e-YDS Mini Deneme 7– İsmail Turasan







situation 🗶

3. Cities are ---- vulnerable to heat as a result of the urban heat island effect - a phenomenon where urban areas are much hotter than surrounding rural regions due to their higher concentration of built infrastructure and human activities.

#### A) particularly

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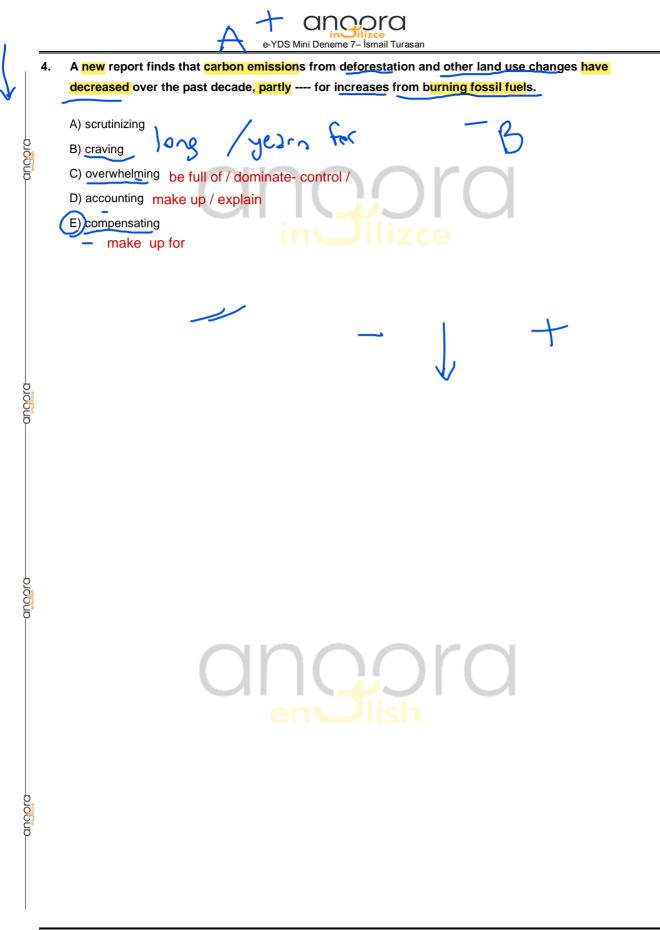
- B) reliably
- C) immediately
- D) conversely
- E) emotionally







