

32. Many potential drugs never make it to the local pharmacy or hospital ----.

- A) so they only work for some patients and not others
- B) though their contribution to diabetic patients cannot be denied
- C) even if the developers follow unscientific ways to produce them
- D) since they do not work in the way that researchers anticipated
- E) but they are thought to have the potential to improve the quality of life for millions of people

33. Whether they are for building a bridge across a river, or protecting the head and body of soldiers, ----.

- A) genetic engineers approach their tasks that need modern materials with caution
- B) the field called materials science deals with selection and evaluation of new materials
- C) the choice of appropriate materials in construction and manufacturing is vital
- D) modern steel is hard and tough, but most of all, it is exceptionally strong
- E) the concrete structures have changed the course of construction history

34. Outsourcing, and offshoring – a task outsourced to low-cost workers in other countries – provokes a negative response from the public ----.

- A) when it essentially comes to the effect that corporations reduce their costs
- B) once a corporation delegates tasks to independent contractors
- C) because it typically means downsizing the domestic labour force
- D) while these practices are not always about reducing overhead costs
- E) just as those countries that get offshore employment opportunities often thrive

35. Just as new technology enables researchers to study our current complex human behaviour in ways that previously would have been thought impossible, ----.

- A) transportation is also another good example of how this technology can be employed
- B) there are in fact many details that we might not even have thought to ask about
- C) researchers can predict where any individual can be at this very moment
- D) it can longer do all this simply by looking for correlations in data
- E) with reliable analysis, it also makes us more predictable beings than we used to think

36. ----, the term “failure” can also mean the inability of design to fulfil its intended function completely.

- A) Although it is often associated with the catastrophic collapse of a structure
- B) Just as understanding the concept of failure is central to understanding engineering
- C) When most people claim that failures are a way of learning lessons
- D) Whereas failures of suspended bridges were a thing in the nineteenth century
- E) As if a skyscraper whose occupants in its upper floors get queasy in strong winds is a failure

37- 42: 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.

37. Crafted from around two million blocks of blue-grey andesite stone, without any kind of cement or mortar, the temple of Borobudur is considered an engineering marvel.

- A) Bir mühendislik mucizesi olarak değerlendirilen Borobudur Tapınağı, yaklaşık iki milyon mavi-gri andezit taşı bloğundan hiç çimento ve harç olmadan yapılmıştır.
- B) Hiç çimento ve harç gerektirmeyen yaklaşık iki milyon mavi-gri andezit taşı bloğundan yapılmış olan Borobudur Tapınağı, bir mühendislik mucizesi olarak görülür.
- C) Yaklaşık iki milyon mavi-gri andezit taşı bloğundan hiç çimento ve harç olmadan yapılmış olan Borobudur Tapınağı, bir mühendislik mucizesi olarak görülür.
- D) Yapımında çimento veya harç kullanılmayan ve iki milyon civarında mavi-gri andezit taş bloğun kullanıldığı Borobudur Tapınağı, bir mühendislik mucizesi olarak değerlendirilir.
- E) Borobudur Tapınağının bir mühendislik mucizesi olarak değerlendirilmesinin sebebi, yaklaşık iki milyon mavi-gri andezit taşıyla çimento ve harç kullanılmadan yapılmasıdır.

38. We live in a sea of constant sounds and noises, but we have a remarkable ability to discriminate human speech from all of those other sounds in our environment.

- A) Aralıksız ses ve gürültüler denizinde yaşıyor olmamıza rağmen çevremizdeki tüm diğer seslerden insan sesini ayırt etme gibi harikulade bir yeteneğimiz var.
- B) Bizim harika yeteneklerimizden birisi de aralıksız ses ve gürültüler denizinde yaşıyor olmamıza rağmen çevremizdeki tüm diğer seslerden insan sesini ayırt etmemizdir.
- C) Çevremizdeki tüm diğer seslerden insan sesini ayırt etme gibi harikulade bir yeteneğimizin olması, aralıksız ses ve gürültüler denizinde bulunmamızı kolaylaştırıyor.
- D) Aralıksız ses ve gürültüler denizinde yaşıyoruz ancak çevremizdeki tüm diğer seslerden insan sesini ayırt etme gibi harikulade bir yeteneğimiz var.
- E) Aralıksız ses ve gürültüler denizinde yaşıyor olmamız çevremizdeki tüm diğer seslerden insan sesini ayırt edemeyeceğimiz anlamına gelmez çünkü bu konuda yetenekliyiz.

