

CLOZE TEST 2019 ARALIK YDS

Old blood may damage organs and contribute to ageing. Researchers are trying to reveal the restorative powers of young blood, **(1)** ---- brains from ageing. In fact, the effects of blood on ageing were first discovered in experiments that stitched young and old mice together so that they shared circulating blood. Older mice seemed to **(2)** ---- such an arrangement, developing healthier organs and becoming protected from age related disease. But younger mice aged prematurely. Such experiments suggest that **(3)** ---- young blood can be restorative, there is something in old blood that is actively harmful. Hanadie Yousef at Stanford University in California seems to have identified a protein that is causing some of the damage, and has developed a compound to block it. She has observed that **(4)** ---- this antibody, mice were protected from the harmful effects of the old blood. However, we do not yet know what it is about young blood that keeps animals youthful. That has not stopped people **(5)** ---- starting trials to see if blood transfusions can treat age-related diseases.

1.

- A) to be prevented
- B) prevent
- C) to have prevented
- D) preventing
- E) having prevented

2.

- A) dispense with
- B) relate to
- C) compensate for
- E) put off
- E) benefit from

3.

- A) while
- B) until
- C) when
- D) as soon as
- E) after

4.

- A) contrary to
- B) compared to
- C) similar to
- D) regardless of
- E) thanks to

5.

- A) by
- B) for
- C) in
- D) from
- E) with

How do you evacuate passengers from a long tunnel through a mountain? The Gotthard Base Tunnel, a railway tunnel through the heart of the Alps in Switzerland, has an emergency evacuation plan. If a fire were to **(6)** ---- 2,000 metres beneath the Alps, the flames would spread so rapidly that the tunnel would transform into a fiery hell. The nearest exit might still be many kilometres away. The solution is that, **(7)** ---- a fire, two emergency stations will allow trains to cross over from one tunnel to the 'other': **(8)** ----, there are escape routes to a connecting corridor every 325 metres. Ventilation equipment will suck smoke out of the main tunnel and spread fresh air **(9)** ---- corridors running alongside the tunnel. Passengers will exit the train and escape using these corridors, to which the doors can be tightly sealed - a slight overpressure will prevent smoke ingress. The doors are strong enough to stop fire, yet are simple to open - even a child can do it. There they will have to wait until a rescue train **(10)** ----.

6.

- A) fade away
- B) break out
- C) fall behind
- D) go off
- E) run out

7.

- A) instead of
- B) by means of
- B) apart from
- D) in case of
- E) as well as

8.

- A) To sum up
- B) In other words
- C) On the contrary
- D) However
- E) In addition

9.

- A) through
- B) with
- C) against
- D) during
- E) about

10.

- A) is arriving
- B) arrived
- C) arrives
- D) will arrive
- E) was arriving

2019 EYLÜL SONBAHAR

In 2015, the Australian Shark Attack File, kept by researchers at Sydney's Taronga Conservation Society, recorded 33 shark attacks in local waters, two of which were fatal. Both deaths, **(11)**---- a series of close encounters in which no one was harmed, were clustered around the towns of Ballina and Byron Bay in New South Wales, one of the eastern states of Australia. **(12)**----, in 2014 the total number of attacks was 23; in 2013, that figure stood at 14. "But the stats only tell part of the story," says John West, curator of the Australian Shark Attack File. He **(13)**---- the rise in attacks not to a sudden change in shark Whavroaf but to the higher number of surfers in the water. "For the last 60 years, wetsuits **(14)**---- people to spend more time in the water throughout the winter months, thus surfing in those conditions increases the risk," says West. In addition, marine ecologist Dr. Daniel Bucher suggests that rainfalls in the state's north could be carrying food for fish from rivers **(15)**---- the ocean and attracting sharks. "Don't swim if you know there are plenty of bait fish around," Bucher advises. "Especially if they're breaking the surface, as it usually means something is chasing them from below."

11.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A) owing to | B) on behalf of |
| C) by means of | D) with the aim of |
| E) along with | |

12.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) Therefore | B) That is |
| C) Eventually | D) For instance |
| E) By comparison | |

13.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) leads | B) exposes |
| C) attributes | D) dedicates |
| E) conveys | |

14.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A) were allowing | B) have allowed |
| C) had allowed | D) used to allow |
| E) will be allowing | |

15.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| A) with | B) about |
| C) for | D) into |
| E) upon | |

As early humans moved out of Africa and into colder climates, they were confronted with the problem of keeping warm. Without a coat of hair to protect themselves against harsh climatic conditions, they **(16)**---- an artificial means of retaining body heat in order to survive. From this basic need developed the rich and varied dress of the world's peoples. As societies began to develop, many other factors **(17)**---- the specific dress of a region or a culture, including the relative affluence, class and hierarchy, migration, war, religion, and industrialisation. Historically, dress has provided people with a visual cue that helps them make predictions about a person **(18)**---- ethnicity, class, gender, profession, economic status, and even place of origin. It forms an important element in social and economic history and can be an excellent basis **(19)**---- the study of culture. Most cultures have particular dress for ceremonial occasions and life celebrations. **(20)**----, dress holds a central role in ritual, social, and political life.

16.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A) might find | B) should have |
| found | |
| C) can find | D) had to find |
| E) would have found | |

17.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) blurred | B) endured |
| C) determined | D) exhausted |
| E) threatened | |

18.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| A) regardless of | B) in contrast with |
| C) similar to | D) in terms of |
| E) rather than | |

19.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| A) over | B) for |
| C) at | D) toward |
| E) from | |

20.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) Even so | B) Instead |
| C) However | D) Otherwise |
| E) Therefore | |

2019 MART YDS

Today the deadly *poliomyelitis* virus is only endemic to four countries —Afghanistan, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan. This is **(21)** ---- the groundbreaking research undertaken by doctor and biologist Jonas Salk. In 1947, at the University of Pittsburgh, Salk combined his work on the influenza vaccine with his search for a vaccine to protect **(22)** ---- *poliomyelitis*. The virus was deadly in 5 to 10 percent of cases where patients became paralysed, and **(23)** ---- were unable to breathe. Medical opinion at the time held that only a live virus **(24)** ---- total immunity, but Salk disproved this. In 1952, he used *formaldehyde*, a gas with a strong smell, to inactivate the *poliomyelitis* virus and developed a vaccine still capable of triggering an immune response in a host. Initially tested on monkeys, then human patients, Salk's success **(25)** ---- him to test it on himself, his family, his staff, and other volunteers.

The snake is one of the most emblematic creatures in human mythology, and is perceived to represent both wisdom and evil. Indian mythology considers snakes to be the 'bringers of life', **(26)** ---- the Bible tells the story of a snake as the first deceiver. Snakes' most **(27)** ---- characteristic is their lack of limbs, so they move with a slithering motion. As they hunt other animals, they **(28)** ---- a keen sense of smell and the ability to sense vibrations and temperature variations. To kill their prey, venomous snakes use their long and sharp teeth to inject paralysing or deadly nerve venom **(29)** ---- their specialised salivary glands, where the venom is stored. They can unhinge their jaws to swallow large prey. **(30)** ---- growing continuously, snakes shed their skin by detaching the outermost layer.

21.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) rather than | B) such as |
| C) thanks to | D) except for |
| E) along with | |

22.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| A) on | B) with |
| C) for | D) over |
| E) against | |

23.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A) even so | B) thus |
| C) conversely | D) instead |
| E) otherwise | |

24.

- A) had to prompt
- B) would have prompted
- C) must have prompted
- D) should have prompted
- E) could prompt

25.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) oppressed | B) neglected |
| C) prohibited | D) convinced |
| E) deterred | |

26.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) once | B) while |
| C) otherwise | D) therefore |
| E) because | |

27.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) sceptical | B) tolerable |
| C) variable | D) prominent |
| E) misleading | |

28.