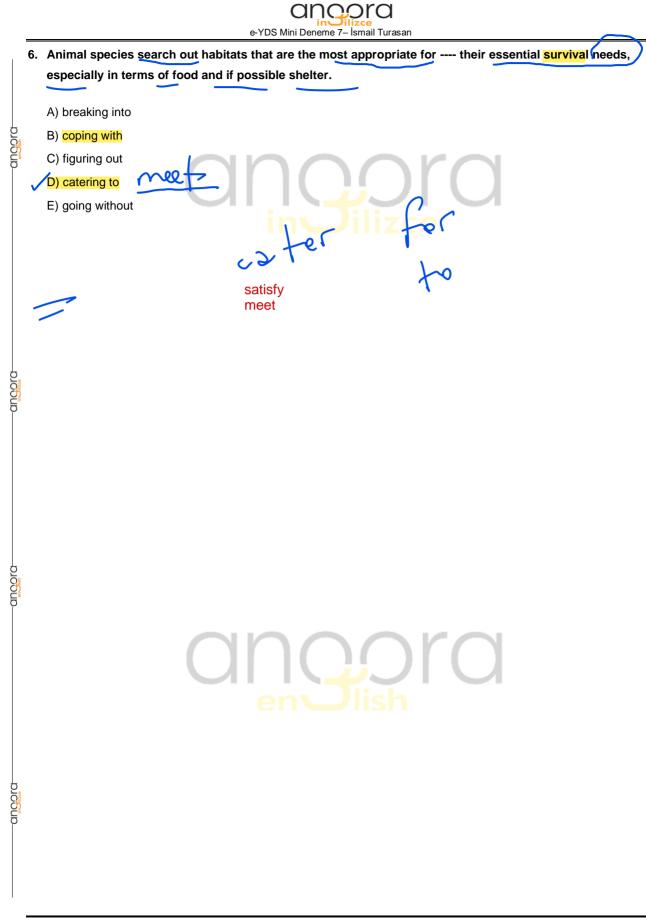




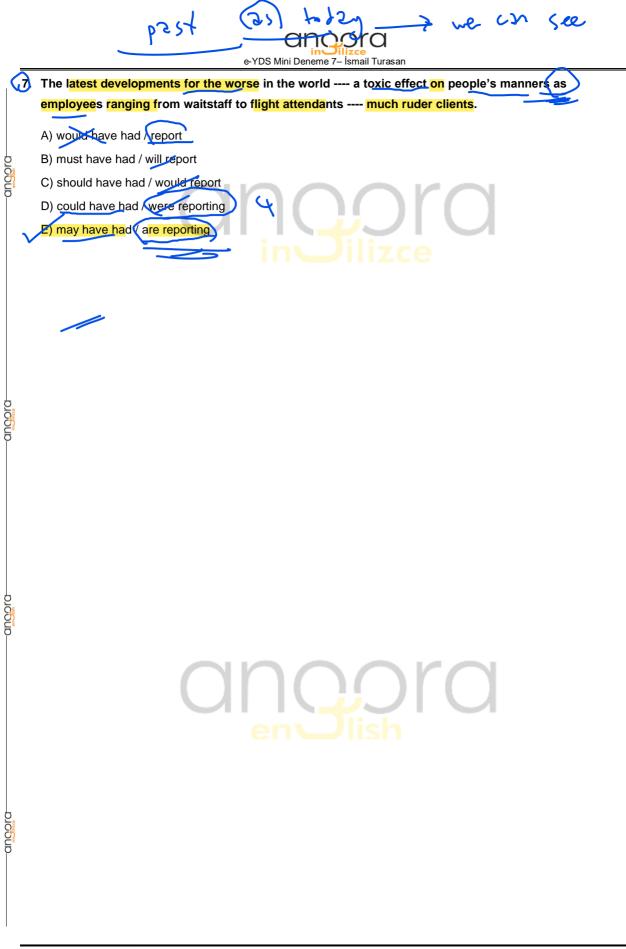
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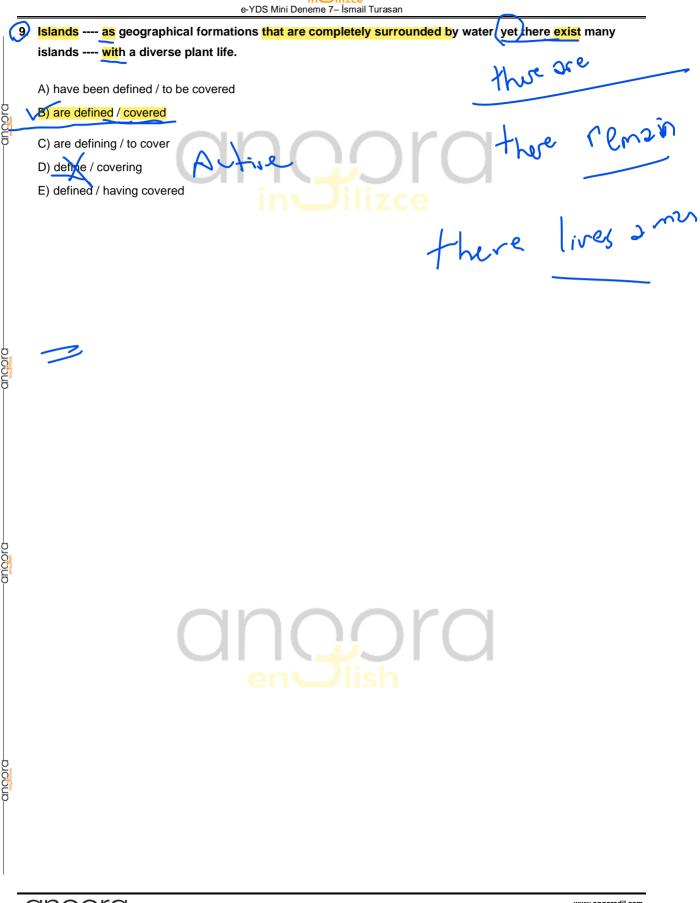
8. In the wake of the artificial intelligence revolution and with remote working opportunities, millions of people ---- traditional jobs and they seem to be determined not to commit themselves to ---- in all over again.
A) had left / clock
B) are leaving / clocked
C) have left / clocking
D) were leaving / be clocked
E) leave / being clocked

in order to so as to to + verb = mak için

I look forward to a holiday / having a long vacation

# angora english





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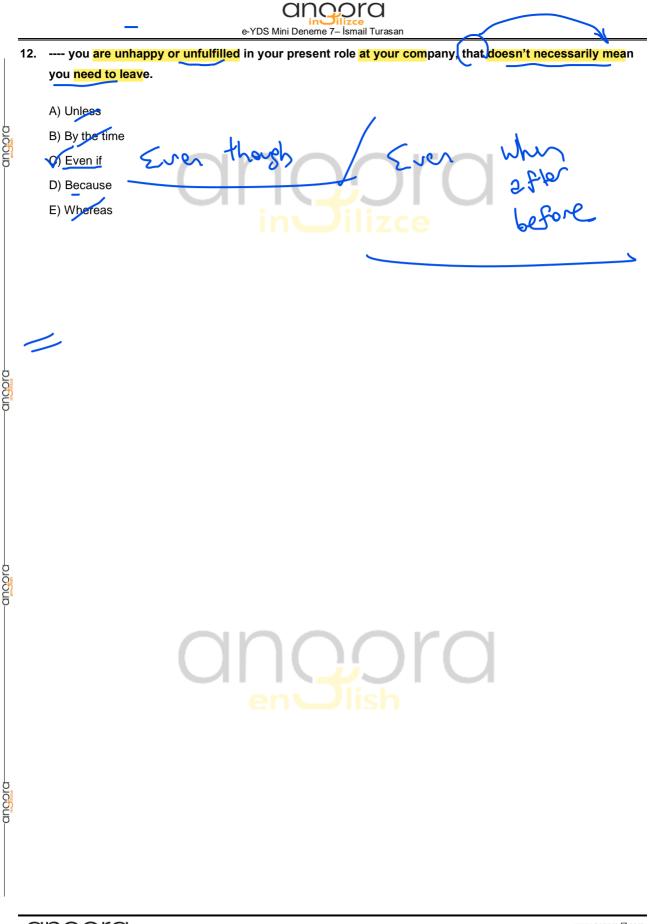