39. A resurgence in pastoralism, one of the world's more sustainable food systems, could help Spain adapt to climate change and revitalise depopulated rural areas.

- A) Dünyanın daha sürdürülebilir yeme sistemlerinden birisi olan hayvan yetiştiriciliğindeki bir yeniden diriliş, İspanya'nın iklim değişikliğine adapte olmasına ve nüfusu azalmış kırsal bölgelerin yeniden canlanmasına yardımcı olabilir.
- B) İspanya'nın dünyanın daha sürdürülebilir yeme sistemlerinden birisi olan hayvan yetiştiriciliğini yeniden diriltmesi, ülkenin iklim değişikliğine adapte olmasına ve nüfusu azalmış kırsal bölgelerin yeniden canlanmasına yardımcı olabilir.
- C) İspanya, dünyanın daha sürdürülebilir yeme sistemlerinden birisi olan hayvan yetiştiriciliğini yeniden diriltirse iklim değişikliğine adapte olması ve nüfusu azalmış kırsal bölgelerin yeniden canlanması gibi şeyleri daha kolay gerçekleştirebilir.
- D) İspanya'nın iklim değişikliğine adapte olması ve nüfusu azalmış kırsal bölgeleri yeniden canlandırması, dünyanın daha sürdürülebilir yeme sistemlerinden birisi olan hayvan yetiştiriciliğini yeniden diriltmesine bağlıdır.
- E) Dünyanın daha sürdürülebilir yeme sistemlerinden birisi olan hayvan yetiştiriciliğindeki bir yeniden diriliş, İspanyolların iklim değişikliğine adapte olmasına ve nüfusu azalmış kırsal bölgeleri yeniden canlandırmasına yardımcı olabilir.

40. Yaygın olarak kedilerin sevgi ve güven göstermek için gözlerini kıstığı söylense de araştırmalar henüz bunu bilimsel olarak test etmemiştir.

- A) That cats narrow their eyes or blink to show love and trust has not been empirically tested by research yet, but it is a common thought.
- B) While it is commonly said that cats narrow their eyes or blink to show love and trust, research has yet to test this empirically.
- C) It is commonly said that cats narrow their eyes or blink to show love and trust, but research hasn't tested this empirically yet.
- D) The fact that cats narrow their eyes or blink to show love and trust might be a common idea, yet research hasn't empirically tested it so far.
- E) Cats' narrowing or blinking their eyes to show love and trust is a popular assumption that has not been tested empirically by research.

41. Bağlı bulunduğu bir yıldızdan gelen aydınlığın eksikliğinden dolayı "serseri" gezegenleri görmek zordur ancak yakın zamanda gökbilimciler kendi başlarına uzayda sürüklenen en azından 70 gezegen tespit etti.

- A) A lack of illumination from a parent star makes it hard to see "rogue" planets, but recently at least 70 of them have been found to be drifting through space on their own by astronomers.
- B) Though it is hard to see "rogue" planets because they are devoid of illumination from a parent star, astronomers have recently spotted at least 70 planets drifting through space by themselves.
- C) As hard it is as to see "rogue" planets in the lack of light without the presence of their parent star, at least 70 of them have recently been spotted drifting through space.
- D) Astronomers have recently spotted at least 70 "rogue" planets, which are generally hard to see due to a lack of illumination from a parent star, drifting through space by themselves.
- E) "Rogue" planets are hard to see due to a lack of illumination from a parent star, but astronomers have recently spotted at least 70 planets drifting through space by themselves.

