

1

1. As they are built to last for only a few years, most computers and other electronic equipment become ---- in a very short time.

- A) gruelling zahmetli
B) tender
C) diverse
D) handy
E) obsolete 1, 2, 5

2. Over time cells age and become damaged, namely your body's cells are ---- replicating, creating their replacements.

- A) timidly intimidate
B) constantly
C) immensely
D) conversely
E) previously

3. Job ---- for young men who **only have a high school diploma** are next to none; in fact, they are even worse for those who have less education.

A) extinguishers

B) dialects

✓ C) prospects opportunities

D) blueprints pattern / draft

E) reservoirs

from little to none
either little or none

few

code

Istanbul is second to none in terms of population

= first

4. **When paper notes were introduced** in 1929, the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing **prefer** opted to use green ink because the colour was **relatively high in its ---- to** chemical and physical changes.

✓ A) resistance reliance / resilient

B) delivery teslimat / dogum / konusma vb icra

C) withdrawal retreat / decline / be deprived of

D) contribution

beyond E) expectation

below



5. The **ability to see** in ultraviolet light is common in animals **as opposed to** humans, but the ability to --- **two "colours"** of UV is something rare.

- A) expose = subject to
- B) prioritise
- C) rinse clean
- D) anticipate
- ✓ E) **distinguish** set /tell apart
discriminate
separate

unearth

6. There is an **intellectual divide** in the world where those who **get vaccinated** against COVID or other diseases --- **those who refuse to get a shot** due to misinformation about the way vaccines work.

- A) fall back on
- B) get along with
- ✓ C) **look down on** sworn
- D) look forward to
- E) live up to

lag behind

meet / expectation

↑

create /develop /form /appear

angora
in English

When?
past
present
future

along
on

e-YDS Mini Deneme 6 – Ismail Turasan

7. The Moon **is thought** ---- **when an enormous impact** ---- **huge amounts of material** off the early Earth.

- A) **to be formed** / throws
- B) **to have been formed** / threw
- C) having formed / has thrown
- D) formed / will throw
- E) **to form** / was throwing

8. Drones ---- for antipollution missions **off the coast of Europe** to "sniff" the exhaust fumes **from ships** and catch **operators** ---- **illegal fuel** or those **beyond permissible limits**.

- A) **are used** / used
- B) would be used / to use
- C) **have been used** / **having used**
- D) **are being used** / **using**
- E) were used / to have used

how long?

previously
formerly

used when?

angora
in English

9. How some types of litter enter and travel through the environment ---- because litter breaks down beyond recognition, identifying marks such as branding wear away and rivers can transport it far from where it ----.

- A) must not be traced / originates
- B) cannot be traced / originated
- C) will not be traced / was originating
- D) isn't supposed to be traced / has originated
- E) may not be traced / would originate

10. Astronomers could boost the efficiency of the search ---- alien worlds that might harbour life ---- using a technique that can help us rule out stars that have already eaten their own planets.

- A) on / of
- B) from / off
- C) for / by
- D) into / in
- E) among / with

*in search of
in pursuit of job*

11. We tend to settle ---- our value systems and behaviours during late childhood and early adulthood, so generation-shaping events have a stronger impact on people who experience them while coming ---- age.

A) among / for ages asırlardır /uzun zamandır

B) over / with age = as we age

C) between / to

✓ D) into / of

E) amid / at the age of 18, people come of age

12. ---- they are ubiquitous and owned by 87 per cent of adults in the UK, it is worth remembering that smartphones didn't exist 20 years ago.

✓ A) Though

B) Since

C) As if

D) Unless

E) So that

half

13. Cigarettes **kill at least 1-in-2** smokers **prematurely** and cut smokers' lives **short by an average of 10 years** ---- their large share in **cancer, obstructive lung disease and cardiovascular disease.**

- A) in terms of
- B) for all
- C) **due to**
- D) as well as
- E) such as

respite

as well as

15. According to one study, adults **must** **spend around 50 hours together to go** from mere **acquaintance to a casual friend, 90 hours together** ---- **they consider each other friends, and more than 200 hours to become close friends** who share an emotional connection.