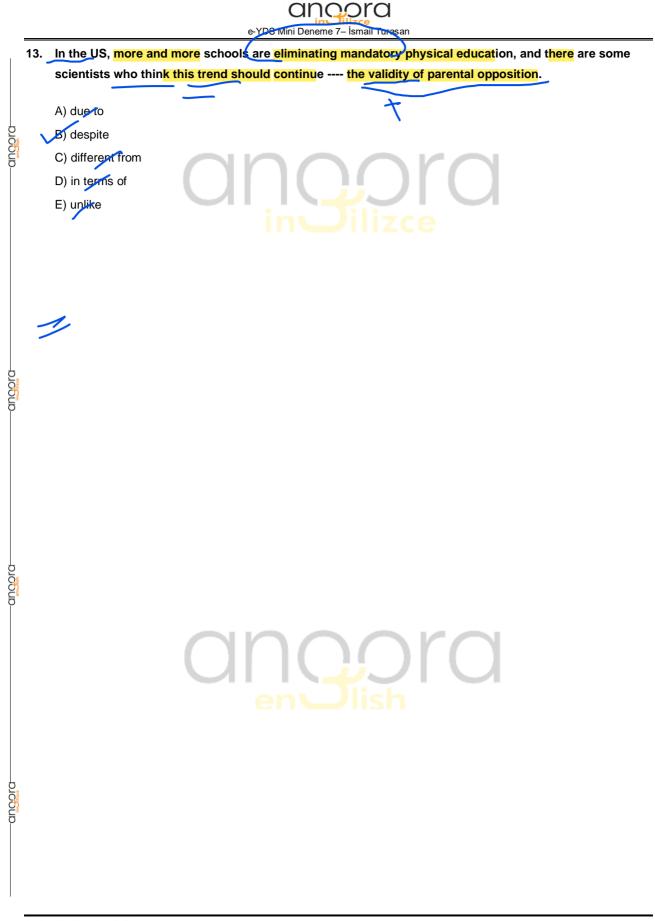
need /hunger /desire /yearning craving



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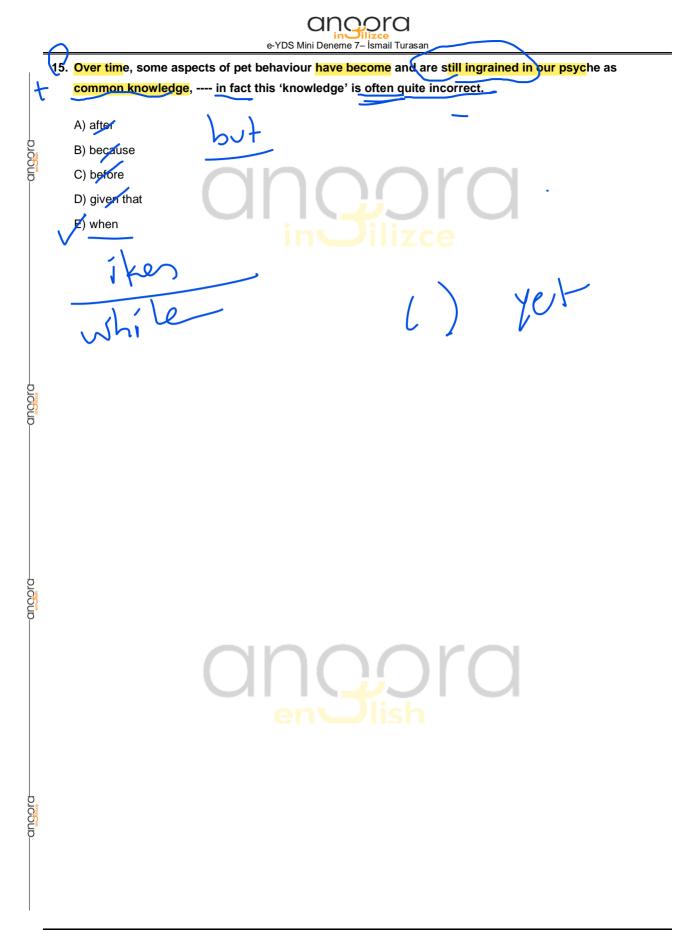




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	<ul> <li>14 do people all around the world share the same emotions, such as embarrassment, guilt, love, and pride, they use the same facial expressions to show these emotions.</li> <li>A) Both (and</li> </ul>
anoora	A) Both / and B) Either / or C) Whether / or D) Not only / but E) No sooner / than
	Enot X but Y
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anoora	
	angora english
<b>UNOOR</b>	







### e-YDS Mini Deneme 7– İsmail Turasan

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

Australia experienced its worst wildfires (16) ---- record

between November 2019 and January 2020. More than 70,000 square kilometres of bushland – an area the size of the Republic of Ireland – burned to the ground. While the vegetation combusted, about 715 million tonnes of CO2 was released into the atmosphere – roughly (17) ---- to the entire annual emissions of Germany. This led to fears that the fires would be a major contributor to global warming. (18) ----, new research suggests that approximately 80 per cent of this CO2 has been absorbed by ocean algal blooms that began (19) ---- when iron-rich ash from the fires rained down into the water. Ash contains iron that can promote growth of microscopic marine algae called phytoplankton. (20) ---phytoplankton grow, they capture CO2 from the atmosphere through the process of photosynthesis, which was what happened after the bushfires in Australia. A) with B) on C) from D) off E) in



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### e-YDS Mini Deneme 7– İsmail Turasan

Australia experienced its worst wildfires (16) ---- record between November 2019 and January 2020. More than 70,000 square kilometres of bushland - an area the size of the Republic of Ireland - burned to the ground. While the vegetation combusted, about 715 million tonnes of CO2 was released into the atmosphere - roughly (17) ---- to the entire annual emissions of Germany. This led to fears that the fires would be a major contributor to global warming. (18) ----, new research suggests that approximately 80 per cent of this CO2 has been absorbed by ocean algal blooms that began (19) ---- when iron-rich ash from the fires rained down into the water. Ash contains iron that can promote growth of microscopic marine algae called phytoplankton. (20) ---phytoplankton grow, they capture CO2 from the atmosphere through the process of photosynthesis, which was what happened after the bushfires in Australia.