42. Yapay zekanın şeffaflık eksikliği, birçoklarını bu teknolojiye korkmaya itiyor ve diğerlerinin de onu tanı benzeri gizemli bir figür seviyesine yükseltmesine yol açıyor ancak biz daha çok yapay zekanın nasıl kullanıldığı ile ilgili karar alanları eleştirmeliyiz.

- A) Those who make decisions about how artificial intelligence is used should be criticized more, but instead some fear the technology due to its lack of transparency while others elevate it to a mysterious god-like figure.
- B) Though Artificial intelligence's lack of transparency is leading many to fear the technology and others to elevate it to a mysterious god-like figure, we should be more critical of those making decisions about how AI is used.
- C) Artificial intelligence's lack of transparency is leading many to fear the technology and others to elevate it to a mysterious god-like figure, but we should be more critical of those making decisions about how AI is used.
- D) It is artificial intelligence's lack of transparency that is leading many to fear the technology and others to elevate it to a mysterious god-like figure; however, what we should do more is to criticize those making decisions about how AI is used.
- E) Artificial intelligence lacks transparency, and this is causing many to fear the technology and others to elevate it to a mysterious god-like figure, yet those making decisions about how AI is used should be criticized more.

51- 54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

We now smash, grab and pull some 100 billion tonnes of raw material out of the fabric of the planet in just a single year. That is equivalent to destroying two-thirds of the mass of Mount Everest every 12 months. Roughly half of the raw materials we extract go into the world's built environment. Construction creates an estimated third of the world's overall waste, and at least 40% of the world's carbon dioxide emissions. Compare that to the 2-3% caused by aviation, which people fret far more about. The "waste" from the consumption of these raw materials is dumped in such vast quantities that its environmental imprint has helped to create a new epoch, called the Anthropocene. But the discarded stuff also contains a treasure trove of materials we could be using to our benefit. It has been calculated that one tonne of mobile phones contains 300 times more gold than a tonne of the best quality gold ore, as well as significant quantities of silver, platinum, palladium and rare earths. The vast quantities of copper inside billions of cables worldwide is a far more concentrated source of reusable metal than the less than 1% in top-grade ore. This all gives rise to an obvious question – why don't we re-use what we've already extracted, rather than digging the planet for ever more raw materials?

51. It can be inferred from the passage that construction ----.

- A) is a necessary evil as it is the driving force behind development
- B) came into being right after the epoch called Anthropocene started
- C) is responsible for a lot of waste and air pollution
- D) uses raw materials equivalent to 2/3 of Mount Everest in a year
- E) does not contribute to the world's overall waste as much as aviation

52. Which of the following is not mentioned as an activity to extract raw materials?

- A) dumping
- B) digging
- C) grabbing
- D) smashing
- E) pulling

53. What is the author's attitude towards people who make a fuss about the contribution of aviation to the world's carbon dioxide emissions?

- A) Cautious
- B) Tactful
- C) Supportive
- D) Unconvinced
- E) Indifferent

54. Which of the following describes the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To warn readers that the world's raw materials are decreasing at an alarming rate
- B) To show that there is a viable alternative for digging up the planet for raw materials
- C) To start a discussion about the feasibility of mining gold when we have a lot in mobile phones
- D) To explain why rare earths are crucial in the production of mobile phones
- E) To compare and contrast the emission levels of two industries: aviation and construction

55 - 58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Fearing a case of potentially debilitating Lyme disease, countless hikers postpone their trips to the woods until winter, when the ticks that carry the disease have disappeared for the season. Or so many people had thought. Recent research has revealed that black-legged ticks infected with the Lyme disease-causing microbe thrive in below-freezing weather and can be active even in winter. The finding suggests the variable winter conditions brought on by climate change could increase ticks' activity, boosting the odds that people will encounter the ticks and come down with Lyme disease. In the United States, cases of Lyme disease have tripled in the past 20 years, making it the most common infection in North America transmitted from animals to people. Up to 476,000 people a year come down with this flulike illness, which is often heralded by a characteristic "bull's-eye" skin rash. Sometimes the pathogen – the bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi* – invades the brain, nerves, heart, and joints, causing arthritis or permanent nerve damage; about 1.6 million people in the United States have chronic problems that can last years.