- A) have developed
- B) were developing
- C) had developed
- D) would develop
- E) are developing

29.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) for | B) over |
| C) from | D) on |
| E) to | |

30.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| A) Except for | B) Similar to |
| C) With the help of | D) In spite of |
| E) As a result of | |

2018 SONBAHAR-2(ARALIK) YDS

The humble plastic bottle is now one of the most commonly recycled objects. However, it was the cheapness and durability of the product that **(31)** ---- its popularity over glass bottles. Nathaniel Wyeth, a US engineer, worked on the invention **(32)** ---- almost a decade. When he asked a colleague if plastic might be used to store carbonated beverages **(33)** ---- coke, he was told that they would explode. A series of early experiments proved that carbonated beverages caused the plastic to expand. Obviously, plastic was too weak, but it **(34)** ---- if the long strands of molecules that form plastic were made up together. Wyeth knew that nylon gets stronger when its molecules are stretched and aligned, and he developed a pre-formed mold. **(35)** ---- initial results were far from successful and it took 10,000 attempts to solve that problem, he finally replaced the nylon with polyethylene-terphthalate (PET) - an artificial substance used to make materials for packaging food, including plastic drink bottles - and the bottle was quickly taken up by the booming soft drink industry.

31.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) led to | B) sold off |
| C) wore out | D) brought down |
| E) called back | |

32.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| A) with | B) for |
| C) at | D) to |
| E) by | |

33.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) contrary to | B) rather than |
| C) by means of | D) such as |
| E) in terms of | |

34.

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

35.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A) Once | B) As long as |
| C) In order that | D) Although |
| E) In case | |

Nothing brings a community together like the collective glow of its televisions. In the spring of 1948, American John Walson installed community antenna television, bringing the wonders of cable television to his customers. Walson and his wife Margaret, owners of the Service Electric Company of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, **(36)** ---- cable television as a way to help their customers pick up signals blocked by nearby mountains. Walson decided **(37)** ---- his service literally to new heights by climbing to the top of a mountain and planting an antenna. **(38)** ---- using cables and signal boosters, he connected the antenna to his appliance store. Along the way he dropped the signal directly off at his customers' homes, **(39)** ---- creating the first community antenna television system. Community antenna television, now known as cable TV, is found in nearly 60 per cent of US homes and **(40)** ---- Europe.

36.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A) lived up to | B) caught up with |
| C) came up with | D) grew out of |
| E) kept up with | |

37.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) to take | B) to be taking |
| C) having taken | D) to have taken |
| E) taking | |

38.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) Because of | B) As regards |
| C) By means of | D) In terms of |
| E) Similar to | |

39.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| A) until | B) though |
| C) thus | D) after |
| E) but | |

40.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A) beneath | B) throughout |
| C) besides | D) between |
| E) opposite | |

2018 SONBAHAR YDS

Sometimes when people assert that a language has no grammar, what they really mean is that there is no grammar book for that particular language. But the rules of a language **(41)** ---- in the heads of speakers of that language. We know the rules are there **(42)** ---- the way the speakers behave. They use similar structures **(43)** ---- similar events. If you hear the sentence for "Give me some water." in a rarely spoken language such as Spelitzian, you can be pretty sure you can use the same pattern for "Give me some food.", **(44)** ---- there are other possible patterns as well. If there were not any patterns, people would not be able to communicate because they would have no way of knowing what other people meant **(45)** ----.

41.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A) alter | B) recover |
| C) endure | D) apply |
| E) exist | |

42.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) because of | B) despite |
| C) contrary to | D) instead of |
| E) similar to | |

43.

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| A) against | B) on |
| C) from | D) for |
| E) into | |

44.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A) provided | B) once |
| C) in case | D) because |
| E) even if | |

45.

- A) saying
 B) to say
 C) having said
 D) being said
 E) to have been said

An electric car future is speeding closer – economic analysts project that a third of all automobiles could be battery-powered by 2040. Most of these vehicles **(46)** ---- large lithium batteries, which prompts worries about whether the world's lithium supply can keep up. **(47)** ----, another element, cobalt, is a bigger concern. The best lithium battery cathodes (negative electrodes) all contain cobalt, and its production is limited. Even with a very conservative estimate of 10 million electric vehicles (EVs) in 2025, the demand **(48)** ---- cobalt that year could reach 330,000 metric tons, whereas the available supply at that time would be at most 290,000 metric tons. Recycling lithium batteries is complicated and rarely done. Even with higher rates and cheaper processes, recycling **(49)** ---- the use of lithium batteries until 10 or more years after mass-market penetration of EVs. But newer cathode chemistries offer hope. **(50)** ---- recently developed nickel-rich and cobalt-free formulations, cobalt demand may decline.

46.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A) call off | B) rely on |
| C) take in | D) go through |
| E) cut down | |

47.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) Consequently | B) In conclusion |
| C) At least | D) However |
| E) Otherwise | |

48.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| A) for | B) into |
| C) about | D) from |
| E) to | |

49.

- A) has not reduced
 B) will not reduce
 C) does not reduce
 D) did not reduce
 E) is not reducing

50.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| A) Rather than | B) Similar to |
| C) In comparison with | D) As opposed to |
| E) Thanks to | |

2018 İLKBAHAR YDS

Fossil fuel use is one of the main causes of climate change and the greenhouse effect. **(51)** ---, we must significantly reduce carbon dioxide emissions from activities like heating and transportation. One option would be to **(52)** --- to renewable energy sources wherever possible, such as solar, hydropower, wind or geothermal systems. Another step is to reduce our individual energy footprint. For example, driving a car places a particularly high burden on the environment **(53)** --- the carbon dioxide emissions into the air. Yet, we should keep in mind that there are several ways to lessen the impact and still continue **(54)** --- cars. For instance, by choosing **(55)** --- many new energy-saving models, we can help reduce harmful emissions.

51.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) Conversely | B) Therefore |
| C) Otherwise | D) However |
| E) Similarly | |

52.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| A) confine | B) object |
| C) switch | D) accommodate |
| E) respond | |

53.

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

54.

- A) to have used
 B) being used
 C) using
 D) to be used
 E) having used

55.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| A) from | B) onto |
| C) at | D) towards |
| E) over | |

When fighting fat and trying to eat healthily, changing your eating environment is easier than changing your mind. A research team in the US has set about uncovering the hidden persuaders in our homes that trick us **(56)** --- overeating — things like serving spoons, cupboards and colours. But most of these tempters can also be reversed to make us slimmer and healthier. **(57)** --- there are many solutions o mindless eating, most of them will go undiscovered if we have a problem with our diet, we tend to focus on food itself, not on our surroundings. All that requires willpower, which is hard work and has to last a lifetime to be **(58)** --- successful. Research has found subtle ways to change our homes, workplaces, schools, or modify our approach to restaurant dining and grocery shopping, so we mindlessly eat less **(59)** --- eating more. If we want to automatically eat better, we do not need to change our minds, we **(60)** --- our surroundings.

56.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A) against | B) into |
| C) without | D) behind |
| E) off | |

57.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| A) Given that | B) Just as |
| C) Before | D) Unless |
| E) Although | |

58.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| A) coincidentally | B) vaguely |
| C) truly | D) partially |
| E) seemingly | |

59.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A) due to | B) in terms of |
| C) with regard to | D) instead of |
| E) together with | |

60.

