pokes, with similarly debilitating results. (V) There is also a community of people in Norrbotten, Sweden, who have a genetic condition that causes them to lack the sense of touch.

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

21. (I) The first successful head transplant, in which one head was replaced by another, was carried out in 1970. (II) A team led by Robert White at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine in Cleveland, Ohio, transplanted the head of one monkey onto the body of another. (III) They did not attempt to join the spinal cords, though, so the monkey could not move its body, but it was able to breathe with artificial assistance. (IV) Implanted electrodes would provide regular electrical stimulation to the spinal cord, because research suggests this can strengthen new nerve connections. (V) Although few head transplants have been carried out since, many of the surgical procedures involved have progressed.

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

22. (I) In 1633, the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was taken to the court of the Inquisition in Rome. (II) The charge against him was heresy – an offense against the teachings of the Church. (III) Galileo supported the view that the Earth was not centre of the Universe but, together with the other planets, orbited the Sun. (IV) Galileo used his own telescope to observe the effect of the Sun's light on the planets. (V) Fearing torture and death, Galileo abandoned his belief in court, but as he denied the Earth moved, it is said he muttered under his breath, "And yet it does move."

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

23. (I) When it is sunny, it seems like people are happier – we fill the parks and beaches, and radio stations start blasting out upbeat tunes. (II) Even though sunlight gives many health benefits, such as strong bones and production of vitamin D, we have been recommended by scientists to enjoy it in moderation. (III) However, research has repeatedly failed to find any evidence that people who live in sunnier places enjoy more positive moods. (IV) A massive study published in 2016 even brought into question the idea that a lack of sunshine can lead to seasonal affective disorder (SAD). (V) Nearly 35,000 US adults completed a mood survey at different times of year, and there was no evidence of more symptoms of depression among those who completed the survey in winter.

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

24. (I) Black holes may be massive, but they are also extraordinarily compact. (II) That combination of properties makes them challenging regions to evaluate across vast cosmic distances. (III) To learn more about these objects' physical properties, astronomers must therefore come up with measuring tricks. (IV) OJ 287, a binary supermassive black hole system, sits about 3.5 billion light-years from the Earth. (V) An international team of astronomers recently invented a new one, and they reported how to determine a black hole's spin.

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

**25. (I)** At the turn of the 20th century, the countries of Europe were a complicated network of alliances and rivalries. **(II)** So, when the heir to the Austrian throne, Franz Ferdinand, was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist in 1914 and Austria declared war on Serbia, other nations were quickly drawn into the crisis, which then turned into World War I. **(III)** This was the first war where airplanes and zeppelins were used on a large scale. **(IV)** In Europe, the fighting took place on two fronts: the Western front, stretching from Belgium to Switzerland, and the Eastern front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea. **(V)** However, the conflict soon spread to European colonies all over the world.

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

**26. (I)** Teachers ask many questions during a course of instruction, with some asking as many as 300 to 400 a day. **(II)** Paying attention only to the students who always share their thoughts or are first to raise their hands might cause a teacher to lose touch with the rest of the class. **(III)** Questions are generally asked for one of two purposes: to maintain student attention or to check students' understanding. **(IV)** Attention-maintaining questions are often short ones posed during teaching that require a factual response from a single student. **(V)** In contrast, questions designed to assess students' understanding are often more open-ended and they focus on conceptual knowledge.

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

**27. (I)** The horse originated in North America nearly two million years ago and spread to Euroasia over the Bering land bridge. **(II)** Then, about 10,000 BC, horses vanished from the New World, possibly killed for food by humans who had come to the continent from Euroasia. **(III)** Spanish horses captured in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt were traded to other tribes, helping the horse move north. **(IV)** When the horse returned with European colonists, it transformed the culture of many tribes. **(V)** In time, Native Americans and settlers developed new breeds.

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

**28. (I)** Malaria is an ancient disease that led to the fall of empires. **(II)** The malaria drug guanine came from the bark of cinchona tree. **(III)** It was a leading cause of death in the tropics and one of the greatest health problems faced by would be colonizers, like the British. **(IV)** In India alone, it affected more than 25 million people. **(V)** It killed around two million people a year.

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

## E-YDS 2016

**29. (I)** Most egg-laying animals go to great lengths to give their developing offspring the best start in life by protecting them from the weather and from predators. **(II)** The developing egg is protected by a tough, leathery capsule. **(III)** Rather than abandoning eggs or young unable to fend for themselves, a parent can adopt one of several methods to protect them. **(IV)** It might carry its eggs around, place them in tough protective cases, or gather them in a safe haven, such as a nest, over which they stand guard. **(V)** A nest can be anything from a scrape in the sand or the underside of a rock to a complicated structure that the parents have taken many days to build.

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

**30. (I)** People who leave the radio on for their cat while they are out are not doing it a favour. **(II)** In fact, many owners recognize the restrictions placed upon their cats by indoor living. **(III)** In a recent study, researchers tracked how cats respond to music for humans versus recordings with sounds of a higher pitch generally associated with the sounds cats make. **(IV)** Cats mostly ignored classical works and overwhelmingly responded to the tunes created for them, in some cases even rubbing against the speaker. **(V)** "We're trying to get people to think more carefully about why they're playing music for their cats," says University of Wisconsin psychologist Charles Snowdon, "and who it's really benefitting."

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

**31. (I)** Making a shopping list before hitting a store is not just about remembering necessary items, it can also help you tune out unwanted marketing messages. **(II)** Studies on goal activation show that if you make a concrete action plan, such as a shopping list, you are more likely to do what you actually set out to do. **(III)** "We go with good intentions, to get our bread and milk, then we are bombarded by various displays and coupons meant to change our minds about what we actually need," says Kelly Goldsmith from Northwestern University. **(IV)** Yet, becoming a smarter shopper not only requires making a shopping list, but it also calls for being patient and thinking about long term factors. **(V)** A shopping list can keep your goal of shopping wisely at the top of your mind amid several distractors.

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

**32. (I)** Vegetables are composed primarily of simple and complex carbohydrates, water, and very little protein. **(II)** They provide vitamins, inerals, and nonnutrients, and also contribute appetite appeal to a meal through color, texture, and flavor. **(III)** Cooking time for vegetables should be kept to a minimum to preserve nutrients and retain flavor. **(IV)** In general, light green vegetables provide vitamins, minerals, and a large amount of the carbohydrate cellulose. **(V)** Yellow and dark green vegetables are excellent sources of vitamin A.

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

**33. (I)** Taste-testing high-quality chocolates may sound like a pleasant job but it is a thankless one because the flavour differences are subtle. **(II)** "Like those who grow grapes and make wine, chocolatiers have their own terminology," says Mark Pennington, a gourmet sales manager for western Canada. **(III)** Chocolate traceable to a specific region or plantation is known as 'single origin'. **(IV)** Common descriptors are fruity, earthy, nutty, and roasted. **(V)** A chocolate might be fruity with notes of red fruit like dried cherries, or earthy with hints of grass or moss.

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

**34. (I)** Our bodies are constantly monitoring the world, detecting nuances in light, sound, chemistry and texture. **(II)** The continual flow of information is so important to us that taking away any of our senses can cause anxiety and depression. **(III)** When light from an object enters the eye, the cornea and lens focus it to produce a clear, but upside-down, image on the retina. **(IV)** But we are only capable of sensing a tiny fraction of what is going on in our surroundings. **(V)** Compared with some animals, we wander through life in a blissfully ignorant state, missing out entirely on signals that they rely on for survival.

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

**35. (I)** The World Health Organisation estimates that 246 million people have poor vision. **(II)** Among these, almost 90 percent live in low-income areas without good access to health care or expensive diagnostic machines. **(III)** To solve this problem, a private laboratory has combined a tool often used for eye tests into a single inexpensive and portable device. **(IV)** Fitting people for glasses is also important, but it is only half of the battle. **(V)** It calculates whether someone is short sighted by measuring the size and shape of their eyes.

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

**36. (I)** Many different kinds of people are involved in hacking, and different hacker types have developed in the online community. **(II)** The main groupings include 'black hats', who tend to be engaged in malicious activity for profit. **(III)** 'White hats' have benign reasons for hacking, such as testing security arrangements. **(IV)** 'Blue hats', on the other hand, work for an official computer firm to deal with potential problems. **(V)** The history of hacking, however, represents an ongoing digital underground that can be innovative.

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

**37. (I)** The philosophic foundation of most animal rights groups grows from a view that all living species are equal and equally worthy of dignity and freedom. **(II)** Animal rights is a political movement, started in the 20th century, that argues for the rights of animals against domination or abuse by human beings. **(III)** This ranges from opposition to experimentation on animals to prevention of cruel or neglectful treatment of farm or domestic animals, to vegetarianism, or the non-eating of meat. **(IV)** Animal rights organizations use a variety of means to assert their cause. **(V)** These include lobbying legislatures to pass laws protecting animals and public demonstrations around animal laboratories.

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

**38. (I)** Our fascination with what makes us 'us' has inspired decades of research. **(II)** One popular idea is that our capacity for language sets us apart from other animals. **(III)** Unfortunately, delving into the science of ourselves has not yielded any conclusions about our identities. **(IV)** More recent accounts have incorporated emerging insights from evolutionary and developmental psychology. **(V)** For instance, in A Natural History of Human Thinking, Michael Tomasello argues that our ability to take on different perspectives makes us exceptional.

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

#### E-YDS 2015

**39. (I)** There are many things that humans cannot do – we cannot run like cheetahs, fly like eagles or echolocate insects like bats. **(II)** But the human contribution to the miracle of life is obvious: we are the originators of new ideas. **(III)** The ideas blended in our minds often contain sharp differences. **(IV)** We hit upon new ideas all the time, and they arise constantly in our minds. **(V)** They may also influence other minds and change the world.

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

**40. (I)** Food decomposes when bacteria and other microorganisms consume it and the decay caused by microorganisms spoils food. **(II)** Some bacteria, such as Botulism and Salmonella, can cause food poisoning which can lead to serious illness and sometimes even death. **(III)** A variety of food-preserving methods are used to prevent bacteria from spoiling food. **(IV)** A sterile tube takes the milk directly from the cow to a room where the milk is cooled and stored before being shipped out. **(V)** In many traditional methods, food is preserved by removing the water that microorganisms need for growth or by adding chemicals that limit their growth.

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

**41. (I)** Materials that are to be used for teaching young learners should be associated with their overall development level. **(II)** With standardized test scores in the US dropping in recent years, some administrators believe students need to spend more time in the classroom instead of on the playground. **(III)** However, findings show that exercise and academics may not be mutually left aside. **(IV)** Physical activity can improve blood flow to the brain, fuelling memory, attention and creativity, which are essential to learning. **(V)** So, while it may seem as if children are just exercising their bodies when they are running around, they may actually be exercising their brains as well.

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

**42. (I)** By the 1980s, a tide of new technologies such as the personal computer, the fax machine and the cellular phone caused a great change in China. **(II)** These devices increased the amount of information available and improved access to information. **(III)** What had once been accessible only to the powerful became accessible to all. **(IV)** Many people had difficulty in keeping up with the complexity and control of these new devices. **(V)** They made it easier for people to exchange information and people became more aware of what was happening around.

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

**43. (I)** What people have at their breakfast tables differs greatly across nations - croissant for the French or bread for the Turks. **(II)** A quick, nutritious and healthy breakfast does not need to take much time. **(III)** In fact, it merely requires a little forward planning. **(IV)** The problem is that we are all in a hurry in the morning, and this has been the basis of the success of the carbohydrate breakfast over the past 40 years. **(V)** When you are rushing and need a quick burst of energy, what could be easier than a bowl of cereal or a slice of toast with marmalade?

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

**44. (I)** Pia Winberg at the University of Wollongong in Australia is looking at seaweed cultivation for medical application. **(II)** And for that, she prefers growing it on land. **(III)** Unlike seaweed grown for biofuel or food, medical uses need highly controlled growing conditions. **(IV)** Using 25-metre-long saltwater tanks, Winberg can manipulate the plants to encourage the traits she needs. **(V)** Many seaweed species have yet to be classified, so there are likely to be many more species with valuable medical uses.

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

**45. (I)** Music can change our mood by changing the way we perceive the world. **(II)** Karaoke can have a decidedly negative effect on mood depending on the singer. **(III)** For example, in experiments in which people looked at smiley or sad face icons, the music they were listening to affected what they saw. **(IV)** A beat can even affect our heart rate and, when people sing together, their breathing may become synchronised and positive emotions increased. **(V)** These effects are perhaps not so surprising when we know that musical patterns affect the auditory brainstem, as well as auditory cortex, parts of the neural reward system and other areas involved in memory and emotion.