- A) unless
- B) since
- C) **before**
- D) when
- E) while

Tii

14. **Seagulls get a lot of hate** ^{attack} **for swooping at** people, ---- **to get food** ---- **when protecting their chicks.**

- A) so / that
- B) **both / and**
- C) **neither / nor**
- D) **either / or**
- E) **more / than**

1/5

16-20: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

A radio telescope is a device that typically uses a large dish antenna to collect the low-energy radiation emitted by objects in space. In the 1960s, astronomers **started using them** to **view** asteroids, planets, comets, and other objects. (16) ----, **it was challenging to get a clear image** of those objects using ground-based antennas because low-energy radiation is absorbed and distorted by water vapour in the Earth's atmosphere. The signal that a dish antenna (17) ---- **the ground** finally receives is therefore **weak**. The signal can be strengthened by positioning the antenna on a site with very dry air, and **it can be made even stronger** by arranging **several antennas in an array**, (18) ---- **their signals** so that **they function together as a single, more powerful telescope**. By the 1980s, several small arrays were operating in Japan, Europe, and the United States. Technological advances soon made much larger arrays possible, provided that a high, **flat site** could be found where the **antennas could be** (19) ----. And the **distance between the antennas could be adjusted** to change the sensitivity of the telescope (20) ---- they were portable.

16.

- A) Thus
- C) However
- E) On the contrary
- B) Meanwhile
- D) Similarly

17.

- A) at
- C) for
- E) above
- B) among
- D) on

18.

- A) combining
- combining
- C) having been combined
- combined
- E) to have combined
- B) to be
- D) ~~having~~

19.

- A) catch up
- C) work out
- E) look after
- B) set up
- D) cope with

20.

- A) unless
- C) if
- E) after
- B) until
- D) whereas

21-24: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence. C2M

21. While universal healthcare services in many European nations mean citizens are entitled to receive a broad range of treatments free of charge, ----.
- A) certain vocational programmes in the US are provided to all populations free of charge
 - B) a simple inhaler used in the treatment of asthma comes to \$1 in Cuba, but \$120 in the US
 - C) some citizens in these countries also have the option to benefit from expensive fertility treatments for free
 - D) a lack of state support in the US leaves many individuals relying on employers for healthcare
 - E) this leaves an impression that the citizens are living in a country where supportive culture is the norm

⇒ Her / 22m21

22. **The exact dose at which vitamin D supplements become toxic is not clear, ----.**

- A) so your chances of getting this condition could go up if you are on a diet
- B) as most healthy people only need 400 to 800 IU of vitamin D a day, depending on their age
- C) because getting too much vitamin D can cause calcium to build up in your blood and body
- D) but it must be very high considering the low prevalence
- E) yet the doctor might need to give you fluids through a vein

but

23. **Though it might seem a good idea to set strict TV rules about what children can and cannot watch at home, ---.**

- A) the way children watch media content has changed dramatically in recent years
B) this has been a matter of concern for many a parent in developed countries
C) parents want to limit the freedom of their kids as much as they can
D) it may require the implementation of some unspoken rules at school
E) **this may actually encourage them** to watch the programs we forbid elsewhere

many parents

= many a parent

//

24. Given that almost half of the world's population relies on rice as a principal source of food, ----.

- A) rice-producing countries in Southeast Asia are having financial difficulties
- B) the production of other staple foods should be decreased
- C) the way people find daily food for their household has changed a lot
- D) a shortage in rice production can cause a dreadful famine
- E) baking bread from wheat flour should also be considered seriously

