

2026 Mart YÖKDİL

Sosyal Bilimler

1

To manufacture a vase from natural clay, the first step is removing any --- found in the clay, such as stones or organic debris, to ensure a smooth and workable texture.

- A) uncertainties
- B) inadequacies
- C) disclosures
- D) impurities
- E) miscalculations

2

In the 11th century, the westward movements under the Seljuks led to a --- of the Oghuz language branch into eastern and western sub-branches, which made western Oghuz varieties spread across Iran and Anatolia.

- A) deterioration
- B) recession
- C) presumption
- D) separation
- E) precaution

3

The early Indian artists' common practice of using --- materials such as palm leaf has caused nearly all early painting of the region to be lost.

- A) applicable
- B) complementary
- C) reversible
- D) distinctive
- E) perishable

4

Fear of missing out, or the anxiety of missing enjoyable social interactions, leads people to --- spend time and money on redundant activities, and this lack of self-control often results in regret.

- A) sufficiently
- B) accurately
- C) appropriately
- D) reluctantly
- E) impulsively

5

Gender equality is not only about fairness, but also about --- diverse traits and talents and fostering inclusive communities and workplaces.

- A) hampering
- B) embracing
- C) resolving
- D) confining
- E) depleting

6

Studies have revealed that the desire to learn is partly a preference for novelty: people tend to --- new information and experiences, which, in turn, adds to their knowledge.

- A) interfere with
- B) seek out
- C) get by
- D) bring down
- E) set off

7

Maintaining life satisfaction in old age --- through active engagement in interests that --- over the previous phases of the lifespan.

- A) must be promoted / used to be built up
- B) could have been promoted / were built up
- C) can be promoted / have been built up
- D) should have been promoted / are built up
- E) would be promoted / were being built up

8

In the 1500s, during the era of Western colonialism, explorers --- their Western values onto the indigenous people who --- those places for hundreds of years.

- A) have been projecting / inhabited
- B) used to project / are inhabiting
- C) projected / had been inhabiting
- D) had projected / would inhabit
- E) were projecting / may have inhabited

9

Lucid dreaming is not a fantasy of movie industry; many people have experienced the sensation of realising they are --- a dream, but few people do it --- any real intention.

- A) along / from
- B) around / by
- C) at / for
- D) in / with
- E) about / on

10

According to the Stoics, virtue alone is sufficient --- happiness, and otherwise one must accept what happens to them by adopting a positive stance --- life.

- A) to / over
- B) upon / between
- C) about / without
- D) for / towards
- E) through / at

11

Before the strong rule of the Ch'in dynasty, Chinese had been --- the rule of the Shang and Chou dynasties, but neither dynasty had been able to maintain a strong hold --- a large amount of territory.

- A) into / between
- B) under / over
- C) on / against
- D) for / from
- E) beyond / by

12

--- excavations in Machu Pichu have unearthed works of unique art, sculpture, and architecture, archaeologists have still not found out why the settlement was abandoned.

- A) While
- B) Because
- C) Once
- D) As soon as
- E) Before

13

At the time of Couperin, a famous composer, it was advised that a child should begin to study the keyboard at age six or seven --- the hands are more easily moulded at that age.

- A) although
- B) since
- C) until
- D) as if
- E) whether

14

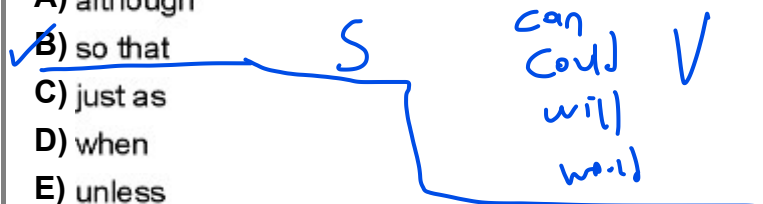
Loneliness has been said to be as bad for one's well-being as smoking; --- scientists now say that solitude can reduce stress when balanced with periods of socialising with others.

- A) for instance
- B) however
- C) otherwise
- D) in other words
- E) therefore

15

The 18th Dynasty of Egypt began to bury its rulers in the Valley of the Kings, rather than building mighty pyramids, --- the inaccessible valley would keep the tombs hidden from thieves.

- A) although
- B) so that
- C) just as
- D) when
- E) unless



16

--- the Latin language was spread widely, the lack of printing kept it from becoming a true standard language.

- A) Even though
- B) Given that
- C) In case
- D) Only if
- E) As long as

17

Collaborative learning is an instructional context in which peers work together on a learning task, --- enabling all participants to benefit from the interaction.

- A) compared to
- B) except for
- C) unlike
- D) with the goal of
- E) regardless of

18

--- the prolific use of personal computers to access information via the Internet, print magazines have retained popularity in the United States.

- A) On the basis of
- B) Thanks to
- C) With reference to
- D) As a result of
- E) Despite

19

One of the legal problems brought about by the improvements in sports equipment is that --- fully the equipment protected athletes, --- willing they became to take serious risks on the field.

- A) whether / or
- B) not only / but also
- C) the more / the more
- D) so / that
- E) as / as

20

Built on an oasis in the Syrian Desert, the city of Palmyra grew from a trading outpost into a prosperous commercial centre --- many people, faiths, and cultures mingled and mixed.

- A) why
- B) where
- C) which
- D) how
- E) what

A site believed to have functioned as a junkyard or reclamation centre has been found by archaeologists in the ancient city of Metropolis, located in İzmir, Türkiye. They uncovered around 2,000 bronze fragments of statues that (21)---- in antiquity. (22)---- the recovered pieces are heads, eyes, fingers, and sandals, along with square and rectangular bronze plates, indicating the city's role in statue production or repair. Archaeologists told local media that bronze statues were significant artworks, and that their fragmentation at Metropolis suggests a process of recycling. They believe that damaged statues were not re-manufactured. (23)----, they were prepared by ancient junk dealers in order to be melted and recast into new items. The statues appear to have been (24)---- destroyed, possibly due to shifting religious beliefs. Fragments, which date back to the Hellenistic and Roman periods, reflect Metropolis' historical importance (25)---- culture and trade in the 3rd century BCE.

21

- A) have been broken
- B) would have been broken
- C) might have been broken
- D) had to be broken
- E) should have been broken

22

- A) Among
- B) Through
- C) With
- D) About
- E) For

23

- A) Subsequently
- B) At least
- C) Instead
- D) Similarly
- E) By comparison

24

- A) suspiciously
- B) skilfully
- C) evenly
- D) abruptly
- E) intentionally

25

- A) similar to
- B) despite
- C) prior to
- D) in terms of
- E) instead of

From the time that they first appeared in Europe during the 16th century, Chinese porcelain art objects were highly prized. Porcelain was far harder than any other ceramic material, and it (26)--- a translucence, the ability to allow light to pass through softly, which no European pottery could match. The first porcelain pieces to arrive in Europe inevitably found their way (27)--- the treasuries of European rulers. Then, (28)--- the porcelain trade grew, wealthy aristocrats began collecting objects made of the precious material. Also, European potters naturally looked for ways to manufacture porcelain themselves. If they had discovered the secret, the profits (29)--- immense. However, (30)--- all their efforts, the secret of manufacturing porcelain turned out to be as puzzling as the secret of the Philosopher's Stone.

26

- A) exhibited
- B) illuminated
- C) removed
- D) extracted
- E) surpassed

27

- A) between
- B) into
- C) beyond
- D) upon
- E) about

28

- A) although
- B) whereas
- C) as
- D) if
- E) so that

29

- A) used to be
- B) might be
- C) should have been
- D) would have been
- E) had to be

30

- A) due to
- B) rather than
- C) as well as
- D) in compliance with
- E) in spite of

31 Although

As much as the books and periodicals can be expected to form the bulk of all paper-based library collections, ---.

- A) the acquisition, storage, and exploitation of each item require specialist knowledge and experience
- B) art libraries may, in response to the needs of their visitors, stock a wide range of other printed materials and artworks
- C) it still could be argued that art libraries have existed for well over 300 years according to the scholars
- D) cooperation among libraries has been encouraged at both national and international levels
- E) the rapid technological advances of recent decades have been of particular benefit to art libraries

32

Although there is no scientific evidence in favour of astrology, ---.

- A) the suggestion that everyone belongs to one of twelve distinct star signs seems dubious
- B) newspapers' horoscope columns are considered unreliable sources for research purposes
- C) people greatly vary in their interpretation of the information provided in the horoscope columns
- D) it continues to be enormously popular among adults, with most daily newspapers running a horoscope column
- E) basic sun-sign astrology has not changed to reflect the change in the positions of the constellations in the sky

33

Whereas there is a growing body of research relating the use of humour with positive effects on teaching and learning, ---.

- A) the desired impact is to help others better understand a concept through the effective use of humour
- B) best uses of humour in pedagogical applications involve using humorous content to illustrate a point
- C) ill-conceived attempts at pedagogical uses of humour can produce unintended consequences
- D) instructors who use well-targeted humour report that it can relieve their own stress and tension
- E) it is helpful to create a climate in which students can feel free to offer a humorous reply

34

---; for example, native speakers often follow the grammatical rules of their mother tongue without necessarily having to study them.

- A) Certain situations in life need to be handled based on rational analysis instead of common sense
- B) Without conscious awareness, the brain collects information and compares it with the knowledge from past experiences
- C) Sometimes knowledge can be intuitive, acquired through experience rather than formal instruction
- D) The way information is presented is influential in how people make decisions based on that knowledge
- E) One of the differences between intuitive and explicit knowledge is that explicit knowledge is learned systematically

35

The key to successful design is not collecting different ideas and trying to combine all of them into one project; ----.

- A) as a consequence, good design evolves when a theme is carefully adapted to suit a planned space
- B) rather, it is a process of reviewing and editing ideas with the aim of achieving overall coherence
- C) that is, getting as many ideas as possible before starting a project can help shape the basic design
- D) otherwise, the shapes of structures and the spaces between elements have an impact on the design
- E) however, including all of one's design inspirations in the final plan is unnecessary

36

----; in fact, it was not until the 20th century that footwear highly divergent from the dominant adult prototype evolved specifically for children.

- A) Women used to be encouraged to make shoes for their children instead of purchasing them
- B) In the past, footwear made for children generally mimicked the typical styles of the adults
- C) The closures for children's shoes were designed more for practicality than for fashion
- D) There were some circumstances of historical interest concerning children's footwear in premodern times
- E) Children's shoe designs became more sophisticated with their increased participation in sports

37

Vanilla is one of the world's most sought-after spices, ----.

- A) but the plants from which vanilla derives are slow to mature and difficult to grow, meaning demand often surpasses supply
- B) thus it grows in places prone to extreme weather events that are becoming more frequent due to climate changes
- C) so it is indigenous to specific areas of the world that are characterised by rich biodiversity
- D) as the demand for vanilla is causing deforestation at one of Madagascar's forests
- E) because there is a distinct need to ensure its quality to improve the livelihoods of vanilla farmers

38

According to dance therapists, the body and mind are in constant mutual interaction; ----.

- A) instead, dance is an expressive art fulfilling the human being's basic need for communication through movement
- B) in other words, modern dance articulates the spontaneity and awareness of natural movement
- C) nevertheless, ideas and feelings that are outside conscious awareness may emerge in movement behaviour as symbols
- D) for example, repeating another person's movement is a basic technique used in dance therapy
- E) therefore, changes that occur on the movement level can directly affect emotional states and cognitive processes

39

----, research in cognitive science has demonstrated that the use of these sources does not always lead to better learning.

- A) As multimedia sources allow for information to be presented in multiple ways, which makes the learning experience more vivid
- B) Because the widespread use of multimedia sources has promoted research investigating the variety of classroom activities
- C) Given that the advent of animated pedagogical agents is the result of recent advancements in multimedia sources
- D) Although there is much optimism that multimedia sources function as effective tools for instruction
- E) In case multimedia sources are used to support the understanding of a sophisticated subject matter

40

Studies of childhood have gained significance in areas beyond psychology and education ----.

- A) even if childhood studies consider children as active subjects who interpret their own lives in various ways
- B) as the focus of research has turned to exploring the social, cultural, and legal lives of children in diverse contexts
- C) whereas engaging in childhood studies entails the pursuit of interdisciplinary investigation
- D) although some researchers challenge the idea of childhood as a linear sequence of social growth
- E) whether some scholars seek to make visible the changing practices of children's education

41

Internal monologue, defined as the constant flow of thoughts in people's minds, is almost always present throughout the day; ----.

- A) for example, researchers have found that most people do not internally monologue the entire day
- B) however, many people do not even experience one at all and it does not function the same way for everyone
- C) thus, it can be broken down into three categories: condensation, dialogicality, and intentionality
- D) in other words, internal monologues, which are known as private speech, form during early childhood
- E) rather, internal monologues can have differences considering no two persons' minds are the same

42

The tourism boom Japan has experienced recently has amplified the visibility of its beauty industry, as it introduced millions of tourists to Japanese skincare.

- A) Japonya'nın yakın zamanda yaşadığı turizm patlaması sayesinde Japon cilt bakımıyla tanışan milyonlarca turist, güzellik sektörünün görünürlüğünü artırmıştır.
- B) Japonya'nın yakın zamanda yaşadığı turizm patlaması nedeniyle milyonlarca turistin Japon cilt bakımıyla tanışması, güzellik sektörünün görünürlüğünü artırmıştır.
- C) Japonya'nın yakın zamanda yaşadığı turizm patlaması, milyonlarca turisti Japon cilt bakımı ile tanıştırdığı için güzellik sektörünün görünürlüğünü artırmıştır.
- D) Japonya, yakın zamanda yaşadığı turizm patlaması sonucunda milyonlarca turisti Japon cilt bakımı ile tanıştırmak için güzellik sektörünün görünürlüğünü artırmıştır.
- E) Japonya'nın yakın zamanda yaşadığı turizm patlaması ile milyonlarca turisti Japon cilt bakımı ile tanıştırdığı için güzellik sektörünün görünürlüğünü artırmıştır.

43

Cave paintings were popular in China as they were in South Asia, but unlike other artists, Chinese artists employed several distinctive materials in their paintings.

- A) Mağara resimleri, Güney Asya'da olduğu kadar Çin'de de yaygın olmasına rağmen Çinli sanatçıların resimlerinde kullandığı birçok malzeme diğer sanatçıların aksine kendilerine özgüydü.
- B) Mağara resimleri, Güney Asya'da olduğu gibi Çin'de de yaygındı ancak Çinli sanatçılar, diğer sanatçılardan farklı olarak resimlerinde kendilerine özgü birçok malzeme kullanmıştı.
- C) Mağara resimleri, Güney Asya'da olduğu kadar Çin'de de yaygındı ama resimleri diğer sanatçılardan farklı olan Çinli sanatçılar, kendilerine özgü birçok malzeme kullanmıştı.
- D) Mağara resimleri, Güney Asya'da olduğu gibi Çin'de de yaygın olsa da Çinli sanatçıların diğer sanatçılardan farkı, resimlerinde kendilerine özgü birçok malzeme kullanmış olmalarıydı.
- E) Mağara resimleri, Güney Asya'da olduğu gibi Çin'de de yaygındı ancak diğer sanatçıların aksine, Çinli sanatçıların resimlerinde kendilerine özgü birçok malzeme kullanılmıştı.

44

Intuition is an instinctual response that happens without conscious reasoning, and while it looks like a momentary decision, it is part of cognitive processes.

- A) Önsezinin bilinçli muhakeme yapılmadan gerçekleşmesi ve içgüdüsel bir tepki olması onu anlık bir karar gibi gösterse de önsezi, bilişsel süreçlerin bir parçasıdır.
- B) Önsezi, bilinçli muhakeme yapılmadan gerçekleşen içgüdüsel bir tepkidir ve anlık bir karar gibi görünse de bilişsel süreçlerin bir parçasıdır.
- C) Bilinçli muhakeme yapılmadan gerçekleşen içgüdüsel bir tepki olan önsezi, anlık bir karar gibi görünebilir ama bilişsel süreçlerin bir parçasıdır.
- D) Önsezi, içgüdüsel bir tepki olduğu için bilinçli muhakeme yapılmadan gerçekleşir ve anlık bir karar gibi görünmesine rağmen bilişsel süreçlerin bir parçasıdır.
- E) Bilinçli muhakeme yapılmadan gerçekleşen ve içgüdüsel bir tepki olan önsezi, bilişsel süreçlerin bir parçası olsa da anlık bir karar gibi görünür.

45

Designed by artists to exploit the properties of light, stained-glass is a unique form of art whose most spectacular examples were created during the Gothic period.

- A) Vitray, sanatçılar tarafından ışığın özelliklerinden faydalanabilmek için tasarlanmış eşsiz bir sanat biçimi olup en muhteşem örnekleri Gotik dönemde yaratılmıştır.
- B) En muhteşem örnekleri Gotik dönemdeki sanatçılar tarafından yaratılmış olan vitray, ışığın özelliklerinden faydalanmak için tasarlanmış eşsiz bir sanat biçimidir.
- C) Sanatçılar tarafından ışığın özelliklerinden faydalanmak için tasarlanan vitray, en muhteşem örnekleri Gotik dönemde yaratılmış olan eşsiz bir sanat biçimidir.
- D) Sanatçılar tarafından ışığın özelliklerinden faydalanmak için tasarlanan ve eşsiz bir sanat biçimi olan vitrayın en muhteşem örnekleri Gotik dönemde yaratılmıştır.
- E) Gotik dönemde en muhteşem örnekleri yaratılmış olan vitray, ışığın özelliklerinden faydalanmak için sanatçılar tarafından tasarlanmış eşsiz bir sanat biçimidir.

46

Most people entering their teens have a vocabulary consisting of at least 20,000 words, and this number increases fast as they learn about topics such as history, geography, and physics at school.