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

**46. (I)** Although humans do not use smells to communicate, many other mammals do. **(II)** Odorous substances take a long time to fade and can be left as signposts to mark out an animal's territory. **(III)** Scents contain a lot of information - they tell visitors the sex of the animal, its age and may even identify the individual. **(IV)** Mammals can also use sound for a variety of reasons, for example, to attract mates, to startle enemies, and to locate relatives. **(V)** For example, a male cheetah marks its territory with a jet of strong-smelling urine, and this warns visiting males to keep out.

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

**47. (I)** Building a boat that cannot be sunk may sound like a worthwhile goal, but put enough holes in a ship and it will always sink. **(II)** The only reliable way to stay afloat is to avoid hitting anything by navigating safely, and ensure that nothing catches fire. **(III)** In some waters, for example, pirates are an ever-present danger. **(IV)** The SOLAS (Safety of Life At Sea) regulations that followed the Titanic disaster have grown to cover a ship's smallest details. **(V)** From a requirement for double hulls on oil tankers to the design of buckles on lifejackets, there is a regulation to ensure all components are up to the job.

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

**48. (I)** Life first stirred on this planet about three and a half billion years ago. **(II)** At first, and for immense periods from then on, it was comprised only of the simplest single-celled organisms. **(III)** Powered by sunlight, these early life forms took carbon dioxide gas and water from their environment and used these materials to make carbohydrates as a means to produce energy. **(IV)** Carbohydrates are essential elements for carbon-based organisms to produce necessary energy to continue their existence. **(V)** As a by-product they released oxygen and therefore changed the atmosphere over billions of years.

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

## E-YDS 2014

**49. (I)** Although Mediterranean cuisine is much heralded for its medicinal value, it is not the only cuisine that serves up a large helping of health. **(II)** Traditional Scandinavian offerings do, too, and a notable part of the benefits comes from cranberries. **(III)** Like cranberries, blueberries and bilberries are loaded with blue-red pigments that are potent antioxidants. **(IV)** A group of Nordic researchers recently studied 70 people who followed a healthy diet rich in cranberries. **(V)** Subjects showed an improved ratio of good to bad cholesterol and reduced inflammation.

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

**50. (I)** We can never step back into history, whether our own personal history or that of a society. **(II)** The past is gone, and we have only its traces to bring it back to memory. **(III)** But web-based systems and computer games now make it possible to interact with the past by presenting a reconstruction of buildings that no longer exist. **(IV)** Computer games provide opportunities to familiarize ourselves with important figures in history, such as sultans and kings, as well as learning more about the past. **(V)** However, many think that it cannot compete with the emotional experience of actually visiting somewhere.

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

## 2019 YDS ARALIK

**51. (I)** Radar and its laser counterpart lidar can detect out-of-sight objects. **(II)** But haze, rain, smoke and dust throw these tools off by scattering light and radio waves. **(III)** By using statistical analysis and modelling, researchers reconstruct objects in 3-D. **(IV)** Now optics researchers at the University of Centres Florida have taken advantage of this property to track a moving object hidden by a simulated fog. **(V)** By analysing subtle changes that an object creates in a pattern of scattered light, the researchers can instantly obtain the object's direction and speed.

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

**52. (I)** Current research indicates that there has been an increase in references to health and weight loss in food advertisements. **(II)** Food advertisers use a range of well-known figures who enjoy widespread recognition to act as spokespeople for a product and recommend it to the public. **(III)** Especially after 1920, advertisers were aware of the relationship between popular culture idols and their audiences. **(IV)** Such important early figures included movie stars and popular entertainers. **(V)** The list was later extended to include television stars and individuals from occupations such as politics, sports, the arts, and business.

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

**53. (I)** Some people believe that we are a long way away from robots or instruments with artificial intelligence replicating our human intelligence processes and expanding beyond them without human support. **(II)** A few years before his death, Stephen Hawking, the noted cosmologist and science populariser, warned that artificial intelligence, fully developed, "could spell the end of the human race. **(III)** Elon Musk, a private investor in space travel, has issued similar warnings lately. **(IV)** What both men were concerned about when they expressed their ideas is the military applications of artificial intelligence. **(V)** Although, so far, there are not high levels of military spending to further advance artificial intelligence, it might be assumed that the actual spending could be obscured due to security concerns.

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

**54. (I)** Nobody knows exactly where music came from because there are no written records. **(II)** A good guess would be that thousands of years ago, primitive peoples used music in much the same way as we use it now: to communicate, to pass time while working, to express joy or sadness, or to mark a special occasion. **(III)** Flutes were among the earliest instruments to be found in all parts of the world. **(IV)** The first instrument was the one every person is born with—the body. **(V)** We have voices to sing and shout with, hands to clap, and feet to stamp and this is enough to create melody and rhythm, the two basic elements of music.

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

**55. (I)** The naming of constellations dates back to ancient civilisations. **(II)** In 140 AD the ancient Greek astronomer Claudius Ptolemy catalogued and named 48 constellations visible from Alexandria, Egypt. **(III)** All but one of those 48, Argo Navis (Argonauts' Ship), which was subdivided in the 1750 into separate constellations, are still included in present-day star catalogues. **(IV)** Stars, nebulae, or galaxies in the same constellation may or may not have anything in common. **(V)** Many new constellations were named in later centuries, mostly in previously uncharted parts of the sky in the Southern Hemisphere and those with originally Greek names were later changed with Latin equivalents by which they are still known today.

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

## 2019 YDS EYLÜL

**56. (I)** Astronomers are searching for twins of Earth orbiting other sunlike stars. **(II)** Yet, the more closely scientists study our own planet's habitability, the less ideal our world appears to be. **(III)** Detecting Earth-like twins remains at the edge of our technical capabilities. **(IV)** Larger super-Earths orbiting smaller stars are easier to detect and may be the most common type of planet. **(V)** New thinking suggests that these systems may also be habitable and more conducive to life than our own planet.

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



**57.(I)** The world of plants is rich and diversified and produces numerous herbal remedies that have been used for thousands of years. **(II)** A qualified herbalist and a well-respected herbal guide or specialist are generally expected to be conferred with for the most effective herbal treatments. **(III)** Today, modern scientific research continues to document and validate the historical traditional uses of many herbs as well as new uses of some traditional medicines. **(IV)** The safe and responsible use of traditional herbal medicines offers an important way to lower health care costs and increase the wellness of the public. **(V)** It is most likely that more scientific research will continue to place herbs in a position to offer many benefits in the new medicine of the 21st century.

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

**58.(I)** Water is one of the essential natural resources that have been the centre of attention in the last century due to pollution and excessive consumption, particularly in the developed world. **(II)** Water itself does not conduct electricity particularly well, yet it is the chemicals dissolved in it that are the source of trouble. **(III)** For example, the salt content of seawater makes it a million times better at conducting electricity than ultra-pure water. **(IV)** Even so, even a trace of water can prove fatal with high voltages. **(V)** This is the very reason why people have been killed thinking they can move live cables using a freshly broken tree branch.

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

**59. (I)** Both students and teachers may consult grammar books for a number of reasons. **(II)** For example, students may be drafting a piece of written work and may want to check if they are using some grammar rules correctly. **(III)** Alternatively, a teacher, having noticed that a student is making a lot of mistakes in one particular area, might tell that student to look up the language in a grammar book to understand it better. **(IV)** There are a large number of grammar books available, most of which are criticised by students for including highly difficult grammar exercises. **(V)** When it comes to teachers, they often use grammar books to check grammar concepts, especially when an area is so complex that they need to re-visit it from time to time to remind themselves of the full picture.

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

**60. (I)** The ancient Olympic Games, known to us from ancient literature and art and from modern archaeology, were the oldest and most prestigious athletic competition of antiquity. **(II)** Although they have inspired the modern Olympics, the ancient games must be seen in their own ancient Greek cultural context. **(III)** Despite common misperceptions the ancient Olympics differed from their modern counterpart in organisation, events, and ideology. **(IV)** The permanent home of the ancient Olympics was an isolated religious sanctuary on the Alpheios River in the territory of the state of Elis in southwestern Greece. **(V)** With sacred rituals and wreaths of olive leaves as prizes, the ancient Olympic Games were part of a great religious festival in honour of Zeus, the Greeks' chief god.

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

## 2019 YDS MART

**61. (I)** Science that presents an organised view of the universe developed with the rise of Greek civilisation, starting about 600 BC. **(II)** Scholars from the Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilisations already had learned many scientific results before the start of Greek civilisation. **(III)** The Greeks developed institutions, such as the Academy, the Lyceum and the Museum, that pursued science in somewhat the way the universities do today. **(IV)** When the Academy and Lyceum were closed, and the Museum was destroyed, the Greek era in science was over **(V)** This period, from the birth of Western civilisation in Europe to the start of what is often called the Dark Ages, can be termed 'Antiquity'.

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

**62. (I)** The Magna Carta was a document written to satisfy the grievances of England's barons and the Church by clearly defining their rights and responsibilities, as well as those of the King **(II)** The agreement covered such topics as the giving of heirs in marriage, a widow's right to choose not to re-marry, and the handling of debts following a debtor's death. **(III)** Of particular note though were the promises that no free man would be imprisoned except by lawful justice, nor would they be denied the right to justice. **(IV)** The Magna Carta was written in medieval Latin and agreed to and sealed by King John in 1215. **(V)** There were also restrictions placed on the use of taxation by the King and his barons, including the formation of a council that could approve or reject proposed taxes.

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

**63. (I)** The world's reef systems face overwhelming stress - threats from overfishing, pollution and climate change being the main causes **(II)** Most threatened is the Caribbean reef system, with more than 80 percent of its live coral cover having disappeared since, largely due to global warming. **(III)** Coral has evolved a spectacular way of maximising its chances of survival. **(IV)** A visual example of the damage being done is coral bleaching, which turns coral from a natural pink shade to a ghostly white **(V)** It is the result of warmer waters destroying the algae that give coral its usual colour.

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

**64. (I)** Allergies, like many conditions, tend to become worse if a person is run-down, stressed, over-tired, has a poor diet, or does not get adequate exercise. **(II)** An allergy is defined as a condition caused by an inappropriate or exaggerated reaction by the body's immune system **(III)** Harmless substances are misidentified by it as potentially dangerous, so the immune response is to form antibodies. **(IV)** These attack the perceived irritants - or allergens - on the surface of the offending substance. **(V)** The reaction between antibodies and allergens stimulates the release of substances within the body, such as *histamine*, which cause a variety of irritating symptoms.

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

**65. (I)** The voyages of discovery of the 15th and 16th centuries unveiled whole new worlds to the European eye. worlds full of new animals, plants and people. **(II)** The passage to new worlds was regarded by many as a commercial opportunity **(III)** These new lands were rich in raw materials, which could be traded for manufactured goods **(IV)** They also offered possibilities of settlement, and a number of countries began to plant their flags in distant parts of the globe. **(V)** The cultivation of sugar, tobacco and other crops on the plantations depended on slave labour.

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

#### 2018 YDS ARALIK

**66. (I)** Our knowledge of Egyptian clothing has come almost entirely from studying the many hieroglyphs left in the tombs of kings and nobles. **(II)** This has led some historians to question whether our knowledge of Egyptian clothing is based on reality or on idealized images. **(III)** One of the facts about Egyptian clothing that has most intrigued historians is the lack of change seen in clothing over many centuries. **(IV)** It seems likely that hieroglyphs would offer the best possible picture of clothing, making the colors brighter and the fit more pleasing like photos in a fashion magazine do today. **(V)** The few physical remnants of clothes that have been found are in fact heavier and more clumsy in their construction than those depicted in the hieroglyphs.

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

**67. (I)** Manu National Park in Peru is one of Earth's most biodiverse places. **(II)** Reserves and other buffer zones surround the park but cannot completely protect its natural riches, which include more than a thousand species of birds and over 290 species of reptiles and amphibians. **(III)** Declared a national park in 1973 and expanded in 2002, Manu protects more than 6,600 square miles, including its namesake watershed. **(IV)** Manu is threatened by external enterprises eager to exploit its minerals, timber, and, potentially, natural gas. **(V)** Some researchers argue that the park may also be at risk from growing numbers of indigenous people, including isolated tribes, engaging in subsistence logging and hunting.

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

**68. (I)** For thousands of years the monuments of the Athenian Acropolis have been regarded not only as examples of extraordinary skill and beauty, but also as powerful symbols of religious devotion and civic identity. **(II)** Over the millennia the deterioration of these monuments as a result of the passage of time, and the damage to them from many other causes have been almost incalculable. **(III)** Although there were many important sanctuaries and public spaces in Athens, the Acropolis stands as what might be called the central repository of Athenians' conceptions of themselves. **(IV)** Its monuments and sculptures presented images of the gods and goddesses - Athena above all - and also of the Athenians and their heroes. **(V)** According to classical art historians, the intention of these works was to represent Athens as the greatest of Greek cities and the Athenians as the greatest of Greeks.

