

**E-YDS 2019**

**1. Sir Isaac Newton revolutionized humankind's view of the universe, developing an inclusive set of laws to explain how matter behaves in the sky as well as on Earth. Newton's work confirmed the theories of his predecessors Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo. Moreover, he was a formidable social figure in the world of European science with great influence on the generations of scientists who followed him. ---- Until Newton's time, philosophy and religion tangoed with science, often resulting in 'laws' that had not been tested in any empirical way. He pioneered a new system, the one by which many scientists still study the natural world.**

A) But perhaps even more profound than Newton's specific advancements was his development of what came to be known as the scientific method.

B) Academics accepted Newton's mechanistic explanations for matter and motion, building their own theories on top of his formidable advancements.

C) For example, Newton accepted the mathematical description of gravity knowing full well that his laws of gravitation said nothing about the nature or cause of gravitation.

D) In the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, academics followed his model to study phenomena such as heat, electricity, magnetism and chemistry.

E) Scientists began recording phenomena in terms of numbers to describe such qualities as weight, volume, or temperature.

**2. In the Romanian village of Bran, about 15 miles southwest of Brasov in the Carpathian Mountains, lies Bran Castle. ---- This is because it was once a residence of Prince Vlad Tepes, son of Vlad Dracul (Dracul meaning 'Devil'), who was a knight of the Dragon Order. Vlad used to sign his name 'Draculea' or 'Draculya' or 'The Devil's Son'. He is now best-known as the historical basis for Bram Stoker's Dracula. According to his legend, he was a ruthless military leader against any who stood against him.**

- A) Bran Castle may still be home to some of the many tortured souls who died at Vlad Tepes's hand.
- B) Many believe Vlad Tepes himself still passes through the castle although he lived in the castle for a very short time.
- C) Built in 1377 to protect the city of Brasov from invasion, today the castle is more commonly referred to as Dracula's Castle.
- D) Between 1456 and 1462, Vlad Tepes, a strict ruler of Wallachia, lived in the castle and increased trade and the strength of his army.
- E) Today, the castle offers tours six days a week for those who want to walk where Vlad Tepes once stood.

**3. Almost all new-born children have some sort of birthmark, which could be any size or shape and have different colours, such as black, brown, red, pink, or purple. In some cases, they can be related to specific conditions caused by a gene mutation, though not a mutation passed on from a parent; they are not hereditary. ---- Clusters of overgrown pigmented cells may also account for the existence of birthmarks.**

- A) Treatment options depend on several factors, including the location and severity of the birthmark.
- B) They generally appear because of abnormal blood vessels or the nerves controlling the widening or narrowing of the blood vessels.
- C) They are often present at birth or develop soon afterwards, and some remain the same, while others get bigger over time.
- D) Many folk tales and myths exist about the causes of birthmarks, but none of these stories have been proven to explain the true causes of birthmarks.
- E) The vast majority of birthmarks pose no long-term health problems to the child; many of them eventually fade away.

**4. When the US Census Bureau compiles its census data. It asks residents what language they speak. At the United Nations, most countries are represented, and their ambassadors must know which languages are spoken in their home countries. With all that information, it could seem easy to answer this question: How many languages are there in the world? ---- It is not always clear whether to regard two language varieties as dialects of the same language or as different languages. In addition, languages previously unknown to scholars are sometimes discovered in the Amazon, Papua New Guinea, and other remote parts of the world. Languages also die when their last speaker dies, and that happens more often than you might think.**

- A) In the course of a century, some languages die and others are born, but some that die may later be revived.
- B) A given language may have different names, as with *Hebrew* and *Ivrit* or with *Irish*, *Erse*, and *Gaeilge*.
- C) Actually, enumerating them is not a straightforward task due to several reasons.
- D) Most sign languages are like spoken languages and have the challenge of how to be identified.
- E) Linguists estimate that there are between 6,000 and 7,000 languages in use across the world.

**5. Rabies in Nepal is a serious issue. About 200 people die of rabies every year in Nepal, which is considered a highly underestimated official number. Canine vaccination is a key constituent of any rabies elimination strategy, and according to World Health Organization guidelines, at least 70 percent of dogs in an area must be covered. Regular revaccination is also needed as unprotected animals migrate into areas. There are several animal welfare organizations and societies in Nepal that have undertaken vaccination campaigns. ---- Also, there is no legal requirement to report rabies to government authorities in Nepal, making surveillance difficult.**

- A) The second best solution in Nepal is to be properly vaccinated with human rabies vaccines available in hospitals in Kathmandu.
- B) A further goal is collaboration with relevant organizations to share information on canine and human rabies cases.
- C) However, there is no way of easily knowing who has vaccinated dogs, where and when.
- D) Therefore, a website has been created to record dog vaccinations in different locations in Nepal.
- E) In Kathmandu and other parts of Nepal, bites from stray dogs are the most common way that people get rabies.