- A)** Çoğu insan, ergenlik dönemine girerken en az 20.000 kelimededen oluşan bir kelime dağarcığına sahiptir ve okulda tarih, coğrafya ve fizik gibi konuları öğrenmek bu sayıyı hızla artırır.
- B)** Ergenlik dönemine giren çoğu insan en az 20.000 kelimededen oluşan bir kelime dağarcığına sahiptir ve okulda tarih, coğrafya ve fizik gibi konuları öğrendikçe bu sayı hızla artar.
- C)** Ergenlik dönemine giren çoğu insanın kelime dağarcığında en az 20.000 kelime vardır ve okulda öğrendikleri tarih, coğrafya ve fizik gibi konular bu sayıyı hızla artırır.
- D)** Ergenlik dönemine girildiğinde çoğu insan, en az 20.000 kelimededen oluşan bir kelime dağarcığına sahiptir ve okulda öğrenilen tarih, coğrafya ve fizik gibi konular ile bu sayı hızla artar.
- E)** Ergenlik dönemine girdiğinde çoğu insanın en az 20.000 kelimededen oluşan bir kelime dağarcığı vardır ve bu sayı okulda tarih, coğrafya ve fizik gibi konular öğrenilerek hızla artar.

47

The Mayans, who grew cocoa trees in abundance on their territories, consumed chocolate as a drink and blended it with spices like chilli pepper and vanilla since they were believed to reduce fatigue.

- A)** Yorgunluğu azalttığına inanıldığı için çikolatayı, acı biber ve vanilya gibi baharatlarla harmanlanmış bir içecek olarak tüketen Mayalar, topraklarında bol miktarda kakao ağacı yetiştirmişlerdir.
- B)** Mayalar, acı biber ve vanilya gibi baharatlarla harmanlayıp içecek olarak tükettikleri çikolatanın yorgunluğu azalttığına inanmışlardır ve bu nedenle topraklarında bol miktarda kakao ağacı yetiştirmişlerdir.
- C)** Topraklarında bol miktarda kakao ağacı yetiştiren Mayalar, içecek olarak tükettikleri çikolatayı, yorgunluğu azalttığına inandıkları için acı biber ve vanilya gibi baharatlarla harmanlamışlardır.
- D)** Topraklarında bol miktarda kakao ağacı yetiştiren Mayalar, çikolatayı içecek olarak tüketmişlerdir ve yorgunluğu azalttığına inanıldığı için acı biber ve vanilya gibi baharatlarla harmanlamışlardır.
- E)** İçecek olarak tükettikleri çikolatayı, yorgunluğu azalttığına inandıkları için acı biber ve vanilya gibi baharatlarla harmanlayan Mayaların topraklarında bol miktarda kakao ağacı yetiştirilmiştir.

48

Osmanlı Devleti, merkezî bir yönetim sistemi kurarak Doğu Akdeniz bölgesine Antik Mısır döneminden beri elde edilmemiş bir barış ve istikrar getirmeyi başarmıştır.

- A)** The Ottoman Empire, which created a centralised administrative system, managed to bring peace and stability to the region of the eastern Mediterranean, which had not been achieved since the period of ancient Egypt.
- B)** By creating a centralised administrative system, the Ottoman Empire managed to bring to the region of the eastern Mediterranean peace and stability that had not been achieved since the period of ancient Egypt.
- C)** The centralised administrative system that the Ottoman Empire created managed to bring to the region of the eastern Mediterranean peace and stability that had not been achieved since the period of ancient Egypt.
- D)** The peace and stability, which the Ottoman Empire managed to bring to the region of the eastern Mediterranean by creating a centralised administrative system, had not been achieved since the period of ancient Egypt.
- E)** The centralised administrative system created by the Ottoman Empire in the region of the eastern Mediterranean managed to bring peace and stability that had not been achieved since the period of ancient Egypt.

49

Tarih öncesi dönemde Ege Adaları'ndaki heykeltıraşlar, modern heykelleri akla getiren çarpıcı soyut formları nedeniyle günümüzde koleksiyoncuların hayran kaldığı mermer heykelticiler üretmişlerdir.

- A)** The marble statuettes produced by the sculptors on the Aegean Islands during the prehistoric time are admired by collectors today because they call to mind modern sculptures with their striking abstract forms.
- B)** During the prehistoric time, the sculptors on the Aegean Islands produced marble statuettes that collectors admire today due to their striking abstract forms, which call to mind modern sculptures.
- C)** During the prehistoric time, the sculptors on the Aegean Islands produced admirable marble statuettes that have striking abstract forms, which remind collectors of modern sculptures today.
- D)** The sculptors on the Aegean Islands produced marble statuettes during the prehistoric time and they gained the admiration of collectors today due to their striking abstract forms, which call to mind modern sculptures.
- E)** The marble statuettes produced by the sculptors on the Aegean Islands during the prehistoric time have striking abstract forms that collectors admire today since they remind them of modern sculptures.

50

Napolyon Bonapart'ın 1798'de başlayan Mısır Seferi sırasında tesadüfen keşfedilen ünlü Rosetta Taşı, antik Mısır hiyeroglif yazısının çözülmesinde kilit rol oynamıştır.

- A) The famed Rosetta Stone was discovered accidentally during Napoleon Bonaparte's Egypt Campaign that started in 1798, playing a pivotal role in deciphering ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.
- B) Discovered accidentally during Napoleon Bonaparte's Egypt Campaign which started in 1798, the famed Rosetta Stone played a pivotal role in deciphering ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.
- C) The accidental discovery of the famed Rosetta Stone during Napoleon Bonaparte's Egypt Campaign which started in 1798 played a pivotal role in deciphering ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing.
- D) The famed Rosetta Stone played a pivotal role in deciphering ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing after its accidental discovery in 1798, when Napoleon Bonaparte's Egypt Campaign started.
- E) Napoleon Bonaparte's Egypt Campaign started in 1798, during which the famed Rosetta Stone, which would play a pivotal role in deciphering ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic writing, was accidentally discovered.

51

Keskin kenarları olacak şekilde yontulabildiği için Neolitik dönem silah üreticilerinin çok değer verdiği cam benzeri volkanik bir taş olan obsidiyen, Çatalhöyük'ün ticari ağında önemli bir yere sahipti.

- A) Obsidian, a glass-like volcanic stone, was highly valued by Neolithic weapon makers since it could be chipped in a way that it would have cutting edges, and thus had a significant place in Çatalhöyük's trade network.
- B) Having a significant place in Çatalhöyük's trade network, obsidian was a glass-like volcanic stone on which Neolithic weapon makers put high value because it could be chipped in a way that it would have cutting edges.
- C) Obsidian, a glass-like volcanic stone highly valued by Neolithic weapon makers due to its ability to be chipped in a way that it would have cutting edges, had a significant place in Çatalhöyük's trade network.
- D) Obsidian, a glass-like volcanic stone that Neolithic weapon makers valued highly because it could be chipped in a way that it would have cutting edges, had a significant place in Çatalhöyük's trade network.
- E) Having a significant place in Çatalhöyük's trade network, obsidian was a glass-like volcanic stone which could be chipped in a way that it would have cutting edges; therefore, Neolithic weapon makers highly valued it.

52

Fotoğrafçılığın gelişimi, bazı sanatçıların tahmin ettiği gibi ressamlığı ortadan kaldırmak yerine onları, çevrelerini ve deneyimlerini tasvir etmenin yeni yollarını keşfetmeleri için teşvik ederek resamlara ilham vermiştir.

- A) The advent of photography encouraged artists to explore new ways of portraying their environment and experiences by inspiring them, rather than destroying art as had been predicted by some artists.
- B) The advent of photography offered inspiration to artists, encouraging them to explore new ways of portraying their environment and experiences, rather than destroying art as some artists had predicted.
- C) The advent of photography did not destroy art as some artists had predicted; rather, it offered inspiration to artists and encouraged them to explore new ways of portraying their environment and experiences.
- D) It was predicted by some artists that the advent of photography would destroy art, but instead, it encouraged artists to explore new ways of portraying their environment and experiences by offering them inspiration.
- E) Art had been predicted by some artists to be destroyed with the advent of photography, but instead, it offered inspiration to artists, encouraging them to explore new ways of portraying their environment and experiences.

53

Amerikalı spor eğitmeni James Naismith, kapalı alanda ve yapay ışıklar altında oynanabilen bir oyun olan basketbolu kış aylarında öğrencilerini aktif tutmak için icat etmiştir.

- A) Basketball, which was invented by the American sports instructor James Naismith to keep his students active during winter months, is a game that could be played indoors and under artificial lights.
- B) James Naismith, an American sports instructor, invented basketball as a game that could be played indoors and under artificial lights, which kept his students active during the winter months.
- C) The American sports instructor James Naismith, having invented basketball, kept his students active during the winter months since it is a game that could be played indoors and under artificial lights.
- D) James Naismith was an American sports instructor who invented basketball, a game which could be played indoors and under artificial lights, to keep his students active during the winter months.
- E) The American sports instructor James Naismith invented basketball, a game that could be played indoors and under artificial lights, to keep his students active during the winter months.

54

Holidays are a phenomenon that have a special place in every culture. People look forward to holiday seasons and attribute meaning to these events, to the extent that even large-scale institutions break away from routines. Yet, the significance of holiday seasons, embedded deeply in human culture for centuries, has only recently become the subject of scientific inquiry. --- For a celebration to produce this effect, it must fulfil three conditions: recognising a remarkable event in an individual's life, gathering for food and drink, and spending time with others. Public holidays easily meet these criteria, often being an occasion for family gatherings.

- A) It has been found that travelling during holidays not only promotes happiness but also increases the likelihood of success at work.
- B) Research shows that in addition to celebrations and travel, the spirit of altruism, or the act of giving, also plays a central role in holidays.
- C) Studies related to positive psychology suggest that celebrations can benefit one's mental health by providing social support.
- D) Research has found that, ultimately, holiday seasons impact everyone differently depending on their way of celebration.
- E) The question of how holidays might make people feel inspired has been a popular research topic among psychologists.

55

The right hemisphere of the mother's brain, the side where our unconscious emotions reside, programmes the infant's right hemisphere. As a result, the areas of the cortex responsible for attention and self-regulation develop in response to the emotional interaction with the mothering figure. In the early months, the most important communications between mother and infant are unconscious ones. Incapable of deciphering the meaning of words, the infant receives messages that are purely emotional. --- Thus, anything that threatens the mother's emotional security may disrupt the developing electrical wiring of the infant brain's emotion-regulating systems.

- A) Within minutes following birth, the mother's odours stimulate nerve cells in the newborn's brain, making the infant sensitive to the mother's presence.
- B) Amygdala plays a crucial role in the creation of emotional memories that are formed before the infant is able to speak.
- C) Infants with cognitive disorders, on the other hand, may have difficulty recognising these inputs from the mother.
- D) The effects of this unconscious communication cannot be measured through psychological questionnaires or observations of parents in clinical settings.
- E) They are conveyed by the mother's gaze, tone of voice and body language, all of which reflect her unconscious emotional environment.

56

Perhaps the greatest of all the ancient civilisations, the Roman Empire represented the age of classical antiquity and helped create the world we live in today. The massive engineering projects and the advances in medicine and society ensure Roman influence can still be felt now. For example, concrete and cement were first popularised in Ancient Rome, as was a type of central heating known as a hypocaust. One of the most remarkable traits of all, though, was the ability of the Romans to work all their schemes and inventions into fully functioning cities. --- Therefore, nowhere else in the ancient world had grand shopping centres like Trajan's Market, specialised landfill sites such as Monte Testaccio or extensive sewer networks like the Cloaca Maxima.

- A) Rome itself was a bustling metropolis that no other civilisation matched in prosperity and size for centuries afterwards.
- B) Roman roads interlinked cities and towns and allowed rapid military and administrative communications.
- C) The citizens of Rome were proud of their cities whose complex structure was well-known to their contemporaries.
- D) Also, the well-known Roman army was an all-conquering force that took the old world by storm.
- E) To construct roads, Romans tightly packed stones and rocks together to create a firm foundation for chariots to ride across.


57

Architecture has always been an art form that unites the visible and invisible aspects of life. It allows one to recognise what is not given in vision, yet what has a crucial importance for a meaningful life: a place which becomes a bridge between the lived experiences and the imaginary worlds that architects create. --- The meaning of a building reveals itself when people experience their most hidden desires through the transformative power of architecture. No matter how thrilling the mansion could be, it never becomes a dwelling place until the loved ones occupy this dream-like space.

- A) However, there is a leap between the planning and the executing on the one hand and the successful achievement on the other.
- B) Thus, buildings get their significance not through their formal qualities but through their capability to change humans with a mediating role.
- C) Instead, there is a distance between what is imagined in an architect's mind as beauty and what is revealed through the embodied work.
- D) That is, harmonic relations through proportion in architecture is desired by humans as they are inclined towards what is good and beautiful.
- E) In fact, architecture mediates between different ideas and cultures by engaging humanity on common grounds sharing the same artistic concerns.

58

For decades, the term 'Monday blues' has been used to refer to the dislike for the start of each workweek. It is also well-documented in studies that Mondays come with higher rates of anxiety and stress compared with other days. --- Scientists recently discovered that people who report feeling anxious on Mondays show evidence of heightened activity in the body's stress-response system over months. More surprising, this effect lasted among older adults who were no longer in the workforce, suggesting that, for some people, the stress of Mondays is a lifelong burden.

- A) People can cope with this stress if they can attribute a more positive meaning to Mondays.
- B) When people experience a stressor, the brain triggers the release of a hormone to help manage short-term stress.
- C) It now turns out that the effect of Mondays can extend well beyond temporary changes in mood.
- D) Researchers need to investigate why some people are resilient to the start of the week anxiety and others are not.
- E) 

59

The Celtic-speaking populations of Iron Age Europe are well known for their artistic achievements and exceptional metal-working skills. Yet, many of the best examples of their work have been found, not in temples or the graves of mighty rulers, but dredged from the sludge at the bottom of rivers and lakes. These precious objects were not casual losses, but rather were deliberately deposited in the course of religious ceremonies. --- However, they seem to have acquired a much more central place in religious practice and thought among the Iron Age Celts.

- A) They show how advanced these Celtic-speaking communities were in the arts and tool-making.
- B) This admiration of watery places is not restricted to the European Iron Age, as rivers and lakes are held sacred in many world belief systems.
- C) The most intriguing example of lake deposits is from Llyn Cerrig Bach in Wales, where many metalworks were deposited.
- D) Rivers formed natural borders but ancient Celts likely thought of them as boundaries between the mortal and supernatural worlds as well.
- E) In rivers with tranquil waters, most of the materials have remained close to their place of deposition.

60

(I) We set long-term intentions with our rational brain, which can plan, make decisions and employ willpower to keep us on track, despite temptations. (II) Immediate decisions, however, are often made at an emotional level, through the secondary brain system found in the gut – hence 'gut feeling'. (III) For many of us, the emotional brain is stronger than the rational brain when it comes to sticking to personal well-being goals. (IV) Therefore, the rational brain can be strengthened in the same way that going to the gym helps strengthen the muscles in the body. (V) And this is how we end up sabotaging all our long-term and good intentions during weak moments.

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

61

(I) Aristotle argued that a good tragedy produces in the audience a sense of identification with the tragic hero or heroine. (II) A tragic hero is a person whose judgement or character is flawed, but who is otherwise a person of some importance with high morals. (III) As a result of that, the play should evoke in its viewers the emotions of sympathy and worry. (IV) The members of the audience pity the hero's misery and fear that fate might lead them into similar circumstances. (V) The end of the play, however, relieves the audience of these emotions and produces a *catharsis* that leaves the audience morally improved.

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

62

(I) The Assyrian civilisation derives its name from Ashur, the name of both their first city and their principal deity. (II) These people were notorious for their brutal code of war, not only among their contemporaries, but even up to the present day. (III) For centuries, the Assyrians' fortunes had been unstable, changing for better or worse. (IV) But early in the first millennium BCE, a series of formidable kings introduced a prolonged period of prosperity and expansion. (V) What had once been an insignificant city-state came to control Mesopotamia at this time, as well as parts of Egypt, the Levant, Anatolia, and Arabia.

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

63

(I) A Moroccan proverb says: "Where there is food, there is no talking," which shows that, as a sign of respect for the food, North Africans consider it impolite to converse while eating. (II) The food itself, however, does not remain silent; actually, meals convey messages from the history. (III) Perhaps more than anything else in North African cultural practice, food habits constitute a rich language through which the region's history is told. (IV) Social distinctions are expressed, religious feasts are celebrated, and seasonal changes and transformations in the life cycle are all marked through food. (V) Lunch, for example, consists of a hot meal, which in Morocco is the most important meal of the day, while in Algeria and Tunisia the dishes that are served for lunch or dinner are interchangeable.

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

64

(I) Phonetic transcription entails using special symbols to create a precise written record of an individual's speech. (II) The symbols that are most commonly used are those of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA), developed in the 1880s by European phoneticians. (III) Though it remains essentially unchanged, the IPA has undergone several revisions since its inception. (IV) Their goal was to provide a different symbol for each unique sound, that is, to achieve a one-to-one correspondence between sound and symbol. (V) For example, because [a] and [æ] are phonemically distinct in some languages, such as English, they are represented differently in the phonetic alphabet.

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

65

(I) From birth to age 18, children spend just a fraction of their lives in school. (II) Thus, it is not surprising that many factors outside the school environment can influence students' prospects for academic success. (III) They are in play both during the years before children begin formal schooling and while they are enrolled in school. (IV) A commonly used phrase, but one that has the ring of substantial truth, is that parents are their children's first teachers. (V) A diverse array of conditions, including the availability and quality of child care, family economic status, physical and mental health issues, and so on can make a difference in a child's opportunities to do well in school.

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

Despite the romantic notion that innovation is the province of ambitious people working hard on their own, a scientific focus on individual personality has not yet yielded accurate forecasts of creative behaviour. Scholars have searched the biographies of creative geniuses to find experiences and character traits likely to have contributed to their greatness. Yet, they have failed to identify characteristics that powerfully predict which young people will go on to become creative geniuses. These efforts lack predictive power because they do not take into account the important role that social context plays. The nature and significance of innovation depend on the interaction between an individual's ideas and the time and culture in which that person lives. If rock musician Bruce Springsteen had been born in 1749 rather than 1949, we would have been unlikely to ever hear his album *Born to Run*. Likewise, if Italian composer Domenico Cimarosa had been born in 1949 rather than 1749, his nearly 80 operas, including the masterpiece *Il matrimonio segreto*, probably would not have seen the light of day.

66

According to the passage, scholars are trying to ----.