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

**69. (I)** The cravat, introduced in the mid-17th century, is the ancestor of the modern necktie. **(II)** Legend has it that the origins of the cravat lie with an army regiment from Croatia that was fighting with the French during the Thirty Years' War (1618- 48). **(III)** The soldiers in this regiment wrapped a long scarf loosely around their necks, supposedly to protect themselves from sword blows. **(IV)** When the Croatian soldiers visited Paris, the French were captivated by their neckwear and began to adopt it for their own use. **(V)** Nevertheless, the soft and easy-to-tie cravat was a great improvement in fashion industry and it was worn by both men and women.

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

**70. (I)** Any material made by firing non-metallic, inorganic substances at high temperature is called a 'ceramic'. **(II)** Ceramics have diverse applications in industry and perhaps the oldest examples of their use are in the making of pottery, and later fine china. **(III)** The electrical properties of ceramics mean that they may be used as dielectric material in devices used to store an electrical charge. **(IV)** Although renowned for their strength, hardness and durability, ceramics are often fragile and need careful handling. **(V)** In addition, their heat tolerance makes them ideal for use in home heating systems and components for engines in vehicles.

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

#### 2018 YDS EYLÜL

**71. (I)** In ancient time-measurement systems, including those of both Egypt and China, daylight and night-time were each given 12 hours. **(II)** This was convenient for use with sundials, which are known from Egypt as early as 1500 BC, although telling the time 'by the Sun' probably predates the first humans. **(III)** However, because the length of daylight and night-time varies with the season, so did the length of the sundials. **(IV)** When water clocks came into use, shortly after them, a conflict between the two forms of measurement became apparent. **(V)** In the 8th century AD, the Chinese began to add primitive but a bit more sophisticated equipment to water clocks.

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

**72. (I)** Early world history focuses on agricultural civilisations, but it must also pay attention to regions that developed different kinds of economies and different organisational structures. **(II)** The development of agriculture was a radical change in humans' way of life. **(III)** By providing a dependable source of food, it allowed people to live in larger groups. **(IV)** Later on, toolmaking technology advanced with the discovery of metalworking, which in turn further increased agricultural production. **(V)** Increased production freed some members of the society to perform other kinds of work and this in turn encouraged a further series of organisational changes we call civilisation.

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

**73. (I)** Most non-marine food chains depend on insects. **(II)** Almost all birds eat insects, and even those that eat seeds as adults still feed insects to their young. **(III)** If there were no longer any insects, we would not need the 430,000 tonnes of insecticides that are sprayed onto crops every year. **(IV)** Insects also break down plant matter and help recycle nutrients into the soil. **(V)** Without any insects at all, most bird and amphibian species would be extinct in two months.

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

**74. (I)** In its earlier days, people treated the experience of watching television rather like that of the cinema, but in many ways, television is nothing like cinema. **(II)** While film is designed to be a public event and its characteristic mode is a complete performance, television is a procession of segments arranged as a series and watched privately or domestically. **(III)** Communal watching of programmes provides opportunities for displays of family warmth and affection, so television watching may promote strong emotional connections among families and friends. **(IV)** Contrary to the intense quality of film that receives sustained attention from the audience, television watching is more casual and episodic. **(V)** Another obvious distinction is that films typically start with a disordered narrative and move through a series of ups and downs to a resolution, but television presents itself as a set of repeated segments which do not always form a unity of any kind.

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

**75. (I)** Martin Luther King Jr. was born in 1929 and grew up in the Deep South, a region of America with a history scarred by slavery and racial segregation. **(II)** An intelligent and deeply religious man, he attended college at the early age of 15 and went on to study theology, receiving his doctorate in 1955. **(III)** King was inspired by early civil right leaders, Howard Thurman, who knew his father and was trusted mentor. **(IV)** In 1963, King led the 'March on Washington', a huge event where thousands gathered on the National Mall to hear him speak. **(V)** He also looked up to Mahatma Gandhi, and was to adopt his teachings of non-violent resistance in his own struggle for equality in the US.

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

## 2018 YDS NISAN

**76. (I)** Across the globe, people greeted the end of World War II with a profound sense of relief. **(II)** By virtually any measurement, the war had been the most devastating conflict in human history. **(III)** The more traditional and more widely accepted date for the start of World War II is 1 September 1939, with the quick but not quite blitzkrieg (lightning) German invasion of Poland. **(IV)** The war's economic cost alone has been calculated at perhaps five times that of World War I. **(V)** In human terms, it claimed half again as many military lives: 15 million versus 10 million for World War I.

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

**77. (I)** The idea of the human mind as the domain of absolute protection from external intrusion has persisted for centuries. **(II)** Today, however, this presumption might no longer hold. **(III)** Sophisticated neuro-imaging machines detect the electrical activity of neurons, enabling us to decode and even alter the nervous system signals that accompany mental processes. **(IV)** Medical devices connected to the brain are vulnerable to sabotage, and neuroscientists suggest that the same vulnerability applies to brain implants. **(V)** Whereas these advances have a great potential for research and medicine, they pose a fundamental ethical, legal and social challenge: determining under what conditions it is legitimate to gain access to another person's neural activity.

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

**78. (I)** The best conditions for dandelion seeds are relatively calm, sunny days that generate thermal up draughts. **(II)** A 2003 study at the University of Regensburg in Germany found that 99.5 percent of dandelion seeds land within 10 metres of their plant. **(III)** That is because the seed 'parachute' falls at about 30 cm per second and dandelions only grow about 30 cm high. **(IV)** So, that gives each seed just one second of flight time to be blown sideways by the wind to its new home. **(V)** Higher wind speeds fly, because strong winds tend to blow downwards as well as sideways, so the seeds just land even sooner.

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

**79. (I)** The conventional wisdom is that it is a molecule's specific shape that allows our noses to distinguish between one smell and another. **(II)** But there is new evidence that it is actually the frequency of a molecule's vibration, a quantum effect, that is all-important. **(III)** Most olfactory (smell) scientists believe that receptors within our noses act like a lock that can only be activated by a molecule of a specific shape – the 'key'. **(IV)** Molecules are collections of atoms that can be thought of as being connected by springs that can vibrate. **(V)** The trouble is, some molecules with different shapes have similar smells.

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

**80. (I)** Established on 7 April 1948, the World Health Organisation (WHO) is one of the original agencies of the United Nations. **(II)** WHO defines health not merely as the absence of disease or illness, but as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being. **(III)** Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, WHO was set up to improve international cooperation for better health conditions across the world. **(IV)** It took over from the Health Organisation of the League of Nations and the International Public Office of Health in Paris. **(V)** Those two organisations had focused on the control of epidemics, quarantine measures, and the standardisation of drugs.

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

## 2017 YDS EYLÜL

**81. (I)** Images of distant and unknown places have inspired explorers and public for a very long time. **(II)** The photographs of Yellowstone were the reason why it was selected as America's first national park in 1872. **(III)** Photographer Wiliam Henry Jackson captured the public's imagination and support by confirming the existence of western landmarks in the park. **(IV)** Half a century later photographer Ansel Adams began his long career of delighting the public with his pictures of parks that many people would never visit. **(V)** These landmarks which were previously regarded as glorified myths made it easier to attract attention.

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

**82. (I)** Groups perform many tasks, of which making decisions is one of the most important. **(II)** The course of our lives is largely determined by decisions made by groups: for example, selection committees, juries, parliaments and groups of friends. **(III)** In addition, many of us spend a significant portion of our working lives making decisions in groups. **(IV)** Therefore, social psychologists have long been interested in the social processes involved in group decision-making, and in whether groups make better or different decisions than individuals do. **(V)** Another important dimension of group decision-making is the ability to recall information.

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

**83. (I)** In the North American autumn, Arctic air meets warmer air from the South, creating the perfect conditions for storms. **(II)** Wind rages around all of the Great Lakes at this time of year, but Lake Erie is the shallowest and contains the least water. **(III)** The water of Lake Erie is darkened by mud and sand mixed by the strong currents. **(IV)** This means its waves are typically the biggest as it is more easily influenced by the wind. **(V)** As the wind blows, the waves start to build a beat, rhythmically sloshing back and forth along the lake's roughly east-west axis, and growing in height as they do.

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

**84. (I)** During impression formation, we tend to pay special attention to negative or potentially threatening information. **(II)** When we come to form an overall impression of the person, that negative information is weighed more heavily. **(III)** That is, a negative trait affects an impression more than a positive trait, everything else being equal. **(IV)** For example, in one study, students rated 97 percent of their professors in college favorably despite all the mixed experiences they have had in their college class. **(V)** The main explanation for this fact is that negative traits are more unusual and therefore more distinctive.

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

**85. (I)** The symptoms of senile dementia generally include a decline in memory, learning, attention, and judgement, as well as disorientation and increased difficulties in communication. **(II)** Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of senile dementia, accounting for around 70 percent of all cases. **(III)** Alzheimer's disease often makes it more difficult to think of the right word, for example. **(IV)** Behavioural manifestations of Alzheimer's disease include a decline in personal hygiene, inappropriate social behaviour, and apparent changes in personality. **(V)** Wandering and forgetting what one is doing can also become a serious problem, as this can create a genuine danger.

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

## 2017 YDS NİSAN

**86. (I)** As evidence has mounted about the threats that the Earth is facing, from rising temperatures and ocean acidification to deforestation and extreme weather, NASA has given priority to missions aimed at coping with the impacts. **(II)** NASA will be devising new technology to monitor earthquake-prone regions on the Earth via the satellites. **(III)** One of its newest satellites, a \$916 million observatory called SMAP (for Soil Moisture Active Passive) was launched in January 2015. **(IV)** It was designed to measure soil moisture both by bouncing a radar beam off the surface and by recording radiation emitted by the soil itself. **(V)** In July 2015, the active radar stopped transmitting, but the passive radiometer is still doing its job, and its maps will help scientists forecast droughts, floods, and famines.

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

**87. (I)** During the Renaissance, Italy was not a single, unified country. **(II)** It consisted of a patchwork of small states, each with its own history, government, and traditions. **(III)** Artistic styles varied significantly from region to region. **(IV)** The writings of Vasari, a painter and architect from Florence, helped establish the idea that Renaissance art originated in Italy. **(V)** Although Florence, Rome, and Venice were the main centres of artistic activity, skilled artists produced significant works in other areas as well.

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

**88. (I)** When we listen to music, electrical waves in our brains synchronise to the tempo, but some people's brains are better at synchronising to the beat. **(II)** Keith Doelling at New York University and his team recorded brainwaves of musicians and non-musicians as they listened to music. **(III)** While both groups could synchronise their brain waves to the rhythms, non-musicians struggled to synchronise to particularly slow music. **(IV)** Musical training might also help people with dyslexia - a difficulty with reading and writing caused by the brain's inability to see the difference between some letter shapes. **(V)** Musicians can do this, not because of their natural talent, but because they have been trained to mentally subdivide music into shorter sections.

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

**89. (I)** While urbanisation has been a notable characteristic of European society for centuries, the trend toward industrialisation and urbanisation has accelerated phenomenally since World War II. **(II)** London and Paris, for example, have been major urban centres for centuries, but many other European cities have experienced rapid expansion of their populations only since the late 1940s. **(III)** The clustering of substantial populations into metropolitan regions is a distinctive demographic feature of Europe. **(IV)** In countries such as Italy and Spain, which were largely agricultural and rural before World War II, we find that many of their cities have now become home to large numbers of people. **(V)** For example, Madrid and Rome experienced remarkable increases between 1960 and 1990, in comparison with more moderate increases for most cities in the former West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

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

**90. (I)** Although iron is the most common metal, it was the last to be used by people. **(II)** Humanity made a huge advance when people learned how to use metals. **(III)** Metal tools were easier to shape than stone ones, and could be mass-produced using molds. **(IV)** Unlike a stone axe, which was useless when broken, a copper or bronze one could be melted down and recycled. **(V)** Shiny metals, such as gold and silver, were also perfect materials for jewellery and coins.

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

#### 2016 YDS EYLÜL

**91. (I)** The brain is very good at warning us for threats, and it is also skilful at letting us know when a threat no longer exists. **(II)** However, sometimes this system fails, and unpleasant associations stick around leading to a malfunction thought to be at the root of post-traumatic stress disorder. **(III)** New research has identified a neuronal circuit responsible for the brain's ability to get rid of bad memories. **(IV)** The hunt to find medication that can slow or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease is on. **(V)** This finding could have implications for treating a broad range of anxiety disorders including post-traumatic stress disorder.

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

**92. (I)** The cuttlefish is brilliant at hiding itself from enemies in water. **(II)** It can change the colour, pattern and texture of its skin to blend in with almost any environment, making it all but invisible to predators. **(III)** Now, a team of researchers at Harvard University has moved a step closer to unlocking the secrets of this master of disguise, and potentially creating better camouflage for the military. **(IV)** The cuttlefish's skin is loaded with neutrally-controlled, pigmented organs called *chromatophores*. **(V)** As well as being used in military camouflage, the team says the findings could also have applications in materials for paints, cosmetics or even consumer electronics.