//

25-28: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

25. **With the hardest part of any space journey getting a rocket out of Earth's gravity, the Moon, where there is almost no gravity, is seen as a great place to set up bases for future space missions.**
- A) Herhangi bir uzay yolculuğunun en zor kısmının Dünyanın yerçekiminin dışına bir roket çıkartmak önemlidir ve neredeyse hiç yerçekiminin olmadığı Ay, gelecekteki uzay görevleri için üs kurmada harika bir yer olarak görülmektedir.
- B) Herhangi bir uzay yolculuğunun en zor kısmının Dünyanın yerçekiminin dışına bir roket çıkartmak olmasıyla birlikte neredeyse hiç yerçekiminin olmadığı Ay, gelecekteki uzay görevleri için üs kurmada harika bir yer olarak görülmektedir.
- C) Herhangi bir uzay yolculuğunun en zor kısmı, Dünyanın yerçekiminin dışına bir roket çıkartmaktır; bu yüzden neredeyse hiç yerçekiminin olmadığı Ay, gelecekteki uzay görevleri için üs kurmada harika bir yer olarak görülmektedir.
- D) Dünyanın yerçekiminin dışına bir roket çıkartmanın herhangi bir uzay yolculuğunun en zor kısımlarından birisi olduğu açıktır ve neredeyse hiç yerçekiminin olmadığı Ay, gelecekteki uzay görevleri için üs kurmada harika bir yerdir.
- E) Neredeyse hiç yerçekiminin olmadığı Ay, gelecekteki uzay görevleri için harika bir yer olarak görülmektedir; bunun sebebi de herhangi bir uzay yolculuğunun en zor kısmının Dünyanın yerçekiminin dışına bir roket çıkartmak olmasıdır.

26. **The common conception of the Vikings may be that they were all Nordic tribes, but they were actually formed of groups of different peoples.**

- A) Vikinglerle ilgili yaygın görüşe göre hepsi Kuzeyli kabileler olmasına karşın onlar aslında farklı milletlerden oluşan gruplardan oluşmaktaydı.
- B) Vikinglerle ilgili, hepsinin Kuzeyli kabilelerden geldiklerine dair yaygın görüşün aksine onlar aslında farklı milletlerden oluşan gruplardan oluşmaktaydı.
- C) Vikingler, aslında farklı milletlerden oluşan gruplardan oluşmasına rağmen onlarla ilgili yaygın görüş hepsinin Kuzeyli kabileler olduğudur.
- ✓ D) Vikinglerle ilgili yaygın görüş, hepsinin Kuzeyli kabileler olduğu olabilir ancak onlar aslında farklı milletlerden oluşan gruplardan oluşmaktaydı.
- E) Vikinglere dair hepsinin Kuzeyli olduğu iddiasındaki yaygın görüş, onlar aslında farklı milletlerden oluşan gruplardan oluştuğu için yanlıştır.

M

27. Kalp hastalığı için reçete ile verilen birçok ilaç vardır ve kalp hastası olanların ve onlara bakanların ilaçları anlaması, etiketleri takip etmesi ve olası yan etkileri tanıması önemlidir.

- A) Many drugs are prescribed for heart disease, and the important thing is that people with heart disease and those who care for them should understand the meds, follow the labels, and recognize the side effects.
- B) It is important for people with heart disease and those who care for them to understand the available drugs that are prescribed for heart disease, follow the labels, and recognize possible side effects.
- C) There are many drugs prescribed for heart disease, and the most important thing is people with heart disease and those who care for them must understand the meds, follow the labels, and recognize possible side effects.
- D) Given that many drugs are prescribed for heart disease, it is important for people with heart disease and those who care for them to understand the meds, follow the labels, and recognize possible side effects.
- E) There are many drugs prescribed for heart disease, and it is important for people with heart disease and those who care for them to understand the meds, follow the labels, and recognize possible side effects.

28. **Çoğu insan stresle başa çıkamazken üst düzey iş adamları kolayca başa çıkar ve hayatlarının bir parçası haline getirir.**

- A) Most people can't cope with stress, but business executives can handle it easily by making it a part of their lives.
- B) Business executives can easily handle stress and make it a part of their daily lives, while ordinary people can't cope with it.
- C) That business executives can easily handle stress and make it a part of their daily lives doesn't mean most people can cope with it.
- ✓ D) **Whereas** most people can't cope with stress, business executives can handle it easily and make it a part of their lives.
- E) Stress cannot be handled by many people, but business executives can cope with it so easily that they make it a part of their lives.