55. One can understand from the passage that contrary to common belief, black-legged ticks ----.

- A) do not cause people to have the flu-like Lyme disease
- B) have only been active in the United States in the last 20 years
- C) do not inhabit the woods or hiking trails in the United States
- D) are also active in winter months and can infect hikers with Lyme disease
- E) are a production of climate change, which has been affecting the US in the last 20 years

56. According to the passage, climate change ----.

- A) is a problem especially in the woodlands of the United States
- B) has increased the number of infections transmitted by all animals
- C) has caused people in the United States to put off their hiking plans
- D) has revived many tick species that couldn't survive winter months
- E) might be responsible for the conditions in which ticks increase their activity

57. Which of the following is true about the bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi*?

- A) It is hardly the reason why ticks can infect people in below-freezing weather.
- B) Its effects on the infected organs often persist for a long time.
- C) It might sometimes cause permanent damage in the nerves.
- D) It increases the odds that people will be infected with diseases like flu and Lyme.
- E) Its effects are always seen among hikers in the woods.

58. What does the passage mainly focus on?

- A) How to avoid serious infections caused by Lyme disease
- B) The way black-legged ticks are increasing in numbers in winter months
- C) How to deal with the increasing cases of Lyme disease in the United States
- D) Why so many people are infected with Lyme disease in the United States
- E) The rise of the Lyme disease cases in the United States and its possible causes

59 - 62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

According to Roman mythology, which reinterpreted many Greek myths, Cupid was a god born of Mercury, the messenger of the gods, and Venus, the goddess of love. Armed with a bow and arrows, he dealt in love and passion, forcing it upon his victims with the prick of an arrow. His Greek counterpart has a murkier background. Some early stories claim Eros was a primeval god believed to be the son of Chaos. Later Greek mythology established him as the son of Aphrodite, goddess of love and beauty. Although the identity of his father is unclear, Eros is most commonly said to be the son of Ares, the god of war. Like the Roman god Cupid, Eros concerned himself with love and passion, making mischief and playing with lives by piercing humans and gods alike with his enchanted arrows. Today, the Valentine Cupid is seen as one of the most iconic symbols of love and romance, but his journey to becoming the poster boy for Valentine's Day was a long one, with some twists along the way. In the original Greek myths, Eros played with the emotions of both gods and mortals, and not always in the nicest of ways. In one story, he caused the god Apollo to fall in love with the nymph Daphne – then made sure the love was one-sided. In other stories, love turned dangerous.

59. It is implied in the passage that ----.

- A) Cupid was a mischievous boy before he became a popular poster boy
- B) the writer favours Cupid over Eros as he is more popular today
- C) Eros was the son of Apollo and Daphne according to Greek mythology
- D) Cupid had an evil brother called Eros, whose reputation couldn't make it to our present day
- E) Eros and Cupid are the same characters in mythology

60. It is made clear in the passage that the identity of Eros' father in Greek mythology ----.

- A) was not known for sure, with different figures cited as his father
- B) was loud and clear: he was son of Mercury, the messenger of gods
- C) was deliberately left unclear to create a murky character out of him
- D) was shrouded in mystery as he was actually the son of Chaos
- E) is symbolized with a bow and arrows which are used to force love upon its victims

61. According to the passage, the Valentine Cupid that we know today as the symbol of romance ----.

- A) may not be so popular in different cultures around the world
- B) was once known as the son of Chaos, one of the vilest gods in mythology
- C) did actually exist during the times of Roman Empire
- D) has its roots in mythology, sometimes with dark twists in the story
- E) has not always carried a bow and arrows, especially in Roman mythology

62. Which of the following describes the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To give detailed background information about Valentine's Day
- B) To explain why Cupid is mistaken for Eros in some cultures
- C) To provide information about the popular figure of the Valentine Cupid
- D) To discuss the reliability of the stories in both Roman and Greek mythologies
- E) To dwell on our obsession with Valentine's Day, with an emphasis on Cupid

63 - 67: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63.