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

**93. (I)** A French company has just developed an artificial heart which has been approved for human testing in many countries. **(II)** This artificial heart weighs 900 g and consists of two chambers separated by a biological layer. **(III)** The heart is energised by two lithium batteries, providing over 230 million heartbeats, which corresponds to a five-year life. **(IV)** If the heart is used universally, it could save the lives of more than 100,000 people suffering from various heart diseases than can now only be cured by a donor heart. **(V)** Previous attempts to produce a similar device have led to a decrease in heart transplants.

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

**94. (I)** In 1493, when Christopher Columbus started his second voyage to the Americas, he took sugar cane with him. **(II)** He planted the continent's first sugar cane in Hispaniola, the site, not coincidentally, of a great slave revolt a few hundred years ago. **(III)** Within decades mills producing sugar proliferated in Jamaica and Cuba, where rainforest had been cleared and the native population had been eliminated by disease or war, or enslaved. **(IV)** Tobacco and cotton were also grown in the 1700s on Barbados Island plantations by the slaves. **(V)** The Portuguese created an effective but brutal model, making Brazil into an early boom colony, with more than 100,000 slaves producing tons of sugar.

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

**95. (I)** Most house plants need a period of rest during the year when watering must be reduced. **(II)** The rest period is brought in by the reduction in available light at certain times of the year. **(III)** When a plant is not watered enough, the soil in the pot becomes quite dry and compacted. **(IV)** Giving excess water at this time inevitably encourages plant growth. **(V)** However, if this is not supported by adequate light, it results in poor growth.

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

#### 2016 YDS NİSAN

**96. (I)** Decision-making theories assume that individuals evaluate the costs and benefits of various actions and pick the best alternatives in a fairly logical, reasonable way, **(II)** Judgements and decisions do not always follow strict rationality. **(III)** They choose the alternative that gives them the greatest rewards at the least cost. **(IV)** Decision-making involves weighing the advantages and disadvantages of possible alternatives and then adopting the best one. **(V)** In other words, the relative strengths of the advantages and disadvantages determine the final decision.

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

**97. (I)** Some people choose not to consume meat as they think it comes from animals having consciousness just as we do, **(II)** Quite a few people wonder whether plants have a form of consciousness. **(III)** it is not reality possible as plants do not have nerve cells, let alone a brain. **(IV)** Some plants can signal to each other, and to insects, using chemical messenger compounds, but that is quite different. **(V)** Human concepts such as emotion and self-awareness simply do not apply to plants.

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

**98. (I)** By the 12th century, an aristocratic class of warriors had begun to exercise great power throughout Japan, **(II)** Their original center, the military government of Minamoto, was located at the coastal town of Kamakura, near modern Tokyo. **(III)** Known as the Samurai, they dominated Japanese society for nearly 700 years. **(IV)** However, as power shifted from civil aristocracy to a new bureaucratic regime based on these provincial warriors, the Samurai became famous for offering security through military talent. **(V)** The ritual where the defeated warrior committed suicide with his own sword was also portrayed in the film *The Last Samurai*.

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

**99. (I)** Bats live in caves to avoid danger and save energy. **(II)** Some species spend their daytime in caves while others hibernate there for the winter because caves provide optimal humidity, a stable low temperature, and few disturbances from light or noise. **(III)** Temperature is important because bats are warm-blooded but very small, **(IV)** Hibernation is a deep state of inactivity in which the animals' body temperature decreases. **(V)** Unlike many other mammals, bats let their internal temperature drop when they are resting, going into a state of decreased activity to conserve energy.

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

**100. (I)** Although it was only in recent years that the 3D printing technology became good enough to produce more than prototypes, the very idea of printing in 3D is not new. **(II)** The 3D printing technology development has been so rapid and quick. **(III)** Nevertheless, 3D printers will hardly out-compete existing technologies, when it comes to the production of large quantities of consumer goods and machine parts. **(IV)** For a long time to come, the technology will probably be more suitable for customized goods, spare parts, minor quantity production, and products difficult to make in a conventional way. **(V)** But experts have no doubt that 3D printers will be increasingly used in many industries.

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

## 2015 YDS EYLÜL

**101. (I)** What conservationists do in order to protect endangered species should be supported by governments to succeed. **(II)** Conservationists are using different methods to decide which species to save and not to save. **(III)** Each one favors certain priorities, such as an animal's role in preserving a food chain or genetic diversity. **(IV)** Serving those priorities ultimately deems species winners or losers. **(V)** For example, Chinese river dolphins are viewed as losers since they serve no meaningful role, while gray wolves are winners because of controlling animal population.

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

**102. (I)** During the 1980s, evidence began to emerge suggesting that people who receive social support from friends, family members, and health care providers tended to live longer and healthier than those who lacked support. **(II)** A review done by a group of scientists concluded that people who have high levels of social support are more able than other people to cope with stress and chronic pain, **(III)** Although social support has been widely researched, no single definition of the concept has emerged. **(IV)** Indeed, lack of social support rivalled other well-established risk factors as a risk for poor health. **(V)** Cigarette smoking, high blood pressure, obesity, and inactive lifestyle are among the impacts with which social support is compared.

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

**103. (I)** Nearly half of all college math majors are women, and females now score as well as male on standardized math tests. **(II)** Yet, only about 30 per cent of Ph.Ds. in mathematics- and fewer in computer science, physics and engineering- are awarded to women every year. **(III)** Researchers have long blamed sex discrimination and bias, but research suggests that they may now be a less sinister culprit: motherhood. **(IV)** Family responsibilities can explain why men outnumber women in science- and math- related positions. **(V)** Undeniably, women in science have had to fight sex discrimination for decades.

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

**104. (I)** In Britain, biscuit consumption is higher than in the rest of Europe. **(II)** When someone sits down for a tea, coffee or biscuit, he or she might be consuming a little bit of celebrity history. **(III)** Some of the most common and popular foods and beverages are named after famous people of the past. **(IV)** Earl Grey Tea, Garibaldi biscuits and the classic Victoria sponge cake are among the most favoured food and drinks linked with historical figures. **(V)** Rich, famous and talented historical celebrities have also lent their names to seafood dishes, puddings and champagne.

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

**105. (I)** Staring at the Sun without sunglasses hurts, which is reason enough to avoid doing it. **(II)** Too little sunshine lead to low vitamins in D levels, which put you at higher risk of certain cancers. **(III)** But direct exposure to the ultraviolet radiation in intense sunlight can also damage the eye and increase the likelihood of a cataract developing. **(IV)** Cataracts affect the part of the eye that focuses light- the lens- gradually clouding vision and leading to blindness. **(V)** Surgery to restores vision involves making tiny cuts in the eye to remove the cataract and replace the lens.

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

### 2015 YDS NİSAN

**106. (I)** The term 'welfare state' came into wide use in Britain in the 1930s. **(II)** Though it is largely a twentieth-century phenomenon, its roots reach into the previous century. **(III)** As the working-class population expanded in 1850s, a number of British theorists began exploring ways to confront the poverty of the working class and the unemployed. **(IV)** For example, John Stuart Mill was one of those who started the discussion of the need for a welfare state in Britain. **(V)** In a few countries, the twentieth-century welfare state began taking shape in the decades between World War I and World War II.

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

**107. (I)** Since his first appearance in Action Comics in 1938, Superman has adapted to the changing times. **(II)** After the Second World War, he changed his slogan from fighting for 'truth and justice' to fighting for 'truth, justice and the American way'. **(III)** Such figures as Superman are seen as fulfilling the same societal function as the myths of ancient Greece or Rome. **(IV)** As the nation grappled with the turmoil of the 1970s and embraced a more diverse culture, 'self-sacrifice' suddenly became part of Superman's appeal. **(V)** As for the Superman of the first half of the 21st century, with his alter ego Clark Kent, he is likely to reflect our modern world, which is fearful of a collapse, whether economic or environmental.

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

**108. (I)** It is perfectly normal and sensible for small children to be afraid sometimes. **(II)** One of the most popular and successful treatments for phobias is to think about that which frightens you most. **(III)** Children are mainly afraid of losing their parents or of becoming separated from them. **(IV)** They are also afraid that something big might carry them away, and this was probably a realistic fear for our primitive ancestors. **(V)** It is wise for parents to help them learn how to deal with fear.

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

**109. (I)** It used to be believed in longevity studies that the life span of a creature was roughly proportional to its body mass and heart rate. **(II)** New research, however, presents a more complicated picture. **(III)** It can be slow to find definitive answers in this field since the studies take a long time to do – a typical Galápagos tortoise, for instance, can outlast a scientist's career. **(IV)** Bats and birds, for instance, are small but tend to live longer than many larger creatures. **(V)** Moreover, when scientists look within particular species, size does not correlate well with life span, although fast growth is often associated with reduced longevity.

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

**110.(I)** A maglev train might seem mysterious in action, but the concept is easy to understand. **(II)** Magnets in the track are activated by the motion of the train and then are deactivated as soon as the train is gone. **(III)** While the concept has been applied to trains, right now its application to ships is still theoretical. **(IV)** Magnets on the bottom of the train and magnets on the track repel each other and the train rises a few inches above the track; individual magnetic fields of the guideway propel the train forward. **(V)** Maglev trains travel at nearly twice the speed of conventional trains, use less energy, and cost less to maintain and run partly because their operating mechanism involves almost no friction.

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

### 2014 YDS EYLÜL

**111. (I)** When US athlete Frank Jarvis clocked 11 seconds to win the 100m at the Olympic final in Paris in 1900, it was considered a miracle. **(II)** Today, such a time would not even qualify an athlete for the English Schools Senior Boys' National Standard of 10.9 seconds. **(III)** So what has changed? **(IV)** The most significant factor is the change in body shape in elite athletes - they have longer legs and arms, and it gives them an advantage from the mid-point of the race onwards. **(V)** However, swimmers have to use four times as much energy as runners to cover the same distance.

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

**112.(I)** Children, like adults, use three visible cues - race, gender and age - to arrange their social world. **(II)** The next step might be to see whether living in multilingual countries can change this early tendency. **(III)** They prefer to make friends with kids similar to them based on these traits. **(IV)** New research, however, shows that language accents may be equally important in guiding youngsters' social decisions. **(V)** In fact, accents may be even more meaningful than race in signifying whether someone belongs in your social group.

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

**113.(I)** Material that makes its way from short-term memory to long-term memory enters a storehouse of almost unlimited capacity. **(II)** Like a new file we save on a hard drive, the information in the long-term memory is filled and coded so that we can retrieve it when we need it. **(III)** Repeating a word several times, for example, is a popular strategy to keep information in short-term memory. **(IV)** Evidence of the existence of long-term memory comes from a number of sources. **(V)** For example, people with certain kinds of brain damage have no lasting recall of new information after the damage, although people and events stored in memory before the injury remain intact.

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

**114. (I)** The traditional image of the computer gamer is of a teenage boy addicted to sitting in the dark in front of a screen. **(II)** Actually, an increasing percentage of users and buyers of computer games are women, who are thought to be attracted by the appearance of sophisticated simulation games. **(III)** It has been argued that unlike film or television, computers permit greater interaction between users. **(IV)** Furthermore, the majority of computer gamers have an average age around 30. **(V)** Some two-fifths of the most frequent players are over 35.

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

**115. (I)** Sand particles and dust from the roads make up a large proportion of air pollution. **(II)** The composition of household dust will vary from place to place, but it mostly consists of organic matter that naturally comes off people, pets, plants and anything else that lives in our homes. **(III)** The main components include human skin flakes, fibres from plants, clothing and furnishings, smoke and oil droplets from cooking. **(IV)** Our hobbies also add a personal signature to house dust. **(V)** Woodworkers have wood dust in their homes, cooks make savoury dust, while readers produce papery particles.

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

#### 2014 YDS NİSAN

**116. (I)** Bowling is an indoor sport with an ancient history. **(II)** It is played by delivering a ball at pins as opposed to a target. **(III)** If you learn to bowl, you will enjoy a popular sport. **(IV)** The game of nine pins was taken to the US by Dutch and German immigrants. **(V)** When the sport was outlawed, a 10<sup>th</sup> pin was added as a way around the legislation.

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

**117. (I)** Cloning is a technique for creating genetically identical copies of an animal. **(II)** It works by taking genetic material from an adult animal and inserting it into the nucleus of an egg cell taken from a female animal. **(III)** The cell is then treated with electricity to stimulate it to grow and then implanted into the female and brought to full term. **(IV)** For this reason, it is unlikely that the production of human clones by this technique will be approved for many years. **(V)** In 1996, it was used to produce Dolly the sheep, the world's first ever cloned mammal.