29-32: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Creating a **fake persona** online with a computer-generated face is easier than ever, but **there is a simple way to catch** these **phony** pictures: **look at the eyes**. Generative adversarial networks (GANs) – a type of artificial intelligence that can make images from a simple prompt – **can produce realistic-looking faces**. Because the faces are made through a process of continual changes, they are less likely to be caught out through reverse image searches, which identify the reuse of existing people’s images on fake profiles. But they do have a tell. **The pupils of GAN-generated faces aren’t perfectly round or elliptical, unlike real ones**. Real pupils are also **symmetrical** to one another. Computer-created pupils often have bumpy edges, or are asymmetrical. “Even though **GAN models are very powerful**, they don’t really understand **human biology** very well,” says Siwei Lyu at the University of Albany in New York. **Lyu and his colleagues developed a computer model** that identifies the location of the eyes in a picture of a face, **extracts** the pupils and **identifies** their shape. The **model** checks to see **if the pupils are circular or elliptical**. **If they aren’t, it identifies the image as fake**. If they are, it moves onto the next check – whether a pupil has smooth or jagged edges. If it is the latter, the image is identified as fake.

29. We **can conclude** from the passage that **computer-generated images** -----.

- A) **could** be the answer to the need to create an online persona
- B) **may** be used **to deceive** internet users and **rob** them of their online assets
- C) have always been created using a technology called GAN
- D) are **unlikely** to be discerned by an ordinary internet user
- E) **can be** perfect and even the latest technology cannot distinguish them

can
may
might
could

to be
- nak işi
always

distinguish

not

3'

Creating a fake persona online with a computer-generated face is easier than ever, but there is a simple way to catch these phony pictures: look at the eyes. Generative adversarial networks (GANs) – a type of artificial intelligence that can make images from a simple prompt – can produce realistic-looking faces. Because the faces are made through a process of continual changes, they are less likely to be caught out through reverse image searches, which identify the reuse of existing people's images on fake profiles. But they do have a tell. The pupils of GAN-generated faces aren't perfectly round or elliptical, unlike real ones. Real pupils are also symmetrical to one another. Computer-created pupils often have bumpy edges, or are asymmetrical. "Even though GAN models are very powerful, they don't really understand human biology very well," says Siwei Lyu at the University of Albany in New York. Lyu and his colleagues developed a computer model that identifies the location of the eyes in a picture of a face, extracts the pupils and identifies their shape. The model checks to see if the pupils are circular or elliptical. If they aren't, it identifies the image as fake. If they are, it moves onto the next check – whether a pupil has smooth or jagged edges. If it is the latter, the image is identified as fake.

30. Which of the following is true about fake profiles on the Internet?

- A) They use pictures where the pupils of the eyes are always symmetrical.
- B) They have become a part of people's lives.
- C) The pictures they use are not realistic at all.
- D) They make use of computer-generated images.
- E) They can be spotted easily by using a reverse image search.

Creating a fake persona online with a computer-generated face is easier than ever, but there is a simple way to catch these phony pictures: look at the eyes. Generative adversarial networks (GANs) – a type of artificial intelligence that can make images from a simple prompt – can produce realistic-looking faces. Because the faces are made through a process of continual changes, they are less likely to be caught out through reverse image searches, which identify the reuse of existing people’s images on fake profiles. But they do have a tell. The pupils of GAN-generated faces aren’t perfectly round or elliptical, unlike real ones. Real pupils are also symmetrical to one another. Computer-created pupils often have bumpy edges, or are asymmetrical. “Even though GAN models are very powerful, they don’t really understand human biology very well,” says Siwei Lyu at the University of Albany in New York. Lyu and his colleagues developed a computer model that identifies the location of the eyes in a picture of a face, extracts the pupils and identifies their shape. The model checks to see if the pupils are circular or elliptical. If they aren’t, it identifies the image as fake. If they are, it moves onto the next check – whether a pupil has smooth or jagged edges. If it is the latter, the image is identified as fake.