- A) have to optimise
 B) must have optimised
 C) may have optimised
 D) could have optimised
 E) would optimise

2017 SONBAHAR YDS

In the 1960s, people had greater employment opportunities and a new buying power. (61) ---- this growing affluence, music and fashion became mass-market industries and were quick to cater to the demands of the youth market. The growing popularity of television helped to spread popular culture throughout the world, (62) ---- new trends could develop rapidly. Programmes such as *Top of the Pops* in the UK and *The Ed Sullivan Show* in the US could lead people (63) ---- considerable attention to pop music. In 1962, the Beatles emerged from Liverpool's Cavern Club. Their first album *Please Please Me* became very famous (64) ---- the globe within a year. They grew (65) ---- popular, sparking such intense devotion in their fans that it became known as 'Beatlemania'.

Since ancient times, architecture has been considered the 'mother' of the arts. (66) ---- music, painting, and sculpture that exist in a way separate from life, architecture incorporates life. People and their activities are an (67) ---- component of architecture, not merely as spectators to be entertained but as contributors and participants. Painters, sculptors, and composers of music (68) ---- about how their viewers or audience never see or hear their art in quite the same way as it was conceived, or that is interpreted or displayed in ways that affect its innate character. However, they have control (69) ---- the essence of their work and that essence is, in a way, tightly sealed within the object: the musical score, the covers of a book or the Picture frame.

(70) ----, even the essence of architecture is realised by the people whose activities it influences.

61.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| A) Instead of | B) Rather than |
| C) As a result of | D) Contrary to |
| E) Regardless of | |

66.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) As well as | B) By means of |
| C) As opposed to | D) In terms of |
| E) Because of | |

62.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A) though | B) otherwise |
| C) instead | D) just as |
| E) so | |

67.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A) impoverished | B) immeasurable |
| C) unreasonable | D) indispensable |
| E) unintentional | |

63

- A) to be paid
 B) having paid
 C) to have paid
 D) to pay
 E) being paid

68.

- A) would have complained
 B) may complain
 C) should complain
 D) must have complained
 E) used to complain

64.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| A) from | B) around |
| C) toward | D) into |
| E) about | |

69.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| A) about | B) over |
| C) against | D) from |
| E) with | |

65.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| A) slightly | B) coincidentally |
| C) steadily | D) equally |
| E) immensely | |

70.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A) Otherwise | B) Unfortunately |
| C) For instance | D) Therefore |
| E) On the contrary | |

2017 İLKBAHAR YDS

The Atacama Desert in South America is peppered with odd, cushion-like plants known as the llareta, a spongy cousin of parsley. Despite the harsh weather conditions that they have to **(71)** ----, some of these plants are up to 3,000 years old. Though looking like a rock covered by small green plants without flowers, the plant has a tightly packed structure of branches, each adorned **(72)** ---- clusters of tiny leaves. The resulting plant is so strong that you **(73)** ---- on top of it very comfortably. **(74)** ----, this hardness comes at a price: the plants are thought to grow just 1.5 cm a year. According to Catherine Kleier, a researcher from Regis University, Colorado, the llareta became very strong **(75)** ---- a combination of environmental factors (cold at night and hot in the day) and it is compact to trap heat. The more compact the plant, the more successfully it protects itself.

71.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| A) endure | B) influence |
| C) avoid | D) trigger |
| E) improve | |

72.

- | | |
|---------|--------|
| A) on | B) at |
| C) with | D) for |
| E) over | |

73.

- A) had better stand
 B) may have stood
 C) used to stand
 D) can stand
 E) must stand

74.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A) For instance | B) However |
| C) Therefore | D) Similarly |
| E) Otherwise | |

75.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A) rather than | B) in addition to |
| C) contrary to | D) except for |
| E) because of | |

Both Mars and Venus have been objects of scientific and popular speculation since at least the beginning of the 20th century, and since the 1960s spacefaring nations have been sending robotic probes to explore these two planets. **(76)** ----, Mars has drawn far more attention. Since 2002 no fewer than two Mars probes have been actively gathering data during any given year. There were actually seven used in 2015 alone. This is **(77)** ---- because Mars is more hospitable than Venus, where surface temperatures can reach 480 °C, surface pressure is 92 times that of the Earth and the planet is permanently surrounded by thick clouds of sulfuric acid. We have direct evidence that water once flowed and pooled **(78)** ---- Mars. So, it can be assumed that life once existed there and **(79)** ---- at present. Venus is far more Earth-like than Mars in its size, composition and surface gravity, but **(80)** ---- its harsh environment, it could never host life.

76.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) Accordingly | B) Nevertheless |
| C) Furthermore | D) That is |
| E) At first | |

77.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) coincidental | B) irreversible |
| C) unintentional | D) preventable |
| E) plausible | |

78.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| A) from | B) by |
| C) toward | D) on |
| E) into | |

79.

- A) may exist
 B) must have existed
 C) could have existed
 D) would have existed
 E) used to exist

80.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| A) in comparison to | B) instead of |
| C) due to | D) unlike |
| E) such as | |

CLOZE TESTS

2016 SONBAHAR YDS

Great Britain was one of the most powerful nations in the world in the 18th century. It led the world in (81) ---- new sources of energy for making textiles and concentrating the process in factories. This was the Industrial Revolution. In New England, America, small factories first appeared in the 1790s. Thereafter, the proportion of manufacturing carried out in northern factories steadily rose (82) ---- individual and primitive ways of production. By 1850 Americans were pioneering ways (83) ---- clocks and firearms using interchangeable, machine-made parts. Goods poured out of New England and midwestern factories, and they spread (84) ---- the world. Industrialization fell behind in the South, (85) ---- it was not unknown.

Reading does not come naturally; it is a difficult skill that must be acquired painfully. (86) ---- learnt, however, it is rarely, if ever, forgotten. So, we do not have to worry about forgetting how to read because the skill is (87) ---- established in our long-term banks. (88) ---- the retention of the reading skill in permanent memory, an entirely different type of memory is required during the active process of reading itself. While reading, we must retain a short-term working memory for what has just been read. Some of the information acquired while reading (89) ---- to long-term memory but much is remembered for just long enough to enable you to understand the text. Memories must somehow be represented physically in the brain. Brain chemistry and structure is altered by experience, and the stability of these physiochemical changes can be associated (90) ---- the retention duration of memory.

81.

- A) accelerating
C) challenging
B) utilising
D) eliminating
E) recruiting

86.

- A) Unless
C) Until
B) Once
D) Before
E) Though

82.

- A) as a result of
C) by means of
B) such as
D) due to
E) as opposed to

87.

- A) coincidentally
C) firmly
B) scarcely
D) moderately
E) severely

83.

- A) to mass-produce
B) to have mass-produced
C) having mass-produced
D) to be mass-produced
E) mass-produce

88.

- A) Thanks to
C) On behalf of
B) In terms of
D) Despite
E) According to

84.

- A) on
C) across
B) beyond
D) against
E) towards

89.

- A) may be committed
B) used to be committed
C) would be committed
D) had better be committed
E) must be committed

85.

- A) as if
C) in case
B) though
D) only if
E) just as

90.

- A) at
C) into
B) for
D) with
E) upon

CLOZE TESTS

2016 İLKBAHAR YDS

A genetically modified plant may produce specific proteins or other substances that have never before been a part of the human food supply. These substances have potentially negative side effects; for instance, they **(91)** ---- as toxins or allergens. Accordingly, an extensive testing and approval process is mandated for foods of this kind, including individual ingredients and additives **(92)** ---- whole foods. Approval is granted **(93)** ---- the food is shown to be safe in accordance with scientific standards. This is accomplished by comparing genetically modified product with its traditional **(94)** ----. The long-term effects of the use of genetically modified plants **(95)** ---- people and environment have not yet been adequately determined.