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

**118.(I)** San Francisco was founded by the Spanish in 1776, but only a handful of historic buildings survived the catastrophic fire of 1906. **(II)** It broke out following the most violent earthquake in the history of Northern California. **(III)** Thus, the city's oldest building is the Mission Dolores, which was built in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. **(IV)** This is also the name of one of the city's most bohemian neighbourhoods. **(V)** Every neighbourhood in San Francisco has its own distinctive features.

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

**119. (I)** State firms, whether big or small, have undergone several changes since they were established. **(II)** Not until a very long time ago, they were nothing more than parts of the government machine. **(III)** Also, there was a widespread doubt about whether they could succeed. **(IV)** They can be a huge financial burden on the state if not managed carefully for sustainable development. **(V)** Today, however, they include some of the world's biggest companies, playing a key role in global trade.

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

**120. (I)** Though social psychology might sometimes be misunderstood, it still preserves its popularity among prospective university students. **(II)** Whether we want to understand ourselves or the social world around us, social psychology offers valuable insights. **(III)** Social psychologists study our sense of personal identity, our impressions of other people and our beliefs about world events. **(IV)** Social psychology also helps us understand the stories behind today's news headlines such as the impact of the internet on social life, changing roles for women and men, or eyewitness identification in criminal trials. **(V)** Today, social psychology is more useful than ever before since a society becomes more diverse and multicultural.

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



## 2013 YDS EYLÜL

**121. (I)** We can often tell the country or region someone is from simply by hearing them speak. **(II)** We do this, usually unconsciously, using cues such as accent and vocabulary, which characterize regional dialects. **(III)** We can also frequently discover clues about someone's social identity, based on hearing them speak. **(IV)** Such shared vocal characteristics also occur in animal species that are capable of vocal learning. **(V)** People from different socioeconomic classes or age groups may use different inflections or intonations even if they have the same regional dialect.

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

**122. (I)** An allergy is an abnormal response by the body to a specific stimulus or allergen. **(II)** These can be familiar, everyday substances such as house dust, pollen or animal fur, causing mild symptoms such as sneezing, itchiness or a rash, **(III)** Although allergies can be extremely unpleasant for the sufferer, they will rarely necessitate first aid or emergency treatment. **(IV)** Hay fever, for instance, is an allergic response to pollens in the air, and is most commonly experienced during summer months. **(V)** Similarly, many people may suffer unpleasant allergic reactions after ingesting particular foods.

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

**123. (I)** One of the most widespread devices ever invented, the bicycle is everywhere, **(II)** Far cleaner than a car and quicker than walking, bicycles have become popular. **(III)** Bicycles in various forms were built by a host of inventors during the 19th century. **(IV)** They were uncomfortable and difficult to ride, but a quick succession of innovations towards the end of the century delivered bicycles that more closely resemble the machines we know and love today. **(V)** Bicycles are made of light material to enable the owner to carry easily in case they are broken down.

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

**124. (I)** In recent years, there has been a dramatic increase in flying, **(II)** Cheap flights, bigger airports and the convenience of Internet-ticketing have made flying a far more accessible form of transport. **(III)** However, this increased freedom has come with a huge environmental price. **(IV)** There are some modest technological improvements that have made aircraft cleaner, but this is not enough to compensate for the growth in flying that continues. **(V)** The maintenance of an aircraft requires an experienced staff, but engineers play the most important role.

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

**125. (I)** While some restaurants serve a variety of dishes that are labelled as local, others present a menu including universal ones like hamburger or salad. **(II)** A meal at a fine restaurant will often seem to taste better than food eaten off a paper plate with plastic cutlery, **(III)** This is because our perception of the quality of food and drink does not only involve senses, but emotions and expectations play a role too. **(IV)** Colours can also affect how we perceive flavour. **(V)** In one famous French study, participants were convinced that they were drinking red wine when it was, in fact, white wine dyed red.

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

## 2013 YDS NİSAN

**126. (I)** Using herbs from your garden or the farmer's market to enhance the flavour of your summer cuisine is really rewarding. **(II)** Not only wild herbs add subtle accents to your main dishes and salads, but they will also bring fragrance and interest to favourite dessert and beverage recipes, **(III)** If you are not using fresh herbs, remember that dried herbs are very potent, so reduce the amount you use by half or more. **(IV)** Include your home-grown produce in a salad course, and specimens from your gorgeous summer flower beds in a welcoming table centrepiece. **(V)** Also, if you are cooking outdoors, be sure to allow enough time to heat the grill for your vegetables, steaks and chicken.

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

**127. (I)** Aristotle explored the apparent ties between odour and memory in his work *On Sense and the Sensible*. **(II)** Since then, people have speculated that the memories elicited by smell are more intimate and immediate than other recollections, **(III)** When we experience certain smells, we often find ourselves taken back in time to a specific event or scene. **(IV)** Many movies of the 1980s include scenes that trigger memories of childhood and school years. **(V)** For example, the smell of a salsa, a sauce eaten with Mexican food, may remind a person of watching James Bond movies on television with his or her father while dipping chips in the spicy sauce.

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

**128. (I)** Five to six million farmers in the tropics who cultivate the cacao trees from which cocoa is produced rely on the sales of the seeds to feed themselves and their families. **(II)** Cacao tree grows : only in a narrow band within about 18 degrees north and south of the Equator. **(III)** They extract the seeds, often called 'beans', from football-shaped pods and then ferment and dry them to form butter and powder. **(IV)** The livelihoods of another 40 to 50 million depend on the long production road whereby the cacao seeds travel from a farm to the candy on store shelves. **(V)** In Ivory Coast, which produces 40 percent of the world's cocoa, such farming accounts for a full 15 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 5 percent of households.

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

**129. (I)** One of the oldest methods of preserving food is drying. **(II)** It slows down the proliferation and activity of the bacteria that cause spoilage and decay, but it considerably alters the appearance of food due to the loss of water. **(III)** With the success of freezing and its characteristics for retaining the food value of ingredients, drying is no longer an essential means of preserving food for times when it may be out of season or expensive. **(IV)** since prehistoric times, cereals and fruits have been dried in the sun before being stored. **(V)** The drying of fruits and vegetables has been widely practiced for so long; in Greece for grapes, in Turkey for apricots, and in Iran and Spain for tomatoes.

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

**130. (I)** No citizen of the European Union lives more than 700 km away from the coast. **(II)** The seas and oceans are at the centre of a large number of interactions, and to optimize political decision-making, we must clearly understand these interactions. **(III)** The European Union is surrounded by four seas and two oceans, and has 89,000 km of coastline. **(IV)** The maritime areas under the jurisdiction of the member states of the European Union are larger than the land masses. **(V)** The obvious conclusion is the need for rational management of the seas and oceans.

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

#### YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

**131. (I)** The Byzantine Empire, which developed organically out of the Roman Empire and its ancient Mediterranean civilisation, has no clear starting point. **(II)** The term Byzantine is modern, coined by historians to underline the distinctive qualities of the civilisation centered in Constantinople. **(III)** Many date its origins to the year 330 AD, when Emperor Constantine I established his new imperial capital, Constantinople. **(IV)** Others favour the mid-6th century during the reign of Justinian I the Great, the last emperor to speak Latin as his native tongue. **(V)** Still others argue that it only emerged as a distinctive civilisation after the Arab conquests of the 7th century.

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

**132. (I)** Egyptology as a discipline did not fully develop until Jean-François Champollion's decipherment of ancient Egyptian in 1822. **(II)** Since then, it has dealt with all aspects of ancient Egypt, including language and literature, architecture, archaeology, art, and overall historical developments. **(III)** Major finds, such as the tomb of Tutankhamun, the workmen's village at Giza, and, more recently, the origins of the alphabet have fuelled public interest in Egyptology and the field as a whole. **(IV)** Ancient Egyptian civilisation lasted from approximately 3000 BC until the date of the last known hieroglyphic inscription in 395 AD. **(V)** With archaeologists and historians making great discoveries every year, the perceptions of key issues in ancient Egyptian civilisation continue to change.

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

**133. (I)** The term 'graphics' is often taken for granted and used in a generic sense. **(II)** Graphic designers are professionals who may even coordinate the production of a printed material. **(III)** In fact, graphics are a powerful way to communicate in today's visually oriented society. **(IV)** Most publications need strong, dominant visual elements to make them more interesting to the reader. **(V)** They are extremely useful to help attract attention, unify a look, convey special meaning, and add impact.

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

**134. (I)** Many people who struggle with insomnia already know the basics of 'sleep hygiene': make sure your bedroom is dark, keep a regular bedtime, only use the bed for sleep, etc. **(II)** However, they have probably also found those tips to be insufficient. **(III)** Somnia is a disaster that will ruin the following day as well. **(IV)** That is because sleep gets sabotaged by what psychologists call an 'ironic effect': the harder you try to fall asleep, the more difficult it gets. **(V)** To avoid this, you need to reduce your emphasis on sleep.

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

**135. (I)** Mycenaean society was greatly influenced by the Minoans who had developed on the island of Crete. **(II)** Although the Minoan culture had faded at the time the Mycenaeans came to Crete, the Mycenaeans adopted much of the Minoan culture. **(III)** For example, in the early years their hairstyles were similar to the Minoans but much more carefully styled in long curls held in place by richly decorated crowns. **(IV)** Later, Mycenaean men cut their hair short or bound it closely to their head and grew beards. **(V)** After the fall of the Minoan and Mycenaean civilisations in about 1200 BC, Greek society developed.

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

**136. (I)** Just over a year ago, an eager team of archaeologists dug under the mud of a slum in Cairo erected on the ruins of the pharaonic city of Heliopolis. **(II)** They recovered a gigantic statue, which was believed by them to represent the pharaoh Ramses the Great. **(III)** His policies allowed the Hellenes to establish colonies on Egyptian soil for the first time. **(IV)** However, there was slight disappointment when it was discovered that the statue was not of Ramses but a lesser-known 7th-century BC ruler of Egypt, Psamtik I. **(V)** Despite the disappointment, though, this discovery was instantly celebrated by archaeologists not only in Egypt but also around the globe.

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

## YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

**137. (I)** It is possible that women simply pay more attention to what they eat and their health; so are more likely to notice if they have a reaction to allergens; but biological factors seem to be involved, too. **(II)** For example, men have higher levels of certain type of antibody thought to help block allergic reactions. **(III)** Most disturbing food for both men and women is shellfish, followed by certain fruits and vegetables. **(IV)** And hormones almost certainly play a role because the gender difference in allergies switches at adolescence. **(V)** Before puberty, boys are affected by allergies twice as much as girls.

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

**138. (I)** Lead poisoning occurs when a person swallows or inhales lead in any form. **(II)** The result can be damage to the brain, nerves and many other parts of the body. **(III)** Acute lead poisoning, which is relatively rare, occurs when a large amount of lead enters the body over a short period of time. **(IV)** Lead poisoning is also harmful to adults, in whom it can cause high blood pressure, digestive problems, nerve disorders, memory loss, and muscle and joint pain. **(V)** On the other hand, chronic lead poisoning occurs when small amounts of lead are taken in over a longer period.

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

**139. (I)** If you are the type to regularly tuck into a bag of chips, it is worth reconsidering the habit. **(II)** Too much sodium is not good for anyone, but for people who have hypertension, salt is especially dangerous. **(III)** Sodium is essential for contracting and relaxing muscles, transmitting nerve signals and maintaining adequate fluid levels. **(IV)** Too much of it leads to small spikes in blood pressure for people who do not already have hypertension and large spikes in people who do. **(V)** As a result, several cardiovascular problems including heart attacks, strokes and coronary artery disease might come up.

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

**140. (I)** Evidence is growing that, instead of avoiding allergenic foods, it might be important for high-risk children, those with moderate or severe eczema, to encounter them early on. **(II)** Those that are introduced to peanuts between the ages of 4 months and 11 months are 81 percent less likely to develop a peanut allergy by the time they are 5. **(III)** Similarly, infants who begin eating eggs at the age of 4 to 6 months are less likely to develop egg allergies. **(IV)** Being breastfed is essential to develop tolerance to allergens later in life. **(V)** Therefore, some guidelines in the US and Australia now recommend carefully introducing infants to potentially allergenic ingredients from the age of 4 to 6 months.

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

**141. (I)** Gluten-free diets have recently been gaining attention for their potential to manage gastrointestinal issues such as acid reflux or irritable bowel syndrome. **(II)** Probiotics -foods prepared with live, 'good' bacteria such as yoghurt, kimchi and kefir - have been shown to help with conditions like bowel syndrome, and they may also be beneficial for people with weakened immune systems. **(III)** But their long-term effects on overall health are not yet fully known. **(IV)** Fermented foods and drinks such as sauerkraut and kombucha are gaining in popularity as well. **(V)** Their effects on health again are not clear, but consuming them will not do any harm and might improve microbial diversity in the gut.