**6. Until the final quarter of the 20th century, the relationship between gender and technical change was included in the simple equation of masculinity with machinery. The prevailing view was that men's physical strength equipped them to adopt machinery more readily than women. ---- After all, machinery tends to be introduced to reduce physical effort in the production process, thus making it ideal for female use.**

A) Although they were competent in various areas, women were regarded as peripheral to the core of the labour market.

B) Therefore, industries that employed relatively low-cost and abundant female labour faced little incentive to invest in expensive labour-saving technologies.

C) Thus, the ideology of women as home makers paved the way for the introduction of industrial technologies into the home.

D) However, such biological reasoning failed to account for the social shaping of technology by existing ideologies of gendered work.

E) Women were subject to systematic discrimination in pay and access to skilled occupations, even in industries where they predominated.

**7. Underground mining involves the excavation of tunnels and rooms beneath the Earth's surface. ---- Therefore, it is used primarily in situations where high-value ores such as gold are concentrated in narrow veins or other unusually rich deposits. Unlike surface mines, underground mines can also be excavated beneath bodies of water. Salt mines more than 300m deep, for example, extend beneath Lake Erie near Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Michigan.**

- A) The terminology used to describe underground mining has developed over several centuries.
- B) Gloryhole mining refers to methods resulting in the formation of a crater on the surface above the mine.
- C) An underground mine is excavated using a variety of methods.
- D) A horizontal underground passage following the trend of the ore body is known as a drift.
- E) Compared to surface mining, underground mining is expensive and dangerous.

**8. At the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, art distinguished itself from what was not art by its materials as much as anything else. Oil on canvas, clay or plaster, bronze and marble were the most remarkable materials for painting and sculpture respectively; no other medium or practice, no matter how much skill it required or how inventive its pursuit, carried as much authority to give visual representation to the human condition, and thus it had been for centuries. ---- This expansion of licence in the choice of art's materials has been, especially in recent years, so explosive that we might reverse the opening sentence above, to say that art today distinguishes itself from what is not art by being made out of absolutely anything.**

A) However, artists today think that making paintings or bronze sculptures may not represent what they actually want to convey.

B) During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, art also faced a proliferation of visual technologies, which was perhaps equivalent to that of today's world.

C) Techniques commonly used in art today are strategies of abandonment of control for the creation of an image, such as random splattering of paint.

D) Today, by contrast, it is difficult to think of a material that could not be used to make modern art of one kind or another: chocolate, cigarettes, office rubbish, etc.

E) The question today is whether using classical techniques has the same effect on the human condition as it did in the past.



**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



**RESTATEMENT E-YDS 2019**

**1. Some economists contend that profit-minded entrepreneurs are so inventive at finding new methods of production that we need not worry about scarcity at all.**

A) According to some economists, it is pointless for us to be concerned about scarcity as businesspeople who wish to increase their profits are good at discovering new ways of production.

B) Some economists claim that profit-seeking entrepreneurs are remarkably efficient at developing novel techniques of production, and they intend to help us get rid of our worries about scarcity.

C) Some economists put forward that profit-oriented businesspeople cause us to worry about scarcity even though they are highly capable of finding new ways of production.

D) Our worries about scarcity have been alleviated by a group of economists who suggest that profit-oriented entrepreneurs are very skilful at finding new methods of production.

E) A number of economists assert that businesspeople who aim to increase their profits are often very accomplished at finding new ways of production despite increasing our concerns about scarcity.

**2. Despite his enormous output, the reputation of Carl Orff, a prolific German composer, rests on Carmina Burana.**

A) But for Carmina Burana, Carl Orff may not have been regarded as a talented German composer with numerous excellent works.

B) In addition to Carmina Burana, Carl Orff, a brilliant German composer, produced a large variety of works, which significantly enhanced his reputation.

C) Although Carmina Burana is considered the most influential work of the famous German composer Carl Orff, he also produced many other works that made him quite popular.

D) Even though Carl Orff produced a great number of works, it was Carmina Burana that earned the successful German composer a reputation.

E) Carl Orff, an accomplished German composer, owes his popularity to the high number of works he produced, among which was Carmina Burana.

**3. Numerous technological breakthroughs in pharmaceutical therapy during the 20<sup>th</sup> century made it possible to cure or alleviate most of the diseases that had killed millions of people in the past.**

A) The 20<sup>th</sup> century witnessed a large number of technological innovations in pharmaceutical therapy, which resulted in the prevention or eradication of the majority of diseases from which millions of people had suffered.