31. The underlined word ‘phony’ is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) authentic *real*
- B) valid
- C) deceptive
- D) detrimental *bad*
- E) splendid *good*

///

Creating a fake persona online with a computer-generated face is easier than ever, but there is a simple way to catch these **phony** pictures: look at the **eyes**. Generative adversarial networks (GANs) – a type of artificial intelligence that **can** make images from a simple prompt – **can produce realistic-looking faces**. Because the faces are made through a process of continual changes, they are **less likely to be caught out through reverse image searches**, which identify the reuse of **existing people's images on fake profiles**.

But they do have a tell. The pupils of GAN-generated faces **aren't perfectly round or elliptical, unlike** real ones. Real pupils are **also symmetrical to one another**. Computer-created pupils **often** have bumpy edges, or are **asymmetrical**. "Even though GAN models are very powerful, they **don't really understand human biology very well,**" says Siwei Lyu at the University of Albany in New York. **Lyu and his colleagues developed a computer model that identifies the location of the eyes in a picture of a face, extracts the pupils and identifies their shape.** The model checks to see **if the pupils are circular or elliptical. If they aren't, it identifies the image as fake. If they are, it moves onto the next check – whether a pupil has smooth or jagged edges. If it is the latter, the image is identified as fake.**

32. Which of the following describes the **main purpose** of this passage?

- A) To warn people against the capabilities of a technology called GAN
- B) To describe how a fake persona can be created online
- C) To explain how a new computer model distinguishes computer-generated images
- D) To help the reader identify the small details in computer-generated images
- E) To compare and contrast ways of detecting fake personas created online

compare similarities

contrast the differences

33-34: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

33.

TV Show Host:

- Humans typically radiate around 100W of heat, equivalent to an incandescent light bulb. Given the world population, does our cumulative body heat contribute to global warming?

Professor:

- ----

TV Show Host:

- What is it then?

Professor:

- We have a far greater influence on the climate through burning fossil fuels and therefore creating greenhouse gases than we do from our body heat.

den kaynaklanır / is triggered by / induced by

- A) In general, global warming is caused by heat sources on Earth.
- B) Greenhouse gases in the atmosphere prevent heat from dissipating into space.
- C) Fossil fuels are ruining the Earth's atmosphere at an unprecedented rate.
- D) We are the culprit, but our body heat is not the main contributor. drive / motive / reason
- E) We should really do fewer physical activities to stop our body heat from affecting the atmosphere.

liable
responsible
accountable +for

key

angora
inEnglish

34.

Manager:

- Hey Frank! I need to tell you something about the project: some of the details in the project require clarification.

Employee:

- ----

Manager:

- They did, but that was a preliminary thing. Without those parts being clarified, the project cannot be given final approval.

Employee:

- I see. Then let me arrange a meeting with my colleagues to work on those details after you show them to me.

A) What seems to be the problem? We did everything right.

B) But I thought the board of directors had approved the project.

C) What does the board of directors say this time? Did they make up their minds?

D) Did the board call my colleagues who worked with me in the project?

E) They told me this was my last chance: to whom should I hand in my resignation?



35. Besides picking up seismic activity from locations on the ocean floor, seismographs often capture the songs of nearby whales.

- A) As well as capturing the songs of whales from locations on the ocean floor, seismographs also pick up seismic activity (more often than not. = often)
- B) Seismographs' primary function is to pick up seismic activity from locations on the ocean floor, but they also capture the songs of nearby whales.
- C) Not only do seismographs pick up seismic activity from locations on the ocean floor, but they also frequently capture the songs of nearby whales.
- D) By picking up seismic activity from locations on the ocean floor, seismographs often capture the songs of nearby whales.
- E) Seismographs may be known for their function to pick up seismic activity from locations on the ocean floor, but they often capture the songs of nearby whales as well.

36. When an organism dies, sunlight, water, and microbes immediately begin to degrade the DNA in its cells – so if they want to reconstruct it, scientists must piece together the fragments of DNA that remain.

A) When scientists want to reconstruct an organism after its death, what they should do at once is to piece together the fragments of DNA that remain since sunlight, water, and microbes immediately begin to degrade the DNA in an organism's cells.