Thousands of years ago, agriculture began as a highly site-specific activity. The first farmers were gardeners who grew individual plants, and they **(96)** ---- the microclimates and patches of soil that favored those plants. But as farmers acquired scientific knowledge and mechanical expertise, they enlarged their plots using standardized approaches **(97)** ---- ploughing the soil and spreading animal manure as fertilizer to increase crop production. **(98)** ---- the years, they developed better methods of preparing the soil and protecting plants from insects, and eventually, machines to reduce the labor required. **(99)** ---- in the 19th century, scientists invented chemical pesticides and used newly discovered genetic principles to select more productive plants. **(100)** ---- these methods maximized overall productivity, they caused some areas within fields to underperform.

91.

- A) may act
- B) could have acted
- C) were to act
- D) will have acted
- E) must act

96.

- A) brought in
- B) paid for
- C) looked for
- D) kept on
- E) took away

92.

- A) in terms of
- B) regarding
- C) thanks to
- D) despite
- E) as well as

97.

- A) on behalf of
- B) in the light of
- C) on account of
- D) in contrast with
- E) such as

93.

- A) though
- B) only if
- C) unless
- D) as if
- E) in case

98.

- A) Over
- B) For
- C) In
- D) From
- E) Off

94.

- A) provision
- B) consumption
- C) management
- D) distribution
- E) counterpart

99.

- A) Being started
- B) To start
- C) Having been started
- D) Starting
- E) To have started

95.

- A) beyond
- B) against
- C) on
- D) with
- E) for

100.

- A) Given that
- B) Even though
- C) Just as
- D) In case
- E) Because

CLOZE TESTS

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

Some aeroplanes waste valuable fuel. (101) ----, there are attempts to redesign such planes for maximum efficiency. Recently, two engineers (102) ---- planes from the very beginning combining fuel efficiency, aerodynamics and the necessities of goods, passengers and fuel storage. Their final design seem to (103) ---- several elements found in birds. They examined three major parts that make a plane (104) ---- it is; body, wings and tail. They worked through all three (105) ---- turn, only opting for the design that would lend their final product maximum flight efficiency.

101.

- A) Otherwise
C) In short
E) Therefore
B) Furthermore
D) However

102.

- A) will have redesigned
B) have redesigned
C) had redesigned
D) would have redesigned
E) could have redesigned

103.

- A) incorporate
C) convert
E) review
B) rehearse
D) threaten

104.

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

105.

- A) with
C) off
E) from
B) on
D) in

Not all psychologists are primarily interested in early development. But even researchers (106) ---- to understand complex adult behaviors often find it useful to examine those behaviors during periods when they are not so complex. For example, humans are capable of sophisticated communication (107) ---- the fact that our languages follow systems of rules. But determining what these rules are has proved very difficult (108) ---- researchers. One approach to this problem is to study our language system (109) ---- it is being acquired. So, in language development, as well as in many other areas the growing child is showcase of developing skills and abilities, and researchers interested in different aspects of human development have (110) ---- this fact to help them understand adult behavior.

106.

- A) attempting
B) to have attempted
C) to attempt
D) attempted
E) being attempted

107.

- A) instead of
C) due to
E) in contrast with
B) except for
D) in spite of

108.

- A) about
C) over
E) from
B) for
D) towards

109.

- A) unless
C) in case
E) after
B) even though
D) while

110.

- A) weakened
C) expanded
E) utilized
B) eliminated
D) demanded

2015 İLKBAHAR YDS

The right side of the brain is not actually related to being more creative. At least, not in the popular sense that creative people are more 'right-brained' than logical or analytical people are. A study that scanned the brains of 1,000 people **(111)** ---- no such differences. It is true that different brain areas are specialised **(112)** ---- different tasks, including vision, hearing, touch and the control of movement. And the **(113)** ---- language areas are in the left hemisphere in 95 percent of right-handers. **(114)** ----, both hemispheres work together in almost everything we do and creativity is a whole-brain process. Painters and sculptors may draw on mathematical and logical ideas **(115)** ---- visual imagery and words, just as scientists inventing a new theory may do the reverse.

Along with prosperity and peace, the European Union has brought its citizens unprecedented opportunities and freedom to study, work, travel and trade **(116)** ---- Europe's borders. The EU has helped strengthen democracy, human rights and legal reforms in many member states and aspiring candidate countries **(117)** ---- continuing its original role as a mechanism for peace. But the EU's founding rules and institutions **(118)** ---- for a far smaller union and it now risks suffocation under its own weight and becoming one large dysfunctional family. Replacing the old constitutional norms or creating a new treaty to **(119)** ---- the complex 28-member union will be an imperative. Furthermore, future enlargement will remain a contentious issue **(120)** ---- the EU absorbs its newest members and the next wave of candidates fuels the ongoing debate about who can join and where the ultimate boundaries of Europe lie.

111.

- A) was finding
- B) finds
- C) had found
- D) found
- E) will find

116.

- A) within
- B) under
- C) among
- D) alongside
- E) into

112.

- A) off
- B) for
- C) from
- D) away
- E) upon

117.

- A) in spite of
- B) as opposed to
- C) except for
- D) in addition to
- E) such as

113.

- A) sensitive
- B) immense
- C) total
- D) genetic
- E) main

118.

- A) can be designed
- B) were designed
- C) are being designed
- D) would be designed
- E) are to be designed

114.

- A) However
- B) In addition
- C) Thus
- D) For instance
- E) Accordingly

119.

- A) deal with
- B) rely on
- C) agree upon
- D) hand over
- E) hold up

115.

- A) as well as
- B) because of
- C) contrary to
- D) in case of
- E) for the sake of

120.

- A) as
- B) even if
- C) if only
- D) unless
- E) although

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

To look inside an ant nest is to think about an alien civilization. The busy mass of worker ants **(121)** ---- an upturned stone is both strangely similar to human society and strikingly different. **(122)** ---- us, ants build structures, find food, defend their societies and manage waste. They **(123)** ---- well-organized to do all these. For example, leaf-cutting ants have special waste disposal areas for storing hazardous waste and a team of 'waste-disposal ants' dedicated to keeping the nest clean. But ants **(124)** ---- this familiar end result in a very different way to humans. Human societies have centralized control. In other words, someone tells us what to do. Ants, **(125)** ----, have decentralized control, and neither the queen nor any other ant directs work. They are the ultimate self-starters, following specific, but flexible, rules in certain situations.

There is an important difference between good teaching and effective teaching. Good teaching refers to a process of instruction **(126)** ---- effective teaching refers to the outcomes of instruction. Among other things, a good teacher is one who provides a review at the start of a new lesson, states reasonable objectives, **(127)** ---- an appropriate level of lesson difficulty, engages students in the learning process **(128)** ---- emphasizing important points during instruction. Good teaching focuses on the processes and procedures that a teacher uses while preparing for and delivering instruction. But effective teaching goes one step **(129)** ---- the process of teaching. It focuses on whether students actually learn from instruction. An effective teacher is, therefore, one whose students learn what they **(130)** ----.

121.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A) beneath | B) off |
| C) towards | D) against |
| E) through | |

126.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| A) while | B) provided that |
| C) even if | D) because |
| E) until | |

122.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) Despite | B) Instead of |
| C) Due to | D) Like |
| E) Thanks to | |

127.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| A) disputes | B) conquers |
| C) renews | D) maintains |
| E) claims | |

123.

- A) must be
 B) used to be
 C) should have been
 D) will have been
 E) might be

128.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) except for | B) in spite of |
| C) owing to | D) as well as |
| E) instead of | |

124.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| A) defeat | B) regret |
| C) achieve | D) select |
| E) host | |

129.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| A) under | B) against |
| C) beyond | D) without |
| E) off | |

125.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) in contrast | B) in addition |
| C) accordingly | D) for instance |
| E) in short | |

130.