- A) define what the romantic understanding of genius is with an emphasis on the ambition of the genius
- B) determine the qualities of a genius to be able to guess from an early age if someone is likely to become one
- C) distinguish creative geniuses from one another in terms of their impact on the society
- D) refute the theory that personality traits foster the improvement of productivity
- E) find out how social and periodic factors help boost the reputation of a genius

67

The author uses the examples of Springsteen and Cimarosa to suggest that ----.

- A) they were far beyond the other geniuses of their own time in terms of creativity
- B) creativity cannot be considered in isolation from the dynamics of the society in which it flourishes
- C) geniuses' works can be best understood if they are disengaged from cultural stereotypes
- D) the impacts of innovative ideas can be far-reaching, regardless of the period in which they spring up
- E) geniuses from different societies can draw inspiration from each other's works

68

What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To argue against the importance of hard work and personal characteristics, which may not result in becoming a genius
- B) To promote the idea that geniuses throughout history had certain experiences that sharpened their skills
- C) To draw particular attention to the difference between what was once considered creative behaviour and what is now
- D) To briefly describe the concept of 'genius' and provide examples of figures who can be viewed as such
- E) To address a misconception about creative geniuses by highlighting the contribution of social circumstances to their success

Putting feelings into words is how we begin to name what is happening inside us, and that naming can start to change the experience itself. Sometimes, the words we choose to describe our lives can enhance our mental health for months and years to come. Research on expressive disclosure – using your words – shows it can lead to significant health improvements with fewer doctor visits and reduced pain. There are some rules of thumb that have been learned from studies with adults. First, writing about a difficult life event three or four times on consecutive days tends to be more effective than spreading the sessions out. Second, the optimal time duration of each writing session seems to be at least 15 minutes; shorter sessions can even backfire, making health worse. Third, for those who do not like to write, talking works just as well. In fact, when one study directly compared talking and writing, talking came out ahead because people can express more in 15 minutes when speaking than when writing. One reason this type of therapy can be so transformative is that it helps people put words to their experiences in a safe, structured way, allowing them to tell their own stories with a sense of choice and authorship.

69

It is stated in the passage that using words to describe feelings ----.

- A) can produce positive results depending on people's ability to write as detailed as possible
- B) is proven to be beneficial for not only our mental health but also for physical well-being
- C) works better when people write down their feelings instead of talking about them
- D) should be carried out for no more than fifteen minutes for it to be beneficial
- E) is more effective if people wait a couple of days in between writing sessions

70

It is understood from the passage that expressive disclosure ----.

- A) could yield faster results had people been more willing to talk about distressing events with others
- B) should be utilised not during the event that causes a strong emotion but afterwards, when people are calmer to reflect on it
- C) is renovative because it helps people evaluate what happened to them and grants them autonomy over their experiences
- D) emerged initially as a way to alleviate the suffering of people who display physical symptoms such as chronic pain
- E) makes it easier for people to sympathise with others who had similar experiences

71

The author's attitude towards expressive disclosure is ----.

- A) ambiguous
- B) cautious
- C) appreciative
- D) sceptical
- E) perplexed

There is considerable variation in the extent to which parents correct their children's speech. The variation is based partly on the children's age and partly on the parent's social, linguistic, and educational background. When children are very young, parents rarely comment on grammatical errors, although they may correct lapses in politeness or the choice of a word that does not make sense. As children reach school age, parents may correct the kinds of non-standard speech in the hope that their children will **outgrow** their inappropriate lexical choices. Extensive observations of parents and children demonstrate that, as a rule, parents tend to focus on meaning rather than grammar when they correct children's speech. Thus, they may correct an incorrect word choice, an incorrect statement of the facts, or a rude remark, but they do not often react to errors that do not interfere with communication. The case for second language learners is more complex. Both children and adults can acquire a great deal of language without any feedback on error. On the other hand, the evidence suggests that, without corrective feedback and guidance, second language learners may keep using certain ungrammatical sentences for years. Therefore, corrective feedback could play an important role in overcoming errors.

72

It is pointed out in the passage that parents ----.

- A) correct their children's grammatical errors rather than the mistakes in their word choices
- B) are more likely to correct their young children's errors that obscure meaning
- C) ignore their children's impolite linguistic choices when they are very young
- D) tend to correct their children's mistakes regardless of their age and linguistic competence
- E) start correcting their children's grammatical errors when they start school

73

The underlined word 'outgrow' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) abandon
- B) recall
- C) admit
- D) detect
- E) utilise

74

Which can be inferred from the passage about second language learning?

- A) Adults can acquire the vocabulary more easily than the grammatical rules of the second language they are exposed to.
- B) Children tend to make similar grammatical errors in the second language they acquire.
- C) Unlike children, adults do not rely on corrective feedback when they start learning a second language.
- D) Children and adults seem to depend on guidance to learn the basic vocabulary in the second language.
- E) People acquire their mother tongue with little or no direct feedback, though they seem to need feedback in the case of second language learning.

The wearing of masks in a theatre setting was not invented by the Ancient Greeks but was a key part of all their productions. For one thing, masks were connected to Ancient Greek religion, with many of their gods depicted in each performance. The masks worn by the actors therefore allowed them to transform into a deity visually, as well as worship them in a form of ritual performance. Indeed, records indicate many masks were burned after each show as a sacrifice. Secondly, masks enabled each actor to be better seen by the audience, with exaggerated features such as noses and mouths, along with facial expressions, more easily transmitted at a distance. The hiding of the actor's real face also enabled each actor to play multiple roles – especially female characters, as women were banned from acting within the theatre at the time. One of the most common deity masks worn was that of Dionysus, who was the god of the theatre.

75

It is stated in the passage that Ancient Greeks ----.

- A) were influenced by elements of the theatre that were not their own but they made it a crucial part of their culture
- B) dramatically increased the public's admiration for theatrical productions with the use of masks
- C) exaggerated the features of their masks to show the greatness of their gods
- D) invented theatrical productions for the sole purpose of worshipping their many gods
- E) frequently wore the mask of Dionysus because he was the most praised deity

76

Which of the following is not true about masks in the Ancient Greek theatre?

- A) Masks were used as tools enabling an actor to represent the look of deities and also to worship them.
- B) After performances, masks worn by actors in that specific play were put on fire as a kind of religious act.
- C) Masks made it possible for actors to take part in plays in which they were considered ineligible to act due to their facial characteristics.
- D) Because they were more visible, masks made it easier for actors to be seen by the audience.
- E) It was possible for one actor to play different characters as their face was hidden thanks to masks.

77

What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To draw attention to the outstanding features of masks used in the Ancient Greek theatre
- B) To exemplify the religious significance of masks in Ancient Greece
- C) To emphasise the importance of the theatre in Ancient Greece
- D) To introduce the gods whose masks were used in the Ancient Greek theatre
- E) To explain the functions of masks in the Ancient Greek theatre

Raffaello Sanzio, or Raphael, was born in Urbino, Italy, in 1483. His father, Giovanni Santi, was a court painter to Renaissance prince Federico da Montefeltro, and gave young Raphael a sound education in the arts; by 1500 the teenager was a master in his own right. He fulfilled commissions across Italy, spending his formative years in Florence, where he was influenced by renowned artists including Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo. At the age of 23, he completed one of his most famous pieces, titled *Madonna of the Meadow*. Two years later, Raphael travelled to Rome in 1508 to produce frescoes at the Vatican. Partly because of his heavy workload, assistants often executed paintings after his designs rather than him painting entirely by his own hand: the cartoons for the Sistine Chapel were finished in this way. Raphael became a successful architect in 1512 and was appointed to plan a survey of Rome's antique monuments in 1517. Raphael completed his final work in 1520, the *Transfiguration* altarpiece, and died of a fever in the same year at the age of just 37. Without a doubt, he is considered one of the greatest painters in the history of art.

78

According to the passage, Raphael ----.

- A) became an artist because his father hoped he would take over his position at the royal court
- B) was inspired by great artists in Florence at a young age, where his artistic identity took shape
- C) received an education at a royal institution in a wide range of subjects, as well as painting
- D) trained under experts in the arts such as da Vinci and Michelangelo with the support of his father
- E) developed an artistic style that stood in contrast to that of his father, which was shaped by the royal court

79

Which can be understood from the passage?

- A) The majority of Raphael's artwork can be attributed to his assistants due to his reluctance to complete them.
- B) Despite his short life, Raphael achieved considerable success in both painting and architecture.
- C) Raphael decided to become an artist after he was inspired by great artists of his time.
- D) Raphael left Florence because he wanted to become an architect and work on Rome's antique monuments.
- E) Today, most people are unaware that Raphael was also a successful architect in Italy.

80

What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Raffaello Sanzio's journey to becoming a famous artist in art history
- B) How Raffaello Sanzio's artistic identity influenced his architectural works
- C) The stylistic differences in the artworks completed by Raffaello Sanzio and his assistants
- D) The importance of Florence in shaping Raffaello Sanzio's artistic style
- E) The success of Raffaello Sanzio's architectural works in Rome

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ANSWER KEY

1 D	21 C	41 B	61 B
2 D	22 A	42 C	62 B
3 E	23 C	43 B	63 E
4 E	24 E	44 B	64 C
5 B	25 D	45 C	65 D
6 B	26 A	46 B	66 B
7 C	27 B	47 D	67 B
8 C	28 C	48 B	68 E
9 D	29 D	49 B	69 B
10 D	30 E	50 B	70 C
11 B	31 B	51 D	71 C
12 A	32 D	52 B	72 B
13 B	33 C	53 E	73 A
14 B	34 C	54 C	74 E
15 B	35 B	55 E	75 A
16 A	36 B	56 A	76 C
17 D	37 A	57 B	77 E
18 E	38 E	58 C	78 B
19 C	39 D	59 B	79 B
20 B	40 B	60 D	80 A

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Fen Bilimleri

1

The cotton mills born of the Industrial Revolution were staffed with the workers of the former cottage industries, who were no longer required to have ---- in traditional skills but instead simply be capable of operating the machines that now did everything for them.

- A) extraction
- B) contradiction
- C) proficiency
- D) reluctance
- E) severity

2

The advent of telecommunications technologies has brought about a remarkable ---- in the transfer of scientific knowledge across the entire world.

- A) acceleration
- B) perplexity
- C) assumption
- D) exhaustion
- E) fragility

3

The development and deployment of advanced artificial intelligence models are dominated by a few tech giants and well-funded institutions due to their ---- costs of training and running.

- A) feasible
- B) excessive
- C) admissible
- D) attainable
- E) reliable

4

Animals do not dream when they hibernate because hibernation is different from sleep, which is a more physiologically 'active' state, whereas hibernation requires animals to ---- reduce all activities in order to conserve energy.

- A) coincidentally
- B) substantially
- C) adversely
- D) suspiciously
- E) competitively

5

By favouring specific variants and carefully choosing which individuals are allowed to breed, farmers have been able to ---- beneficial traits of various plants while eliminating weaker ones.

- A) amplify
- B) deplete
- C) relieve
- D) constrain
- E) overcome

6

Microbiologists are often associated with determining the microbes that cause disease, but their work ---- every other facet of life, such as genetics and physiology.

- A) wards off
- B) strikes against
- C) extends into
- D) roots out
- E) holds back

7

The US Congress has passed a law requiring that any asbestos-bearing material that is visibly deteriorating ---- by a different material; as a result, billions of dollars ---- on asbestos removal.

- A) could be replaced / had been spent
- B) must be replaced / are being spent
- C) would have been replaced / will be spent
- D) should be replaced / were being spent
- E) may have been replaced / have to be spent

8

Birds generally flock together and develop coordination ---- simultaneously, but ---- to use their acrobatic abilities for navigating natural or human-made obstacles.

- A) acting / would split off
- B) to act / can split off
- C) to be acting / must split off
- D) having acted / may split off
- E) acted / could split off

9

The light-year, which is the distance that light travels ---- one year, is a convenient unit of measurement to use when discussing distances to the stars in the Milky Way galaxy and ---- the observable universe.

- A) on / with
- B) from / about
- C) in / throughout
- D) into / over
- E) by / for

10

Spider monkeys, medium-sized monkeys with very long tails and limbs, usually live in trees and they are very skilled ---- moving around in trees with the help of their long tails which are well-adapted ---- holding on to objects.

- A) off / along
- B) over / about
- C) on / from
- D) at / for
- E) through / towards

11

Nanotechnology is the field of science and engineering ---- a scale of one to a hundred nanometres, which is ---- the limit of the world that is visible to the naked eye.

- A) to / along
- B) at / beyond
- C) over / for
- D) about / through
- E) off / from

12

Many environmentalists believe spending large sums on captive breeding is a waste of resources ---- there is no natural habitat left to release the animals like pandas that bred in captivity.

- A) until
- B) although
- C) whereas
- D) so that
- E) as

13

In contemporary usage, the word abacus refers to a computational device with beads sliding on fixed rods, often associated with the Japanese or Chinese; ----, the word abacus has Latin roots, suggesting a rich history in Western as well as Eastern cultures.

- A) hence
- B) in other words
- C) as a result
- D) however
- E) likewise

14

Biotin, a member of the water-soluble B-complex group of vitamins, cannot be synthesised by humans; ----, people must obtain this essential micronutrient from dietary sources.

- A) by comparison
- B) therefore
- C) similarly
- D) for instance
- E) otherwise

15

---- great improvements have been made in estimating mean climatic conditions over broad areas, even more could be done to evaluate climatic variability.

- A) Although
- B) Unless
- C) By the time
- D) As if
- E) When

16

Normal regulation of the cell cycle ensures the passage of genetic material without mutations and aberrations, ---- proper completion of each phase is critical to the initiation of the following phases.

- A) rather
- B) instead
- C) so
- D) otherwise
- E) but

17

In the future, synthetic cells may become factories that deliver drugs to treat human disease, but they are now being intensively investigated ---- answering fundamental questions about biology.

- A) despite
- B) with the goal of
- C) irrespective of
- D) in comparison to
- E) similar to

18

Over decades, the numbers of eastern black rhino have declined --- relentless hunting and poaching, to the extent that there could be as few as 850 left in the wild.

- A) due to
- B) except for
- C) contrary to
- D) apart from
- E) such as

19

The potent cocktail of hormones and other proteins that the muscles produce when people exercise is thought to be --- influential on mood and behaviour --- they have been nicknamed the 'hope chemicals'.

- A) either / or
- B) the more / the more
- C) so / that
- D) such / that
- E) whether / or

20

Animals have varying degrees of natural intelligence, --- allows them to learn specific kinds of behaviour, either from their own species or from good or bad experiences.

- A) how
- B) where
- C) whose
- D) why
- E) which

Migrating birds use celestial cues to navigate, much as sailors of the past used the Sun and stars to guide them. (21)---, unlike humans, birds also detect the magnetic field generated by Earth's molten core and use it to determine their position and direction. (22)--- more than 50 years of research into magnetoreception in birds, scientists have been unable to work out exactly how they use this information to stay on course. Recently a group of experts have gained insights into this (23)--- mystery. New experimental evidence suggests something extraordinary: a bird's compass relies on subtle, fundamentally quantum effects in short-lived molecular fragments, known as radical pairs, (24)--- photochemically in its eyes. That is, the creatures appear to be able to 'see' Earth's magnetic field lines and, (25)--- that information, they chart a course between their breeding and wintering grounds.

21

- A) Yet
- B) Thus
- C) Accordingly
- D) For example
- E) Otherwise

22

- A) By means of
- B) Regarding
- C) Despite
- D) Due to
- E) Besides

23

- A) enduring
- B) accurate
- C) eligible
- D) coincidental
- E) vulnerable

24

- A) to be formed
- B) to form
- C) to have been formed
- D) having formed
- E) formed

25

- A) beyond
- B) at
- C) into
- D) with
- E) towards

Scottish microbiologist Alexander Fleming discovered in 1928 that a fungus called *Penicillium notatum* produced penicillin, which became the world's first widely effective antibiotic. *P. notatum* (26)--- high quantities of the drug; however, large-scale production of penicillin became especially crucial when World War II broke out. (27)---, scientists at the University of Oxford sought help from the US Department of Agriculture's Northern Regional Research Laboratory, in Peoria. Andrew Moyer, a microbiologist, (28)--- the task of solving this problem. Moyer's fellow researcher Mary Hunt found a mouldy melon at a Peoria market and brought it to the lab to carefully analyse it (29)--- sophisticated instruments. (30)--- many women conducting research in that area, who were also disregarded, Hunt's contribution to the discovery and study of that mould – which turned out to be *Penicillium rubens* – was undervalued at the time. Moyer's 1944 publication on *P. rubens* mentions Hunt only in the paper's acknowledgements, and the press referred to her as 'Mouldy Mary'.

26

- A) must not generate
- B) cannot generate
- C) may not have generated
- D) could not generate
- E) would not have generated

27

- A) For example
- B) As a result
- C) In brief
- D) Furthermore
- E) In contrast

28

- A) called off
- B) took on
- C) diverted from
- D) interfered with
- E) set back

29

- A) about
- B) around
- C) at
- D) towards
- E) through

30

- A) Rather than
- B) Owing to
- C) Similar to
- D) Regardless of
- E) In favour of

31

---; for instance, island-dwelling insects are commonly wingless due to flight increasing the likelihood of being carried out to sea.

- A) The consequences of flightlessness in insect species can be seriously detrimental
- B) Many wingless forms of insects can be attributed to environmental factors that promote flightlessness
- C) Generalisations in insect populations are difficult to make, due to many structural variations
- D) In winged insects, the relationship between different body parts involved in flight can be complicated
- E) Certain modifications which help some bugs locate their preys have been lost in time

32

The gut and brain are more intimately connected than any other body systems ---.

- A) although the electrical stimulation of different central nervous system regions provides convincing evidence of its role in controlling digestive function
- B) before the nerve pathways linking the brain and the gut can be precisely defined by using tracers of nerve cells
- C) because the brain sends signals to the body about almost everything and many of those signals travel to the digestive tract
- D) while the information exchange between the brain and the gut can influence pain sensitivity
- E) given that consuming fermented foods has proven to support the digestive system as well as benefitting the gut-brain axis

33

---; therefore, conservation management should be directed at whole landscapes instead of focusing on a single area in order to ensure their survival.