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

**142. (I)** Cancer is a Progressive disease, and goes through several stages. **(II)** Many other diseases, besides cancer, could produce the same symptoms. **(III)** Each phase may produce a number of symptoms, some of which may occur due to a tumour that is growing within an organ or a gland. **(IV)** As the tumour grows, it may press on the nearby nerves, organs and blood vessels. **(V)** This causes pain and some pressure which may be the earliest warning signs of cancer.

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

## YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

**143. (I)** The name 'reptiles' refers collectively to a confused mixture of different animals, such as turtles, crocodiles, lizards, and snakes, that are not birds or mammals. **(II)** The antique scientific concept reptilia promotes misperception and misunderstanding of history and the diversity of some vertebrates. **(III)** The term 'reptile' is now a deeply established popular name rather than a scientific one. **(IV)** For much of the later 19th and most of the 20th century, reptilia was taken to mean a group composed of the ancestors of living reptiles. **(V)** Similarly, the ancestors of all mammals and birds were taken under the term reptilia.

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

**144. (I)** One can usually see rainbows after summer rains, early in the morning or late in the afternoon, when the sun is low. **(II)** Diamond-shaped glass objects, mirrors or other transparent items can also be used to form a rainbow. **(III)** Raindrops act as tiny prisms and disperse the white sunlight into the form of a large beautiful arch composed of visible colours. **(IV)** To see these colours, one must be located between the sun and raindrops forming an arc in the sky. **(V)** When sunlight enters the raindrops at the proper angle, it is refracted by the raindrops, then reflected back at an angle that creates a rainbow.

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

**145. (I)** Dominique-François-Jean Arago was the leading French astronomer for the first half of the 19th century. **(II)** Among Arago's achievements in astronomy is his discovery of the Sun's chromosphere. **(III)** The chromosphere is the thin and usually transparent layer of the Sun's atmosphere. **(IV)** He also offered a pioneering explanation for the twinkling of stars. **(V)** In addition, Arago conducted research that helped lead one of his assistants, Urbain Jean Joseph Leverrier, to discover the planet Neptune.

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

**146. (I)** It is estimated that sales of genetically modified (GM) seed in 2015 amounted to \$15.3bn. **(II)** This was grown in over 20 countries on an area greater than 440 million acres - more than a 100-fold increase since 1996. **(III)** In 2015, the top five countries in order of area of GM crops cultivated were the USA, Brazil, Argentina, India and Canada. **(IV)** In contrast, only about 290,000 acres were grown in the EU, all were an insect-resistant variety of maize. **(V)** Miami was the first to announce that specific genes could be introduced into plant cells, and then whole plants could be generated with only a single altered characteristic.

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

**147. (I)** Earth's major terrestrial, marine, and freshwater ecosystems are known as biomes. **(II)** Significant changes in the global environment and climate are causing major shifts in some biomes. **(III)** They are classified according to similarities in species composition of plants and animals and by environmental attributes. **(IV)** These include temperature, precipitation, and soil type in terrestrial biomes and temperature, depth, and salinity in aquatic biomes. **(V)** However, there are no hard boundaries between biomes and there is much intermixing of species between them.

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

**148. (I)** After 1890, the development, manufacture, and use of glass increased so rapidly as to be almost revolutionary. **(II)** The science and engineering of glass as a material are now so much better understood that glass can be tailored to meet an exact need. **(III)** Machinery has been developed for precise, continuous manufacture of sheet glass, tubing, containers, bulbs, and a host of other products. **(IV)** In the early 1800s, the greatest demand was for window glass. **(V)** New methods of cutting, welding, sealing, and tempering have also led to the use of glass in completely new fields.

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

## YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

**149. (I)** Although people often use the terms frontier, boundary, and border interchangeably, historians have emphasised important distinctions between frontiers and boundaries. **(II)** Frontiers are above all zones of interaction. **(III)** While the term frontier can be traced back to medieval Spain, historians in the United States have debated its role in US history for centuries. **(IV)** They can arise as a result of cross-cultural encounters, population movements, and the absence of state authority or an effective monopoly of violence. **(V)** In contrast, borders are established by states to separate their subjects and territories from other political jurisdictions.

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

**150. (I)** There is controversy in current linguistics over the formal differences between Old English and modern English. **(II)** The history of Old English poetry is rather different from that of Old English prose, and also much more difficult to fully perceive. **(III)** The major reason for this is that the vast majority of Old English poetry is to be found in only four manuscripts, all compiled in the late 10th to early 11th century. **(IV)** These manuscripts are: the Vercelli Book, the Exeter Book, the Beowulf Manuscript and the Junius or Caedmon Manuscript. **(V)** There is very little doubt that these manuscripts were, by and large, compilations of poetry written at different times during the Old English period.

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

**151. (I)** Many Chinese children do not have brothers or sisters. **(II)** This is owing to government policies trying to reduce the population growth. **(III)** To control the rising population, the government offers special benefits to couples with only one child. **(IV)** Many people in China have been moving from the country to cities, where there are relatively well-paid jobs to help them afford their children's education. **(V)** Although this has slowed down the rate of growth, China's population still grows by millions each year.

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

**152. (I)** Alchemy was a form of chemistry studied in the Middle Ages. **(II)** Traditionally, the central aim of practising alchemists was to discover how to turn base metals into gold. **(III)** Second to this was a search for the elixir of life, which would cure all sickness and enable immortality. **(IV)** The science of modern chemistry had its early experimental roots in alchemy. **(V)** Medieval alchemists sought a philosopher's stone, which they believed would make both tasks possible.

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

**153. (I)** Delays, cancellations and overcrowding are enough to put many people off from travelling by train, but the price of a ticket can often be the real prohibitive factor. **(II)** Sometimes, it might be the easiest or only way to get from one place to another. **(III)** Fortunately, it is possible to reduce how much you pay with some tricks. **(IV)** Buying at the ticket office just before you travel is usually the most expensive option. **(V)** Instead, you can go to an agent or look online to book an advance ticket.

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

**154. (I)** In Roman agriculture, each field had to be plowed between three and six times before it would be completely ready. **(II)** Oxen, which were used to pull plows, were quite expensive. **(III)** After plowing, the farmer had to fertilize the fields, which demanded that manure be mixed into the soil, often by hand. **(IV)** Fertilization was followed by the actual sowing of the seeds. **(V)** Once the seeds were sown, the soil had to be worked over with hoes and weeded by hand.

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

#### YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

**155. (I)** If you consume too much sugar, it could be disrupting your sleep even if you do not realise it. **(II)** A study by Columbia University found that participants with diets high in sugar experienced much poorer sleep, shifting from deep sleep to light sleep or waking up completely, than those who ate fewer sweets. **(III)** Therefore, it is important for people to pay attention to their sugar intake during the day. **(IV)** Thus, if you are faced with a snack attack before bed, prefer a low-sugar treat like lightly salted popcorn. **(V)** As popcorn is a delicious snack, its popularity has increased in recent years.

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

**156. (I)** At the start of the 20th century many illnesses went unidentified, the human body was largely unmapped, and medical treatments remained limited. **(II)** However, the mapping of our genomes and the development of CAT and MRI scans have given us unparalleled medical insight. **(III)** Antibiotics have revolutionised the battle against bacteria, antiviral drugs control deadly viruses, and widespread inoculations have all but eliminated smallpox, diphtheria, and polio. **(IV)** Cancer and heart disease continue to be among the world's biggest killers and cause many to die even at early stages of their lives. **(V)** As a result, life expectancy has risen from under 50 to over 80 in some countries.

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

**157. (I)** Cardiovascular disease is the main cause of death in the US, Canada, UK, Ireland, and Europe. **(II)** It accounts for more than 40% of deaths in these countries. **(III)** Some patients with heart disease may require heart transplantation. **(IV)** Many of these deaths are due to heart failure. **(V)** For example, heart failure affects approximately five million Americans with more than half a million new cases diagnosed annually.

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

**158. (I)** Tooth brushing is of great importance for dental health in young children. **(II)** Dental fluorosis is a hypomineralisation of tooth enamel during the period when unerupted teeth are developing. **(III)** Normal mineralisation of permanent teeth occurs from about the time of birth until about six years of age. **(IV)** After that time, teeth are mineralised to such an extent that they cannot be affected by fluorosis. **(V)** Nor is it possible after that time to diminish any existing fluorosis.

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

**159. (I)** The most significant health risks to the nervous system occur long before birth. **(II)** The most vulnerable period in nervous system development takes place before most women have missed a menstrual period or suspect they are pregnant. **(III)** Within the first three weeks after conception the rudimentary nervous system, the neural tube, forms and rapidly differentiates into the brain and spinal cord. **(IV)** Numerous factors, environmental and genetic, can disrupt this process to cause structural defects of the brain or the spinal cord. **(V)** Folic acid, prescribed in the first trimester of pregnancy, supports the development of the fetus.

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

**160. (I)** If you have ever heard someone claim they have cured their hay fever by spending time outdoors or that a daily serving of honey, which contains pollen grains, has built up their immunity, do not fall for it. **(II)** Health experts think that there is not strong evidence for such an approach. **(III)** Similarly forcing yourself to eat peanuts if you are allergic to them is a bad idea, as is living with a pet in the hope that one day you will get along fine. **(IV)** Immunotherapy seems to work well for cat allergies, but is less effective for other types of allergies. **(V)** However, the idea is grounded in sensible science which has proven that clinical injections of small, increasing doses of an allergen can make the immune system less reactive to some allergies.

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

## YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

**161. (I)** A very effective antibiotic has just been produced thanks to the recent developments in biotechnology. **(II)** The term 'biotechnology' was coined in 1919 by Hungarian scientist Karl Ereky to mean 'any product produced from raw materials with the aid of living organisms'. **(III)** But in its broadest sense, the practice of biotechnology dates back to ancient times. **(IV)** In approximately 6000 BC, the Sumerians and Babylonians discovered the use of yeast. **(V)** And in about 4000 BC, the Egyptians employed yeast to make bread and the Chinese bacteria to make yogurt.

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

**162. (I)** We know dirty air is bad for our bodies, causing the equivalent of millions of deaths worldwide every year, making it a bigger killer than smoking. **(II)** Air pollution leads to a number of problems for many species. **(III)** But could air pollution be bad for our minds too? **(IV)** A study has found that psychotic experiences, which can involve hearing or seeing something that others do not, are more common among teenagers in the UK's most polluted areas. **(V)** However, the association does not mean that breathing in air pollution leads to psychosis in teenagers since there could be other explanations.

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

**163. (I)** Ants are the 'superweight lifters' of the animal kingdom. **(II)** They are often confused with termites despite many obvious physical differences between them. **(III)** They are strong in relation to their size and can carry objects 10 to 20 times their own weight – some species can carry objects up to 50 times their own weight. **(IV)** Ants are able to carry these objects great distances and even climb trees while carrying them. **(V)** This is comparable to a 50-kilogram person picking up a small car, carrying it 3 or 4 kilometres on his back and then climbing the tallest mountain while still carrying the car.

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

**164. (I)** The mixture of gases that surrounds the solid earth is called the atmosphere. **(II)** Although it represents a very small fraction of the weight of the earth, it is very important because it contains gases essential to life. **(III)** Carbon dioxide plays an important role by trapping heat, causing the greenhouse effect, which keeps the earth warm and liveable, for the most part. **(IV)** Among these gases, nitrogen, oxygen and argon dominate the atmosphere. **(V)** But carbon dioxide, which is vital to life on Earth, makes up only 0.32 percent of atmosphere.

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

**165. (I)** All human activities generate some form of waste, and some of them are called 'hazardous waste'. **(II)** In its most general sense, the term 'hazardous waste' comprises toxic chemicals, radioactive materials, and biological or infectious waste. **(III)** Hazardous waste poses a threat to workers through occupational exposure and to the public through exposure in homes, communities and the general environment. **(IV)** Technical and regulatory efforts have been made to reduce gas from motor vehicles. **(V)** The exposure may occur near the site of generation, along transportation corridors, and near the ultimate disposal sites.

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

**166. (I)** Every year, 8 million tonnes of plastic end up in the oceans. **(II)** Ocean currents trap a major portion of this plastic in an area of the North Pacific three times the size of France. **(III)** The German Parliament has recently introduced a law to reduce the effects of air pollution caused by plastic materials. **(IV)** A Dutch project called Ocean Cleanup has placed a 600-m-long floating, U-shaped barrier there, which is carried forward by currents, waves, and wind, collecting the waste, so it can be pumped up by ships. **(V)** A total of 60 barriers will be launched with the hope of collecting half of this ocean plastic by 2025.