- A) should have been taught
 B) had been taught
 C) was taught
 D) might have been taught
 E) have been taught

2014 İLKBAHAR YDS

Most scholars agree that Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is overdiagnosed today. To them, such overdiagnosis leads to relying too heavily on pills **(131)** --- skills, such as teaching children better ways of coping with stress. The American Psychiatric Association's diagnostic manual of the past 20 years outlines three sets of **(132)** --- for ADHD: inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity – the child **(133)** --- answers too quickly. For accurate diagnosis, a child must display at least six of the nine listed symptoms for at least half a year across these categories. **(134)** ---, at least some problems must be present before the age of seven and produce impairment **(135)** --- at least two different settings such as school or home.

131.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A) by means of | B) owing to |
| C) rather than | D) with regard to |
| E) in terms of | |

132.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A) assessments | B) prescriptions |
| C) adoptions | D) treatments |
| E) indicators | |

133.

- A) should have given
 B) could have given
 C) used to give
 D) may give
 E) ought to give

134.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) In addition | B) Therefore |
| C) Nonetheless | D) Otherwise |
| E) Still | |

135.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| A) on | B) in |
| C) at | D) to |
| E) from | |

Most people sum up Florida in just one word: vacation. That is not a new **(136)** ---. A century ago, steamboats and then railroads brought northerners to the land of sunshine.

(137) --- there is one individual's name that often appears on road names as well as the front or back covers of history books, it is that of Henry Flagler. His determination **(138)** --- his vision transformed Florida from a wilderness into a 20th-century state in a matter of years. **(139)** --- constructing a railroad down the eastern coast of the state, he provided thousands with easy access to areas where many people had previously struggled **(140)** --- in isolated communities.

136.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) achievement | B) invention |
| C) application | D) experiment |
| E) association | |

137.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A) Although | B) Whereas |
| C) If | D) Whether |
| E) Unless | |

138.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) together with | B) in terms of |
| C) owing to | D) despite |
| E) as opposed to | |

139.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| A) About | B) From |
| C) Behind | D) At |
| E) By | |

140.

- A) to have lived
 B) to live
 C) living
 D) having lived
 E) lived

2013 İLKBAHAR YDS

Cities, large and small, are at the heart of a fast-changing global economy – they are a cause of, and a response to world economic growth. Many urban areas are growing **(141)** ---- their rural hinterlands are depressed, which forces impoverished rural people to move to the cities in search of work. These newcomers often end up not **(142)** - ---- the opportunities they are looking for, so they become part of the urban poor. **(143)** ---- arrival to the city, they often encounter lack of housing and infrastructure services. To **(144)** ---- the lack of available homes, newcomers often set up shelters on the city outskirts, usually on public-owned land. They often live without electricity, running water, a sewerage system, roads and other urban services. **(145)** ---- dealing with poor sanitation and pollution from dirty cooking fuels and primitive stoves, they are exposed to modern environmental hazards, such as urban air pollution, exhaust fumes and industrial pollution.

141.

A) unless
C) so that

B) in case
D) whenever

E) because

142.

A) to find
B) finding
C) to have found
D) being found
E) to be found

143.

A) About
C) For

B) To
D) Upon

E) By

144.

A) cut down on
C) turn back on

B) go in for
D) fall behind with

E) make up for

145.

A) Despite
C) For the sake of

B) Owing to
D) In addition to

E) Unlike

No single country owns Antarctica. **(146)** ----, countries wishing to have a say in how the Antarctic (both the continent itself and the surrounding Southern Ocean) is governed **(147)** ----, and agree to abide by, the Antarctic Treaty. However, prior to the signing of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, several countries had made claims to parts of Antarctica, some of which overlapped. The Treaty does not **(148)** ---- these claims; Article IV of the Treaty states in part, "No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica."

(149) ---- avoiding the claims issue in this way, it was possible to produce a treaty that many parties could sign. Unfortunately, this means that **(150)** ---- many countries follow the spirit of cooperation of the Treaty, there are still disputes over territory that remain unresolved and come up from time to time.

146.

A) Instead
C) At least

B) For example
D) In short

E) Similarly

147.

A) were to sign
B) had to sign
C) must sign
D) may sign
E) used to sign

148.

A) jeopardize
C) underestimate

B) withdraw
D) recognize

E) deteriorate

149.

A) By
C) About

B) From
D) Along

E) Without

150.

A) as
C) if

B) while
D) until

E) before

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

Water is essential for life, not only in terms of its biological utility, but also for its social, economic, health, technical, financial, and political dimensions. (151) ---, historically, the availability of a domestic water supply has been a significant factor in the development of civilisations. If naturally occurring freshwater is polluted as a result of human activities, various processes are (152) ---- to convert the raw water to a quality fit for a particular use, such as drinking in most cases, because of high levels of pollution by humans, water (153) --- before and after its use. The behaviour of humans (154) ---- their consumption of water also has historical, geographical, and cultural dimensions. Water has various uses, including agricultural, recreational, industrial, and domestic. (155) --- a limited amount of usable water, there is competition, sometimes tension, among various water users. Both market-oriented and hierarchy-based rules are used to distribute water among its various consumers.

151.

- A) However
C) Instead
E) In contrast
B) Even so
D) For instance

152.

- A) required
C) received
E) eliminated
B) reversed
D) disrupted

153.

- A) might have been treated
B) would have been treated
C) must be treated
D) is able to be treated
E) could have been treated

154.

- A) prior to
C) despite
E) except for
B) regarding
D) for the sake of

155.

- A) Towards
C) From
E) With
B) Into
D) Above

Public-private partnerships may not always seem to be a desirable solution at first. Most organisations prefer to stay on paths they know well, (156) ---- goals and work practices with other groups that think and act like them - governments working with governments, businesses with businesses, and non-profit groups with non-profit groups. Governments and private firms have long worked together under simple arrangements, (157) ---- government purchase of products produced by the private sector. However, both parties often hesitate to (158) ---- more complex relationships. Governments are frequently concerned that private businesses will take advantage of them, (159) ---- businesses often consider government approaches to be burdensome and a waste of time. Therefore, it is useful to allow some time for trust to be established (160) ---- the key partners.

156.

- A) having been shared
B) sharing
C) to be shared
D) being shared
E) to have shared

157.

- A) except for
C) rather than
E) as opposed to
B) despite
D) such as

158.

- A) bring back
C) engage in
E) find out
B) call off
D) take away

159.

- A) while
C) for
E) only if
B) so
D) given that

160.

- A) along
C) against
E) among
B) behind
D) at

CLOZE TESTS

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

At some point in the future, Italian neurosurgeon Sergio Canavero and a team of 100 surgeons hope to graft the head of patient Valery Spiridonov onto the body of a brain-dead donor in the world's first head transplant operation. The surgery has already been planned in (161) ---- detail. Some steps have already been individually tested, like the cooling of organs and body tissues, (162) ---- others represent a new challenge for the doctors. The patient will not be conscious during the operation: after being placed under general anaesthetic, the head is cooled (163) ---- a cooling cap to 1QÜC. This puts brain activity on hold. It is only reactivated when the warm blood (164) ---- the donor's body begins to flow through to the donor's brain. The lymphatic system will also be connected to the new body. The patient will have to take immunosuppressant drugs after the operation (165) ---- the risk of rejection. Canavero's trickiest task will be to cleanly separate the backbone and spinal cord before connecting it to the spine of the donor body so that the nerve fibres can be fused together.