17.

- A) destructive
- B) familiar
- C) dedicated

D) unresponsive



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18.	
()	However
B)	In addition
C)	Hence
D)	Similarly
E)	In the mean time
-	



18



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Australia experienced its worst wildfires (16) ---- record between November 2019 and January 2020. More than 70,000 square kilometres of bushland - an area the size of the Republic of Ireland - burned to the ground. While the vegetation combusted, about 715 million tonnes of CO2 was released into the atmosphere - roughly (17) ---- to the entire annual emissions of Germany. This led to fears that the fires would be a major contributor to global warming. (18) ----, new research suggests that approximately 80 per cent of this CO2 has been absorbed by ocean algal blooms that began (19) ---- when iron-rich ash from the fires rained down into the water. Ash contains iron that can promote growth of microscopic marine algae called phytoplankton. (20) ---phytoplankton grow, they capture CO2 from the atmosphere through the process of photosynthesis, which was what happened after the bushfires in Australia.

A) to have grown

B) to be growing

C) grow Srow D) growing

E) having grown

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Australia experienced its worst wildfires (16) ---- record between November 2019 and January 2020. More than 70,000 square kilometres of bushland - an area the size of the Republic of Ireland - burned to the ground. While the vegetation combusted, about 715 million tonnes of CO2 was released into the atmosphere - roughly (17) ---- to the entire annual emissions of Germany. This led to fears that the fires would be a major contributor to global warming. (18) ----, new research suggests that approximately 80 per cent of this CO2 has been absorbed by ocean algal blooms that began (19) ---- when iron-rich ash from the fires rained down into the water. Ash contains iron that can promote growth of microscopic marine algae called phytoplankton. (20) ---phytoplankton grow, they capture CO2 from the atmosphere through the process of photosynthesis, which was what happened after the bushfires in Australia.