- A) The activity of modern humans has been one of the most significant factors affecting the landscapes
- B) Ecosystems may be classified according to the dominant type of habitat
- C) Certain animals and plants, including endangered species such as jaguars, range widely across several different ecosystems
- D) Temperate climate ecosystems tend to be simpler than others in terms of numbers of species
- E) The relationship between different organisms in an ecosystem shows the characteristics of the region

34

---, the real advances in railroad travel came in the United States, where greater distances fostered a different philosophy.

- A) Although railroading on the British model, which had short lines, spread throughout Europe
- B) Given that European engineers believed that locomotives could pull heavy loads up hills
- C) Whereas American railroad lines travelled over high mountains using switchbacks
- D) By the time Americans realised that trains could carry people and goods faster than ships
- E) Once British locomotives travelled smoothly on well-constructed railroads

35

Even if the warming climate were to result in greater moisture and hence more precipitation in coastal zones, ---.

- A) certain organisms are well-adapted to tolerate drought under changing climate conditions
- B) semi-arid ecosystems have historically been important as livestock producing areas
- C) the change in the Earth's radiation balance affects the rate of precipitation
- D) other areas, such as continental interiors, would likely experience warming without significant additions of precipitation
- E) intensified land use caused by growing human populations is the main driver of desertification

36

---; however, these creatures are true minorities, accounting for just a tiny fraction of the animal world as over 97 per cent of animal species are invertebrates.

- A) Human perception of the animal kingdom tends to focus on relatively large vertebrates such as horses, birds, and fishes
- B) The small and boneless creatures called invertebrates dominate the animal kingdom in terms of population
- C) The members of vertebrate animals exhibit a trend towards increasing size
- D) Most animals are far more diverse and numerous than vertebrates thanks to their high reproduction rates
- E) Vertebrates are difficult to define due to the diversity and complexity of all creatures in the animal kingdom

37

It should be taken very seriously that 'biocides' are poisons designed to kill living cells; ---.

- A) on the contrary, biocide concentrates should not be allowed to enter surface water or the environment in general
- B) otherwise, respiratory protection should be utilised in the event of exposure to a biocide through inhalation
- C) instead, an emergency action plan should be in place to deal with accidental spills of biocides
- D) therefore, direct contact with concentrated biocides should be avoided
- E) however, disposal of biocides should be done according to regulations through licensed disposal contractors

38

---, it is becoming increasingly challenging to manage the sustainability of coastal ecosystems and their resources without considering both societal and ecological elements.

- A) Although low-lying coastal areas and small island states are particularly vulnerable to sea level change triggered by climate change
- B) Once the accumulation of coastal garbage poses a threat to environmental health because of microplastics
- C) As long as there are largely-funded programmes aiming to eliminate the environmental hazards along the coastlines in industrialised nations
- D) As human activities in coastal areas have accelerated due to rapidly escalating human population growth
- E) While some coastal species are among the most endangered in the world and have a poorer recovery prognosis than their terrestrial counterparts

39

---; by contrast, geography presents the big picture, one that has environmental events and human actions intertwined.

- A) Geology is an important but narrowly focused science that deals with and answers questions about planet Earth
- B) Scientists in the field of geology can predict what lies beneath the Earth's surface thanks to precise measurements of its gravitational field
- C) Geography draws on a variety of branches of science, including physics and geology
- D) The similarities between the limits of geology and geography make it difficult to differentiate between the two fields
- E) Geology is about more than just landforms as it is also about patterns, processes, and materials that make up the Earth

40

Because irrigation accounts for the majority of the water used by humans worldwide, ---.

- A) subsurface irrigation is an emerging technology with high water-utilisation efficiency used by many farms
- B) water consumption varies greatly among regions due to differences in economic development
- C) achieving a better efficiency of agricultural use is crucial for advancing water conservation
- D) technologically advanced irrigation systems incorporate advanced climate-based controls
- E) different irrigation systems have been successfully used on fruit trees and certain row-crops

41

The leading scientific hypothesis has been that insects use the moon's light to steer at night and mistake artificial lights for the moon; ----.

- A) by comparison, insects often invert themselves and try to fly upside down, causing them to plummet
- B) on the contrary, the prevalence of light pollution in towns may severely impact their hunting abilities
- C) for example, insects will fly in a spiral towards lights, which is not what they do
- D) rather, there are circumstances in which the light response might result in unstable flight
- E) however, this celestial navigation idea does not explain why insects that only fly during the day also gather around lights

42

Competition is the conflict between different organisms for control of food, natural resources, and territories, and it can occur between individuals of the same species or between individuals of different species.

- A) Farklı organizmalar arasındaki gıda, doğal kaynaklar ve bölgeler üzerindeki hâkimiyet çatışması olan rekabet, hem aynı türün bireyleri arasında hem de farklı türlerin bireyleri arasında meydana gelebilir.
- B) Aynı türün bireyleri arasında veya farklı türlerin bireyleri arasında meydana gelebilen rekabet, farklı organizmalar arasındaki gıda, doğal kaynaklar ve bölgeler üzerindeki hâkimiyet çatışmasıdır.
- C) Farklı organizmaların; gıda, doğal kaynaklar ve bölgeler üzerinde hâkimiyet kurma çatışması rekabet olarak adlandırılır ve aynı türün bireyleri arasında olduğu gibi farklı türlerin bireyleri arasında da meydana gelebilir.
- D) Rekabet; farklı organizmalar arasındaki gıda, doğal kaynaklar ve bölgeler üzerindeki hâkimiyet çatışmasıdır ve aynı türün bireyleri arasında veya farklı türlerin bireyleri arasında meydana gelebilir.
- E) Rekabet; farklı organizmalar arasındaki gıda, doğal kaynaklar ve bölgeler üzerindeki hâkimiyet çatışmasına verilen addır ve aynı türün bireyleri arasında olduğu gibi farklı türlerin bireyleri arasında da meydana gelebilir.

43

Coral reefs are among the most diverse and productive biological communities in the world; however, their future is under threat due to widespread changes in tropical marine ecosystems.

- A) Mercan resifleri dünyadaki en çeşitli ve üretken biyolojik topluluklar arasında olsa da tropikal deniz ekosistemlerindeki geniş çaplı değişiklikler nedeniyle gelecekları tehdit altındadır.
- B) Dünyadaki en çeşitli ve üretken biyolojik topluluklar arasında yer alan mercan resiflerinin geleceği, tropikal deniz ekosistemlerindeki geniş çaplı değişiklikler sebebiyle tehdit altındadır.
- C) Mercan resifleri dünyadaki en çeşitli ve üretken biyolojik topluluklar arasındadır ancak gelecekları, tropikal deniz ekosistemlerindeki geniş çaplı değişikliklerden dolayı tehdit altındadır.
- D) Mercan resifleri dünyadaki en çeşitli ve üretken biyolojik topluluklar arasındadır ancak tropikal deniz ekosistemlerindeki geniş çaplı değişiklikler gelecekları tehdit etmektedir.
- E) Tropikal deniz ekosistemlerindeki geniş çaplı değişiklikler, dünyadaki en çeşitli ve üretken biyolojik topluluklar arasında yer alan mercan resiflerinin geleceğini tehdit etmektedir.

44

In most rural regions, there are different patterns of settlement that are typically determined by climate conditions and territorial characteristics, and agricultural crops and animals being farmed change from region to region based on these settlement patterns.

- A) Çoğu kırsal bölgede genellikle iklim koşulları ve toprak özellikleri tarafından belirlenen farklı yerleşim biçimleri bulunur ve yetiştirilen tarım ürünleri ve hayvanlar bu yerleşim biçimlerine bağlı olarak bölgeden bölgeye değişmektedir.
- B) Çoğu kırsal bölgedeki farklı yerleşim biçimleri genellikle iklim koşulları ve toprak özellikleri tarafından belirlenir ve buna bağlı olarak yetiştirilen tarım ürünleri ve hayvanlar arasında bölgeden bölgeye değişiklikler vardır.
- C) Çoğu kırsal bölgedeki farklı yerleşim biçimlerini genellikle iklim koşulları ve toprak özellikleri belirler ve bu yerleşim biçimlerine bağlı olarak yetiştirilip bölgeden bölgeye değişen tarım ürünleri ve hayvanlar bulunmaktadır.
- D) Çoğu kırsal bölgede genellikle iklim koşulları ve toprak özelliklerinin belirlediği farklı yerleşim biçimleri vardır ve yetiştirilen tarım ürünleri ve hayvanların bölgeden bölgeye değişmesi bu yerleşim biçimlerine bağlıdır.
- E) Çoğu kırsal bölgedeki farklı yerleşim biçimlerini belirleyen iklim koşulları ve toprak özellikleri, bu yerleşim biçimlerinde genellikle yetiştirilen tarım ürünlerini ve hayvanları da bölgeden bölgeye değiştirmektedir.

45

Most electricity is generated at sites such as power stations, wind farms, or nuclear power plants before being transmitted to homes and industries through a complex network known as a power grid.

- A) Elektriğin çoğu, elektrik şebekesi olarak bilinen karmaşık bir ağ yoluyla evlere ve sanayilere iletilmeden önce elektrik santralleri, rüzgâr çiftlikleri veya nükleer enerji santralleri gibi yerlerde üretilir.
- B) Elektrik şebekesi olarak bilinen karmaşık bir ağ yoluyla evlere ve sanayilere iletilmeden önce elektriğin çoğunun üretildiği yerler arasında elektrik santralleri, rüzgâr çiftlikleri veya nükleer enerji santralleri bulunur.
- C) Elektrik, karmaşık bir ağ olarak bilinen elektrik şebekesi yoluyla evlere ve sanayilere iletilmeden önce çoğunlukla elektrik santralleri, rüzgâr çiftlikleri veya nükleer enerji santralleri gibi yerlerde üretilir.
- D) Elektrik şebekesi olarak bilinen karmaşık bir ağ yoluyla evlere ve sanayilere iletilen elektriğin çoğu öncelikle elektrik santralleri, rüzgâr çiftlikleri veya nükleer enerji santralleri gibi yerlerde üretilir.
- E) Elektriğin çoğu önce elektrik santralleri, rüzgâr çiftlikleri veya nükleer enerji santralleri gibi yerlerde üretilerek elektrik şebekesi olarak bilinen karmaşık bir ağ yoluyla evlere ve sanayilere iletilir.

46

Although a few scientists had previously suggested that the continents could move, the idea did not gain acceptance until the German geologist Alfred Lothar Wegener developed the continental drift theory in 1912.

- A) 1912'de kıtasal sürüklenme teorisini geliştiren Alman jeolog Alfred Lothar Wegener'den daha önce birkaç bilim insanı kıtaların hareket edebildiğini öne sürmüştür fakat bu fikir kabul görmemiştir.
- B) Kıtaların hareket edebildiğini daha önce birkaç bilim insanı öne sürmüş olsa da bu fikir, 1912'de Alman jeolog Alfred Lothar Wegener tarafından geliştirilen kıtasal sürüklenme teorisi kadar kabul görmemiştir.
- C) Daha önce birkaç bilim insanı kıtaların hareket edebildiğini öne sürmüş olsa da bu fikir, Alman jeolog Alfred Lothar Wegener 1912'de kıtasal sürüklenme teorisini geliştirene kadar kabul görmemiştir.
- D) Alman jeolog Alfred Lothar Wegener 1912'de kıtasal sürüklenme teorisini geliştirmeden önce birkaç bilim insanı kıtaların hareket edebildiğini öne sürmüştür fakat bu fikir kabul görmemiştir.
- E) Daha önce birkaç bilim insanı kıtaların hareket edebildiğini öne sürmüştür ancak bu fikir, Alman jeolog Alfred Lothar Wegener'in kıtasal sürüklenme teorisini geliştirdiği 1912'ye kadar kabul görmemiştir.

47

The Hubble Space Telescope, which has imaged many stars during different phases of their lives, has played a key role in furthering our understanding of stars' life cycles.

- A) Birçok yıldız yaşamlarının farklı evreleri boyunca görüntülediği için Hubble Uzay Teleskobu, yıldızların yaşam döngülerine ilişkin anlayışımızı daha ileri taşımada önemli bir rol oynamıştır.
- B) Hubble Uzay Teleskobu, birçok yıldızın yaşamını farklı evreleri boyunca görüntüleyerek yıldızların yaşam döngülerine ilişkin anlayışımızı daha ileri taşımada önemli bir rol oynamıştır.
- C) Yıldızların yaşam döngülerine ilişkin anlayışımızı daha ileri taşımada önemli bir rol oynayan Hubble Uzay Teleskobu, birçok yıldız yaşamlarının farklı evreleri boyunca görüntülemiştir.
- D) Hubble Uzay Teleskobu, birçok yıldızın yaşamını farklı evreler boyunca görüntülemekle kalmayıp yıldızların yaşam döngüsüne ilişkin anlayışımızı daha ileri taşımada da önemli bir rol oynamıştır.
- E) Birçok yıldız yaşamlarının farklı evreleri boyunca görüntüleyen Hubble Uzay Teleskobu, yıldızların yaşam döngülerine ilişkin anlayışımızı daha ileri taşımada önemli bir rol oynamıştır.

48

Çalışmalar ağızdaki kasların bir şeyleri sessizce okurken dahi aktif olduğunu göstermektedir ve bu, okuduklarımızı çözümlemek için aslında kelimeleri zihnimizde seslendirdiğimiz anlamına gelmektedir.

- A) Showing that the muscles in the mouth are still active when reading something silently, studies imply that sounding out the words in our minds is essential to decode what is read.
- B) Studies show that the muscles in the mouth are still active when reading something silently, and this implies that we are essentially sounding out the words in our minds to decode what we read.
- C) Studies which show that the muscles in the mouth are still active when something is read silently imply that the words are essentially sounded out in our minds so that what we read can be decoded.
- D) Studies show that the muscles in the mouth are still active when something is read silently, and this implies that we decode what is read by essentially sounding the words out in our minds.
- E) Studies show that the muscles in the mouth are still active when reading something silently, which essentially implies that what we read is decoded when we sound the words out in our minds.

49

Danimarka'daki mühendisler, dondurmayı daha lezzetli, maliyet açısından daha hesaplı ve hatta yüksek sıcaklıklarda çok daha kolay taşınabilir hâle getirmek için suyun, yağın ve havanın kimyasını değiştiriyor.

- A) In order to create ice cream that could be more delicious, more cost-effective, and even easier to transport in high temperatures, engineers in Denmark are modifying the chemistry of water, fat, and air.
- B) The chemistry of water, fat, and air is being modified by engineers in Denmark who aim to make ice cream more delicious, more cost-effective, and even easier to transport in high temperatures.
- C) Engineers in Denmark are making ice cream more delicious, more cost-effective, and even easier to transport in high temperatures by modifying the chemistry of water, fat, and air.
- D) Engineers in Denmark are modifying the chemistry of water, fat, and air to make ice cream more delicious, more cost-effective, and even easier to transport in high temperatures.
- E) Engineers in Denmark are modifying the chemistry of water, fat, and air so that they can create ice cream that is more delicious, more cost-effective, and even easier to transport in high temperatures.

50

Yeryüzündeki orman, mera ve sulak arazilerin çoğu tarımsal ve kentsel arazilere dönüştürülmektedir ve o habitatlarda yaşayan türlerin sayısı, yeni çevreye uyum sağlayamadıkları için büyük ölçüde azalabilir.

- A) It is the transformation of much of the forests, grasslands, and wetlands on earth into agricultural and urban areas that can drop the number of species living in those habitats as they are unable to adapt to the new environment.
- B) As much of the forests, grasslands, and wetlands on earth is being transformed into agricultural and urban areas, the number of species living in those habitats can drop greatly due to their inability to adapt to the new environment.
- C) Much of the forests, grasslands, and wetlands on earth is being transformed into agricultural and urban areas, and the number of species that live in those habitats can drop greatly because they are unable to adapt to the new environment.
- D) Much of the forests, grasslands, and wetlands on earth is being transformed into agricultural and urban areas; moreover, species living in those habitats are unable to adapt to their new environment, which may lead to a great drop in their number.
- E) As a result of the transformation of much of the forests, grasslands, and wetlands on earth into agricultural and urban areas, the number of species that live in those habitats and are unable to adapt to the new environment can drop greatly.

51

Mikroorganizmalar ve özellikle bakteriler, küçük boyutları ve kolayca ayırtılabilen değişken özelliklerinin olmaması nedeniyle erken dönem genetikçileri tarafından genellikle göz ardı edilmiştir.

- A) Early geneticists generally ignored microorganisms, and particularly bacteria, due to their small size and the lack of easily recognisable variable traits.
- B) Microorganisms, and especially bacteria, which lack easily recognisable variable traits due to their small size, were generally ignored by early geneticists.
- C) Microorganisms, and particularly bacteria, were generally ignored by early geneticists because of their small size and the lack of easily recognisable variable traits.
- D) Early geneticists generally ignored microorganisms, and especially bacteria, since they are small in size and lack easily recognisable variable traits.
- E) Microorganisms, and particularly bacteria, were generally ignored by early geneticists, as they are small in size, lacking easily recognisable variable traits.

52

Eşittir işaretinin matematikte birden fazla anlama sahip olması bilgisayarlar için sorunlara sebep olmaktadır ve bunu düzeltmek matematiğin temellerini yıkmak anlamına gelebilir.

- A) Issues that computers have are caused by the fact that the equal sign has more than one meaning in mathematics, and fixing this may mean the destruction of the foundations of mathematics.
- B) The equal sign has more than one meaning in mathematics, which causes issues for computers, and fixing this would mean that the foundations of mathematics could be destroyed.
- C) In mathematics, the equal sign has more than one meaning, causing issues for computers, and fixing this means that the foundations of mathematics may have to be destroyed.
- D) Causing issues for computers, the equal sign has more than one meaning in mathematics, and fixing this may mean the destruction of the foundations of mathematics.
- E) That the equal sign has more than one meaning in mathematics is causing issues for computers, and fixing this may mean destroying the foundations of mathematics.

53

Hafıza, dil ve dikkati içeren bilişsel becerilerimiz yaşla birlikte doğal olarak körelir ancak son bilimsel araştırmalar, evcil hayvan sahibi olmanın bu süreci yavaşlatabileceğini göstermektedir.