Stretch marks are a type of scar. When skin is stretched or wounded, new collagen fibres form at the stressed spots as part of the healing process, leaving marks behind. There is no definite way to prevent these marks and scars, and they are difficult to get rid of (166) ----. Some remedies, (167) ----, promise to reduce their size or appearance or to erase altogether. The makers of creams, body oils and serum claim that their active ingredients will shrink scars or prevent and fade stretch marks. (168) ---- more severe cases, plastic surgery can be the only solution. Plastic surgeons cut out an old scar, leaving a new, neater scar that (169) ---- with a treatment like laser therapy later on. There are numerous patients who have managed to get rid of their scars (170) ---- plastic surgery.

161.

- A) faulty B) tough
C) precise D) protective
E) trivial

167.

- A) similarly B) however
C) in other words D) in short
E) for instance

162.

- A) as though B) given that
C) once D) in case
E) while

168.

- A) From B) On
C) Over D) In
E) To

163.

- A) except for B) by means of
C) rather than D) prior to
E) in addition to

169.

- A) must have been eliminated
B) had to be eliminated
C) used to be eliminated
D) should have been eliminated
E) can be eliminated

164.

- A) among B) off
C) above D) from
E) against

170.

- A) in terms of
B) similar to
C) such as
D) thanks to
E) as well as

165.

- A) to lower
B) having been lowered
C) to have lowered
D) to be lowered
E) being lowered

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

For thousands of years, humans had relied on animals and manpower to move heavy loads and drive machinery. This all changed in the late 18th century with the arrival of a new invention: the steam engine. Steam engines operate by burning fuel to heat water (171) ---- it boils. The resulting hot steam (172) --- the boiling water is trapped to create pressure, which is used to drive machinery. This simple principle opened the way to powerful new engines. Steam engines were more (173) ----than windmills or waterwheels which had to be built in specific places. They were more powerful than humans and animals, and they (174) ---- equipment used on farms and in factories. (175) - ---- all these advantages, larger models were used to pump vast amounts of water to drain mines and supply canal systems.

171.

A) as if
C) until

E) just as

B) unless
D) although

172.

A) into
C) without

E) for

B) from
D) at

173.

A) urgent
C) threatening

E) flexible

B) tedious
D) redundant

174.

A) may drive
B) have to drive
C) should have driven
D) could drive
E) would have driven

175.

A) Such as
C) Contrary to

E) In addition to

B) Regardless of
D) Instead of

Before the invention of the microscope, it was impossible to see cells. Some biological theories were therefore based on speculations (176) ---- Scientific observation. For example, people believed in 'spontaneous generation' (177) ---- it was hard to believe that cells would regenerate. The development of the microscope, including that of an electronic version in the 20th century, made (178) ---- observation of the internal structure of the cell possible. Robert Hooke was the first (179) ---- dead cells in 1665. In 1838, Matthias Schleiden observed living cells, and in 1839, in collaboration (180) --- - Theodor Schwann, he developed the first theory of cells; that all living organisms consist of cells.

176.

A) despite
C) rather than

B) owing to
D) similar to
E) as a result of

177.

A) in case
C) because

B) as long as
D) although
E) so that

178.

A) weak
C) accidental

B) scarce
D) vague
E) detailed

179.

A) to see
B) seeing
C) to have been seen
D) having seen
E) to be seen

180.

A) with
C) to

B) between
D) from
E) for

CLOZE TESTS

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

Mali's largest ethnic group, the Bambara live primarily in the western part of the country. They have settled **(181)** --- the Niger River. They speak Bamana, a language used throughout Mali, **(182)** ---- in the areas of business and trade. The Bambara are farmers who produce large quantities of sorghum and groundnuts, and their main crop is millet. Environmental hardship **(183)** --- drought often makes farming difficult so people may keep livestock to supplement their diet. Often, they trust their neighbours. The Fulani herdsmen to look after their domestic animals. This arrangement allows the Bambara **(184)** ---- on farming during the short rainy Season from June to September. Men help women with the farming duties **(185)** ---- women can leave the fields earlier to prepare meals for their families.

181.

- A) along B) about
C) in D) with
E) from

182.

- A) decently B) urgently
C) particularly D) preventively
E) prematurely

183.

- A) in the hope of B) on behalf of
C) for the sake of D) despite
E) such as

184.

- A) focusing
B) to have focused
C) focused
D) focus
E) having focused

185.

- A) in case B) whether
C) so that D) although
E) once

South Africa is a large country with its fertile agricultural land. It is rich **(186)** ---- natural resources – gold, diamonds, metallic ores and coal. Industrially, it has for a long time been the most developed country in the sub-Saharan Africa. Its ethnically varied population, including social groups such as Africans, Europeans, Asians **(187)** -- people of mixed Asian-African descent, grew rapidly in the second half of the 20th century from 13 to 43 million. In the late 19th century, South Africa was a British colony. The white Afrikaners. **(188)** ---- from Dutch colonisers, broke away and declared their independence. **(189)** ---- they finally defeated them in two wars, the British allowed South Africa to run its own affairs as a self-governing Dominion in 1910. Numerous segregation laws were passed, which reduced 'Natives' (Africans) to a poor underclass of labourers and servants. These laws, which discriminated against the Africans, **(190)** ---- them to live in reserves, prevented them from owning land outside the reserves and controlled their movement inside the country.

186.

- A) of B) in
C) by D) for
E) at

187.

- A) owing to B) in terms of
C) as well as D) unlike
E) in spite of

188.

- A) to have descended
B) to descend
C) having descended
D) to be descending
E) descend

189.

- A) unless B) if
C) whether D) after
E) in case

190.

- A) fixed B) forced
C) inspired D) promised
E) improved

CLOZE TESTS

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

Infectious disease control brings up difficult ethical questions because the promotion of the greater good of public health may conflict with other legitimate social aims. **(191)** ---- an epidemic, for example, the measures needed to protect public health can require limiting basic human rights and liberties depending on the disease and other factors, quarantine may sometimes be the best means **(192)** ---- protecting population health. **(193)** ----, quarantine requires interference with the freedom of movement. The ethical question is then whether respecting the individuals' right **(194)** ---- freely. This same kind of question **(195)** ---- in relation to numerous other strategies for the control of infectious disease.

191.

- A) Contrary to
C) In the event of
E) Similar to
B) Apart from
D) Instead of

192.

- A) for
C) from
E) against
B) into
D) at

193.

- A) Likewise
C) However
E) Therefore
B) Instead
D) Otherwise

194.

- A) to move
B) being moved
C) to have moved
D) having moved
E) to have been moved

195.

- A) avoids
C) fails
E) arises
B) diminishes
D) suffers

Mental and social health are just as important as physical health for elderly women. **(196)** ---- longer life expectancies for women than men, and the tendency for many women to marry men who are older, most women can expect to spend s of their later years as singles. **(197)** ----, 'single' should not mean 'alone'. Actually, there are a number of options for women **(198)** ---- their 70s to prevent this isolation. For example, they may **(199)** ---- new hobbies, such as joining clubs and taking classes, or they can work part-time. In addition, recent studies **(200)** ---- that women who become socially isolated are three times more likely to die from cancer.

196.

- A) Regardless of
C) Compared to
E) In addition to
B) In contrast with
D) Because of

197.

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

198.

- A) for
C) from
E) in
B) along
D) on

199.

- A) put off
C) take up
E) turn down
B) cope with
D) bring about

200.

- A) will show
B) would show
C) were showing
D) had shown
E) have shown

CLOZE TESTS

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

Overuse of insecticides in urban areas is risky for several reasons. It can be avoided if several other non-chemical controls **(201)** ----- . People, pets, wildlife, beneficial organisms, and other non-target organisms may be exposed to insecticides that have not been **(202)** ----- applied. Such exposure could cause acute or chronic health problems. Insecticides could leak **(203)** ----- the soil or enter groundwater and result in pollution. Frequent insecticide use against particular pests may result in resistant pest populations that are even harder to control. And, **(204)** ----- the harmful impact of insecticides on beneficial organisms, their use may also increase the risk of pest outbreaks.