20.	A) As
	B) Since
	C) Whether
	D) Unless
ſ	E) Even if
ſ	zce

Z



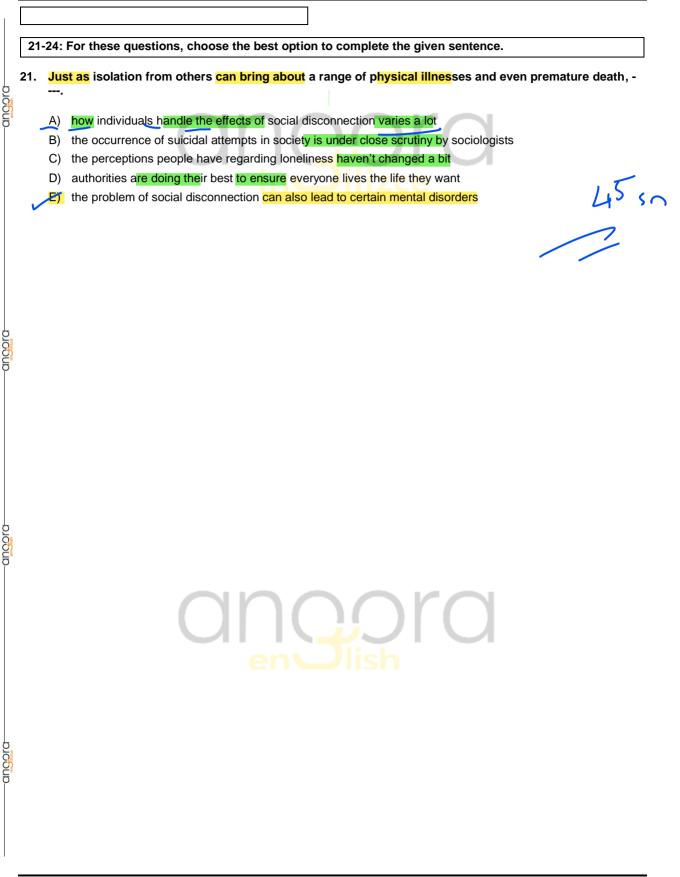


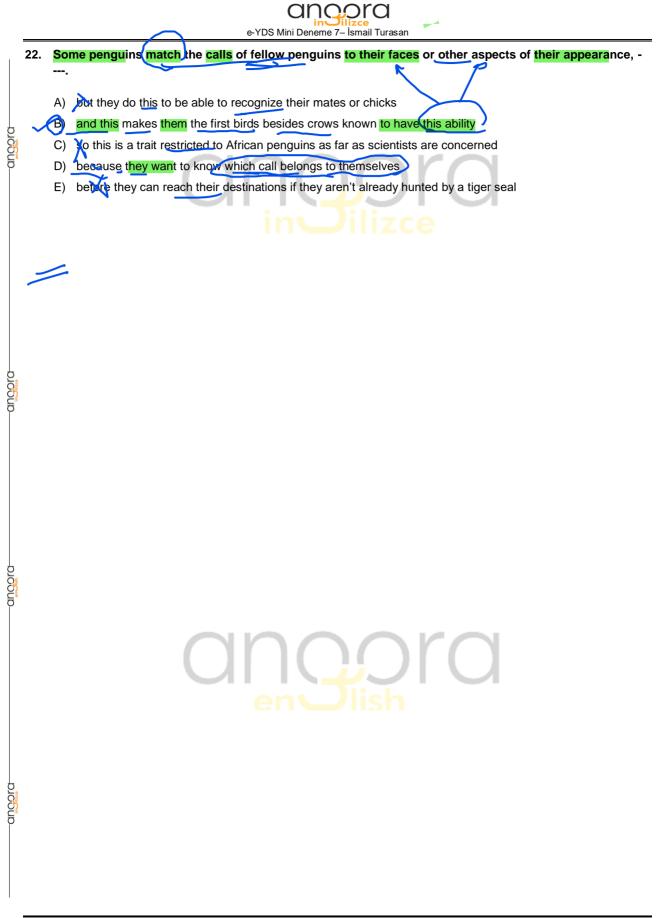
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- 23. ----, so entire cities, sparing not a single individual, were destroyed during acts of total warfare.
  - A) The ancient Maya were violent towards civilian and military groups
    - B) The burial rituals of the ancient Maya were complex events
    - C) The ancient Maya had a quite advanced way of calculating the positions of stars
    - D) What we know about the ancient Maya settlements does not amount to much
    - E) The hierarchical system in the ancient Maya was a little bit strict