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

## 2019 YKS

**167. (I)** Each Sumerian city-state had fine public buildings, markets, workshops, and water systems. **(II)** There was a royal palace and a ziggurat, on top of which was a shrine dedicated to the god of that city. **(III)** Scribes and accountants were also important, and involved in all aspects of Sumerian daily life. **(IV)** Around the public buildings were houses of local people. **(V)** Beyond these lay the farmers' field and the marshlands of the Mesopotamian rivers.

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

**168. (I)** Humans need social interaction, so depriving them of social contact, like when prisoners are sent to solitary confinement, is recognised by psychologists as a form of torture. **(II)** On the other hand, too much social interaction can be tiring; engaging with someone is a lot of work for the brain. **(III)** This explains the apparent contradiction between humans needing social interaction, but also needing privacy. **(IV)** The social brain hypothesis, first put forward in the 90s, suggests that our sociable nature is why we have such developed brains. **(V)** Social interaction wears our brain out, so we need privacy to get away for a bit and recharge.

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

**169. (I)** An elephant has a very large brain for its size and the 'temporal lobe' region responsible for memory is more developed. **(II)** The fascination with elephant memory has only been around for the last 200 years or so. **(III)** This results in powerful abilities to 'download' important survival data such as where to find food and water, and who is friend or foe. **(IV)** The matriarch of a herd may recognise over 200 individual elephants and can react to the call of a deceased member of her herd two years after their death. **(V)** During droughts, these grandma elephants lead family members to waterholes by recalling detailed maps they have made spanning hundreds of kilometres.

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

**170. (I)** One essential requirement of healthy nourishment is that a meal must be complete. **(II)** In other words, it must supply all types of nutrients, those used for structural purposes (protein), those used for energy purposes (carbohydrates and fats), and those used for regulatory functions (minerals and vitamins). **(III)** Only consuming a variety of products from different food groups will guarantee the supply of diverse nutrients that the body needs. **(IV)** One should not take up even a standard diet without consulting with a doctor. **(V)** That is to say, only a varied diet containing different types of food can provide the body with the range of nutrients that it requires.

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

**171. (I)** The ninja emerged in Japan in the mid-15th century as a class of specially trained warriors. **(II)** The ninja have typically been seen as the antithesis of the honourable samurai, but the relationship is in fact much more complicated. **(III)** They spent their entire lives improving the skills, disciplines and abilities they needed to become masters of ninjutsu. **(IV)** Training began at a very early age and like samurai, they began almost as soon as they could walk, learning how to fight with a vast array of weapons, from katanas, a long single-edged samurai sword, to throwing stars. **(V)** They were extremely fit and capable of impressive physical feats such as running for a long period of time, scaling castle walls, leaping great distances and fighting multiple opponents without weapons.

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

## 2018 YKS

**172. (I)** Most psychologists still have not agreed on a definition of emotional intelligence. **(II)** Therefore, they define emotional intelligence in various ways, depending on which expert you ask. **(III)** The 'discovery' of the concept of emotional intelligence came about accidentally. **(IV)** Most definitions of emotional intelligence focus on your ability to be aware of, understand, and manage both your own as well as other people's emotions in order to adapt to life's demands and pressures. **(V)** Another definition is the ability to tune in to the world, to read situations, and to connect with others while taking charge of your own life.

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

**173. (I)** A new electronic tattoo listens to the sounds of the human body, including the heart and muscles. **(II)** The sensor-loaded skin patch could be used for medical monitoring, like to detect irregular heartbeats, for example. **(III)** Electronic tattoos are a controversial issue as some people believe that they may harm the body because of the chemicals they include. **(IV)** Placed on the throat, it could also act as a human-machine interface by picking up the vibrations of your voice, even in noisy conditions. **(V)** In one demonstration, people used it to play games by voice control at a crowded party.

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

**174. (I)** Coconut can be consumed in various ways, and its different parts have varying nutritional benefits.

**(II)** Firstly there is the flesh or meat, which is typically blended with the water inside to create coconut milk. **(III)** This drink provides good sources of iron, selenium, as well as a bank of healthy saturated fats. **(IV)** It is the high saturated fat that has made coconut oil somewhat controversial with regard to cholesterol. **(V)** These nutrients help to support energy levels and nourish the lining of gut.

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

**175. (I)** Milk chocolate differs from dark chocolate in two ways: it contains a smaller percentage of cocoa solids, and it is sweeter and smoother due to its milk content. **(II)** Milk chocolate is very popular around the world these days because it has been adapted to many different national tastes. **(III)** The recipe of it was perfected in Switzerland by Daniel Peter in 1875. **(IV)** For many years, manufacturers had tried to find a way of mixing cocoa paste with milk without much luck, due to the latter's high liquid content. **(V)** The invention of condensed milk by Henri Nestle finally made this possible.

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

**176. (I)** The majority of tourists visiting Greece are European, although large numbers of people also visit from North America. **(II)** Greece has a rich history stretching back thousands of years. **(III)** Yet, the modern nation state only won its independence from the Turks in 1829, and it took control of some islands as recently as 1947. **(IV)** Also due to its mountainous terrain and lack of natural resources, it was one of the poorest members of the European Union. **(V)** However, its large shipping fleet and earnings from tourism have helped the economy grow rapidly as time has passed.

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

## 2017 YKS

**177. (I)** Language is made up of a number of different components. **(II)** Phonetics deals with the sounds of particular words, and how they are produced and understood. **(III)** Linguists have developed a phonetic alphabet of speech sounds that is independent of any particular language. **(IV)** Meanwhile, syntax is the name linguists give to the rules of grammar — how individual words are put together to form sentences. **(V)** There are 107 distinct sounds in it, plus a large number of modifiers that can be applied according to accents and intonation.

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

**178. (I)** Oceania encompasses more than 30 thousand islands in the Pacific Ocean, spanning from Hawaii in the north to New Zealand in the south. **(II)** The traditional cultures on the islands of Oceania have become largely westernised. **(III)** To most geographers the lands that make up Oceania include Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia, New Zealand, and often Australia and the Malay Archipelago. **(IV)** These islands are home to a wide range of cultures, and today many of the island nations recognise more than one language. **(V)** For example, in Papua New Guinea alone, a part of the island region known as Melanesia, at least 846 different languages are spoken

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

**179. (I)** Motivation and emotions serve as the emerging forces within consumers that activate certain behaviours. **(II)** Motivation is the persistent need that stirs up and stimulates long-term goals within a consumer, while emotions are temporary states that reflect current changes in motivation. **(III)** You can influence the perception of your consumers by understanding the current perception they have of your product. **(IV)** They often work together to impact consumer behaviour, in which the first drives a consumer through the buying process, and the second drives that motivation. **(V)** You can apply your knowledge of them to your marketing strategy by finding ways to stimulate consumers' emotions and motivate them to fill the need aroused by those emotions.

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

**180. (I)** In our modern cities, we barely notice the fantastic abundance and intensity of human-made colour. **(II)** Our biological inheritance, perhaps at a subliminal level, still causes certain colours to attract or repel us. **(III)** This is perhaps because, with so much colour around us, we have grown used to its passing pleasure. **(IV)** Much of this spreading sea of colour has no real function other than to attract attention to itself. **(V)** Unlike nature, where every colour has gradually evolved over time to fulfil some precise utilitarian purpose, we spread colour around because we like it and we can.

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

**181. (I)** In ancient times, rich Greeks had plenty of leisure time to spend talking, giving dinner parties, visiting the gymnasium, and playing all kinds of games. **(II)** Music was particularly important for them, so they sang songs at births, weddings, and funerals. **(III)** They had love songs, battle songs, drinking songs, and songs of thanksgiving. **(IV)** Greek men did not dance, but they liked to watch dancers perform at parties. **(V)** Unfortunately, almost no written music has survived from ancient Greece.

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

## YKS 2016

**182. (I)** While it is often easy to identify the change your project will deliver, it may be more difficult to quantify the nature, scale and timing of the benefit. **(II)** Every year, hundreds of projects are carried out in various countries despite their limitations. **(III)** As a rule, benefits from a project should be aligned with at least one of the organisation's strategic goals if it is to proceed. **(IV)** You should also consider the point at which the benefits can be expected. **(V)** In some cases, a smaller return is preferable to a larger one that will take longer to come in.

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

**183. (I)** A few microbial species have found ways to sabotage the immune system and skew the balance of power in their favor. **(II)** For example, Porphyromonas gingivalis, a mouth-dwelling bacterium, has long been the prime suspect behind gum disease. **(III)** Even in small numbers, they can stop white blood cells from producing certain chemicals that kill bacteria. **(IV)** Without these chemicals to restrict their growth, all the bacterial populations in the mouth grow explosively, causing tissue damage known as 'gingivitis'. **(V)** The standard care for gingivitis is a professional tooth cleaning and more flossing.

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

**184. (I)** For years, Carol Spring Beach was one of the best kept secrets in Jamaica. **(II)** It was among the whitest and most glorious stretches of coast in the island's north. **(III)** But then, one morning in 2008, developers building a hotel nearby arrived to discover something bizarre. **(IV)** Large amounts of beach sand were more or less worthless in most parts of the world as in Jamaica. **(V)** Thieves had come during the night and stolen 500 truck-loads of beautiful sand.

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

**185. (I)** Astrology is the study of the movement of the stars and the planets in the belief that they influence human affairs. **(II)** Its influence is everywhere, from the ancient pyramids of Egypt to the plays of Shakespeare. **(III)** In addition to the movement of the stars and the planets, the weather is also thought to influence people and events. **(IV)** Across the globe, millions of people would not think of starting their day without consulting a newspaper or online horoscope. **(V)** Battles have been won and lost, and weddings have been planned based simply on the alignment of the stars.

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



**186. (I)** Many people claim they can remember being in the womb or their first two years of life, but it is doubtful that these are genuine memories. **(II)** At five months old, the human fetus weighs under 500g but has fully developed lips, eyes, fingers, and toes. **(III)** Claims may be based on children feeling as if they were at the age of 1 or 2. **(IV)** Most adults can remember events only as far back as the age of 3 or 4. **(V)** Young children often remember further back, but these early memories generally fade away as they grow older.

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

#### YKS 2015

**187. (I)** There was a time not so long ago when there was no such thing as a cash machine. **(II)** Exactly who we have to thank for this stroke of technological banking genius is a matter of some controversy. **(III)** If you wanted to withdraw some money, you had to go into a building and speak to a teller – the person who pays out money in a bank. **(IV)** Now, of course, it is possible to get cash from one of over 1.6 million automated telling machines (ATM) worldwide. **(V)** It is possible to find them anywhere you want, from cinemas to government institutions.

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

**188. (I)** The National Park System of the US began in March 1872. **(II)** Yellowstone National Park, located in the territories of Montana and Wyoming, was the first public park established in that same year. **(III)** The founding of Yellowstone National Park started a worldwide national park movement. **(IV)** Yellowstone National Park is considered by many to be the most beautiful park in the western part of the US. **(V)** Today, more than 100 countries contain some 1,200 national parks or equivalent preserves.

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

**189. (I)** Data protection is a fundamental right in the European Union, safeguarded not only by national legislation, but also by European law. **(II)** In the European Union, personal data can only be gathered legally under strict conditions. **(III)** Any person or organization that collects personal information is required to protect it from misuse. **(IV)** Furthermore, they must respect the rights of the data owner. **(V)** The European Union is already cooperating closely with the US on cybercrime, which often includes crimes like online credit card and bank fraud

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

**190. (I)** Hunted by generations of humans hungry to sell their fins, certain shark populations have nearly collapsed over the past three decades. **(II)** But according to a new report by the wildlife advocacy group Wild Aid, the tide may be turning for these top ocean predators as demand declines in China, the world's leading shark fin consumer. **(III)** China's appetite for shark fin, traditionally used to flavour soup, has been quite popular throughout history. **(IV)** Spurred by global outcry, many countries have banned 'finning', the practice of catching a shark, severing its fins, and tossing the animal back to die. **(V)** Some nations have banned commercial shark fishing altogether.

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

**191. (I)** Until the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, London could not supply enough theatre-loving people to make up a daily audience for a permanent playhouse. **(II)** Only in 1567 was a fixed theatre, 'The Red Lion', constructed, but it did not last long. **(III)** But everything changed in 1576 when an enormous round theatre, called 'the Theatre', was built in Shoreditch. **(IV)** However, Shakespeare started writing for the Theatre in about 1594. **(V)** It was to stand for over twenty years; it was so successful that copies of it sprang up around the city.

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

#### YKS 2014

**192. (I)** Only certain rock types are rich in dinosaur fossils. **(II)** These include sedimentary sandstones and mudstones formed in deserts and lakes. **(III)** Evidence of prehistoric life comes from remains such as bones that over time have become mineralized to form fossils. **(IV)** Most fossil discoveries come from areas where severe erosion exposes deep layers of rock, such as cliffs and mountain slopes, or from places such as coal mines. **(V)** Excavating dinosaurs from hard rock may necessitate the use of power tools or explosives.