(205) -----, responsible insecticide use, in combination with other environmentally friendly pest management tactics, result in positive environmental consequences.

201.

- A) would implement
- B) are implemented
- C) have implemented
- D) implemented
- E) had been implemented

202.

- A) randomly
- B) commonly
- C) actually
- D) properly
- E) fortunately

203.

- A) by
- B) with
- C) at
- D) for
- E) into

204.

- A) in addition to
- B) in spite of
- C) in place of
- D) unlike
- E) regardless of

205.

- A) Moreover
- B) Otherwise
- C) However
- D) Likewise
- E) For example

When scientists first started to study nature, they concentrated on individual living things. They travelled the world, and samples of those living things to museums **(206)** ----- they were catalogued and identified there. Today, this work still **(207)** -----, but scientists also study the way living things interact with each other. This research is particularly important because it helps us to understand how the changes that humans bring, **(208)** ----- -pollution and deforestation, can affect the living world. Ecology is the study of these connections. It involves living things themselves, and the raw materials and nutrients **(209)** ----- by them. **(210)** ----- ecology, energy is important because it is the driving force that keeps living things alive.

206.

- A) just as
- B) so that
- C) instead
- D) although
- E) but

207.

- A) sets out
- B) doubles up
- C) falls down
- D) goes on
- E) breaks down

208.

- A) on behalf of
- B) such as
- C) according to
- D) instead of
- E) despite

209.

- A) used
- B) having used
- C) to have used
- D) using
- E) to have been used

210.

- A) Behind
- B) On
- C) At
- D) Through
- E) In

CLOZE TESTS

YKS 2019

Global warming will bring significant changes to the world as a whole, but the particular types and scales of these impacts will be (211) ---- affected by local conditions. Climate change will not just have general global effects, but (212) ---- time it will create specific impacts within your very own neighbourhood. Because the changes people will face vary from place to place, local governments will be best equipped to address these problems as one-size-fits-all solutions

(213) ----. National governments that signed and ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to undertake adaptation planning. Several countries, (214) ---- the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and others in the Caribbean, are also undertaking regional planning. But fundamentally, (215) ---- climate change is happening globally, people need to react locally.

211.

- A) profoundly
C) lightly
E) occasionally
B) unintentionally
D) cautiously

212.

- A) over
C) for
E) before
B) at
D) during

213.

- A) were not working
B) will not work
C) should not have worked
D) had not worked
E) will not have worked

214.

- A) in case of
C) with regards to
E) as a result of
B) such as
D) in terms of

215.

- A) although
C) until
E) as soon as
B) in case
D) since

The nervous system is the most complex of all the body's systems. It is a detailed network of sensory cells, originating in the brain and spinal cord that transmits signals (216) ---- the body. It uses a caravan of chemical messengers to make sense of this marvellous complex that we (217) ---- as touch, taste, smell, hearing, and vision. In fact, at this precise moment, (218) ---- an extraordinary relationship between our eyes and our brain, we are able to see and understand what we are reading. Modern cameras (219) ---- on the same basic principles as our eye. (220) ----, they have never been able to equal the visual power of the eye. The focus and the automatic aperture of the human eye are perfect.

216.

- A) throughout
C) on
E) by
B) with
D) against

217.

- A) visualise
C) notice
E) integrate
B) classify
D) duplicate

218.

- A) in addition to
C) despite
E) because of
B) instead of
D) similar to

219.

- A) will be designed
B) had been designed
C) are designed
D) will have been designed
E) were being designed

220.

- A) However
C) For instance
E) Furthermore
B) Instead
D) Thus

YKS 2018

CLOZE TESTS

2017 YKS

Albinism is characterised by the absence of the pigment melanin in the eyes, skin, hair, scales, or feathers. It arises **(221)** ---- a genetic defect and occurs in humans and other vertebrates. **(222)** ---- they lack the pigments that normally provide protective colouration against the sun's ultraviolet rays, albino animals rarely survive in the wild. Humans **(223)** ---- certain albino animals (e.g. rabbits) for their appearance for a long time. In humans with generalised, or total, albinism, the **(224)** ---- person has milk-white skin and hair; the iris of the eye appears pink, the pupil red. Vision abnormalities **(225)** ---- astigmatism, nystagmus (rapid involuntary oscillation of the eye), and photophobia (extreme sensitivity to light) are common.

Early machines, such as axes and ramps, relied on human muscle power to make them work. Then people started using animals to work many simple machines. Animals, **(226)** ---- oxen and horses, could carry, pull and lift much heavier loads than people could. **(227)** ----, people realized they could capture the energy of the wind or flowing water by using windmills and water-wheels. These became the first machines **(228)** ---- power that in turn was used to make other machines work. This energy was used to do such things as grinding grain to make flour or pumping water **(229)** ---- underground. Today, wind and water energy are still **(230)** ---- to generate electricity, which we use to light and power our homes, schools, offices and factories.

221.

- A) off
C) with
B) from
D) along
E) over

226.

- A) despite
C) such as
B) in contrast with
D) instead of
E) owing to

222.

- A) Until
C) Because
B) Although
D) Unless
E) Whether

227.

- A) Eventually
C) For example
B) Otherwise
D) To sum up
E) On the contrary

223.

- A) would breed
B) will breed
C) were breeding
D) have bred
E) had bred

228.

- A) to have been created
B) having been created
C) to be created
D) to create
E) being created

224.

- A) confused
C) recognised
B) exhausted
D) threatened
E) affected

229.

- A) upon
C) against
B) from
D) by
E) off

225.

- A) such as
C) for the sake of
B) contrary to
D) on behalf of
E) by means of

230.

- A) conducted
C) eliminated
B) separated
D) expanded
E) utilised

2016 YKS

CLOZE TESTS

2015 YKS

Between 1950 and 2010, the number of warm days increased worldwide by about 50 percent. But over the same period, the number of warm nights increased by 70 percent. So far, some places **(231)** ---- close to a doubling in the number of warm nights. The trend of warming nights is a long-predicted **(232)** ---- of rising greenhouse gases. If the warming was **(233)** ---- the Sun getting hotter, there would be extra heat arriving during the day but nothing in particular to stop heat loss after dark, so days would warm faster than nights. Greenhouse gases, by contrast, trap heat 24/7, which warms nights and days. **(234)** ---- the planet warms, all kinds of feedbacks begin to have an impact, which also play an important role. One factor could be an increase **(235)** ---- clouds.

231.

- A) have seen
- B) had seen
- C) will have seen
- D) have to see
- E) need to see

232.

- A) adaption
- B) urgency
- C) incentive
- D) outcome
- E) obstacle

233.

- A) except for
- B) due to
- C) unlike
- D) in contrast to
- E) rather than

234.

- A) Unless
- B) Before
- C) In case
- D) Whether
- E) As

235.

- A) with
- B) for
- C) at
- D) to
- E) in

2014 YKS

One of the major changes in family life in the last two decades has been the evolution of men's and women's roles. More women than ever before act simultaneously as wives, mothers and wage earners **(236)** ---- women in traditional marriages, in which the husband is the sole wage earner and the wife takes **(237)** ---- responsibility for care of the home and children. However, most married working women are not free **(238)** ---- household responsibilities. **(239)** ---- the spouses hold jobs that have similar status and require similar hours, the distribution of household tasks between husbands and wives has not changed significantly. Working mothers are still more likely than husbands **(240)** ---- responsible for traditional homemaking tasks such as cleaning and cooking.

236.

- A) owing to
- B) contrary to
- C) in spite of
- D) in addition to
- E) as a result of

237.