- A)** It has been shown by recent scientific studies that having a pet might slow down the process of natural deterioration of our cognitive abilities, including memory, language, and attention, with age.
- B)** While our cognitive abilities, including memory, language, and attention, naturally deteriorate with age, this process might be slowed down by having a pet, as shown by recent scientific studies.
- C)** Our cognitive abilities, including memory, language, and attention, naturally deteriorate with age; however, recent scientific studies show that having a pet might slow this process down.
- D)** As we age, our cognitive abilities, including memory, language, and attention, naturally deteriorate, yet recent scientific studies show that this process might be slowed down by having a pet.
- E)** Recent scientific studies show that it is natural for our cognitive abilities, including memory, language, and attention, to deteriorate with age, but having a pet might slow this process down.

54

The International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO), is considered the world's most prestigious competition for young mathematicians. Correctly answering its test questions requires mathematical ability that artificial intelligence (AI) systems generally lack. Yet, a tech company developed a new AI system which was trained on geometry and could answer some IMO geometry questions as well as humans. ---- Thus, the tech company has now released another AI model which can solve a wider range of problems, and a new version of the previous one. When the team tested them on the questions of IMO 2025, they answered four out of six questions correctly, giving them a score of 28 out of a possible 42 points, which was enough to win a silver medal.

- A)** The AI model that can solve olympiad grade mathematics problems has triggered other tech companies to produce more sophisticated models.
- B)** Furthermore, the developer company had to find a solution since the model came up with an answer far later than the maximum time allowed for each question.
- C)** However, it could not answer questions from other mathematical disciplines, such as number theory and algebra, which is necessary to win an IMO medal.
- D)** But many AI models rely on a trial-and-error approach called reinforcement learning, where the system finds its own way to solve a problem over many attempts.
- E)** Many AI researchers around the world suggest that the rate at which AI improves in the field of mathematics is breathtaking.

55

The microclimate in an urban area as compared to that of the countryside is usually quite obvious. A city, for example, is generally characterised by having haze, higher temperatures, lower wind speed, and reduced radiation. The countryside, on the other hand, is characterised by clean, clear air, lower temperatures, and high wind speeds and radiation. ---- Instead of a mixture of soil or vegetation, the surface layer is covered with concrete, glass, and stone surfaces ranging to heights of several hundred feet. These materials shed and carry away water, absorb heat, and block and channel the passage of winds, thus altering the climate conditions in the area.

- A)** These different microclimatic conditions should come as no surprise to anyone when the materials used in building cities and their effects are considered.
- B)** To most people, these differences in the infrastructural characteristics of the city and countryside are hardly noticeable.
- C)** When patterns in the weather occur over a long period, they can be used to define the climate of a region, which affects the conditions of a city.
- D)** The geographical, biological, and man-made features that make local climate different from the general climate is called a microclimate.
- E)** For example, climates have been classified into zones by vegetation, moisture index, and even measures of human discomfort.

56

Ocean alkalinity enhancement is a proposed method of removing excess carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the atmosphere. It involves adding alkaline substances, such as basalt or calcium oxide, to oceanwater to increase its pH. This helps to convert dissolved CO₂ in seawater into carbonates and bicarbonates, unlocking capacity for the oceans to draw down further CO₂ from the atmosphere. ---- However, releasing vast quantities of alkaline substances into the ocean could have catastrophic consequences for the marine food web.

- A)** Efforts to boost the ocean's carbon-storing capacity by making seawater more alkaline could have unfavourable outcomes, researchers have warned.
- B)** In theory, ocean alkalisation could remove many billions of tonnes of CO₂ from the atmosphere, helping to limit the impacts of climate change.
- C)** Interestingly, shallow coastal waters may respond differently to ocean alkalinity enhancement compared with deep-ocean settings.
- D)** Naturally occurring minerals such as basalt and olivine were found to be ineffective at boosting ocean carbon absorption because they do not dissolve well in ocean water.
- E)** In fact, researchers have already investigated how the release of alkaline minerals would affect the cycling of carbon in the ocean by assessing the impact of alkaline mineral release.

57

Beginning in the 16th century, as botanists explored more areas of the world and identified more and more species, the problem of how to best classify all these species became critical. By the mid-19th century, a number of botanists had devised classification schemes that were based on using a large number of traits. As the century progressed, there was also greater interest not only in plants' external form or morphology, but also in internal structures and in microscopic examination of plant tissue. --- This increased morphological knowledge improved classification of plants by providing more information on which to base categorising decisions.

- A) Plants thriving in dry sites were observed to have several external features that appear to be adaptations for limiting water loss.
- B) The diversity of plant species and even the great number of forms within a single plant made the study of plants a challenging task.
- C) The basic classification system used by 19th-century botanists grew out of the work of botanist Carl Linnaeus in the 18th century.
- D) With this trend came more work on plant development, on how plant structures arose, enlarged, and changed over time.
- E) The study of biogeography deals with the relationships between plant form and geographical characteristics such as climate and terrain.

58

When John Dalton put forward his atomic theory, chemistry was not yet a quantitative science. Chemists did not know how elements combined or whether they always combined in the same proportions. --- They thought that metals could be alloyed in whatever proportions one desired and that the quantity of the ingredients of a dye could vary. They did not see why chemical compounds should be any different. Dalton changed all that by proposing that the proportions of atoms comprising a molecule could not vary.

- A) Moreover, many chemists believed that the ratio of different elements in a compound was variable.
- B) Dalton revolutionised chemistry, not by reintroducing an old idea but by formulating a workable theory of the formation of chemical compounds.
- C) The complexity of the materials with which chemists worked made generalisations about their behaviour difficult.
- D) Chemists confined themselves to working with solids and liquids and paid no attention to the gaseous state of matter.
- E) Dalton's theory did not lie in the assumption that matter is composed of indestructible atoms, which was a long-established thought.

59

One common attribute of societies considered modern is the high degree to which they use technology. This statement pertains not only to the domain of industrial manufacturing and the organisation of work, but also to the private everyday world in which each member of society lives. The way people lead their daily lives and take part in society is facilitated or complicated by residential infrastructure, public and private means of transportation, depending on the design, ease of handling and accessibility of all these things. --- Communication, playing sports, keeping house, enjoying leisure time – all these are no longer conceivable in modern industrialised societies in the absence of technological support.

- A) In the domestic environment, the application of technology reduces physical hardship.
- B) Technology is a supportive tool for persons of all ages, but it is particularly important for the elderly.
- C) While technological innovations are often welcomed in by a large number of advocates, they may have some opponents as well.
- D) There are few domains of contemporary life that would be what they are now without technology.
- E) Yet, in some remote parts of the world, there are traditional societies lacking access to technological advancements.

60

(I) The elkhorn coral was once a very common species, but white band disease in the 1980s killed off 97 per cent of the population, and today it is still critically endangered. (II) It is not only a keystone species, but as one of the fastest growing corals, it is an ecosystem engineer. (III) Climate change contributes to this by causing mass coral bleaching, while rising sea temperatures kill the coral by forcing it to release the algae that it feeds on. (IV) It suffers from disease, unsustainable fishing, pollution, and ocean acidification as well. (V) Humans also play a role in its demise by standing on reefs and damaging it when snorkelling or diving.

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

61

(I) Everything scientists know about particle physics, summed up in a theory called the Standard Model, suggests that the Big Bang should have created equal quantities of matter and antimatter. (II) Physicists have proposed many hypotheses to explain this, and some of these proposals include side effects that scientists can hope to detect. (III) According to this theory, when matter and antimatter particles collide, they destroy one another, so the mass created when the universe was born should have been completely wiped out, leaving an empty, featureless cosmos containing only light. (IV) That there was enough leftover matter after this great annihilation to form galaxies, stars, planets and even us but almost no antimatter is known as the matter-antimatter imbalance. (V) This existential anomaly is one of the great outstanding mysteries of modern physics.

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

62

(I) Volcanic energy cannot be harnessed; that is, controlled and collected, but in a few places heat from the earth, called geothermal energy, can be collected. (II) Usually, engineers try to collect this heat in the rare places where the Earth's crust has trapped steam and hot water. (III) Here, they drill into the crust and allow the heat to escape, either as steam or as very hot water. (IV) Pipes carry the hot water to a plant, where some of the steam is allowed to 'flash' or separate from the water, eventually turning a turbine or generator to make electricity. (V) It has a major environmental benefit because it compensates for the air pollution that would have been produced if fossil fuels were the energy source.

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

63

(I) Every technological leap brings with it challenges as well as opportunities. (II) The smartphone has transformed the manner in which we communicate, the search engine has changed how we can find information, and social media platforms have revolutionised the way we interact with each other. (III) Our mounting reliance on technology, however, has had an adverse impact on our cognitive skills. (IV) We cultivate awareness of our own individual rhythms of attention and accordingly structure our daily schedules so that tasks demanding high concentration align with peaks of focus. (V) We no longer read in-depth as much because our attention span has become shorter than it used to be as we are frequently distracted by our personal devices.

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

64

(I) Given the complexity of 21st-century machines, it is curious that a phrase published in the 1670s confirms their mechanics. (II) The phrase "as the extension, so the force", known as Hooke's law, states that the deformation of an elastic object, such as a metal spring, is proportional to the force applied to it. (III) People use Hooke's law to analyse an astonishing variety of materials – metal, concrete, rubber, even bone. (IV) The law remains in effect only if the object stays elastic – that is, if it returns to its original shape when the force is removed. (V) When the force becomes too large, Hooke's law does not apply.

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

65

(I) Dry, dusty soil and blazing hot sun are challenging conditions for plant growth, and species unsuited to such sites will soon start to suffer. (II) However, some of the most beautiful plants and flowers have adapted to thrive in these areas, including a whole host of colourful blooms, and sculptural shrubs and trees. (III) Unlike sun-loving plants, shade-loving plants must absorb as much of the available light as possible, and as a consequence, their foliage is generally large and thin. (IV) One can often tell when plants are suited to hot, dry sites, as many share key characteristics that help them survive. (V) These include small leaves to reduce moisture loss, silvery foliage to reflect light, and hairs that trap water droplets, protecting the surface from the sun and reducing evaporation.

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

Recent headlines hinting at the discovery of life on Mars may sound exciting, but the truth is that the evidence found to date is far from conclusive. It would be great to find unambiguous proof, for example microscopic bacteria or ancient fossils, both of which are plentiful on Earth. Instead, what we see on Mars are exciting clues that may or may not have a biological origin. The hope is that these will eventually accumulate to the point where Martian life, probably in the distant past, is the most likely explanation. That is the main motivation behind several current and planned missions to the Red Planet, but there was intense speculation before the advent of space travel. By the 19th century, telescopes were already powerful enough to show Martian surface features that reminded many people of Earth – some of them real, such as seasonally changing ice caps and mountainous regions, as well as several misinterpretations including lakes, canals, and large areas of vegetation. Speculation at that time focused on the idea that the inhabitants of Mars had similar levels of intelligence and civilisation to ourselves. This view was particularly prevalent in science fiction, but it was taken seriously by many scientists as well. It was not until the first spacecraft flew past the Red Planet in the 1960s that the hope of finding anything resembling human life there was shattered. In fact, many possibilities were crossed off the list at that point – everything from grass and trees to dinosaurs or small mammals – owing to the ultra-thin Martian atmosphere, the scarceness of water, and the lack of any visible traces of life.

66

Which could be understood from the passage?

- A) Speculations about life on Mars have been steadily increasing in recent years thanks to ambitious explanations of scientists.
- B) The evidence gathered up to now has not been sufficient enough for scientists to make reliable assumptions about the existence of life on Mars.
- C) The clues found on the surface of Mars have supported the fact that the scarceness of water is the main obstacle to biological activity.
- D) Until the 19th century, scientists had hypothesised about the existence of microscopic bacteria rather than intelligent life forms.
- E) After space travel became a reality in the 1960s, science fiction works began to feature the possibility of life on Mars.

67

Prior to the advent of space travel, there was much speculation about Mars ----.

- A) given that science fiction writers had been focusing closely on the existence of dinosaurs or small mammals
- B) as scientists thought that the surface features revealed by telescopes could ensure the survival of microscopic bacteria
- C) because sophisticated telescopes confirmed the existence of some Earth-like features
- D) while telescopes greatly helped to generate accurate data on ancient life forms such as bacteria
- E) even though the possibility of extraterrestrial human life had been largely eliminated

68

According to the passage, the possibility of finding anything comparable to human life ----.

- A) was dismissed when telescopes discovered that there was no grass or trees on the surface of Mars
- B) captured the attention of science fiction writers but did not greatly impact scientists
- C) was ruled out after the first space mission proved that Mars' environment is not suitable for it
- D) was promoted with the increasing number of studies on the atmospheric density of Mars
- E) was the reason behind developing powerful telescopes in the 1960s

Air quality inside buildings is related to a diverse range of chemical, physical, and biological factors. In any situation, the importance of these many influences can vary greatly, depending on the emission rates of various chemicals, the frequency with which inside air is exchanged with outside air, the efficiency of atmospheric circulation within the building, and numerous other factors. In response to the need to conserve energy, modern buildings are well insulated to retain their heat in winter and their coolness in summer. Such buildings receive almost all of their inputs of relatively clean, outside air through their carefully designed ventilation systems. Such systems have only a few, discrete intakes of outdoor air, and outputs of used air back to the outside, as well as particular, internal-circulation characteristics. Of course, the ventilation characteristics of many recently constructed modern buildings have a substantial influence on the quality of the internal atmosphere of the structure. When ventilation systems are operated to save energy, there are relatively few exchanges of indoor air with relatively clean, outdoor air. Sometimes, too much attention to the efficiency of energy use may result in harmful consequences in airtight buildings, such as the build-up of excessive concentrations of indoor air pollutants due to ongoing emissions of chemicals within the building.

69

According to the passage, maintaining good indoor air quality can be difficult because ----.

- A)** ventilation systems are unable to remove all pollutants successfully
- B)** most buildings usually depend on uncontrolled natural air flow
- C)** there is a wide range of contributors with varying degrees of significance
- D)** insufficient insulation causes pollutants to pile up indoors
- E)** the outside air to be used may have already been affected by biochemical factors

70

It can be understood from the passage that many modern buildings ----.

- A)** are so heavily insulated that natural ventilation is rarely used to improve atmospheric circulation
- B)** mainly use mechanical ventilation systems hampering the excessive concentrations of pollutants
- C)** reduce indoor pollutants by increasing the frequency and duration of air exchanges
- D)** are insulated to conserve energy and therefore their air circulation requires well-built ventilation systems
- E)** allow for regular air exchange when toxic chemicals rapidly accumulate within a building

71

Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A)** Internal ventilation systems in airtight buildings are well-equipped to tackle chemical emissions.
- B)** The effects of chemical emissions within buildings change based on the level of insulation.
- C)** When outdoor air is used in ventilation systems, the harmful effects of chemicals could be highly increased.
- D)** Overemphasis on energy-saving strategies can lead to hazardous circumstances within indoor environments.
- E)** The drawbacks of reducing air exchange to conserve energy have led engineers to come up with better ventilation systems.

Noise-cancelling headphones work by using microphones that listen to external sounds. Using clever electronics, these sounds are then 'cancelled' by playing an inverted wavelength to the listener. It is like how a vehicle's active suspension dampens vibrations from a bumpy road. The result for the listener is beautifully clear audio with very little audible background noise. The noise-cancelling headphones can even help protect ears from excessive volume – less background noise means devices do not have to play their sounds so loudly – so parents worldwide have been enthusiastically encouraging their children to wear them. This sounded like a win-win until we started hearing about young people who were increasingly suffering from auditory processing disorder. These individuals often struggle to understand sounds and spoken words with distracting background noise. The cause has been linked to the massive increase in young people using noise-cancelling headphones. Instead of their brains developing normally and learning to filter out the noisy world we live in, they never give their grey matter a chance to wire itself up appropriately. Our brains are like muscles: they develop and adapt in response to their environment. Luckily, auditory therapy can help to rewire the brain, but the best solution is to listen to the world around us a little more before it becomes a problem.

72

It is stated in the passage that noise-cancelling technology ----.

- A)** is a new kind of technology whose effects on our auditory function are not known just yet
- B)** may protect the sense of hearing since it provides clear audio free from background noise
- C)** has been harshly criticised by parents since its harmful effects on children's brain development were revealed
- D)** is often preferred by drivers since it cancels out the sounds of the vehicle's suspension on a rough road
- E)** makes it difficult for children to hear audible sounds even in the absence of background noise

73

According to the passage auditory processing disorder ----.

- A)** is widespread among individuals who listen to loud music constantly through headphones without noise-cancelling feature
- B)** necessitates the sufferer to wear a sophisticated hearing device which is capable of cancelling background noise
- C)** could result from the underdevelopment of the brain's noise-filtering function due to the excessive use of noise-cancelling headphones
- D)** paralyses individuals' hearing mechanism in such a way that they are unable to hear background noise anymore
- E)** causes the individuals' sense of hearing to become extremely insensitive to all kinds of noises

74

The author's tone towards noise-cancelling technology is ----.

- A)** admiring
- B)** neutral
- C)** ironic
- D)** critical
- E)** encouraging

Lithium-ion batteries are ubiquitous, not just in earbuds, phones, and cars, but also in massive facilities that store renewable energy for when the Sun does not shine or the wind dies down. But lithium itself is relatively scarce and available from just a few countries. A world that runs on renewable energy would need 200 times more battery capacity than exists today – and that probably means a different kind of battery. A decades-old technology may be rising to the challenge: batteries that use sodium rather than lithium ions to carry and store charge. Sodium is everywhere, in seawater and salt mines, so supply and cost are not a problem. But the metal is not as good at storing charge as lithium because its ions are three times bigger, hampering their ability to slip in and out of existing battery electrodes. Labs worldwide are developing new electrode materials to address that shortcoming, and in the past 6 months, several groups have announced sodium batteries that hold as much energy as low-end lithium cells. Commercial sodium-ion batteries are starting to roll off the assembly lines for electric vehicles, scooters, and grid power storage. Researchers caution, though, that sodium batteries are not ready for widespread deployment, but are promising to replace lithium-ion batteries which are no longer feasible in today's green world.