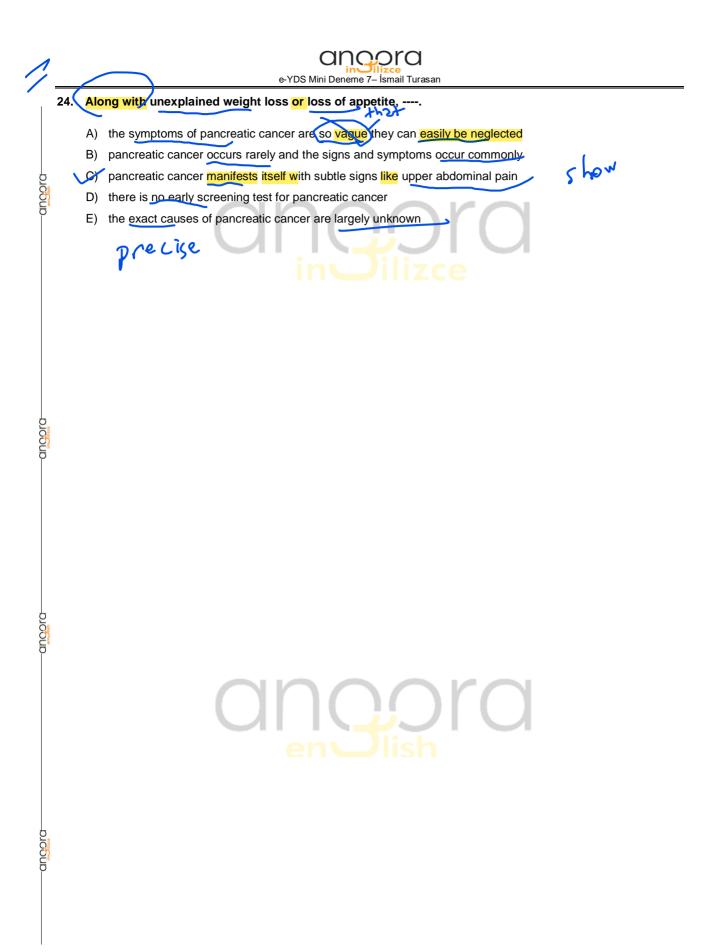




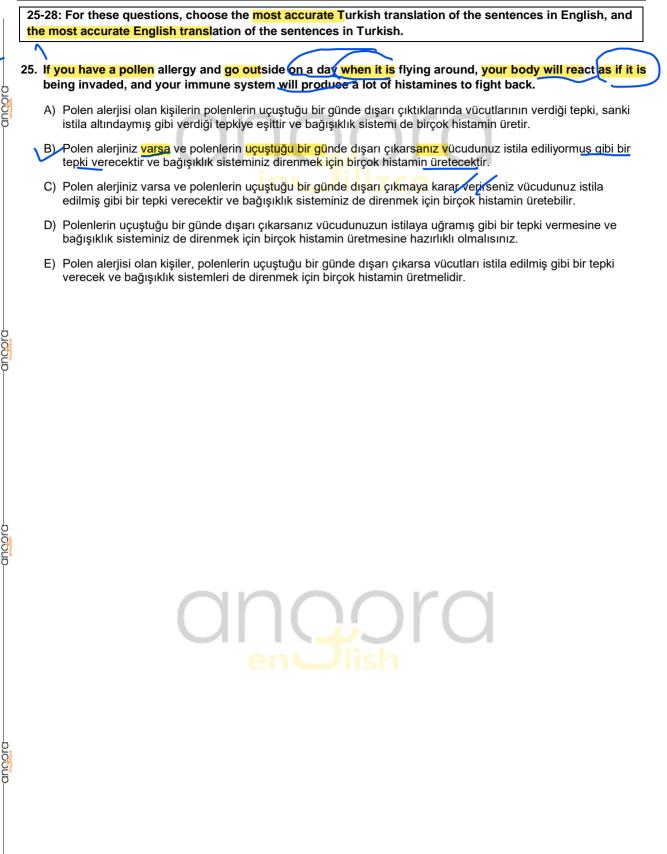
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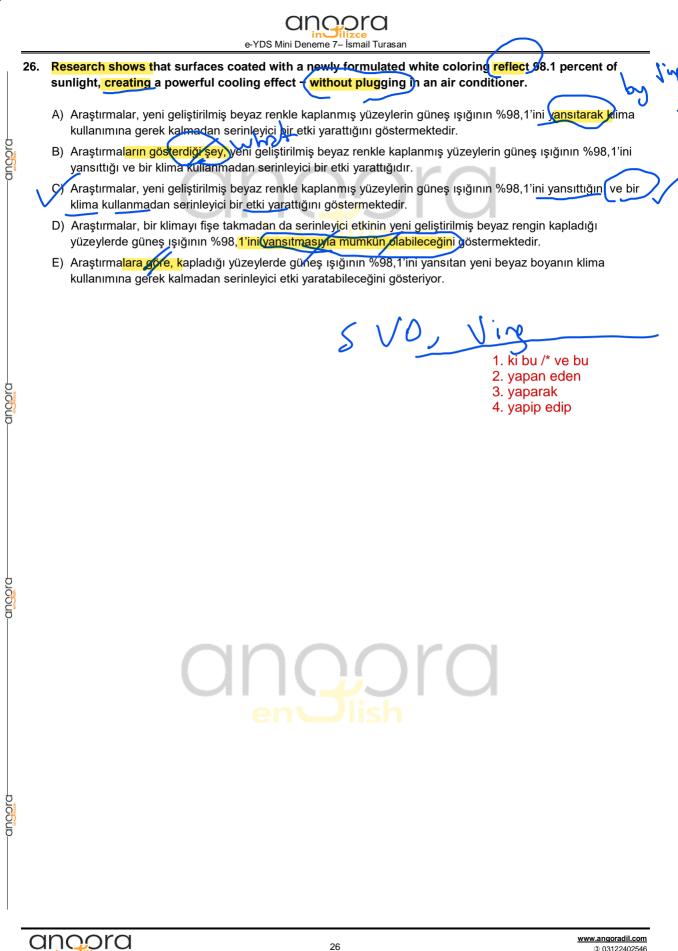
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e-YDS Mini Depeme Z- İsmail Turasan

- 27. Eşitsizlikteki son 60 yıldır devam eden artış sebebiyle Asya'daki fakirliğin azalması devlet adamlarının beklentisin<mark>i karşılamayı becereme</mark>di.
  - A) There has been an ongoing increase in inequality in the last six decades, so poverty reduction in Asia has
     <u>failed to</u> meet the expectations of statesmen.

B Because of the ongoing increase in inequality in the last six decades, poverty reduction in Asia has failed to meet the expectations of statesmen.

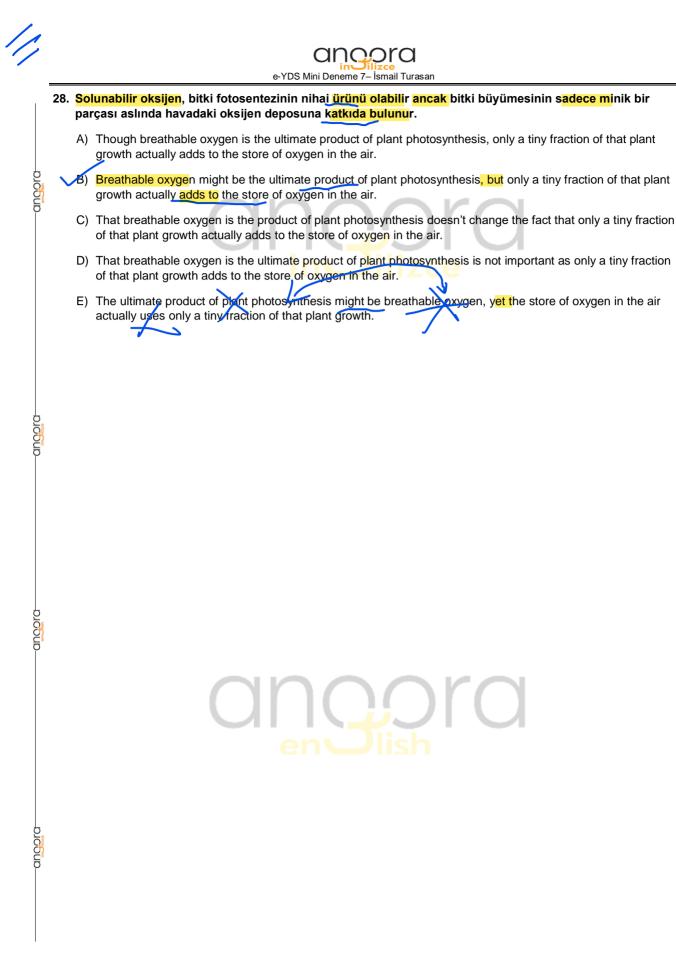
- C) The ongoing increase in inequality in the last six decades means that poverty reduction in Asia has failed to meet the expectations of statesmen.
- D) The main reason why poverty reduction in Asia has failed to meet the expectations of statesmen is that there has been an ongoing increase in inequality in the last six decades.
- E) If it weren't for the ongoing increase in inequality in the last six decades, poverty reduction in Asia could have met the expectations of statesmen.