- A) primary
- B) vague
- C) cooperative
- D) abrupt
- E) futile

238.

- A) about
- B) by
- C) towards
- D) from
- E) into

239.

- A) Because
- B) In case
- C) Even if
- D) Whenever
- E) Until

240.

- A) to have felt
- B) being felt
- C) having felt
- D) feeling
- E) to feel

CLOZE TESTS

2013 YKS

Like yawning and coughing, scratching can be infectious. You see someone else scratching and soon you feel itchy yourself. Itch transmission has been investigated (241) ---- showing people pictures of fleas and ants. This can make them scratch (242) ---- watching someone else scratching produces the strongest response. A possible clue as to why this happens may be (243) ---- when a drop of histamine, a substance given out in the body in response to an allergy, is dropped on someone's skin. This makes them itchy, but they scratch all over, not just where the drop was placed. This suggests a mechanism that makes us hypersensitive to skin sensations and lowers the threshold for wanting to scratch, which (244) ---- the cause of infectious scratching. Why do we have it? Other primates also behave this way (245) ---- several reasons. One theory is that it evolved in social species to help them notice and deal with parasitic infections.

241.

- A) on
C) by
B) in
D) at
E) for

242.

- A) so that
C) even if
B) but
D) unless
E) until

243.

- A) suspected
C) violated
B) neglected
D) revealed
E) hindered

244.

- A) may be
B) should have been
C) used to be
D) could have been
E) has to be

245.

- A) in spite of
C) as opposed to
B) by means of
D) apart from
E) due to

The traditional Ottoman house was very practical. In fact, until the 19th century, (246) ---- furniture was used. Space was used efficiently to meet the needs of daily life. Beds (247) ---- simply mattresses, aired with the rest of the bedding in the morning, then rolled up and stored until night-time. Meals were served on a large tray, cleared away after eating. A large brazier (mangal) (248) ---- the modern fireplaces used today. Low seating called sedir, was built on three sides (249) ---- a room, and was covered with rugs (kilims). It was easy to keep the rugs on the floor clean and in good shape, (250) ---- outdoor shoes were replaced by soft indoor slippers before entering the house.

246.

- A) Little
C) Least
B) many
D) Most
E) much

247.

- A) had to be
B) can be
C) were
D) have been
E) should be

248.

- A) kept away
C) turned down
B) worked out
D) substituted for
E) dealt with

249.

- A) to
C) by
B) near
D) at
E) of

250.

- A) but
C) unless
B) as
D) therefore
E) although

2012 YKS

CLOZE TESTS

2011 YKS

The rising price of fertilisers and chemicals has forced Sri Lankan farmers to return to traditional farming methods. **(251)** ---- the country's Green Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s was taking place, farmers had already started moving towards **(252)** ---- these products, all of which promised increased crop yields and enhanced productivity. Now, the British non-governmental organization War on Want is collaborating with local farmers to promote **(253)** -- -- agriculture and self-sufficiency by encouraging organic farming. The projects **(254)** ---- new forms of mixed-cropping, composting, seed cultivation and other inexpensive farming practises. All surplus produce is sold at local markets, providing many families with much needed money **(255)** ---- education and health care.

251.

- A) When
C) Which
B) How
D) Whereas
E) After

252.

- A) to be used
B) used
C) to use
D) being used
E) using

253.

- A) agreeable
B) sustainable
C) replicable
D) available
E) describable

254.

- A) used to encourage
B) would encourage
C) were to encourage
D) had encouraged
E) encourage

255.

- A) for
C) over
B) in
D) from
E) to

2010 YKS

Today's tomatoes, peppers and other agricultural produce do not have the same nutritional value **(256)** ---- the fruits and vegetables of 50 years ago. Recently, levels of protein and vitamins **(257)** ---- by as much as 38%. A **(258)** ---- reason is the new growing techniques. We are making plants grow bigger and faster but not better. **(259)** ----, one piece of advice could be "Eat more fruit and vegetables to make up **(260)** ---- the lower levels of protein and vitamins."

256.

- A) as
C) more than
B) like
D) such as
E) so as

257.

- A) would drop
B) drop
C) will drop
D) have dropped
E) would have dropped

258.

- A) relative
C) gradual
B) likely
D) previous
E) sensitive

259.

- A) Furthermore
C) Therefore
B) Likewise
D) On the contrary
E) For instance

260.

- A) from
C) with
B) for
D) at
E) by

CLOZE TEST SORULARI CEVAPLANAHTARI

1.	D	46.	B	91.	A	136.	E	181.	A	226.	C
2.	E	47.	D	92.	E	137.	C	182.	C	227.	E
3.	A	48.	A	93.	B	138.	A	183.	E	228.	D
4.	E	49.	B	94.	E	139.	E	184.	D	229.	B
5.	D	50.	E	95.	C	140.	B	185.	C	230.	E
6.	B	51.	B	96.	C	141.	E	186.	C	231.	A
7.	D	52.	C	97.	E	142.	B	187.	B	232.	D
8.	E	53.	D	98.	A	143.	D	188.	C	233.	D
9.	A	54.	C	99.	D	144.	E	189.	D	234.	C
10.	C	55.	A	100.	B	145.	D	190.	B	235.	C
11.	E	56.	B	101.	E	146.	A	191.	C	236.	B
12.	E	57.	E	102.	B	147.	C	192.	A	237.	A
13.	C	58.	C	103.	A	148.	D	193.	C	238.	D
14.	B	59.	D	104.	C	149.	A	194.	A	239.	C
15.	D	60.	A	105.	D	150.	B	195.	E	240.	E
16.	D	61.	C	106.	A	151.	D	196.	A	241.	C
17.	C	62.	E	107.	C	152.	A	197.	B	242.	B
18.	D	63.	D	108.	B	153.	C	198.	E	243.	D
19.	B	64.	B	109.	D	154.	B	199.	C	244.	A
20.	E	65.	E	110.	E	155.	E	200.	E	245.	E
21.	C	66.	C	111.	D	156.	B	201.	B	246.	A
22.	E	67.	D	112.	B	157.	D	202.	D	247.	C
23.	B	68.	B	113.	E	158.	C	203.	E	248.	D
24.	E	69.	B	114.	A	159.	A	204.	A	249.	E
25.	D	70.	E	115.	A	160.	E	205.	C	250.	B
26.	B	71.	A	116.	A	161.	C	206.	B	251.	A
27.	D	72.	C	117.	D	162.	E	207.	A	252.	E
28.	A	73.	C	118.	B	163.	B	208.	B	253.	B
29.	C	74.	B	119.	A	164.	D	209.	A	254.	E
30.	E	75.	E	120.	A	165.	A	210.	E	255.	A
31.	A	76.	B	121.	A	166.	C	211.	A	256.	A
32.	B	77.	E	122.	D	167.	B	212.	A	257.	D
33.	D	78.	D	123.	A	168.	D	213.	B	258.	B
34.	C	79.	A	124.	C	169.	E	214.	B	259.	C
35.	D	80.	C	125.	A	170.	D	215.	A	260.	B
36.	C	81.	B	126.	A	171.	C	216.	A		
37.	A	82.	E	127.	D	172.	B	217.	B		
38.	C	83.	A	128.	D	173.	E	218.	E		
39.	C	84.	C	129.	C	174.	D	219.	C		
40.	B	85.	B	130.	E	175.	E	220.	A		
41.	E	86.	B	131.	C	176.	C	221.	B		
42.	A	87.	C	132.	E	177.	C	222.	C		
43.	D	88.	D	133.	D	178.	E	223.	D		
44.	E	89.	A	134.	A	179.	A	224.	E		
45.	B	90.	D	135.	B	180.	A	225.	A		