75

According to the passage, lithium-ion batteries ----.

- A) are preferred over sodium-ion batteries as the latter is a scarce element found only in some parts of the Earth
- B) are versatile in that they can be found in everything from our personal technological devices to facilities storing renewable energy
- C) should be researched further as a technological back-up to sodium batteries due to the needs of today's energy-bound sectors
- D) are expected to rise to peak in their performance after they become supported by sodium-ion batteries
- E) have been developed recently to aid sodium-ion technology which fails to meet the demand of massive facilities

76

It can be understood from the passage that sodium-ion batteries ----.

- A) are not as feasible as lithium-ion batteries, thus diverting the attention of researchers to other materials
- B) have increased in price due their utilisation in place of lithium-ion batteries
- C) can provide 200 times more battery capacity than existing methods thanks to new electrode materials
- D) were at first not comparable with lithium-ion batteries in terms of retaining charge due to their larger ion size
- E) have been enormously in demand for the mass production of electric vehicles and scooters

77

Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A) Scientists should focus on improving the efficiency of lithium-ion batteries instead of wasting time and resources on sodium-ion batteries.
- B) Batteries based on sodium could aid a future green energy economy if they can match lithium battery performance.
- C) The economic incentive for a shift from lithium-ion batteries to sodium-ion batteries is lacking for now.
- D) Sodium batteries are struggling to reach even half the energy capacity of the low-end lithium cells.
- E) Initially, sodium batteries could not have been used widely due to their high production costs.

It does not take an expert in environmental science to realise that the world is changing. Is it getting warmer? It depends on where one lives. Global warming does not necessarily mean that local climates will be warmer or suffer serious harm. For most of the people on the planet, the changes in climate are almost imperceptible; however, that is not the case for many plants and animals. Many species are experiencing dramatic changes in their patterns of growth and migration, which are closely linked to the conditions of their environment. Given that different species react to climatic changes in different ways and many species are not resilient to these changes, their populations might shrink. For now, while much of the world is experiencing a moderate level of warming, some plants and animals can overcome it by escaping to higher latitudes or elevations. However, these escape routes are limited. Many species do not have anywhere to go, and therefore they could be dramatically affected.

78

It is understood from the passage that global warming ----.

- A)** has more devastating impacts on humans than it does on plants and animals
- B)** is a source of disagreement between experts and the public as to which regions are warmer
- C)** can also be studied in detail by focusing on local climates where temperatures are rising
- D)** has led experts to study the negative effects of climatic changes more intensively
- E)** is a phenomenon whose effects are not going to be the same everywhere

79

It is clearly stated in the passage that many species ----.

- A)** are still adversely affected by climatic changes although they have fled to new places
- B)** may be threatened with population decline because of their vulnerability to climatic changes
- C)** might not be able to protect their numbers despite finding a variety of escape routes
- D)** face serious risks as they have not been able to change their growth and migration patterns
- E)** have the capacity to adapt to the changes in their environments

80

What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A)** To describe the characteristics of the places to which most species migrate due to climatic changes
- B)** To warn the scientific community about the rapid pace of global warming so that immediate action can be taken
- C)** To discuss why many species move to higher latitudes or elevations although environmental conditions are unfavourable there
- D)** To exemplify the ways different species have evolved to avoid the harmful effects of global warming
- E)** To highlight that species differ from each other in how severely they might be affected by global warming

2026 Mart YÖKDİL / Fen Bilimleri

ANSWER KEY

1 C	21 A	41 E	61 B
2 A	22 C	42 D	62 E
3 B	23 A	43 C	63 D
4 B	24 E	44 A	64 C
5 A	25 D	45 A	65 C
6 C	26 D	46 C	66 B
7 B	27 B	47 E	67 C
8 B	28 B	48 B	68 C
9 C	29 E	49 D	69 C
10 D	30 C	50 C	70 D
11 B	31 B	51 C	71 D
12 E	32 C	52 E	72 B
13 D	33 C	53 C	73 C
14 B	34 A	54 C	74 D
15 A	35 D	55 A	75 B
16 C	36 A	56 B	76 D
17 B	37 D	57 D	77 B
18 A	38 D	58 A	78 E
19 C	39 A	59 D	79 B
20 E	40 C	60 B	80 E

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Saęlık Bilimleri

1

The ---- of the results from electromyography, where electrical recording of muscle activity is performed, is not a simple task, requiring careful analysis of the onset, duration, and amplitude of the spike patterns.

- A) viability
- B) revival
- C) constraint
- D) familiarity
- E) interpretation

2

The narrower the artery, into which the heart pumps blood directly, the greater the resistance and ---- to the flow of blood; therefore, the heart must pump with greater force.

- A) conversion
- B) susceptibility
- C) hindrance
- D) proximity
- E) resemblance

3

Undergoing psychotherapy is a courageous step for those experiencing mental disorders; however, they often keep their struggles hidden, which causes them to feel ---- to seek professional help.

- A) competent
- B) reluctant
- C) appropriate
- D) liable
- E) responsive

4

Equipment for general anaesthesia should be ---- checked before the operation; all items that might be needed, such as extra tubes or laryngoscope blades, should be available.

- A) detrimentally
- B) intuitively
- C) adversely
- D) restrictively
- E) thoroughly

5

In 1951, doctors took samples of a patient's cancer cells and found that they could divide infinitely, which ---- the Hayflick limit that dictates a cell line can divide only 40 to 60 times before engaging in programmed cell death.

- A) approaches
- B) violates
- C) recognises
- D) conducts
- E) deciphers

6

To precisely determine if a child has attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, the physician should perform a comprehensive physical examination to ---- any organic causes of its symptoms, such as an overactive thyroid or vision problems.

- A) rule out
- B) derive from
- C) adhere to
- D) hand down
- E) take over

7

---- to the point where they ---- entirely within the ear canal or lie unnoticeably behind the ear, contemporary hearing aids are comparatively free of distortion.

- A) To be miniaturised / would be contained
- B) Miniaturised / can be contained
- C) Miniaturising / had to be contained
- D) Being miniaturised / must be contained
- E) To miniaturise / may be contained

8

Scientists have discovered how the presence or absence of some bacteria in our digestive system ---- the risk of allergy, thanks to technological advances ---- the identification of more types of gut microbes.

- A) might affect / being enabled
- B) would affect / to enable
- C) has affected / enabled
- D) could affect / enabling
- E) affected / to be enabled

9

Childhood health problems may be present at birth or acquired ---- infection or immune system deficiency, but environmental factors, such as allergens and chemicals, might be a trigger ---- childhood illnesses.

- A) in / from
- B) over / about
- C) through / for
- D) on / with
- E) at / against

10

Periodontal abscess is a localised collection of pus ---- the tissues adjacent to a periodontal pocket, and it occurs due to the introduction of virulent organisms ---- an existing pocket.

- A) about / through
- B) towards / for
- C) from / beyond
- D) against / at
- E) within / into

11

Along with the heterogeneity of pain conditions and the lack of uniformity ---- assessment methods, the inconsistency ---- physician estimate and patient report of pain severity leads to the undertreatment of cancer pain.

- A) with / through
- B) for / towards
- C) in / between
- D) from / over
- E) on / about

12

Pregnancy results in increased rates of cell division and metabolism, boosting the need for folate; ----, folic acid supplements are prescribed to pregnant women especially at the onset of pregnancy.

- A) instead
- B) likewise
- C) therefore
- D) even so
- E) however

13

Heredity is an important determinant of life expectancy; ----, physical degeneration may be accelerated by factors like poor diet and lack of exercise.

- A) accordingly
- B) in other words
- C) nevertheless
- D) for example
- E) as a result

14

Continuous calcium supplementation can improve bone mass and reduce the risk of bone fractures; ----, it also maximises the effect of the drugs used to treat osteoporosis.

- A) rather
- B) conversely
- C) however
- D) moreover
- E) otherwise

15

---- brain inflammation may contribute to Alzheimer's disease, researchers are studying anti-inflammatory drugs to see whether they can slow the onset of the disease.

- A) Once
- B) Before
- C) As
- D) When
- E) Unless

16

---- there is no single neurological abnormality found in children with autistic disorders, current research using non-invasive brain imaging techniques suggests that a certain area of the brain may be involved.

- A) Just as
- B) Although
- C) Given that
- D) As long as
- E) Until

17

--- the normal day-to-day fluctuations of moods we all experience, clinical depression is persistent and pervasive, lasting weeks, months, or even years.

- A) Thanks to
- B) As well as
- C) Unlike
- D) By means of
- E) As a result of

18

Even if the amount of each nutrient necessary for optimal health were known for the average person, the amounts needed by individuals would still differ --- the unique biochemical make-up of each person.

- A) because of
- B) regardless of
- C) despite
- D) as opposed to
- E) instead of

19

Kidney failure is --- a sudden failure of the kidneys to perform their usual function of eliminating waste products from the body --- a slower progression of this state.

- A) such / that
- B) as / as
- C) either / or
- D) so / that
- E) neither / nor

20

A person bitten by a rabid animal should receive vaccination called postexposure prophylaxis, --- regimen consists of one dose given at the initial visit and additional doses given on days 3, 7, 14, and 28.

- A) why
- B) which
- C) what
- D) how
- E) whose

One of the most important challenges in clinical oncology is the prevention and treatment of metastasis. Tumour metastasis involves the invasion of tumour cells from the primary tumour, their dissemination through the circulation, and eventual colonisation to form a new tumour (21)--- a distant site. This process is highly inefficient – it has been estimated that less than 0.01% of tumour cells entering the circulation have the potential (22)--- into metastases. (23)--- this inefficiency, metastases are responsible for more than 90% of all cancer-related deaths. (24)---, understanding the biology and vulnerabilities of metastatic tumour cells is of critical importance to improve overall survival rates in cancer patients. It is only with the effective confrontation of the metastatic process that (25)--- progress in our war against cancer can be achieved.

21

- A) about
- B) with ✓
- C) against
- D) at
- E) off

22

- A) having developed ✓
- B) to develop
- C) to have been developed
- D) developing
- E) being developed

23

- A) Owing to
- B) In terms of
- C) Despite
- D) For the purpose of
- E) Similar to

24

- A) For instance
- B) On the contrary
- C) Otherwise
- D) However
- E) Thus

25

- A) debilitating
- B) ambiguous ✓
- C) inherent
- D) substantial
- E) brief

A stroke happens when the blood supply to a particular area of the brain is interrupted, thus preventing neurons from using oxygen. The neurons suffer damage (26)--- the deprivation of oxygen and nutrients, and this is reflected in whatever function the damaged brain region controls. In addition to the initial damage induced by the death of neurons, some of the brain damage caused by stroke is a toxic reaction that (27)--- by the primary damage. This reaction is poorly understood; (28)---, researchers are studying its mechanics and looking for ways to prevent this secondary injury. Diagnosis of strokes is often accomplished (29)--- neurological examinations and blood tests, but computerised tomography and MRI scans have revolutionised the process. There are multiple known risk factors for stroke, including hypertension, heart disease, diabetes, and smoking. None of these risk factors will (30)--- lead to stroke, but prevention efforts have largely centred on getting people to reduce the risk by changing what they can from this list.

26

- A) rather than
- B) as opposed to
- C) due to
- D) in comparison to
- E) in spite of

27

- A) will have been triggered
- B) had been triggered
- C) should have been triggered
- D) was being triggered
- E) has been triggered

28

- A) at first
- B) however
- C) similarly
- D) for instance
- E) furthermore

29

- A) about
- B) through
- C) into
- D) towards
- E) beyond

30

- A) inestimably
- B) inconsistently
- C) improperly
- D) inevitably
- E) implausibly

31

As migraines can be initiated by various stimuli, including sounds, smells, physical exertion, and hormonal fluctuations, ----.

- A) data also support a role for dopamine in the pathophysiology of migraine, referring to migraine symptoms induced by dopaminergic stimulation
- B) scientists do not know exactly what causes cluster headaches, but they appear to be related to the body's sudden release of histamine or serotonin
- C) mild migraine attacks can usually be managed by oral agents, with an average efficacy rate of 50-70%
- D) identifying a patient's susceptibility to specific triggers can be useful in advising lifestyle adjustments as part of the treatment plan
- E) migraine is characterised by recurring episodes of headache and associated neurologic dysfunction

32

Unless it interferes with activities essential to employment or interpersonal relations, ----.

- A) the treatment for social phobia usually combines exposure treatment with cognitive restructuring
- B) many people with social phobia have other mental conditions, including avoidant personality disorder and major depression
- C) the likelihood of embarrassing or humiliating observation of others prevents those with social phobia from interacting with others
- D) socially phobic people express that even the anticipation of a phobia-producing situation, such as speaking in public, causes anxiety
- E) individuals do not generally view social phobia as a serious health problem that requires clinical intervention

33

--- so that they do not misinterpret them as signs of increased severity of a psychiatric disorder.

- A) Antipsychotic drugs can be used to control the augmentation of unipolar depression
- B) Agitation and restlessness are generally observed in younger individuals who have been treated with antipsychotics
- C) Patients should be adequately informed in advance about the potential side effects of antipsychotic drugs
- D) Long-acting, injectable antipsychotics are used in patients who are not adherent to medication recommendations
- E) Psychiatrists sometimes work in collaboration with the family members of their patients to prevent the overdose of antipsychotic drugs

34

With meticulous scientific research, today's herbal medicine practitioners have acquired an extensive knowledge of how herbs work in the body; ----.

- A)** additionally, many medical scientists still find it hard to accept that herbal medicines can be as efficient as chemical cures in treating illnesses
- B)** in other words, herbs, with their complex chemical make-up and variable constituents, are often preferred in conventional medicine
- C)** on the contrary, the variety and sheer number of herbs used for medicinal purposes based on their therapeutic properties are quite astonishing
- D)** therefore, it has become possible to be precise about dosages, aware of side effects, and confident in what forms they should be taken as a medicine
- E)** however, the popularity of herbal medicines is growing year after year with the wide range of products marketed by pharmaceutical companies

35

While the incidence of certain fatal diseases, such as rubella and diphtheria, has declined significantly thanks to immunisation programmes, ----.

- A)** disease spread can also be precipitated by inadequate maintenance of water and sewage systems
- B)** many infections are zoonotic in origin, having jumped from animals to humans
- C)** global health initiatives for deadly viruses are largely supported by industrialised countries
- D)** new threats continue to come out and spread, including drug-resistant pathogens
- E)** the impact of travel on virus transmission was far-reaching during the Ebola outbreak in West Africa

36

Because the onset of puberty and maturity is a gradual process and varies among individuals, ----.

- A)** teens experience dramatic increases in height, weight, and head circumference during adolescence
- B)** it would not be practical to set exact age or chronological limits in defining the adolescent period
- C)** adolescent turmoil encompasses psychological and behavioural upheavals of teens
- D)** adolescence is a critical stage during which teens begin to separate themselves from their parents
- E)** identity construction may be a challenging process for adolescents due to the lack of social support

37

----; however, their effectiveness is limited, and side effects are common.

- A)** Taking analgesics does not shorten the duration of common cold, which is contrary to popular belief
- B)** High doses of analgesics to cope with severe symptoms of common cold often cause drowsiness
- C)** Analgesics, which can soothe muscle pain accompanying common cold, do not relieve nasal congestion or excessive mucus discharge
- D)** Common cold symptoms like headache and earache may partially be alleviated with analgesics
- E)** The prolonged use of analgesics, when combined with multi-symptom cold medicines, may result in an upset stomach

38

Dermatologists are skilled in the diagnosis of many skin diseases by sight alone, ----.

- A)** as they may perform one or more patch tests if the origin of the irritation has still not been identified
- B)** while detecting the underlying cause of a skin lesion is based on where and how it appears on the body
- C)** but they may have to resort to a skin biopsy for more obscure conditions, removing a tiny bit of skin using a local anaesthetic
- D)** given that papules, whose colour can range from pale to yellow or brown, may require them to make a more detailed dermatological examination
- E)** whereas they treat hyperpigmentation issues in a stepped and personalised way rather than using a one-size-fits-all method

39

Gastritis is commonly defined as the inflammation of the lining of the stomach; ----.

- A)** therefore, the alternative forms of treatment for gastritis should be used cautiously and in conjunction with conventional medical care
- B)** for instance, in the 1990s, scientists discovered that the main cause of true gastritis is infection from a bacterium called *helicobacter pylori*
- C)** however, the term can be used to cover a variety of symptoms resulting from stomach lining inflammation and symptoms of burning or discomfort
- D)** in other words, clinical history of the patient may be particularly important in the diagnosis of the type of gastritis
- E)** in addition, it has been reported that zinc, vitamin A, and beta-carotene aid in the stomach lining's ability to repair itself

40

Breastfeeding provides the infant with a unique formula of vitamins, minerals and antioxidants that support optimal growth; ----.

- A)** for example, it nurtures a profound physical and emotional connection between the mother and the infant
- B)** however, most health care organisations recommend exclusively breastfeeding the infant for at least six months
- C)** that is, harmful substances, such as nicotine, caffeine, or medications, could be passed on to the infant through breastfeeding
- D)** furthermore, it helps build a strong immune system, mitigating the infant's risk of particular illnesses
- E)** nevertheless, breastfed infants are reported to have a lower hospitalisation rate and maintain good health

41

In supportive psychotherapy, existing coping mechanisms are promoted ----.

- A)** although antidepressants do not provide complete relief from physiological symptoms
- B)** whereas the response to stress is a function of each patient's personality and physiologic endowment
- C)** in order that the patient's own determination and resiliency can be successfully restored
- D)** even if clarifying the problem in the patient's social context facilitates continuous improvement
- E)** just as emotional issues can make it hard for people to manage their lives and achieve their goals

42

Rheumatoid arthritis, whose major symptoms are the inflammation, swelling, and pain in joints, especially in the hands, knees, and feet, is a disease of the musculoskeletal system, which is more commonly seen in women.