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

Stilton, Cheshire, red Leicester. There are more than

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700 cheeses produced in the UK, but in parts of the English-speaking world, a certain type is so ubiquitous that it is simply referred to as "cheese". Cheddar is the most popular cheese in the UK, accounting for nearly half of all British cheese sales, and according to recent polls, it is the favourite cheese among Americans and Aussies, and one of the most-eaten types in Canada, too. But while cheddar has become a dairy staple from Wisconsin to Wales, the fact that one of the world's most-consumed cheeses has no protected designation of origin means that it has also become one of the most mass-produced. These days, industrialised cheddar is churned out in more than a dozen countries and the plastic-packaged blocks bear little resemblance to their cave-matured predecessors. But f you want to taste authentic cheddar cheese, the way it originally tasted, you need to visit the 5,400-person village of Cheddar in the county of Somerset in south-west England. Here, as far back as the late Middle Ages, cheesemakers used caves in the towering limestone cliffs of Cheddar Gorge as natural refrigerators. Today a handful of producers continue the tradition, which is actually good news for cheese connoisseurs.

- 29. It can be inferred from the passage that the geographic features of the village of Cheddar
  - A) bear resemblance to those in some countries, including Canada and Australia
  - B) play a role in the taste of the cheese produced there
  - C) prevent its limited number of inhabitants from continuing the cheese-making tradition
  - D) have made the village the biggest cheese producer in the country
  - E) make it more famous than other cheeseproducing villages like Stilton and Cheshire

 $\left( \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right) \left( \begin{array}{c} \\ \end{array} \right)$ 



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e-YDS Mini Deneme 7– İsmail Turasan

Stilton, Cheshire, red Leicester, There are more than 700 cheeses produced in the UK, but in parts of the English-speaking world, a certain type is so ubiquitous that it is simply referred to as "cheese". Cheddar is the most popular cheese in the UK, accounting for nearly half of all British cheese sales, and according to recent polls, it is the favourite cheese among Americans and Aussies, and one of the most-eaten types in Canada, too. But while cheddar has become a dairy staple from Wisconsin to Wales, the fact that one of the world's most-consumed cheeses has no protected designation of origin means that it has also become one of the most mass-produced. These days, industrialised cheddar is churned out in more than a dozen countries and the plastic-packaged blocks bear little resemblance to their cave-matured predecessors. But if you want to taste authentic

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- 30. It is clear from the passage that the original Cheddar cheese ----.
  - A) has been mass-produced in plastic-packaged blocks
  - B) was the main inspiration for the production of more than 700 cheeses produced in the UK
  - C) tasted much different than the cheddar currently produced in Chesbire and Leicester
  - b) went through a maturation process in the caves of the village where it was produced
  - E) lost its taste when people started to produce it in the USA



## angord english



Stilton, Cheshire, red Leicester, There are more than 700 cheeses produced in the UK, but in parts of the English-speaking world, a certain type is so ubiquitous that it is simply referred to as "cheese". Cheddar is the most popular cheese in the UK, accounting for nearly half of all British cheese sales, and according to recent polls, it is the favourite cheese among Americans and Aussies, and one of the most-eaten types in Canada, too. But while cheddar has become a dairy staple from Wisconsin to Wales, the fact that one of the world's most-consumed cheeses has no protected designation of origin means that it has also become one of the most mass-produced. These days, industrialised cheddar is churned out in more than a dozen countries and the plastic-packaged blocks bear little resemblance to their cave-matured predecessors. But if you want to taste authentic

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- A) Sarcastic
- B) Enthusiastic
- C) Supportive
- D) Disapproving
- E) Apathetic



# angora english



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YDS Mini Dene	eme 7– İsmail Turas	sar

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- 32. According to the author of the passage, the main reason for Cheddar's becoming one of the most mass-produced cheeses is that ----.
  - A) the cheese has a superior taste to other ones
  - B) the caves it is produced in are ancient
  - C) all nations love the cheese a lot
  - D) it is the best selling cheese in the UK
  - E its designation of origin is not protected