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 the 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?

64.

Rudolph:

- **Did you read this? They have dumped iron sulphate to the Southern Ocean to cause plankton blooms.**

Helga:

- **This doesn't sound eco-friendly to me. What is the point anyway?**

Rudolph:

- ----

Helga:

- **Wow! This is incredible news for our planet! Even so, I can't help but think about the impact on marine ecosystems.**

Rudolph:

- **You are right. Biologists are concerned about its long-term effects, too.**

- A) The idea is to create an environment where iron sulphate is the main catalyser for massive plankton growth.
- B) They say iron is essential for plant growth and it reaches the ocean through winds carrying eroded, iron-rich soil.
- C) Scientists say we will not do away with the mess that we have already made without using these tools.
- D) Some researchers estimate that using the technique could absorb 15% of carbon dioxide build-up.
- E) It suggests each atom of iron added to the sea could pull between 10,000 and 100,000 atoms of carbon out of the atmosphere, which sounds extremely doubtful.

65.

Dave:

- **What is your take on the first pig-to-human heart transplant?**

Martin:

- ----

Dave:

- **I didn't mean that. Animal rights activists find it unethical on the grounds that it is wrong to modify the genes of animals to make them more like humans.**

Martin:

- **It is a great medical achievement for sure, but I will agree with animal rights advocates on this issue.**

Dave:

- **Well, I am also on the same boat.**

- A) What can I say? I didn't have a medical education.
- B) It is outrageous: we have no right to treat animals like tool sheds to be raided.
- C) I am speechless, really. I can't begin to fathom how fast medicine is developing.
- D) Do you ask how successful I find the operation?
- E) I think they have exaggerated it. Some religions or sects do not take these things lightly you know.

66.

Lisa:

- **I can't enjoy driving in the city, with all the potholes and infrastructure work. The whole city is like a giant building site.**

Colin:

- **I agree with you and there is more I will say about our mayor and all mayors.**

Lisa:

- **I am intrigued. What do you have to say beyond the obvious problem?**

Colin:

- ----

Lisa:

- **Yes. I couldn't agree more. We need more of those spaces to breathe in fresh air.**

- A) They should do something about the timing of traffic lights as soon as possible.
- B) Manholes on the streets must be built at the same level as the road; my car will break down one day.
- C) Subway stations are in a mess. Each and every station smells urine!
- D) Trees between the roads needs urgent maintenance before they dry.
- E) Urban areas must invest in ecosystems, not just in roads, pipes and homes.

67.

Adam:

- You know what? I've given up my plan to buy an electric car.

Maria:

- Why? You have always wanted to buy one. Why did you give when you were so close to buying one?

Adam:

- ----

Maria:

- You can't be serious! Nobody will think about its green image from now on. That's a big shame for the environment.

- A) Well, the producers couldn't get over the range problem, so it won't make sense to buy one anymore.
- B) My parents convinced me not to buy one because they promised to buy me a sports car if I graduate this year.
- C) The charging stations in our country do not support the fast charge facility, so it takes forever to charge the car fully.
- D) With the latest increase in the electricity bills, an electric car costs more than a petrol one per kilometre.
- E) I have just decided I need car that doesn't depend on a charging station every 200 kilometres.

68 - 71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.

68. 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.
- 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.

69. 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 sunlight, water, and microbes immediately begin to degrade the DNA in said organism's cells.
- 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.
- 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.

70. Medicine has nothing to offer that clearly prevents Alzheimer's disease, although keeping your weight down, exercising regularly, and inheriting certain beneficial genes can lower your risk.