- A) Başlıca belirtileri özellikle el, diz ve ayaklardaki eklemlerde iltihaplanma, şişme ve ağrı olan romatoid artrit, bir kas-iskelet sistemi hastalığı olarak kadınlarda daha yaygın görülür.
- B) Kadınlarda daha yaygın görülmekle beraber başlıca belirtileri özellikle el, diz ve ayaklardaki eklemlerde iltihaplanma, şişme ve ağrı olan romatoid artrit, bir kas-iskelet sistemi hastalığıdır.
- C) Kadınlarda daha yaygın görülen bir kas-iskelet sistemi hastalığı olan romatoid artrit'in başlıca belirtileri özellikle el, diz ve ayaklardaki eklemlerde iltihaplanma, şişme ve ağrıdır.
- D) Romatoid artrit, kadınlarda daha yaygın görülen bir kas-iskelet sistemi hastalığı olup başlıca belirtileri özellikle el, diz ve ayaklardaki eklemlerde iltihaplanma, şişme ve ağrıdır.
- E) Başlıca belirtileri özellikle el, diz ve ayaklardaki eklemlerde iltihaplanma, şişme ve ağrı olan romatoid artrit, kadınlarda daha yaygın görülen bir kas-iskelet sistemi hastalığıdır.

43

Since it is not always possible for psychiatrists to predict which medication will be most suitable for a specific patient, they need to try many different medications until the most effective one is found; hence, the treatment of psychiatric illnesses proceeds slowly.

- A) Belirli bir hastaya hangi ilacın en uygun olacağını tahmin etmek psikiyatristler için her zaman mümkün olmadığından en etkilisi bulunana kadar birçok farklı ilacın denenmesi gerekir ve bu durum psikiyatrik hastalıkların tedavisinde ilerlemeyi yavaşlatmaktadır.
- B) Psikiyatristlerin belirli bir hasta için hangi ilacın en uygun olacağını tahmin etmeleri her zaman mümkün olmadığından en etkilisi bulunana kadar birçok farklı ilacı denemeleri gerekir; bu yüzden psikiyatrik hastalıkların tedavisi yavaş ilerlemektedir.
- C) Psikiyatristlerin belirli bir hasta için hangi ilacın en uygun olacağını tahmin etmeleri her zaman mümkün olmadığından birçok farklı ilaç en etkilisi bulunana kadar denenmelidir; bu sebeple psikiyatrik hastalıklar için tedavi yavaş ilerlemektedir.
- D) Belirli bir hastaya hangi ilacın en uygun olacağını tahmin etmek psikiyatristler için her zaman mümkün değildir; bu yüzden en etkilisi bulunana kadar birçok farklı ilacın denenmesi psikiyatrik hastalıkların tedavisinde ilerlemeyi yavaşlatmaktadır.
- E) Belirli bir hasta için hangi ilacın en uygun olacağını tahmin etmek her zaman mümkün olmadığından psikiyatristlerin en etkilisini bulana kadar birçok farklı ilacı denemeleri gerekir; bu yüzden psikiyatrik hastalıkların tedavisinde ilerleme yavaştır.

44

A sneeze, which is a reflex forcefully expelling air through the nose, originates with the stimulation of mucous membranes in the nose, while it can sometimes be perceived as a tickling sensation that activates nerve impulses.

- A) Hapşırma, havayı burundan kuvvetli bir şekilde çıkartan bir refleksdir ve bazen sinir uyarılarını harekete geçiren bir gıdıklanma hissi gibi algılsa da burundaki mukozal zarların uyarılmasıyla meydana gelir.
- B) Hapşırma, burundaki mukozal zarların uyarılmasıyla meydana gelip havayı burundan kuvvetli bir şekilde çıkartan bir refleksdir ancak bazen sinir uyarılarını harekete geçiren bir gıdıklanma hissi olarak da algılanabilir.
- C) Havayı burundan kuvvetli bir şekilde çıkartan bir refleks olan hapşırma, bazen sinir uyarılarını harekete geçiren bir gıdıklanma hissi olarak algılanabilse de burundaki mukozal zarların uyarılmasıyla meydana gelir.
- D) Hapşırma, bazen sinir uyarılarını harekete geçiren bir gıdıklanma hissi olarak algılsa da burundaki mukozal zarların uyarılmasıyla meydana gelerek havayı burundan kuvvetli bir şekilde çıkartan bir refleksdir.
- E) Havayı burundan kuvvetli bir şekilde çıkartan bir refleks olan hapşırma, burundaki mukozal zarların uyarılmasıyla meydana geldiği gibi bazen sinir uyarılarını harekete geçiren bir gıdıklanma hissi olarak da algılanabilir.

45

In chronic lung diseases like asthma, it is highly significant to determine whether a person's physical environment is a factor that worsens the disease so that an effective treatment method can be developed.

- A) Astım gibi kronik akciğer hastalıklarında etkili bir tedavi yöntemi geliştirmek amacıyla kişinin fiziksel çevresinin hastalığı kötüleştiren bir faktör olup olmadığının belirlenmesi oldukça önemlidir.
- B) Astım gibi kronik akciğer hastalıklarında kişinin fiziksel çevresinin hastalığı kötüleştirebilecek bir faktör olup olmadığının belirlenmesi, etkili bir tedavi yöntemi geliştirmek için oldukça önemlidir.
- C) Astım gibi kronik akciğer hastalıklarında hastalığı kötüleştiren faktörün kişinin fiziksel çevresinin olup olmadığının belirlenmesi, etkili bir tedavi yönteminin geliştirilebilmesi açısından oldukça önemlidir.
- D) Astım gibi kronik akciğer hastalıklarında kişinin fiziksel çevresinin hastalığı kötüleştirebilecek bir faktör olup olmadığını belirlemek, etkili bir tedavi yöntemi geliştirme konusunda oldukça önemlidir.
- E) Astım gibi kronik akciğer hastalıklarında etkili bir tedavi yönteminin geliştirilebilmesi için kişinin fiziksel çevresinin hastalığı kötüleştiren bir faktör olup olmadığını belirlemek oldukça önemlidir.

46

Acne can arise at any age due to various causes, such as excessive consumption of fast food and uncaredful use of cosmetics, but teenagers are more prone to acne because of the hormonal changes they experience.

- A)** Hazır gıdaların aşırı tüketimi ve bakım ürünlerinin dikkatsiz kullanımı gibi çeşitli nedenler, akneyi herhangi bir yaşta ortaya çıkarabilir ancak ergenler hormonal değişiklikler yaşadıkları için akneye daha yatkındır.
- B)** Akne, hazır gıdaların aşırı tüketimi ve bakım ürünlerinin dikkatsiz kullanımı gibi çeşitli nedenlerden dolayı herhangi bir yaşta ortaya çıkabilir ancak ergenler yaşadıkları hormonal değişiklikler sebebiyle akneye daha yatkındır.
- C)** Hazır gıdaların aşırı tüketimi ve bakım ürünlerinin dikkatsiz kullanımı gibi çeşitli nedenlerden dolayı akne herhangi bir yaşta ortaya çıkabilir ancak ergenlerin yaşadıkları hormonal değişiklikler onların akneye daha yatkın olmalarına sebep olmaktadır.
- D)** Akne, hazır gıdaların aşırı tüketimi ve bakım ürünlerinin dikkatsiz kullanımı gibi çeşitli nedenlerden dolayı herhangi bir yaşta ortaya çıkabilir ancak ergenlerin akneye daha yatkın olmalarının sebebi, yaşadıkları hormonal değişikliklerdir.
- E)** Akne, hazır gıdaların aşırı tüketimi ve bakım ürünlerinin dikkatsiz kullanımı gibi çeşitli nedenlerle herhangi bir yaşta ortaya çıkabilir ancak yaşanan hormonal değişikliklere bağlı olarak ergenler akneye daha yatkındır.

47

Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder that generally affects those who foreground thinness, and although only the most severe cases are diagnosed, many more people show anorexic behaviours.

- A)** Anoreksiya nervoza genellikle zayıflığı ön planda tutan kişileri etkileyen bir yeme bozukluğudur ve yalnızca en ağır vakalar tanılansa da çok daha fazla insan anoreksik davranışlar sergilemektedir.
- B)** Genellikle zayıflığı ön planda tutan kişileri etkileyen bir yeme bozukluğu olan anoreksiya nervoza için yalnızca en ağır vakalar tanılanmaktadır ancak çok daha fazla insan anoreksik davranışlar sergilemektedir.
- C)** Anoreksiya nervoza genellikle zayıflığı ön planda tutan kişileri etkileyen bir yeme bozukluğu olup yalnızca en ağır vakalar tanılansa da anoreksik davranışlar sergileyen çok daha fazla insan bulunmaktadır.
- D)** Bir yeme bozukluğu olan anoreksiya nervoza, genellikle zayıflığı ön planda tutan kişileri etkiler ve anoreksik davranışlar sergileyen çok daha fazla insan olmasına rağmen yalnızca en ağır vakalar tanılanmaktadır.
- E)** Anoreksiya nervoza genellikle zayıflığı ön planda tutan kişilerin etkilendiği bir yeme bozukluğudur ve yalnızca en ağır vakalar tanılansa da anoreksik davranışlar sergileyen çok daha fazla insan bulunmaktadır.

48

Bazı ilaçlar, bir hastalığın tedavisinde birlikte kullanıldıklarında bağışıklık sistemine zarar vererek vücuttaki fizyolojik mekanizmaların düzgün çalışmasını engelleyebileceği için istenmeyen etkiler yaratabilir.

- A)** Some drugs could produce undesirable effects when they are used together in the treatment of an illness because they may harm the immune system through impeding the proper functioning of physiological mechanisms in the body.
- B)** When used together in treating an illness, some drugs may produce undesirable effects if the proper functioning of physiological mechanisms in the body is impeded due to the harm inflicted on the immune system.
- C)** When some drugs are used together to treat an illness, undesirable effects could be produced since they can impede the proper functioning of physiological mechanisms in the body and harm the immune system.
- D)** When some drugs are used together in the treatment of an illness, they may produce undesirable effects since they can impede the proper functioning of physiological mechanisms in the body by harming the immune system.
- E)** The proper functioning of physiological mechanisms in the body could be impeded when some drugs are used together in the treatment of an illness, which can produce undesirable effects because of the harm inflicted on the immune system.

49

Arabada veya teknede kitap okumanın bazı insanlarda şiddetli mide bulantısına yol açmasının sebebi, vücut hareket ederken dış referans noktasının kaybedilmesidir ve bu durum "hareket hastalığı" olarak adlandırılır.

- A)** Reading in a car or boat causes severe nausea in some people, which is called 'motion sickness', and this condition results from losing the external point of reference while the body is moving.
- B)** The reason why reading in a car or boat causes severe nausea in some people is the loss of the external point of reference while the body is moving, and this condition is called 'motion sickness'.
- C)** Losing the external point of reference while the body is moving is the reason for severe nausea in some people when reading in a car or boat, and this condition is called 'motion sickness'.
- D)** The condition in which reading in a car or boat causes severe nausea in some people is called 'motion sickness', and it results from the loss of the external point of reference while the body is moving.
- E)** Reading in a car or boat is the reason for severe nausea in some people, and this condition is called 'motion sickness', which is caused by the loss of the external point of reference while the body is moving.

50

Bebeklik döneminde sağlıklı gelişim için yeterli besin alımının sağlanması, ebeveynlerin veya bakıcıların bebeğin açlık ve tokluk belirtilerini doğru bir şekilde değerlendirebilmelerini gerektirir.

- A)** The facilitation of sufficient nutrient intake for healthy growth during infancy requires that parents or caregivers should be able to make an accurate evaluation of the infant's hunger and satiety cues.
- B)** Parents or caregivers should be able to evaluate the infant's hunger and satiety cues accurately so that sufficient nutrient intake for healthy growth during infancy can be facilitated.
- C)** When facilitating sufficient nutrient intake for healthy growth during infancy, parents or caregivers should be able to make an accurate evaluation of the infant's hunger and satiety cues.
- D)** The facilitation of sufficient nutrient intake for healthy growth during infancy requires parents or caregivers to be able to evaluate the infant's hunger and satiety cues accurately.
- E)** Parents or caregivers are required to be able to evaluate the infant's hunger and satiety cues accurately in order to facilitate sufficient nutrient intake for healthy growth during infancy.

51

Organ temin etmenin güçlüğüne rağmen organ nakli, ölümcül hastalıklara karşı mücadeleyi desteklemenin yanı sıra üryaliz gibi hayatı sürdürmeyi sağlayan tedavilere bağımlılığı da ortadan kaldırmaktadır.

- A)** In spite of the difficulty of obtaining organs, organ transplantation supports the struggle against fatal diseases by eliminating the dependence on treatments, such as dialysis, which help sustain life.
- B)** Together with the elimination of the dependence on treatments that help sustain life, such as dialysis, the struggle against fatal diseases can be supported by organ transplantation in spite of the difficulty of obtaining organs.
- C)** Despite the difficulty of obtaining organs, organ transplantation eliminates the dependence on treatments that help sustain life, such as dialysis, besides supporting the struggle against fatal diseases.
- D)** The dependence on treatments that sustain life, such as dialysis, is being eliminated thanks to organ transplantation, which supports the struggle against fatal diseases, despite the difficulty of obtaining organs.
- E)** Along with its support for the struggle against fatal diseases, organ transplantation can eliminate the dependence on treatments which help sustain life, such as dialysis, despite the difficulty of obtaining organs.

52

Duyguları ve dürtüleri düzenleyen limbik sistem ergenlik döneminde oldukça hareketlidir; bu yüzden ergenler itibar veya akran onayı kazanmak için alışılmadık davranışlar sergileyebilir.

- A)** The limbic system is highly active during adolescence, regulating emotions and drives; as a result, teenagers aiming to gain reputation or peer approval may exhibit unusual behaviours.
- B)** Emotions and drives are regulated by the limbic system, which is highly active during adolescence, so teenagers may exhibit unusual behaviours to gain reputation or peer approval.
- C)** During adolescence, the limbic system is highly active in regulating emotions and drives; accordingly, teenagers may try to gain reputation or peer approval by exhibiting unusual behaviours.
- D)** The limbic system, which regulates emotions and drives, is highly active during adolescence; therefore, teenagers may exhibit unusual behaviours to gain reputation or peer approval.
- E)** Regulating emotions and drives, the limbic system is highly active during adolescence, which may result in teenagers exhibiting unusual behaviours to gain reputation or peer approval.

53

Genellikle dudakların kenarında uçuğa yol açan herpes simpleks virüsü, birine bulaştıktan sonra sinir sisteminde durgun kalır ve ilerleyen bir zamanda aktif hâle geldiğinde yeniden uçuk oluşturur.

- A)** Remaining dormant in the nervous system after it has infected someone, the herpes simplex virus leads to a sore usually at the edge of lips, and produces a sore again when it is activated at a later time.
- B)** The herpes simplex virus causes a sore usually at the edge of lips after it has infected someone, and it remains dormant in the nervous system, producing a sore again when it becomes active at a later time.
- C)** After it has infected someone and caused a sore at the edge of lips, the herpes simplex virus remains dormant in the nervous system, and produces a sore again when it is activated at a later time.
- D)** The herpes simplex virus, which remains dormant in the nervous system after infecting someone and causing a sore usually at the edge of lips, produces a sore again when it becomes active at a later time.
- E)** The herpes simplex virus, which leads to a sore usually at the edge of lips, remains dormant in the nervous system after it has infected someone, and it produces a sore again when it becomes active at a later time.

54

A stent is a tiny tube placed into a blood vessel to hold the structure open, especially after angioplasty. Stents provide favourable and predictable acute angiographic results and increase the safety of percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) by successfully treating acute occlusion (blockage). --- Stents also provide beneficial results in complex lesion morphologies that have a poor reaction to PTCA; this is particularly observed with total occlusions and eccentric lesions.

- A) Although the technique of stenting may change somewhat, one goal that will not change is the reliable delivery of the stent to the lesion.
- B) Stents can be classified according to their mechanism of expansion (self-expanding or balloon expandable) or their composition (stainless steel, cobalt-based, or alloy).
- C) PTCA is so named because the instrument is passed through the skin (percutaneously) and the lumen of the artery (transluminal) into the coronary artery, which is moulded into shape (angioplasty).
- D) Stents have been shown to improve long-term clinical outcomes by reducing the recurrence of abnormal narrowing of an artery after corrective surgery.
- E) The widespread use of stents and their proven beneficial effects have stimulated the introduction of numerous stent designs.

55

Corneas made from pig collagen have restored sight for people who were previously blind or visually impaired. More than 12 million people globally have corneal blindness, which can occur when the eyes' protective outer layer becomes cloudy or misshapen from damage or disease. --- To cope with the issue, however, researchers manufactured a flexible yet resilient dome that resembles a contact lens by extracting and purifying collagen from pig skin. Following successful trials in pigs, they began testing the artificial corneas in human volunteers.

- A) Medical science has recognised that some pig tissues are remarkably similar to humans, meaning that pigs can serve as experimental subjects.
- B) Corneal blindness is often caused by a condition called 'keratoconus', in which the cornea thins and bulges outward from the centre of the eye.
- C) Because corneal transplants normally require a human donor, only 1 out of every 70 people in need receive one.
- D) Unlike human corneas, there will never be a shortage of pig skin as long as swines are farmed for food.
- E) A corneal transplant is a life-changing surgery that gives hope to patients suffering from vision loss due to corneal damage.

56

Until the discovery of insulin in the early 1920s, the diagnosis of diabetes was invariably fatal. --- As physicians gained greater understanding of diabetes, they realised that it was insulin that made glucose's entry into the cells possible. Physicians now know that diabetes results from the body's inability to produce or use insulin, which allows glucose to accumulate in the blood and spill over into the urine. Insulin therapy became the breakthrough in treatment that restored the potential for relatively normal lives for those who developed diabetes.

- A) Some of the insulin products were the purified extracts from bovine (cow) pancreas, which activated an immune response in some patients.
- B) Efforts to manage the disease by restricting sugar was futile because the true problem was not too much sugar but rather not enough insulin.
- C) Furthermore, on January 11, 1922, the first human insulin injection was given to a 14-year-old patient who was near death from type 1 diabetes.
- D) Before current treatments, however, many people who developed type 1 diabetes died from the condition or its complications before living much longer than early adulthood.
- E) Ancient physicians identified diabetes as the 'honey urine' disease, a name that became refined through the centuries to the somewhat less explicit 'sugar diabetes'.