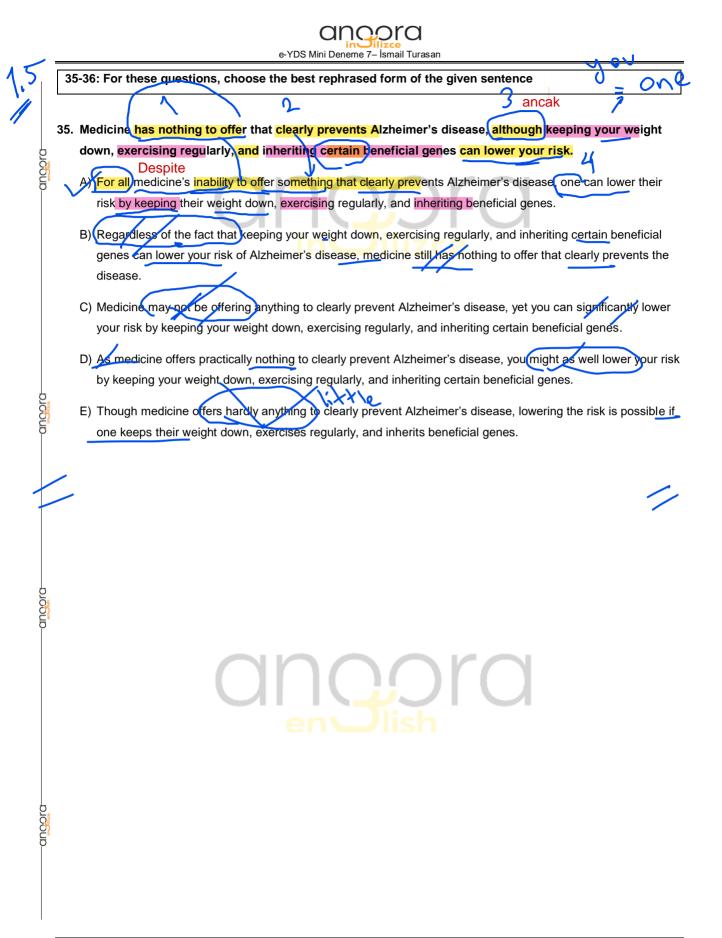


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		2.24. For these superiors, choose the best option to complete the dislogue
	3	3-34: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.
	33	
		Rudolph:
	-	- Did you read this? They have dumped iron sulphate to the Southern Ocean to cause plankton blooms.
		Helga:
		- This doesn't sound eco-friendly to me. What is the point anyway?
		Rudolph:
		Helga:
		- Wow! This is incredible news for our planet Even so, I can't help but think about the impact on marine
		ecosystems.
		Rudolph:
		- You are right. Biologists are concerned about its long-term effects, too.
	ho	
	_	A) The idea is to create an environment where iron sulphate is the main catalyser for massive plankton growth.
		B) They say iron is essential for plant growth and it reaches the ocean through winds carrying eroded, iron-rich
	<u></u>	soil.
		C) Scientists say we will not do away with the mess that we have already made without using these tools.
		O Some researchers estimate that using the technique could absorb 15% of carbon dioxide build-up.
		E) It suggests each atom of iron added to the sea could pull between 10,000 and 100,000 atoms of carbon out of
		the atmosphere, which sounds extremely doubtful.
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	e-YDS Mini Deneme 7– İsmail Turasan
34	
/	
	What is your take on the first pig-to-human heart transplant?     View Martin:
	stance standpoint / perspective
ano	Dave:
	1. / 2.
	<ul> <li>I didn't mean that Animal rights activists find it unethical on the grounds that it is wrong to modify the genes of animals to make them more like humans.</li> </ul>
	Martin:
	- It is a great medical achievement for sure, but I will agree with animal rights advocates on this issue.
	Dave:
	- Well, I am also <mark>on the same boat</mark> .
	(A) What can I say? I didn't have a medical education
Dia	
angora	B) It is outrageous: we have no right to treat animals like tool sheds to be raided. C) I am speechless, really. I can't begin to fathom how fast medicine is developing.
	D) Do you ask how successful I find the operation?
	E) I think they have exaggerated it. Some religions do not take these things lightly you know.
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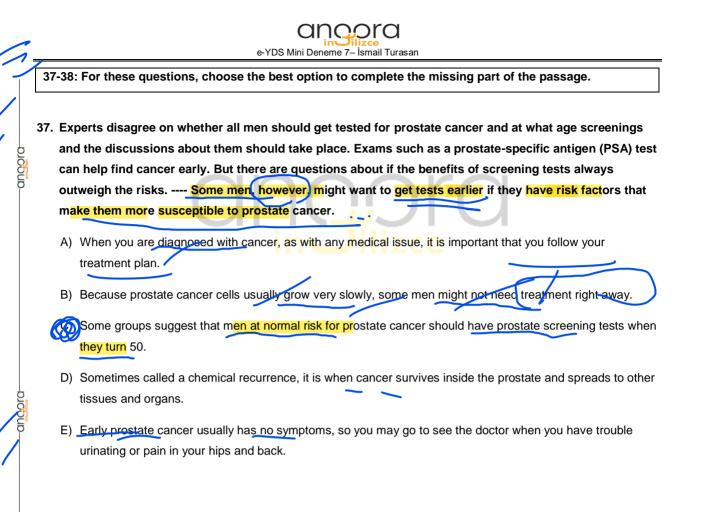
- 36. Protein structures could once be determined only through painstaking lab analyses, but they can now be calculated quickly for tens of thousands of proteins.
  - A) To determine protein structures, painstaking lab analyses were once the only way, yet thousands of them can be calculated at a time today.
  - B) Calculating tens of thousands of proteins quickly is possible now, but in the past one of the few ways of determining protein structures was meticulous lab analysis.
  - C) Painstaking lab analyses were once thought to be the only way to determine protein structures, but now tens of thousands of proteins can be calculated quickly.
  - D) By being able to calculate tens of thousands of proteins quickly now, we can leave meticulous lab analyses, which were the only way to determine protein structures, behind.
  - E) Although meticulous lab analyses were once the only way to be able to determine protein structures, we can now calculate them quickly, and by tens of thousands at that.

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e-YDS Mini Deneme 7– İsmail Turasan

- 38. Pop star celebrity Madonna has been raising alarm bells about the potential for non-consensual, surreptitious collection and testing of DNA for over a decade. She has hired cleaning crews to sterilize her dressing rooms after concerts and requires her own new toilet seats at each stop of her tours. At first, Madonna was ridiculed for having DNA paranoia. But as more advanced, faster and cheaper genetic technologies have reached the consumer realm, these concerns seem not only reasonable, but justified. Despite this, there are few laws protecting the interests of individuals regarding their genetic material and information.
  - A) Under existing laws and the current state of genetic technology, most people don't need to worry about surreptitious collection and use of genetic material in the way that public figures might.
  - B) People whose genetic material has been taken without their consent may also raise a claim of conversion that their property has been interfered with and lost.
  - C) When disputes involving genetic theft from <u>public</u> figures inevitably reach the courtroom, judges will need to confront fundamental questions about how genetics relates to personhood and identity.
  - D) In the case of genetic paparazzi, courts will presumably try to fit complex questions about genetics into the legal framework of privacy rights.
  - EX Ultimately, taking an individual's genetic material and information without their consent is an intrusion into a legal domain that is still considered deeply personal.

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

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



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







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