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

**193. (I)** Fumes from vehicle exhausts contribute to air pollution in overcrowded cities with little green and open spaces. **(II)** Acid rain falls when poisonous gases from power stations and vehicle exhaust mix with oxygen and moisture in the air. **(III)** These gases become a part of the water cycle and may be carried a long way by the wind before they fall as acid rain or snow. **(IV)** Acid rain poisons or kills wildlife in lakes, rivers and forests. **(V)** The problem could be controlled by reducing vehicle emissions and limiting the gases released from power stations.

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

**194. (I)** The first line of defence against germs is your body's surface, which acts as a barrier. **(II)** The surface includes not only your skin but also the surface of your eyes and the soft tissues lining your mouth, nose and throat. **(III)** If germs find a break in any part of your body, such as a cut, the damaged tissue reacts immediately by becoming inflamed. **(IV)** Germs that break through the body's barriers and invade internal tissues do not usually survive for long. **(V)** It swells and fills with germ-destroying blood cells.

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

**195. (I)** Our bodies are often exposed to thousands of bacteria and viruses, which could potentially cause infection. **(II)** Our immune system protects us against the vast majority of them. **(III)** As people age, the immune system becomes less effective, which contributes to the greater susceptibility of people to some infections. **(IV)** It is easy to take our immune system for granted, but if you catch cold very often, you need to be more proactive about taking care of yourself. **(V)** Adopting healthy eating habits, for example, can boost your immune system.

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

**196. (I)** A great number of books have been written for composers and they speak in a language understood by only a few people. **(II)** Such books often alienate beginners, who have always wanted to enter the world of music, but are frightened by these texts. **(III)** Some books merely provide the bare bones of composers' biographies, dates and recordings. **(IV)** Composers, in fact, are a great inspiration to many with the talent and determination to succeed. **(V)** They make no attempt to convey the magic and passion of the musical experience.

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

#### YKS 2013

**197. (I)** Female killer whales live long after their reproductive years are over. **(II)** A recent study showed that adult sons of mother whales live longer and produce more offspring when the mother has a long post-menopausal phase. **(III)** The same trend, however, was not observed for daughters of the same whales. **(IV)** The mechanism by which mothers increase their adult sons' survival are unclear, but hypothesized reasons include assistance to search for food and support during dangerous situations. **(V)** Whale research has become an increasingly popular field over the past ten years, which was actually unexpected.

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

**198. (I)** It is a popular belief that our blood type influences our personalities. **(II)** For example, people with type A are thought to be anxious perfectionists while those with type B are cheerful and eccentric. **(III)** There is no biological reason for this, and the number of research on the issue is inadequate. **(IV)** Your blood type is a question of which surface proteins are attached to your red blood cells. **(V)** In fact, most of us behave with a mixture of all the blood-type personality traits.

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

**199. (I)** There are differences between what men and women do with the Internet when they are online. **(II)** By 2005, however, men and women were making use of the Internet in almost equal numbers. **(III)** Women tend to use it to search for health and medical information, maps and religious information. **(IV)** Men, on the other hand, rely on it more for weather reports, sports results and news. **(V)** According to statistics from the US, women also use e-mail for different purposes than men

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

**200. (I)** Money is perhaps the most basic building-block in economies, and it has several functions. **(II)** It is a medium of exchange and easily traded for goods and services. **(III)** In addition, people save and use it for consumption in the future, so it is a store of value. **(IV)** Also, it is a unit of account, a useful measuring stick. **(V)** Throughout history, a variety of items like tea, salt and cattle have been used as a unit of account.

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

**201. (I)** Pregnancy is an important time for both mother and baby, which is why mothers should get special care to live right so that their children can be born healthy enough. **(II)** That is relatively easy when it comes to things women can control like eating well. **(III)** Clearly, pregnant women who abuse alcohol put their babies at risk of a wide range of birth defects. **(IV)** But what about pollution in the air they breathe? **(V)** In the first study of its kind, researchers report that expectant mothers' exposure to pollutants can lead to a dramatic increase in the risk of anxiety problems in their children at age 6.

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

#### YKS 2012

**202. (I)** Almost every culture has its version of the flute, drum and guitar. **(II)** There are wide variations in the way they are tuned, constructed and played. **(III)** Typically, a child prodigy gains expertise in just two or three years. **(IV)** They share, however, a common association of often being used for religious ceremonies. **(V)** The craft of making and playing them is therefore taken very seriously.

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

**203. (I)** Many magazines and newspapers are still printed on paper, though most have online versions as well. **(II)** But print edition newspapers are generally preferred by families on Sunday mornings. **(III)** Newspaper editors can update news much more quickly on websites than in print. **(IV)** Creating an online-only news source is also less expensive than producing a print edition of a newspaper. **(V)** These are two of the reasons that some newspaper companies have chosen to have online-only editions.

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

**204. (I)** Almost every town and village in Turkey enjoys an annual festival. **(II)** The yearly celebration may involve competitions and animal shows, or simply a festival where farmers can show off their new tractors. **(III)** Some of these events resemble ancient seasonal rituals. **(IV)** Although most of these activities are aimed at locals, you are sure to be welcomed. **(V)** Even so, the main event is the festival at Kırkpınar, near Edirne.

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

**205. (I)** The Kangal is unique to Turkey and used to be bred for use as a sheepdog. **(II)** To this day, you will still see these large, strong dogs guarding flocks, especially in Eastern Turkey. **(III)** Although pure-bred Kangals are expensive to buy, there are many Kangal-cross dogs which you can adopt among the street population. **(IV)** Thus, Kangal puppies, with their huge feet, melting eyes and soft yellow fur, are particularly attractive. **(V)** However, before adopting one, you should consider that they are not suitable pets for anyone living in an apartment.

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

**206. (I)** Advances in space travel have changed the way we have come to see Earth and the universe as a whole. **(II)** We can now more thoroughly explore our solar system, which is governed by the Sun's energy. **(III)** The Sun forces planets into specific orbits and provides light and heat energy to the cold universe. **(IV)** Nevertheless, most regions of the solar system are rather inhospitable and Earth seems to be the only planet with such a vast richness of life. **(V)** Therefore, other planets have been discovered around such stars.

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

#### YKS 2011

**207. (I)** The state system is a historical institution. **(II)** The population of the world has not always lived in sovereign states. **(III)** The countries that are sovereign states are always fewer than countries, like Quebec, that are not sovereign. **(IV)** For most of recorded human history, people have lived under different kinds of political organization. **(V)** In medieval times, for example, people had to live under a chaotic and dispersed political authority, while in the modern state, they live under legally supreme governments.

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

**208. (I)** It's becoming increasingly difficult for young people to get married in the Middle East. **(II)** While their parents were likely to have been married by their mid-20s, young people these days are remaining single till their late-20s. **(III)** The main reason is that they cannot afford to marry. **(IV)** Those in employment are often in low-paid jobs and committing your future to a partner is out of the question. **(V)** The cost of a wedding needs to come down.

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

**209. (I)** Our mental approach or attitude toward an activity makes all the difference in the world. **(II)** Any chore can become a playful activity depending on how we frame it. **(III)** For instance, doing your ironing can be fun if you are pretending that you are "frying" the bad guys in some fantasy scenario. **(IV)** Defining play is far from easy for at least two different reasons. **(V)** On the other hand, playing table tennis is work if you are doing it only because your friend insists.

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

**210. (I)** The harmful use of alcohol is a particularly grave threat to men. **(II)** It is the leading factor for deaths in males aged 15-59, mainly due to injuries, violence and cardiovascular diseases. **(III)** The world's highest alcohol consumption levels are found in the developed world, including Western and Eastern Europe. **(IV)** 6.2% of all male deaths are attributable to alcohol, compared with 1.1% of female deaths. **(V)** Men also outnumber women four to one in weekly episodes of heavy drinking – most probably the reason for their higher death and disability rates.

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

**211. (I)** A large part of having a healthy life is giving ourselves credit for our accomplishments. **(II)** The best way to write about your success is that you connect with yourself in the deepest way. **(III)** Learning how to accept praise – to let ourselves really accept our success – is a skill that can be learned. **(IV)** A big reason why people get stuck and cannot create better lives is that they do not give themselves credit for what they have created. **(V)** This usually comes from the subconscious programming we received in childhood, e.g., "Money doesn't grow on trees".

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

#### YKS 2010

**212. (I)** Tai Chi is a classical Chinese military-style exercise. **(II)** We call it classical because it was developed in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. **(III)** It was, however, designed as much for health and long-life benefits as for defence. **(IV)** Today, advocates around the world practise it as a way to improve their health and lower stress. **(V)** Indeed, yoga is declining in popularity.

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

**213. (I)** Alison never had any stories to tell about the restaurant where she worked as a cashier. **(II)** "It's just a job", she would say. **(III)** "I sit there and take their credit cards or their cash. **(IV)** How many jobs are so full of variety? **(V)** At the end of the day I come home; at the end of the week I get my wages."

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

**214. (I)** Winters in Toronto, Canada, are white and cold with icy sidewalks and life-threateningly low temperatures. **(II)** Yet the summers are for the most part hot and sunny. **(III)** These harsh winter conditions, however, actually present no problems. **(IV)** This is partly because one can reach any part of the town by underground. **(V)** And partly because there is a vast shopping mall spread out beneath the city.

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

**215. (I)** We travelled to this small and remote Pacific island, expecting decay, deprivation and frustration. **(II)** Instead, we found beauty, determination and inspiration. **(III)** In fact, the island is always hit by hurricanes that cause much destruction. **(IV)** The people there all looked as if they had a special mission, a vision and a destination. **(V)** Hardly anyone was just hanging about doing nothing.

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

**216. (I)** Harry Kane, with two older partners, ran a new and very successful insurance firm. **(II)** It was taking a lot of business from the older, more established companies. **(III)** Some people looked on it with suspicion. **(IV)** The offices were large and beautifully furnished. **(V)** They thought it was growing too big and too fast; and they thought it would soon be in trouble.

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

ANLAMI BOZAN CÜMLE SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI									
1.	B	46.	D	91.	D	136.	C	181.	D
2.	C	47.	C	92.	D	137.	C	182.	B
3.	D	48.	D	93.	E	138.	D	183.	E
4.	B	49.	C	94.	D	139.	C	184.	D
5.	C	50.	D	95.	C	140.	D	185.	C
6.	C	51.	C	96.	B	141.	A	186.	B
7.	B	52.	A	97.	A	142.	B	187.	D
8.	D	53.	A	98.	E	143.	C	188.	D
9.	B	54.	C	99.	D	144.	B	189.	E
10.	B	55.	D	100.	A	145.	C	190.	C
11.	D	56.	B	101.	A	146.	E	191.	D
12.	C	57.	B	102.	C	147.	B	192.	C
13.	C	58.	A	103.	E	148.	D	193.	A
14.	C	59.	D	104.	A	149.	C	194.	D
15.	D	60.	D	105.	B	150.	A	195.	D
16.	B	61.	B	106.	E	151.	D	196.	D
17.	B	62.	D	107.	C	152.	D	197.	E
18.	D	63.	C	108.	B	153.	B	198.	D
19.	E	64.	A	109.	C	154.	B	199.	B
20.	A	65.	E	110.	C	155.	B	200.	E
21.	D	66.	C	111.	E	156.	D	201.	C
22.	D	67.	C	112.	B	157.	C	202.	C
23.	B	68.	B	113.	C	158.	A	203.	B
24.	D	69.	E	114.	C	159.	E	204.	E
25.	C	70.	D	115.	A	160.	D	205.	D
26.	B	71.	E	116.	C	161.	A	206.	E
27.	C	72.	A	117.	D	162.	B	207.	C
28.	B	73.	C	118.	E	163.	B	208.	E
29.	B	74.	C	119.	D	164.	C	209.	D
30.	B	75.	D	120.	A	165.	D	210.	C
31.	D	76.	C	121.	D	166.	C	211.	E
32.	C	77.	D	122.	C	167.	C	212.	E
33.	C	78.	A	123.	E	168.	D	213.	D
34.	C	79.	D	124.	E	169.	B	214.	B
35.	D	80.	B	125.	A	170.	D	215.	C
36.	E	81.	D	126.	E	171.	B	216.	D
37.	A	82.	E	127.	D	172.	C		
38.	C	83.	C	128.	B	173.	C		
39.	C	84.	D	129.	C	174.	D		
40.	D	85.	C	130.	B	175.	B		
41.	A	86.	B	131.	B	176.	A		
42.	D	87.	D	132.	D	177.	D		
43.	A	88.	D	133.	B	178.	B		
44.	E	89.	C	134.	C	179.	C		
45.	B	90.	A	135.	E	180.	B		