57

Most people are familiar with the sudden, sharp pain of a muscle cramp. This rapid, uncontrolled contraction happens unexpectedly. The muscle contraction and pain last for several minutes, and then slowly ease. Muscle cramps are typically caused by overexertion, fatigue, strain, heat, or cold. They may affect any muscle, but are most common in the calves, thighs, feet, and hands. --- Nonetheless, they can be manifestations of some neurological or muscular diseases.

- A) A person suffering a cramp tries to stop the cramp by stretching and massaging the affected muscle.
- B) The pain of muscle cramps is associated with the muscular contraction, which probably produces a mechanical stimulation of intramuscular fibres.
- C) For example, muscle cramps are frequent in patients affected by vascular diseases.
- D) In fact, the pain of muscle cramps, which comes on quickly, could be intense and localised.
- E) Despite being painful, muscle cramps are harmless and not related to any underlying disorder in most cases.

58

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a non-invasive medical imaging technique that produces images of the body using a large magnet and radiofrequency waves. MRI is particularly suited to image the nervous system because of its great soft-tissue contrast resolution. --- Yet, the downside of MRI is that each examination is long; some patients might find the scanner claustrophobic or move too much during the examination.

- A)** An early postoperative MRI is generally performed within 72 hours of surgery in most tumour resections.
- B)** The principal contraindications to MRI are related to the presence of metallic or electrical implants, devices, or foreign bodies in a patient.
- C)** Infants and young children may occasionally require deep sedation or general anaesthesia during long MRI examinations.
- D)** Unlike some other imaging techniques, MRI does not use ionising radiation and is far superior in the assessment of cranial nerves and spinal cord.
- E)** MRI measures the response of the atomic nuclei of body tissues to high-frequency radio waves when placed in a strong magnetic field.

59

According to the World Health Organization, 'palliative care for children' is the active total care of the child's body, mind, and spirit and also involves giving support to the family. The provision of palliative care applies to children with a wide variety of serious illnesses, including cancer, complex or severe cardiac disease, and neurodegenerative disorders. --- Many children who benefit from palliative care due to complex chronic conditions, are supported by advanced medical technology that allows them to live more comfortably.

- A)** Paediatric clinicians are familiar with the process of providing guidance for parents in addition to developmentally appropriate explanations for children.
- B)** It begins when a life-threatening condition is diagnosed and continues regardless of whether or not a child receives treatment directed at the underlying illness.
- C)** It requires an interdisciplinary approach that may include nurses, physicians, psychiatrists, social workers, child-life specialists, and trained volunteers.
- D)** Palliative care for children represents a small and highly specialised field of health care that is different from adult palliative care.
- E)** A series of important decisions should be made in relation to the location of care: the hospital, community health centre, or the child's home.

60

(I) The eye resides within the protective enclosure of the orbit, a socket of bone in the skull. (II) Thin pads of fat cover the orbital bones to cushion the eye. (III) A small opening in the back of the orbit allows passage of the optic nerve and the blood vessels that supply the eye. (IV) The primary function of the optic nerve is to convey information about the environment outside the body. (V) The blood nourishes both the eye and the eyelids, upper and lower, which blink 15 to 20 times a minute to rinse the eye with tears.

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

61

(I) Colonoscopy is a minimally invasive endoscopic examination of the large colon and the distal part of the small bowel with a fibre optic camera on a flexible tube. (II) When preparing for colonoscopy, the patient should take only clear liquids by mouth beginning the day before elective examination and should have nothing but medications and preparation solution on the day of the exam. (III) The procedure is mostly used by physicians to diagnose or exclude inflammatory bowel disease and other forms of colitis. (IV) Moreover, the diagnosis and treatment of bleeding sources such as ulcers and polypectomy sites could be established with colonoscopy. (V) Because it gives such detailed views of the colonic mucosa, colonoscopy is also the most sensitive examination for diagnosing colon polyps.

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

62

(I) Tetracyclines are medicines derived from the bacterium *Streptomyces viridifaciens* and widely used to kill certain infection-causing microorganisms. (II) They are called 'broad-spectrum' antibiotics since they can be exploited to treat a wide variety of infections. (III) During the course of treatment, the recommended dosage depends on the type of tetracyclines, their strength, and the type and severity of infection for which they are being taken. (IV) Physicians may prescribe them to treat eye infections, pneumonia, urinary tract infections, and some other infections caused by bacteria. (V) Tetracyclines are also used in the treatment of moderate to severe acne, as they slow down bacterial growth and help to make pimples less swollen and red.

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

63

(I) Calcitonin (CT) is a thyroid hormone that regulates the level of calcium in the blood plasma and inhibits resorption of bone. (II) It is used successfully for the prevention and treatment of osteoporosis. (III) However, after prolonged administration of CT, it may lose its beneficial effects on bone due to down-regulation of receptors or the development of neutralising anti-CT antibodies. (IV) Administering small doses of CT less frequently, and switching salmon or eel CT to a synthetic or genetically engineered human CT, can minimise these problems. (V) When treating osteoporosis, the hormone CT is an alternative therapy for women who cannot tolerate oestrogen therapy.

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

64

(I) Approximately 90% of cases of bad breath originate from insufficient oral care. (II) While temporary bad breath is a very common condition caused by such things as stress, smoking, hunger, or eating certain foods, chronic bad breath caused by several diseases is a more serious condition that requires specialised treatment. (III) Poor oral hygiene, usually because of not brushing or flossing regularly, allows bacteria to grow and feed on food particles in the mouth. (IV) Bacteria emit sulphur gases, which not only cause bad breath, but also damage the tissues in the mouth, leading to inflammation of the gums. (V) As the bacteria continue to grow, gum recession and tooth decay become unavoidable.

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

65

(I) For most of human history, the majority of sickness and death in the human population was caused by infectious diseases. (II) Most diseases were the result of bacteria, viruses, and parasites, and people commonly became infected by eating contaminated food. (III) However, with improved sanitation and safer food preservation techniques, the risk of catching a serious infectious disease has dropped dramatically. (IV) Another important prevention area was being careful about food contamination, directly responsible for all the digestive infectious diseases, which were avoided by simple precautions such as washing fruits and vegetables. (V) And yet, the reduction in the incidence of infectious diseases, when combined with improved access to food and increasingly sedentary lifestyles, has paved the way for a new kind of health problem: chronic diseases, including diabetes and obesity.

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

Artificial intelligence (AI) has helped discover a new class of antibiotics that can treat infections caused by drug-resistant bacteria. "Our AI models tell us not only which compounds have selective antibiotic activity, but also why," says Felix Wong at the Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard. Wong and his colleagues tested the effects of more than 39,000 compounds on *Staphylococcus aureus* and three types of human cells from the liver, skeletal muscle, and lungs. The results became the training data for AI models to learn about each compound's atoms and bonds. That allowed the AIs to predict both the antibacterial activity of such compounds and their potential toxicity to human cells. The trained AI models then analysed 12 million compounds through computer simulations to find 3,646 with ideal drug-like properties. Additional calculations identified the chemical substructures that could explain each compound's properties, which enabled the researchers to identify new classes of potential antibiotics and find two promising non-toxic compounds. Testing in mice showed that the two substances were potential treatments for both methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and vancomycin-resistant *Enterococcus faecium* – a bacterium that has developed resistance to the drug typically used for treating MRSA infections. Only a few new classes of antibiotics, such as oxazolidinones and lipopeptides, have been discovered that work well against both MRSA and vancomycin-resistant *Enterococci*. However, resistance against such compounds has been increasing, which has raised concerns over the efficiency of AI models and their so-called accuracy.

66

It is clearly stated in the passage that AI models ----.

- A) are effective at detecting antibacterial activity in certain compounds and the reasons for it
- B) can find antibacterial activity present in compounds from even the smallest of sample sizes
- C) have revealed that 39,000 compounds have optimal antibacterial activity despite being harmful to human cells
- D) have found more non-toxic than toxic compounds that can potentially be used as antibiotics
- E) have assisted in employing both methicillin and vancomycin to treat certain infections

67

Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) *Staphylococcus aureus* is generally found in the human liver, skeletal muscle, and lungs.
- B) The number of bacteria that are resistant to oxazolidinones and lipopeptides is much lower than researchers have anticipated.
- C) Finding new antibiotics suitable for human use is a laborious process, whose results could be open to discussion.
- D) AI models were not able to detect the toxicity of compounds to human cells due to inadequate training data.
- E) MRSA is the most common infection that has become resistant to current medical treatments.

68

What is the author's tone towards the use of AI to find new antibiotics?

- A) Admirable
- B) Disapproving
- C) Encouraging
- D) Questioning
- E) Hopeless

Dementia is a loss of mental ability severe enough to interfere with normal activities of daily living, lasting more than six months, not present since birth, and not related with a loss of consciousness. It is caused by gradual death of brain cells. The loss of cognitive abilities that occurs with dementia leads to impairments in memory, reasoning, planning, and personality. While an overwhelming number of people with dementia are elderly, it is not an inescapable part of ageing. Instead, dementia is caused by specific brain diseases. Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common cause, followed by multi-infarct dementia, which is a form of dementia resulting from brain damage caused by stroke or mini-strokes. Huntington's disease, Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, and infections that affect the brain can also lead to dementia. The prevalence of dementia has been difficult to determine, partly because there is some normal decline in cognitive ability with age, and this fact poses an obstacle to researchers trying to come up with a precise definition for dementia. However, statistical data show that we cannot totally disregard the role of ageing. Dementia affects 5-8% of all people between ages 65 and 74, and up to 20% of those between 75 and 84. Estimates for dementia in those 85 and over range from 30-47%. Between two and four million Americans have AD; that number is expected to grow to as many as 14 million as the population ages.

69

Which of the following is clearly stated in the passage?

- A) While mental deterioration caused by dementia can be prevented in young individuals, it is irreversible in those over 65.
- B) Dementia does not last any longer than six months in those who have experienced a loss of consciousness.
- C) Despite the high prevalence of dementia among individuals from older ages, it cannot be directly associated with the ageing process.
- D) The symptoms of dementia are difficult to recognise in elderly individuals unless they obstruct daily activities.
- E) Because dementia is caused by multiple factors, people differ from each other in the type and severity of the symptoms.

70

According to passage, it is challenging to find out the prevalence of dementia because ----.

- A) the symptoms range from memory loss to impaired brain function
- B) health conditions accompanying dementia have not been clearly specified
- C) the brain damage triggered by strokes is often misdiagnosed as dementia
- D) the early onset of dementia has not been extensively studied by researchers
- E) one's mental capacity becomes weaker due to the increasing age, which may be indistinguishable from dementia

71

Why does the author present statistical data relating to the prevalence of dementia in different age groups?

- A) To prove that most Americans cannot avoid the risk of dementia regardless of age
- B) To show that dementia may have different causes based on the age of a person
- C) To emphasise that young people could be as seriously affected by dementia as older individuals
- D) To highlight that age could be a significant factor that contributes to the occurrence of dementia
- E) To reveal that studies have presented contrasting results about the prevalence of dementia

The honeybee is beneficial in various ways to many species in nature, including ourselves. Now we may be able to add another surprising skill to the list. A team of researchers have tested bees' ability to smell their way to lung cancer since they have such an excellent sense of smell that they can distinguish between different types of cells. The researchers used chemistry to simulate the breath of two people – one with biomarkers related to lung cancer, and one that was disease-free. Twenty bees then smelled them, the researchers having first attached a small electrode to their brains, enabling signals from the brain to be measured when the odour was applied to the bees' antennae. The researchers looked for changes in the signals. The experiment showed that they can smell cancer – even in very low concentrations. The researchers also investigated how low a concentration of the carcinogen they could smell. The signals monitored from the bees' brains showed that they could react to concentrations as low as one in one billion. These findings could pave the way for new methods to test whether people have early-stage lung cancer.

72

Which of the following is true about the study mentioned in the passage?

- A) Researchers unintentionally discovered that bees have a special region in their brain for abnormal smells.
- B) A special talent of honeybees led researchers to test if it would be utilised for medical purposes.
- C) Researchers especially chose twenty bees based on the intensity of their brain activity before conducting the study.
- D) Bees displayed unusual reactions to the disease-free breath as they did for the odour with cancer biomarkers.
- E) Honeybees exhibit exceptional accuracy in their senses when they are in groups, as proved in the study.

73

Which of the following can be concluded from the study?

- A) Since the experiment has yielded promising results, bees' ability to detect cancer-causing agents is likely to be further examined for the diagnosis of cancer.
- B) While it has been confirmed that bees can detect biomarkers of cancer, the exact amounts of carcinogens they can sense have not been clarified yet.
- C) The study should be reconstructed with animals with a stronger sense of smell, as bees vary in their ability to notice harmful substances in different concentrations.
- D) The data obtained through bees might be misleading for the diagnosis of early-stage cancers due to the low amount of biomarkers.
- E) Among all other bee species, honeybees are the most responsive ones to carcinogens since they use their antennae more efficiently than others.

74

Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) A Comparative View of Sensory Detection in Nature
- B) The Importance of Biomarkers for Cancer Detection
- C) Harmful Impacts of Carcinogens on Bees
- D) Natural Organisms as Diagnostic Tools for Cancer
- E) A Re-examination of Early-Stage Cancer Detection

The longer you chew, the less food you will eat. Since most people are concerned over their weight, this prolonged chewing habit is an important point since it results in a lower total consumption of calories. However, it is an important point for everybody because larger meals will always be more likely than smaller meals to be digested incompletely. The mind, through habit and reflex mechanisms, is often the primary trigger that prompts one to eat. This largely 'intellectual hunger' is satisfied completely only by engaging in the process of eating for a long enough period of time. If one devours a large amount of food in five to ten minutes, as many people do, one's mind may still crave more. However, if one takes twenty to thirty minutes to eat that same amount of food, one will feel satisfied and notice that second portions no longer seem so attractive. Few people really need to eat as much as they do. Short of real starvation, hunger is mostly a mental process, and the mind will not be satisfied if you stuff yourself too fast, even if the caloric content of the food is high.

75

Which of the following is clearly stated in the passage?

- A) The amount of food one eats has a stronger impact on the digestion process than the time one spends while eating.
- B) If people chew foods for a longer period of time, they will eventually take less calories.
- C) People who are not bothered about weight gain tend to ignore the process of prolonged chewing.
- D) The concept 'intellectual hunger' focuses closely on the caloric content of meals.
- E) The portion size is the primary determinant of how satisfied one feels after a meal.

76

It can be concluded from the passage that hunger ---.

- A) may result in starvation unless the body can make up for the missing calories
- B) does not affect all people equally because calorie requirement varies from person to person
- C) is governed by a psychological mechanism rather than the amount of food one consumes
- D) reflects the physical needs imposed by one's body weight
- E) causes people to crave more when meals are not served in huge portions

77

Why does the author compare eating a large amount of food in five to ten minutes with eating it in twenty to thirty minutes?

- A) To show that people tend to eat more when their foods have low caloric content
- B) To determine exactly how much time it takes to completely digest foods
- C) To stress that everyone should carefully monitor their calorie intake
- D) To reveal that spending a long time at the table may cause people to feast on delicious meals
- E) To indicate that eating for a long period of time decreases the appeal of extra portions

Behavioural treatments using the technique of exposure and response prevention (ERP) are particularly effective in treating obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD). In this form of therapy, the patient and therapist draw up a list of the patient's obsessive and compulsive symptoms. The symptoms are arranged in order from least to most upsetting. The patient is then systematically exposed to the anxiety-producing thoughts or behaviours, beginning with the least upsetting. The patient is asked to endure the feared event or image without engaging in the compulsion normally used to lower anxiety. For example, a person with a contamination obsession might be asked to touch a series of increasingly dirty objects without washing their hands. In this way, the patient learns to tolerate the feared object, reducing both worrisome obsessions and anxiety-reducing compulsions. About 75-80% of patients respond well to ERP, with very significant reductions in symptoms. Other types of psychotherapy have met with mixed results. For example, cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) may be valuable in helping the patient to identify the role that the patient's particular symptoms may play in his or her own life and what effects family members may have on the maintenance and continuation of OCD symptoms. CBT is not intended to replace ERP, but may be a helpful addition to it.

78

It is clearly stated in the passage that in ERP, ----.

- A) patients start working with a therapist to treat the symptoms of OCD, but later they can work by themselves
- B) a hierarchical approach is adopted for the symptoms of OCD when exposing the patient to the triggering stimuli
- C) the therapist deliberately chooses an image or event that may cause too much distress to observe the severity of the symptoms
- D) the treatment could be delayed when the patient experiences a temporary discomfort during the therapy
- E) the relationship between the patient and the therapist is of secondary importance since the sense of fear is almost always involved

79

It can be understood from the passage that the success rate of ERP ----.

- A) has long been disputed, especially in the treatment of OCD
- B) is yet to be concluded since more studies should be conducted
- C) varies depending on the type of the obsession involved
- D) seems to be low in mental conditions outside the spectrum of OCD
- E) is relatively high given that it produces satisfactory outcomes in most patients

80

Which of the following could be inferred from the passage?

- A) In ERP, the therapist indulges the patient with fear-inducing scenarios even if they are not real.
- B) CBT may be used alongside ERP, but employing it as a single treatment method for OCD is not suggested.
- C) Based on the recurrence of OCD symptoms, the therapist should choose either ERP or CBT.
- D) While most patients who are engaged in ERP report favourable results, symptoms usually persist.
- E) CBT analyses the mental states in which an individual might develop OCD without paying attention to the environmental factors.

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ANSWER KEY

1 E	21 D	41 C	61 B
2 C	22 B	42 E	62 C
3 B	23 C	43 B	63 E
4 E	24 E	44 C	64 B
5 B	25 D	45 E	65 D
6 A	26 C	46 B	66 A
7 B	27 E	47 A	67 C
8 D	28 B	48 D	68 D
9 C	29 B	49 B	69 C
10 E	30 D	50 D	70 E
11 C	31 D	51 C	71 D
12 C	32 E	52 D	72 B
13 C	33 C	53 E	73 A
14 D	34 D	54 D	74 D
15 C	35 D	55 C	75 B
16 B	36 B	56 B	76 C
17 C	37 D	57 E	77 E
18 A	38 C	58 D	78 B
19 C	39 C	59 B	79 E
20 E	40 D	60 D	80 B