- A) For all medicine's inability to offer something that clearly prevents Alzheimer's disease, one can lower their risk by keeping their weight down, exercising regularly, and inheriting beneficial genes.
- B) Regardless of the fact that keeping your weight down, exercising regularly, and inheriting certain beneficial genes can lower your risk of Alzheimer's disease, medicine still has nothing to offer that clearly prevents the disease.
- C) Medicine may not be offering anything to clearly prevent Alzheimer's disease, yet you can significantly lower your risk by keeping your weight down, exercising regularly, and inheriting certain beneficial genes.
- D) As medicine offers practically nothing to clearly prevent Alzheimer's disease, you might as well lower your risk by keeping your weight down, exercising regularly, and inheriting certain beneficial genes.
- E) Though medicine offers hardly anything to clearly prevent Alzheimer's disease, lowering the risk is possible if one keeps their weight down, exercises regularly, and inherit beneficial genes.

71. Protein structures could once be determined only through painstaking lab analyses, but they can now be calculated quickly for tens of thousands of proteins.

- A) To determine protein structures, painstaking lab analyses were once the only way, yet thousands of them can be calculated at a time today.
- B) Calculating tens of thousands of proteins quickly is possible now, but in the past one of the few ways of determining protein structures was meticulous lab analysis.
- C) Painstaking lab analyses were once thought to be the only way to determine protein structures, but now tens of thousands of proteins can be calculated quickly.
- D) By being able to calculate tens of thousands of proteins quickly now, we can leave meticulous lab analyses, which were the only way to determine protein structures, behind.
- E) Although meticulous lab analyses were once the only way to be able to determine protein structures, we can now calculate them quickly, and by tens of thousands at that.

72. - 75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

72. In some ways, stepping into another family is like learning to live in a new country; it is going to take time to translate their behaviours and ways of expressing themselves into a language you can understand. ---- If the inevitable friction leads you or the in-laws to take offence, and your partner doesn't take your side, it only adds to the hurt.

- A) In contrast, your partner simply cannot see your point of view because of the accepted roles within their family.
- B) As a result, simple gestures can be lost in translation, leading to conflicts that may escalate over time.
- C) Otherwise, interacting with in-laws presents its own set of challenges since one family's rules of behaviour can seem alien to another.
- D) Thus, certain actions – such as who volunteers to do the dishes, or how you address the different relatives – can be taken for granted.
- E) However, you may feel completely abandoned in this unfamiliar territory, and try to find a way out.

73. One of the seven holy pilgrimage centres in India, the city of Dwarka is not only of religious importance, but also archaeological. The city's ancient incarnation, referred to in the epic Mahabharata as the ancient kingdom of Krishna, was spread across almost 84 km as a fortified city where the Gomti River and the Arabian Sea meet. ---- In the second half of the last century, archaeologists made attempts to find physical evidence of the sunken city off the coast of the modern-day Dwarka so they can prove its existence beyond doubt. As a result, many artefacts have been discovered underwater such as stone blocks and pillars; however, the exact age of these findings is still being debated.

- A) Now, archaeologists are planning an underwater dig to look for the foundations of the ancient city walls.
- B) If archaeologists find the exact location of the settlement, it will be of tremendous historical significance to India.
- C) But when the sea level started going back, the city of Dwarka got submerged.
- D) According to the text, the ancient city was sunk beneath the Arabian Sea upon Krishna's death.
- E) It is claimed that Krishna lived in the city of Dwarka for more than 100 years.

74. In the 1800s many enslaved people in the United States, especially those who lived in the Deep South, made valiant efforts to escape to freedom in the north. Many of the most well-known stories, like that of Harriet Tubman and the people she helped ferry along the Underground Railroad, took place under the cover of darkness to avoid slave patrols and other local authorities. ---- Their daring escape took place in the broad light of day.