B) After its death, the DNA in an organism's cells begin to degrade at once due to the effects of sunlight, water, and microbes, but if scientists quickly piece together the fragments of DNA that remain, they can reconstruct the organism.

C) What scientists must do is to piece together the fragments of DNA that remain when an organism dies because the sunlight, water, and microbes immediately begin to degrade the DNA in said organism's cells. demise

✓ D) As sunlight, water, and microbes immediately begin to degrade the DNA in an organism's cells upon its death, the fragments of DNA that remain must be pieced together by scientists should they wish to reconstruct the organism. if they want

E) The DNA in an organism's cells begins to degrade immediately after its death due to the impact of sunlight, water, and microbes; thus, scientists who want to reconstruct the organism must piece together the fragments of DNA that remain.

Type 1 if = should

37-38: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

37. Nature is often used to sell products in the skincare and wellness industry, but sometimes businesses are simply exploiting nature for commercial benefit. In the case of natural ingredients which are grown as crops, these systems **may provide positive ecosystem services** such as those in supporting biodiversity, sequestering carbon, filtering water and so on. ---- **For example, stored carbon is released as the soil is disturbed and wildlife habitat is destroyed before the creatures that depend on it have a chance to complete their lifecycle.**

- A) Yet, some naturally occurring ingredients can have powerful effects on our bodies.
- B) And it can sometimes be confusing to know which products are natural and which are synthetic.
- C) However, when it comes to harvest time **these benefits are lost** in their entirety.
- D) You might think naturally occurring ingredients must be better for the environment.
- E) Regenerative or organic farming practices used to cultivate natural ingredients can support biodiversity and improve soil health.

38. Many people have heard of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, ADHD. It **may make you think** of kids who have trouble paying attention or who are hyperactive or impulsive. A lot of the time, it is **as such** indeed and it is not hard to spot ADHD in kids. **But adults can have more subtle symptoms.** ---- **That is, they may not realize that many of the problems they face**, including staying organized or being on time, relate back to ADHD.

elusive

- ✓ A) This means many adults who in fact struggle with ADHD **may not even know they have it.**
- B) ADHD makes it hard to keep your attention on a task, so driving a car for long hours can be hard.
- C) Adult ADHD can make it hard to succeed in today's fast-paced, hustle-bustle world.
- D) While many children with ADHD are "hyperactive," this symptom often appears differently in adults.
- E) **Many people with adult ADHD are quick to explode over minor problems.**

39-40: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

39. (I) Various kinds of city travel passes are available in Paris. (II) Some are good for a day, while others are for three days or a week. (III) They all allow unlimited travel on the local buses and subway. (IV) Going from one part of the city to another costs around €5, and unlimited intercity travel costs only €30. (V) However, Paris Pass is a different story as it allows unlimited travel throughout the city transportation network and free entrance to some city landmarks.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

all
cost

40. (I) Almost no one likes a completely burnt piece of meat, but little splashes of crispy char flavour can add such depth to foods. (II) When you cook meat at higher temperatures – like over direct heat on a barbecue – the first thing to happen is that water near the meat's surface boils off. (III) Once the surface is dry, the heat causes the proteins and sugars on the outside of the meat to undergo a reaction called the Maillard Reaction. (IV) This reaction produces a complex mixture of molecules that make food taste more savoury or "meaty" and adds depth to scents and flavours. (V) The reaction and the flavours it produces are influenced by many variables, including temperature and acidity as well as the ingredients within any sauces, rubs or marinades.

A) I

B) II

C) III

D) IV

E) V

MİNİ DENEME 6 YANIT ANAHTARI

1) E	2) B	3) C	4) A	5) E	6) C	7) B	8) D	9) B	10) C
11) D	12) A	13) C	14) D	15) C	16) C	17) D	18) A	19) B	20) C
21) D	22) D	23) E	24) D	25) B	26) D	27) E	28) D	29) D	30) D
31) C	32) C	33) D	34) B	35) C	36) D	37) C	38) A	39) D	40) A

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