B) Without the technological developments of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, pharmaceutical therapy might not have been able to eradicate or prevent most of the diseases that were responsible for millions of deaths in the past.

C) Technological developments in pharmaceutical therapy during the 20<sup>th</sup> century enabled scientists to treat or relieve many diseases millions of people suffered from in the past.

D) Thanks to many technological 20<sup>th</sup> century advances in pharmaceutical therapy, it is now possible to heal people or relieve them of the majority of diseases that once claimed millions of lives.

E) In the past, millions of people died of diseases, most of which are now history as they have been eradicated thanks to the technological developments in pharmaceutical therapy during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**4. Population ageing took place in all industrialised countries during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, with the difference being that it was more prominent in Sweden.**

A) Sweden was not able to cope with population ageing that was common in all industrialised countries during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

B) During the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, all industrialised countries faced population ageing, which first started in Sweden and influenced it more than any other country.

C) Although Sweden seemed to experience the most adverse effects of population ageing that occurred during the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, all industrialised countries were equally affected.

D) Of all the industrialised countries struck by the population ageing that occurred in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, Sweden was the most noticeable.

E) In the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, population ageing began to occur in all industrialised countries, including Sweden.

**5. Children begin remembering facts and events once they have accumulated enough experience to be able to relate portions of it to each other.**

A) Children recall facts and events to be able to draw on a collection of sufficient experience which may help them make connections between portions of it.

B) Only after children have gained a wealth of experience, they might be able to link parts of it to each other by remembering facts and events.

C) Whether or not children start to recall facts and events, they gain adequate experience that they can use to link them together.

D) Having gained adequate experience to be able to establish connections between portions of it, children start to recall facts and events.

E) Children gain so much experience that they start to establish connections between parts of that experience in order to recall facts and events.

**6. One can hardly comprehend the relationship of French contemporary philosophy with social science without understanding the pre-eminent role of Claude Levi-Strauss's anthropology.**

A) The relationship between French contemporary philosophy and social science is impossible to understand, even if one is familiar with the remarkable role of Claude Levi-Strauss's anthropology.

B) If one is to understand the outstanding role of Claude Lévi-Strauss in anthropology, the importance of the relationship between French contemporary philosophy and social science has to be fully grasped.

C) Understanding the prominent anthropology of Claude Lévi-Strauss allows for a better comprehension of how French contemporary philosophy and social science are related.

D) Claude Levi-Strauss's anthropology had such a significant role in social science that, unless comprehended fully, it is not possible to understand its relationship with French contemporary philosophy.

E) The role of Claude Levi-Strauss's anthropology is so important that without it, it is almost impossible to understand the relationship between French contemporary philosophy and social science.

**7. Until there was a way of measuring body temperature on a universal scale, it was natural to believe that body temperatures varied in different parts of the world.**

A) The lack of a universal tool for measuring body temperature naturally caused people to believe that body temperature changed from one place to another across the world.

B) It was not until the discovery of a universal tool for measuring body temperature that people could naturally learn about the variability of body temperature in different locations.

C) People usually believed that body temperatures were similar in different parts of the world because there had been universal measurement tools for body temperature.

D) A globally recognized way of measuring the body temperature helped people understand the variation in body temperatures in various parts of the world.

E) A universal measurement tool for body temperature might help people realize how body temperatures in different places around the world vary.

**8. The Phoenician colony of Carthage, thought to have been founded in 814 BC, rose to become the leading power of the Western Mediterranean through trade and shipping.**

A) Once the Phoenician colony of Carthage, which is said to have been founded in 814 BC, became the major power of the Western Mediterranean, trade and shipping began to flourish throughout the region.

B) The Phoenician colony of Carthage turned out to be the predominant influence in trade and shipping in the Western Mediterranean soon after its foundation, which is claimed to have occurred in 814 BC.

C) Thanks to trade and shipping, the Phoenician colony of Carthage, which is believed to have been founded in 814 BC, evolved to be the most influential power of the Western Mediterranean.

D) Without trade and shipping, the Phoenician colony of Carthage, which is thought to have been founded in 814 BC, could not have been one of the greatest powers in the Western Mediterranean.

E) What turned the Phoenician colony of Carthage into the biggest power of the Western Mediterranean was trade and shipping, which were very advanced when it was founded in 814 BC.



**Paragraf tamamlama**

1.	A
2.	C
3.	B
4.	C
5.	B
6.	D
7.	E
8.	D

**Irrelevant sentence**

1.	B
2.	C
3.	D
4.	B
5.	C
6.	C
7.	B
8.	D

**RESTATEMENT**

1.	A
2.	D
3.	D
4.	D
5.	D
6.	E
7.	A
8.	C