- A) However, Ellen Craft and her husband, William, took a different approach.
- B) Thus, Ellen Craft and her husband, William rejected that fate – slavery – for their children.
- C) So, the only way they could build a family and a future together was to escape Georgia.
- D) Nevertheless, neither William nor Ellen had learned to read or write as it was illegal.
- E) In addition, some slaves tried to escape their owners in day light, which was a bold plan.

75. The fork's introduction to North America is traced to 1633, when John Winthrop, a founder of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was gifted a dining set. It included "a forke for the useful application of which I leave to your discretion," an admission that its function was not clear to the giver. ---- But by the mid-19th century, the utensil had been adopted by the masses in the United States.

- A) Later, the industrial revolution cemented the fork's presence on dining room tables in the country.
- B) The fork's slow conquest of Europe started from Italy and Florence's ruling Medici family had 56 silver forks in their kitchen.
- C) At the same time, the new and intriguing utensil was making its great entrance into British households.
- D) At first, fork use in America was confined to the wealthy, and its spread through the wider population was slow.
- E) Hence, motivated by the same concerns for hygiene, European upper classes began to use the fork.

76 - 80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) As a rule of thumb, it is always the best practice to use caution when approaching a new dog and to always ask permission before extending your hand. (II) Though petting a new pup may seem like a great way to meet your daily quota for endorphins, doing so isn't always the best idea – especially if you see it wearing a red dog collar or bandana, or if it has a red leash. (III) Red is the signal that this pet is aggressive and needs space from both people and other animals. (IV) These are pets that have been known to snap or bite at passers-by, attack other dogs, or lunge at people. (V) These pets may be perfectly fine at home with their owner but become overly protective of them when they are out.

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

77. (I) As parents, we care a lot about our children's behaviour; we want to shape our children into responsible, kind, productive human beings. (II) A child with low self-control may be more likely to elicit frustration or punishment from their parents. (III) But very often we ignore one of the biggest things shaping our children's development: their genes! (IV) About half of the differences between children across all dimensions of behaviour, ranging from extraversion to impulsivity to anxiety result from differences in their DNA, with the other half resulting from differences in their environments. (V) By ignoring the genetic piece, we actually make it harder on ourselves as parents – because understanding how our children's genes shape their behaviour can help us parent them to become the best version of themselves.

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

YDS / e-YDS 70 puan ve üstü grup 3. gün - İsmail Turasan

78. (I) Twin closeness is a special gift that can make life easier for twins if they are not in conflict. (II) Because understanding and the ability to empathize are so natural, twins gain a distinctly precious gift of understanding. (III) Competition between twins begins very early in life and needs to be addressed by parents. (IV) Often talking in shorthand to your twin allows the co-twin to continue with their passions or relationship issues. (V) This closeness can prevent twins from reaching out to other people who may appear distant or unable to understand with such great clarity and immediacy as their twin.

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

80. (I) A recent population census in Japan revealed what many have feared for decades: for the first time since the census' 100-year-old history, Japan's birth rate is officially below replacement. (II) More specifically, the population shrank by approximately 947,000 (0.74 percent) in the five years between 2010 and 2015. (III) While some Western European countries may have birth rates similar to those in Japan, the lack of significant immigration to the country means that Japan is more immediately at risk of the consequences of population decline than other developed countries. (IV) Japan is leading the pack in the age of singlehood, with almost 25% of women between the ages 35 and 39 being single. (V) The social, economic, and political consequences are therefore potentially enormous, and as such policymakers and demographers are focused on deciphering the social patterns that are behind the changes in the country.

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

79. (I) Everyone has an occasional restless night, but frequent nights of troublesome sleep are very disruptive. (II) The next issue to assess is the intake of substances that could interfere with sleep. (III) Lack of deep restorative sleep can impair one's focus and concentration, increase irritability, and decrease patience. (IV) In addition, sleep is important for a variety of regulatory functions including digestion, immunity, and brain function. (V) So, it is prudent to pay attention to your sleep and do what you can to improve it.

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

TEST BİTTİ.
CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ.