

2025 Kasım YDS

1

Many economists say that the social responsibility of a company manager is to conduct the business in accordance with the owners' desires, while ensuring ---- to the basic rules of the society, both those embodied in law and those in ethical custom.

- A) interruption
- B) resilience
- C) alteration
- D) conformity
- E) exception

2

The greatest ---- for waste prevention and management has come from the public because more and more people have realised that the use of durable rather than disposable items has important environmental benefits.

- A) pretence
- B) hazard
- C) constraint
- D) impetus
- E) perplexity

3

As the technology of digital ecosystems matures, businesses are exploring its transformative potential to solve problems that were previously ----, facilitating real-time monitoring and data collection.

- A) indispensable
- B) insurmountable
- C) unprofitable
- D) impermissible
- E) uncompetitive

4

Non-desired wild plants, also known as weeds, ---- compete with cultivated plants and thereby hinder their growth, depriving them of space and nutrients.

- A) accurately
- B) promptly
- C) excessively
- D) prolifically
- E) appropriately

5

In 2016, Romania passed a ban on hunting bears, but in the years since, the country has not ---- effective strategies to promote the preservation of their habitats.

- A) hampered
- B) depleted
- C) retrieved
- D) initiated
- E) mitigated

6

Although negative news about technology is frequent in the media, it is more productive to think about what we can do to ---- its potential threats rather than worrying about the problems it may cause.

- A) adhere to
- B) engage in
- C) root out
- D) draw upon
- E) merge with

7

Once controlled movement through water ----, long journeys ---- feasible up and down rivers, enabling humans to carry larger loads longer distances with far less muscular effort.

- A) could be mastered / have become
- B) has been mastered / would become
- C) was being mastered / had become
- D) had been mastered / became
- E) would be mastered / could become

8

Archaeologists who have revealed 400,000-year-old ivory objects in Ukraine suggest that these artefacts ---- as cutting tools due to the softness of ivory, but ---- as teaching aids for children at that time.

- A) may not be used / would have been used
- B) should not have been used / could be used
- C) would not have been used / can be used
- D) might not be used / had to be used
- E) could not have been used / may have been used

9

Older people often prefer listening to songs ---- during their adolescence or early adulthood ---- their distant and cherished memories.

- A) to be released / revived
- B) being released / reviving
- C) having been released / to have revived
- D) released / to revive
- E) releasing / having revived

10

While some artists have adopted a negative stance --- the modernisation of period dramas, others think that the introduction of historical themes to contemporary audiences can be promoted --- modern language and music.

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

11

The field of film studies does not only define film as a commodity to be consumed --- the guidance of critics but also as a cultural object that carries profound implications --- sociocultural change.

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

12

The egocentrism of adolescents lies in their belief that others are as preoccupied with their appearance as they are; ---, they try to predict other people's responses about themselves, and constantly react to an imaginary audience.

- A) as a result
- B) on the contrary
- C) instead
- D) still
- E) by comparison

13

One of the challenges in studying human disease is that the same condition can manifest differently across patients; ---, patient variation can also be a positive thing, revealing information about the composition of diseased tissues.

- A) likewise
- B) nevertheless
- C) hence
- D) for example
- E) that is

14

--- maps of the 16th century indicate European awareness of the location of Australia, the first recorded explorations of the continent by Europeans took place early in the 17th century.

- A) Until
- B) Even though
- C) Only when
- D) Given that
- E) Just as

15

For many forms of mental illness, individuals may inherit a predisposition, but the environment may serve --- as a buffer against the illness --- as a facilitator of those risk factors that cause the disease.

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

16

Industrialisation triggered remarkable social change --- technological innovation and economic growth in many parts of the world.

- A) unlike
- B) rather than
- C) as well as
- D) in comparison to
- E) in spite of

In the 18th century, philosophers such as Edmund Burke and David Hume attempted to explain aesthetic concepts such as beauty and elegance empirically by connecting them with physical and psychological responses that typify individuals' experiences of different kinds of objects and events. Thus, they sought a basis (22)--- the objectivity of personal feelings and reactions related to aesthetic concepts. (23)---, some philosophers insisted that aesthetic concepts are personally evaluated and generally subjective. They argued that aesthetic concepts seem to have a kind of objectivity and logical uniqueness, but feelings like pleasure and joy (24)--- diverse and subjective interpretations of aesthetic concepts. Recently, theorists have suggested that aesthetic concepts are context-dependent, (25)--- out of social mores and practices. Their theories often deny that aesthetic concepts can be universal. For example, not only is there no guarantee that the term 'harmony' will have the same meaning in different cultures, it may not be used at all. (26)--- the broad and divergent connotations of aesthetic concepts, the way they are depicted may greatly differ across cultures.

22

- A) over
- B) through
- C) for
- D) at
- E) with

23

- A) In fact
- B) To illustrate
- C) As a consequence
- D) However
- E) In other words

24

- A) prevail over
- B) interfere with
- C) weigh against
- D) conjure up
- E) scale down

25

- A) to construct
- B) constructing
- C) constructed
- D) having constructed
- E) to be constructed

26

- A) Regardless of
- B) Due to
- C) Contrary to
- D) Instead of
- E) For the purpose of

27

---; as a result, they are not subjected to the same rigorous testing and standards as prescription drugs.

- A) Recent evidence indicates that various combinations of herbs marketed as weight-loss products can cause kidney failure
- B) Research done using standardised dosages of herbal remedies may not be a valid indication of the efficacy of the unstandardised herbs
- C) Herbal products labelled as 'dietary supplement' are exempt from governmental control as long as they do not claim to cure any disease
- D) Most consumers who use herbal products do so for the management of conditions, such as psychiatric disorders or chronic back pain
- E) Most people are unaware that herbal products can have serious side effects and interactions with medications

28

Community is an important dimension of social unity and togetherness ---.

- A) although bonding different social or cultural groups to each other is defined as the primary function of establishing communities
- B) since the development of community relationships yields social benefits such as mutual support and effective collaboration
- C) while the search for the basis of community has led sociologists to stress the importance of people being brought together by common interests or identities
- D) as modern city spaces are thought to lack solidarity and warmth, devoid of the collective connectedness associated with the idea of community
- E) given that people's sense of belonging to communities varies considerably in its intensity based on their personal goals and desires

29

While bananas are generally cultivated to be consumed as a fresh fruit or to be used for culinary purposes, ---.

- A) various banana species are planted as agricultural crops, with a global production of 66 million tonnes
- B) they are highly valued for their intense and exotic flavour and nutritional properties
- C) banana trees can grow up to 7 metres and have a crown of leaves at the top of their greenish stem
- D) they are among the most imported food products of the world since they can travel well without spoiling
- E) they are also utilised as ornamental plants in gardens and parks in tropical and temperate climates

30

Unless they acknowledge that poor eating habits are the biggest obstacle to their battle to stay healthy, ----.

- A) overeating could be an attempt to alleviate emotional distress, which is why some people eat large amounts of food when not physically hungry
- B) most of the obese individuals who enter treatment programmes are suffering from binge-eating disorder or diabetes
- C) there has been fierce controversy regarding whether or not governments should intervene to scrutinise the advertising of junk food due to high obesity rates
- D) obese people will display considerable reluctance to follow a strict diet and enhance their physical and mental well-being
- E) one of the main concerns about obesity in children is that obese children are at substantial risk for remaining obese throughout their lives

31

Although countries are far from being on track to meet the Paris Agreement goals to limit the global emission levels, ----.

- A) the latest report notes that the 1.5°C target is technically achievable and also identifies a range of solutions across sectors
- B) global emissions have continued to rise and reached at even higher levels with the power sector as the largest contributor
- C) the stock of greenhouse gas emissions is growing, threatening the planet as a result of the unpredictable events
- D) anthropogenic methane emissions, the second-largest source of greenhouse gas emissions, largely stem from oil and gas operations and coal mines
- E) the gap in implementing policies to fulfil the nationally determined contributions remains unchanged from last year's assessment

32

Although bullies are often characterised as aggressive figures who victimise less powerful individuals with physical abuse, ----.

- A) victims tend to internalise the bullies' opinions and underestimate their own thoughts
- B) they attribute hostile intentions to people around them and thus perceive provocation where it does not exist
- C) those who are verbally offensive, reflecting a mocking or humiliating attitude towards others, are also counted as bullies
- D) bullies are often notorious for displaying deviant or violent behaviour and causing disturbance to others
- E) psychologists report that workplace bullying is more subtle than the overt acts of aggression observed in schools

33

Between 1966 and 1974, there was a bleak period for artificial intelligence (AI) ----.

- A) because the highly optimistic plans of previous years did not pay off, which caused significant damage to the reputation of AI
- B) whereas earlier AI programmes involved too little or no subject knowledge and simple information processing
- C) although even in the United States, the birthplace of AI, tech-companies were forced to cancel their AI projects
- D) so that AI would usher in a new development period by carrying out more in-depth and targeted research
- E) even if various academic circles had a dubious approach to the theory and application of AI, putting it in crisis

34

People tend to think about creative expression mostly in terms of visual or performing arts; ----.

- A) furthermore, creative individuals show tremendous enthusiasm for both artistic and scientific endeavours
- B) therefore, the relationship between imagination and creativity is particularly emphasised by educators
- C) that is, several factors, including age and intellectual capacity, contribute to the level of creativity that a person can achieve
- D) however, proposing new solutions and ideas through the rejection of conventions can also constitute a form of creativity
- E) on the contrary, it is commonly thought that creativity is a genetically predetermined trait that enables an individual to evolve into an artistic genius

35

While communicating, people make different assumptions based on contextual factors such as the setting and purpose of interaction; ----.

- A) however, they can be stimulated to express their ideas more freely when provided with appropriate feedback
- B) on the contrary, they generally do not use colloquial language and opt for formal vocabulary when talking to individuals of higher status
- C) instead, they can use gestures and mimics to convey their thoughts clearly and to overcome communication barriers
- D) therefore, the construction of meaning is not only limited to the words speakers utter but it is a multifaceted phenomenon
- E) in other words, the most noticeable effect of communication apprehension is the withdrawal from interactional situations

36

Unfortunately, the worldwide production of plastics is approaching 400 million tonnes a year; ----.

- A)** however, the benefit of banning single-use shopping bags has been dwarfed by the growth in other plastics
- B)** for instance, they can be moulded into shape while soft and then set into a rigid or slightly elastic form
- C)** meanwhile, our efforts to reduce the harmful impacts of plastics are still unsuccessful, requiring more powerful incentives
- D)** moreover, biodegradable alternatives, derived from crops or produced by microorganisms, can provide environmental protection
- E)** similarly, only a small proportion of all the plastics we discard is recycled or completely eradicated

37

The reason why we love watching people who do adventure sports is that the amygdala region of our brain, which is responsible for regulating emotions, is stimulated to mimic the emotions displayed by people having extraordinary experiences.

- A)** Macera sporları yapan insanları izlemeyi sevmemizin nedeni, beynimizin duyguları yönetmekle görevli amigdala bölgesinin sıra dışı deneyimler yaşayan insanların sergiledikleri duyguları taklit etmesi sayesinde uyarılmasıdır.
- B)** Beynimizin duyguları yönetmekle görevli amigdala bölgesinin uyarılıp sıra dışı deneyimler yaşayan insanlar tarafından sergilenen duyguları taklit etmesi, macera sporları yapan insanları izlemeyi sevmemizin nedenidir.
- C)** Macera sporları yapan insanları izlemeyi sevmemizin nedeni, beynimizin duyguları yönetmekle görevli amigdala bölgesinin sıra dışı deneyimler yaşayan insanlar tarafından sergilenen duyguları taklit etmek için uyarılmasıdır.
- D)** Sıra dışı deneyimler yaşayan insanların sergiledikleri duyguların taklit edilebilmesi için beynimizin duyguları yönetmekle görevli amigdala bölgesinin uyarılması, macera sporları yapan insanları izlemeyi sevmemize neden olur.
- E)** Macera sporları yapan insanları izlemeyi sevmemize neden olan şey, beynimizin duyguları yönetmekle görevli amigdala bölgesinin uyarılması sonucunda sıra dışı deneyimler yaşayan insanlar tarafından sergilenen duyguların taklit edilebilmesidir.

38

In student-centred classrooms, teachers regularly design activities to be carried out in groups, and students have the opportunity to observe each other's contributions and to spontaneously provide peer guidance while completing these activities.

- A)** Öğrenci merkezli sınıflarda öğretmenler, düzenli olarak gruplar hâlinde yapılacak faaliyetler tasarlar ve öğrenciler bu faaliyetleri tamamlarken birbirlerinin katkılarını gözlemleme ve anlık olarak akran rehberliği sağlama fırsatı bulur.
- B)** Öğrenci merkezli sınıflarda öğrenciler, öğretmenlerin düzenli olarak gruplar hâlinde yapılacak şekilde tasarladığı faaliyetleri tamamlarken birbirlerinin katkılarını gözlemleme fırsatı bulur ve anlık olarak akran rehberliği sağlar.
- C)** Öğretmenler, öğrenci merkezli sınıflarda düzenli olarak gruplar hâlinde yapılacak faaliyetler tasarlayarak öğrencilerin birbirlerinin katkılarını gözlemleme fırsatı bulmalarını ve bu faaliyetleri tamamlarken anlık olarak akran rehberliği sunmalarını sağlar.
- D)** Öğrenci merkezli sınıflarda öğretmenlerin düzenli olarak gruplar hâlinde yapılacak şekilde tasarladığı faaliyetleri tamamlayan öğrenciler, birbirlerinin katkılarını gözlemleme ve anlık olarak akran rehberliği sunma fırsatı bulur.
- E)** Öğrenci merkezli sınıflarda, öğretmenlerin düzenli olarak gruplar hâlinde yapılacak şekilde tasarladığı faaliyetler, öğrencilerin bunları tamamlarken birbirlerinin katkılarını gözlemleme ve anlık olarak akran rehberliği sunma fırsatı bulmalarını sağlar.

39

Throughout history, humans have removed unwanted vegetation from agricultural areas and carried water with complex irrigation systems to the lands where natural rainfall is insufficient in order to improve soil fertility.

- A)** Tarih boyunca toprak verimliliğini arttırmayı amaçlayan insanlar, tarım alanlarından istenmeyen bitkileri kaldırmış ve doğal yağışın yetersiz olduğu arazilere karmaşık sulama sistemleriyle su taşımıştır.
- B)** İnsanlar tarih boyunca tarım alanlarından istenmeyen bitkileri kaldırıp doğal yağışın yetersiz olduğu arazilere karmaşık sulama sistemleriyle su taşıyarak toprak verimliliğini arttırmıştır.
- C)** İnsanlar tarih boyunca toprak verimliliğini arttırmayı amaçlamıştır ve bunun için tarım alanlarından istenmeyen bitkileri kaldırmış ve doğal yağışın yetersiz olduğu arazilere karmaşık sulama sistemleriyle su taşımıştır.
- D)** İnsanlar tarih boyunca toprak verimliliğini arttırmak için tarım alanlarından istenmeyen bitkileri kaldırmış ve doğal yağışın yetersiz olduğu arazilere karmaşık sulama sistemleriyle su taşımıştır.
- E)** Tarım alanlarından istenmeyen bitkilerin kaldırılması ve doğal yağışın yetersiz olduğu arazilere karmaşık sulama sistemleriyle su taşınmasıyla insanlar tarih boyunca toprak verimliliğini arttırmıştır.

A great majority of insects live alone and only enter a temporary partnership with the members of their species during the mating season. This is also true for most bees. However, some bee species live in either temporary or permanent social groups. We call the most sophisticated forms of these groups 'colonies'. Although the appropriateness of this term in the context of insects is questionable, it has become so well-established in science and in practice that it cannot be avoided. More neutral substitutes for this contentious term include 'animal community' and 'animal society'. However, many sociobiologists distinguish between these two terms because they associate 'community' with family groups and 'society' with unrelated group members. Whether or not we need to comply with their distinction is a matter of dispute. What is certain is that the classification of bees is challenging because they include social as well as unsocial species and many variations in-between.

43

Which of the following is true about insects?

- A) Unlike bees, some groups of insects are comprised of both social and unsocial members.
- B) Among insect species, bees form the most complex social community, which sociobiologists call animal society.
- C) Some insects tend to establish harmonious relations with one another in periods other than the mating season.
- D) Most insects tend to lead a solitary life and sustain a short-term relationship with their own species.
- E) Many insects form social groups and choose the members that will live in these groups permanently.

44

Which could be understood from the passage regarding the term 'colony'?

- A) It refers to complicated bee species that live in big groups during their mating season.
- B) It is a controversial term for the world of insects, but it has been widely accepted within scientific circles.
- C) It is disregarded by sociobiologists as it associates animal communities with unrelated group members.
- D) Sociobiologists employ the term 'colony' when referring to both an animal society and an animal community.
- E) It cannot be replaced with another term because no other term is as neutral and clear as it is.

45

What is the author's attitude toward sociobiologists' distinction between animal society and animal community?

- A) Degrading
- B) Biased
- C) Sceptical
- D) Appreciative
- E) Sarcastic

46

According to the passage, what is the reason for the difficulty in classifying bees?

- A) The rejection of the term 'colony' by sociobiologists to describe bees
- B) The high number of unrelated group members in bee colonies
- C) The lack of neutral substitutes for the term 'colony'
- D) The failure in categorising bees' habits during their mating season
- E) The wide array of living patterns that bees exhibit

Much has been written about how modern lifestyles indicate that people are no longer getting enough sleep, unlike their ancestors. It is often assumed that the rise of high-tech gadgets like smartphones means that people today are sleeping less than in the recent past – the so-called sleep-loss epidemic. But many studies that report a decrease in sleep in the past few decades are based on asking people how long they sleep, which is an unreliable measure. Research based on reliable metrics, such as physical activity monitors or using electrodes to track brainwaves, has not found a decrease over recent decades. For instance, a 2016 review of 168 studies found no decline in sleep duration over the past 50 years. But these studies were done in industrialised countries, generating debates over whether people got more sleep prior to industrialisation. Researchers at the University of Toronto Mississauga have now compared sleep duration in industrialised societies with that in non-industrialised communities. Their analysis showed that in non-industrialised societies, the average was 6.4 hours, compared with 7.1 hours in industrialised societies. They also found that people in non-industrialised societies were asleep for 74 per cent of the time they were in bed, compared with 88 per cent in industrialised societies, a measure known as 'sleep efficiency'. They attribute the higher sleep duration and greater sleep efficiency in industrialised societies to conditions more conducive to sleep. Moreover, they say that we have made some real gains in the security of our sleep sites, as we do not have to fend off predators at night.

47

According to the passage, it is clear that studies indicating a decrease in sleep duration ---.

- A) have found that high-tech gadgets such as smartphones are the main culprit
- B) introduced the term 'sleep-loss epidemic' to highlight the importance of the issue
- C) are open to doubt as they used data obtained through an inaccurate method
- D) have confirmed that people are getting less and less sleep due to modern ways of life
- E) compared modern humans' sleep efficiency with that of their ancestors

48

Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- A) It is not possible to precisely measure how long people sleep in non-industrialised societies due to the lack of reliable equipment.
- B) Most studies conducted on the duration of sleep are inconclusive because they were particularly targeted at people in industrialised societies.
- C) Research has revealed that the more time people spend in bed, the more efficient their sleep will be.
- D) The average sleeping time in non-industrialised societies was much lower than researchers estimated.
- E) Even though people in non-industrialised societies sleep less, their conditions are more suitable for efficient sleep.

49

Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Since people in non-industrialised communities are not exposed to distractors like smartphones, they can get more sleep.
- B) The increase in the quality and efficiency of sleep can be associated with the improvement of the conditions in peoples' sleeping environment.
- C) Current research shows that people in industrialised nations are unable to enjoy long hours of sleep due to the heavy use of technological devices.
- D) The security of where people sleep may not always translate into long and efficient sleep if one uses a smartphone extensively prior to sleep.
- E) Researchers at the University of Toronto Mississauga suggest that the more industrialised a society is, the more seriously people will be affected by the sleep-loss epidemic.

50

What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To inform the reader on how to gather data on sleep through scientifically sound methods
- B) To persuade the reader that the sleep-loss epidemic mainly results from overreliance on high-tech gadgets
- C) To promote the idea that modern humans cannot sleep as efficiently as their ancestors
- D) To dispute the belief that sleep duration is more important than sleep efficiency
- E) To challenge the idea that industrialised societies sleep less than non-industrialised societies

As northern waters warm and sea ice melts due to climate change, many species of jellyfish could spread towards the North Pole. "Predicting the impacts on Arctic ecosystems will be hard," says Charlotte Havermans at the Alfred Wegener Institute in Germany. "Some of these species – we know nothing about their ecology," she maintains. Havermans and her colleagues combined several datasets on the distribution of eight species of jellyfish across the greater Arctic. They looked at a representative set of species, ranging from the tiny hydrozoan *Aglantha digitale* to the lion's mane jellyfish, which can grow tentacles more than 30 metres long. They modelled how the range of each species would shift in the second half of this century in response to warming waters, melting ice, and other changes to the ocean under a medium-to-high emissions scenario. Most species would see their habitats expand as well as shift towards the North Pole. Yet, the lion's mane jellyfish had the largest predicted expansion, as it could even triple the size of its habitat, with potentially dramatic consequences for the marine food web and fish populations. There are already indications that jellyfish have started migrating northward. In some fjords in the Norwegian archipelago of Svalbard, jellyfish have outcompeted cod and capelin (commercially exploited fish species with white flesh), disrupting fisheries. One question that remains open is how fish stocks would be further affected by jellyfish expansion. The impacts will depend on how other species respond: added competition could be detrimental to some given the role of jellyfish as a predator, but for others, the jellyfish could be a source of food.

51

Which could be understood from the passage?

- A) The growing size of jellyfish populations indicates that jellyfish have a limited number of predators.
- B) In a medium-to-high emissions scenario, many species of jellyfish could become extinct in the Arctic.
- C) The changes in the ecosystems across the Arctic are a big concern as many species, including jellyfish, have not been able to find sufficient food.
- D) How jellyfish expansion will change Arctic ecosystems cannot be clearly foreseen due to a lack of information about environmental factors affecting certain species of jellyfish.
- E) Smaller jellyfish in the Arctic are more likely to be severely affected by climate change than larger ones.

52

Why does the author mention the fjords in the Norwegian archipelago of Svalbard?

- A) To highlight that jellyfish expansion has already had a negative impact on some fish stocks
- B) To reveal that these waters, where many marine species are under jeopardy, have become a hotspot for climate change
- C) To prove that the lion's mane jellyfish has expanded its range more substantially than researchers anticipated
- D) To stress that people ignore the importance of controlling jellyfish populations despite the fact that this issue substantially impacts the environment
- E) To show that jellyfish expansion has caused people to cease the consumption of cod and capelin to save their numbers

53

Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Havermans and her colleagues compared different sets of data on eight species of jellyfish to examine the competition for food among them.
- B) The jellyfish expansion triggered by climate change could be both beneficial and harmful to Arctic fish populations.
- C) Rising water temperatures have harmed the marine food web besides threatening most species of jellyfish.
- D) Researchers failed to determine the optimal temperature range for jellyfish to thrive since they mainly studied particular species around Svalbard.
- E) *Aglantha digitale* is less likely than the lion's mane jellyfish to expand its habitat because of its small size.

54

Which of the following issues does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) The impacts of the competition between jellyfish and other species
- B) How different species of fish have adapted to climate change
- C) The reasons behind the alarming levels of ice melting in the Arctic
- D) Fishery management to replenish the fish stocks in the Arctic
- E) Whether jellyfish will be a prevalent species across the Arctic due to climate change

In the days before photography, there was a steady demand for paintings of monarchs and prominent aristocrats. These portraits were used to decorate royal residences for glory, to impress visiting heads of state, to be given as diplomatic gifts, and also to be presented to royal favourites. The court artists who created portraits were expected to evoke a profound impression of the majesty. For Louis XIV, who ruled France from 1643 to 1715, portraiture was part of an intricate propaganda campaign to magnify his status as the most powerful king in Europe. Taking the sun as his emblem, he demonstrated absolute power, having squashed constitutional attempts to **curb** his authority. France enjoyed something of a cultural golden age during his 72-year reign, the culmination of which was the construction of the magnificent palace at Versailles, inaugurated at 1682. Hyacinthe Rigaud's portrait of Louis XIV in distinctive clothing and ornaments is the most significant image of the Sun King's era, conveying the supremacy of the French royalty together with its fabulous wealth.

55

It is understood from the passage that Louis XIV ----.

- A) employed the sun in his emblem to point to the cultural richness of France
- B) ordered the court artists to create the portraits of high-ranking visitors
- C) was admired so highly that he was given the title of 'Sun King' by his people
- D) hired Rigaud to design royal portraits for the opening ceremony of the palace at Versailles
- E) exploited portraiture as a means to emphasise his superiority to others

56

The underlined word "curb" in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) decipher
- B) interpret
- C) restrain
- D) exhibit
- E) embrace

57

It is clearly stated in the passage that Rigaud's portrait of Louis XIV ----.

- A) was created after his 72-year reign to symbolise his long-lasting domination and cultural legacy
- B) exaggerated the physical characteristics of the king to show him as the most powerful king in Europe
- C) was an indicator of the king's struggle to halt constitutional attempts that threatened his sovereignty
- D) signifies the outstanding affluence of the French royalty besides highlighting its power
- E) reflects the importance of building a huge palace at Versailles for the French royalty

58

What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To exemplify the techniques used by court artists to portray Louis XIV as the epitome of royalty
- B) To refute the claims about the authenticity of Rigaud's work portraying Louis XIV
- C) To give information about the functions of royal portraits, mostly referring to Louis XIV
- D) To underline the elaborateness of the portraits displayed at Versailles during the reign of Louis XIV
- E) To describe the factors that contributed to the cultural golden age of France under Louis XIV

63

Journalist:

- **Your team has been credited with uncovering many new vital documents from ancient graves in China. Could you share some information about these artefacts?**

Archaeologist:

- **Certainly. The documents were written on small fragments of wood known as *jian* or bamboo slips. Virtually all the bamboo documents have been recovered from the Chu state.**

Journalist:

– ----

Archaeologist:

- **Not quite, in all probability it is because of the climatic conditions of the area that favoured their survival.**

- A)** That's very interesting. So does that mean these bamboo slips were unique to this region?
- B)** I see, and is much known about why bamboo slips were preferred over other materials?
- C)** How lucky that your research has focused on this region. Do you expect to find any other bamboo slips from the Chu state?
- D)** I can imagine they contain a plethora of valuable information. Have you been able to translate them?
- E)** Wow! Do these bamboo slips describe the details of daily life for the time and place they were written?

64

Interviewer:

- **Recently, you published a paper suggesting that forests have intelligence. Can you elaborate on that?**

Scientist:

- **Absolutely. There is a biological neural network in the soil, which can allow trees to transmit information and resources.**

Interviewer:

- **That's so weird. What kind of information can trees transmit, and why would they do that?**

Scientist:

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Interviewer:

- **Wow! That's awesome! You know, nature always finds a way to surprise us.**

- A)** Reproduction depends on weather conditions as well as soil status, so trees are very careful about their biological regulation in order to survive.
- B)** Deforestation in many parts of the world have damaged this cycle of sharing information, but there are many projects to protect this cycle.
- C)** Thanks to their ability to recognise trees around them to which they are genetically related, trees can warn them against an insect colony or a nearby disease.
- D)** Animals, like squirrels or birds living in the forest, can also help in terms of reproduction of trees by carrying the seeds to places that wind could never do.
- E)** The intelligence they have doesn't have anything in common with animal or human intelligence as it is a basic way of regulating their chemical make-up.

65

Reporter:

- **Wheat is an important agricultural crop grown all over the world. But while it's commonplace, its genetic characteristics are very unusual. Can you tell us about the problem we're facing with wheat?**

Professor:

- **Of course. In all the different places wheat has grown, genetically distinct variations have developed to adapt to the conditions of the region, but commercialised agriculture has led to fewer types being grown. We're trying to see if we can reconstruct wheat for improved breeding.**

Reporter:

– ----

Professor:

- **Well, given the challenges of climate change, reconstructed wheats could be better equipped to endure adverse conditions and help us thrive in the future.**

- A)** And what would that mean in a practical sense? How could reconstructed wheat benefit humans?
- B)** So you're saying that over time wheat has become specialised depending on the place where it grows?
- C)** That's a fascinating idea, but how would society react to genetically reconstructed wheat?
- D)** Which traits are you aiming to abandon in these reconstructed wheats?
- E)** And what are the flaws your team has identified in the process of reconstruction?

66

Blogger:

- **Honey appears in many historic recipes and pharmacological forms. Why was honey so popular back in the day?**

Pharmacist:

- **It became a popular substance because of its numerous benefits in the field of pharmacology.**

Blogger:

- **Could you please tell us more about them?**

Pharmacist:

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Blogger:

- **So, it's not surprising to see that it's a crucial substance in pharmacology.**

- A)** Well, honey from higher altitudes may have different nutritional properties when compared to honey from lower altitudes.
- B)** Many other substances have similar healing powers, but people widely used honey to treat patients since it was cheap and easy to find.
- C)** It's been mostly used to cope with sore throat and coughing, and it prevents whatever it is mixed with from decaying or spoiling.
- D)** Of course, but apart from honey, a number of healers are known to have used sugar or aromatics like cinnamon to increase the healing power of herbs.
- E)** Unfortunately, healers kept their medical mixtures secret in ancient times, yet the power of honey along with some other healing substances was widely known.

67

Patient:

- **There's a problem with my eyesight recently, especially with seeing things near me.**

Optometrist:

- **It's probably due to presbyopia which is a natural process of ageing that makes it difficult to see objects up close and happens to everyone at some point after the age of 40.**

Patient:

- **Well, if this is the case, what advice can you give me on how I can prevent it from getting worse?**

Optometrist:

- ----

Patient:

- **Really? I thought in our modern era, surely, there would be ways to address it successfully.**

- A)** Actually, none of us are able to escape it, and there's not much we can do to stop it from gradually deteriorating as you get older.
- B)** Well, wearing glasses or contacts to see things that are far away better may delay presbyopia and gain some time for you.
- C)** Over time, the eyes' lenses lose elasticity as the eye muscles start to wear out, making it harder to see things clearly when they are close.
- D)** You see, with the speed at which advances take place in technology, there is always hope for the discovery of a treatment.
- E)** For example, reading will be quite challenging as the text blurs due to the progressive loss of the eyes' ability to focus on nearby objects.

68

Head injuries have serious consequences, but it is often not realised how severe these injuries are at the time, and symptoms might only appear later, after further damage has already been done.

- A)** While head injuries have significant repercussions, it is not commonly recognised how bad these injuries are at the time; moreover, symptoms may only show up later, once additional damage has already been done.
- B)** Head injuries have traumatic ramifications, but sometimes it is not understood how devastating these injuries are at the time, perhaps causing symptoms to appear later when greater damage has been done.
- C)** Although head injuries have catastrophic implications, symptoms may only become visible later when greater damage has already been done, so it is usually not considered how important these injuries are at the time.
- D)** In spite of the dangerous complications of head injuries, their symptoms can only be seen later rather than at the time of injury, since it is not generally grasped how critical these injuries can become as a result of extra damage.
- E)** Given that symptoms of head injuries will only appear later, after more damage has already been done, head injuries have detrimental impacts which are not usually comprehended at the time despite their severity.

69

Children with speech disorders often confront problems in other domains of language, suggesting that they experience difficulty with the language learning process in general.

- A)** The more trouble children have due to speech disorders, the more problems they will face in other areas of language, indicating that they may suffer a major setback in the language learning process as a whole.
- B)** Aside from the adversities faced in other domains of language, it has been shown that children with speech disorders usually have similar problems as they undergo each phase of the language learning process.
- C)** As a consequence of the hardships they have in all stages of the language learning process, it has been proposed that children with speech disorders are also threatened by problems in other fields of language.
- D)** It is assumed that children experiencing problems in the overall process of learning a language usually have speech disorders apart from the challenges in other aspects of language.
- E)** Children who have speech disorders usually face obstacles in other spheres of language, which implies that they have trouble with the entire language learning process.

70

Besides being the first country to include protection of the environment and wildlife in its constitution, about 15 per cent of Namibia's land has been set aside as national parks.

- A)** Namibia is one of the earliest countries to enact a constitution that encompasses the conservation of the environment and wildlife along with the designation of almost 15 per cent of its land as national parks.
- B)** After reserving approximately 15 per cent of its land for national parks, Namibia has become the first ever country to integrate the conservation of the environment and wildlife into its constitution.
- C)** Approximately 15 per cent of Namibia's land is reserved for national parks, and they are protected under the constitution to conserve the environment and wildlife, which has made it the first country to do so.
- D)** In addition to being the first country to incorporate the conservation of the environment and wildlife into its constitution, Namibia also reserved approximately 15 per cent of its land for national parks.
- E)** Reserving nearly 15 per cent of its land for national parks, Namibia also embodied the conservation of the environment and wildlife in its constitution so that it could become the leading country to achieve this.

71

As modern science progressed, feelings and emotions became neglected because researchers found it difficult to evaluate mental states with the scientific methods that were highly valued.

- A) In line with the developments in science, researchers prioritised scientific methods yielding outcomes that were easy to interpret, and this led them to ignore mental states governed by feelings and emotions.
- B) Researchers placed less emphasis on feelings and emotions when breakthroughs in modern science occurred because they were not eager to exploit remarkably sophisticated scientific methods to enquire into mental states.
- C) With the advance of modern science, researchers began to overlook feelings and emotions, given that they were too challenging to assess using the widely appreciated scientific methods.
- D) When modern science blossomed, researchers increasingly favoured data that could be measured, even about feelings and emotions, despite the pitfalls in accurately assessing mental states by means of truly effective scientific methods.
- E) After modern science flourished, researchers came to rely heavily on data that could be measured, which made the study of feelings and emotions less prominent due to the limitations in the assessment of mental states with highly esteemed scientific methods.

72

Researchers who study memory use a number of terms to subdivide the enormous field. One major distinction is made between explicit and implicit memory. Explicit memory refers to the conscious retrieval of information. --- For example, the ease and speed with which a person solves the anagram *rbocoilc* depends upon how recently the person has encountered the word *broccoli*. This facilitation reflects implicit memory, and processing of new information is primed by what is previously learned without conscious awareness.

- A) Often, however, people are influenced by past experiences that are not consciously recallable.
- B) Despite different sensitivities demonstrated for explicit and implicit memory, recollection of information takes place both consciously and unconsciously.
- C) The differences between explicit and implicit memory have long preoccupied scientists who focus on conscious awareness.
- D) A distinction that overlaps with explicit and implicit memory is that between episodic and semantic memory.
- E) One approach to understanding the structure of memory has been to seek separate submemories.

73

All early vaccines consisted of live viruses that caused milder symptoms than the conditions they were intended to prevent. Many vaccines today still consist of live weakened viruses, including the chickenpox and nasal flu vaccines. The main advantage of live vaccines is that they typically produce strong and long-lasting protection after a single dose. However, there is a risk of dangerous infections in people with weakened immune systems. --- Because of safety issues, many modern vaccines consist of 'dead' viruses that cannot replicate or of viral proteins rather than an entire virus, such as hepatitis B vaccines. However, these vaccines typically require repeated doses to produce a strong enough response.

- A) Moreover, there are new studies that aim to combine the potential advantages of DNA vaccines with the great efficacy of live vaccines.
- B) With any vaccine that consists of entire viruses, manufacturing requires specialised facilities tailored to each vaccine.
- C) It is also possible for weakened viruses to revert to the risky form, which happens with the live polio vaccine, though rarely.
- D) Vaccines stimulate the immune system to produce antibodies that practise on the weakened viruses, preparing the immune system to destroy stronger viruses in the future.
- E) In addition to the uses discussed above, vaccines are available for preventing anthrax, plague, cholera, tuberculosis, and yellow fever.

74

Microbes are everywhere – in soil, oceans, air, animals, plants, even in extreme environments such as icy glaciers. They not only outnumber but also outweigh all the animals on the planet, with a combined biomass of 70 gigatons of carbon. --- For example, photosynthetic microorganisms convert atmospheric carbon dioxide into biomass that animals and plants can exist on. Nitrogen can only be added to ecosystems by nitrogen-fixing bacteria converting atmospheric nitrogen into the nitrogen that plants use. In addition, up to 90 per cent of all terrestrial plants get much of their water and nutrients from tiny fungi in the root system. Thus, without microorganisms, life would quickly collapse.

- A) If there were no microbes, there would be no more food poisoning, no colds, and no pandemics to be afraid of.
- B) Without microbes, all animals and plants would be in big trouble because they are essential for circulating vital elements in ecosystems.
- C) Microbes have existed since the origin of life and have survived every mass extinction in Earth's history, so it is unlikely that they will disappear.
- D) Even if all microbes cannot be killed, scientists have figured out a way to kill disease-causing microbes with the use of antibiotics.
- E) There are hundreds of different types of microbes that excrete diverse waste products that are harmful for both animals and plants.

75

Mass transportation is any kind of transportation system in which large numbers of people are carried within a single vehicle or combination of vehicles. Airplanes, railways, buses, trolleys, and subways are examples of mass transportation systems. In many parts of the world, mass transit systems bring obvious gains. --- However, the role of mass transit systems in some developed nations such as the United States has declined dramatically. The primary means of transportation has become the private automobile, and many people use their cars for daily local activities like getting to work and doing the shopping.

- A) The desirable features of mass transit systems are balanced by a number of serious drawbacks, including their construction and operation costs.
- B) When people have to go long distances to schools or offices, they may prefer to use their own cars as it may be more comfortable than travelling in a crowded bus.
- C) Since people are faced with traffic congestion in big cities, they rely on mass transit systems such as bus lines and underground networks to travel easily.
- D) Some governments, for example, would like more people to use mass transit systems, but so far they have failed in persuading people to give up their cars.
- E) While such systems are economically feasible in areas with large populations, their efficiency decreases as the number of inhabitants per square mile decreases.

76

(I) The Industrial Revolution, a term coined by English philosopher and economist John Stuart Mill, was the most extensive change the world has ever experienced. (II) While many scholars accept 1760-1850 as the official period in which the Industrial Revolution took place, it actually continued into the 20th century in different parts the world and has not ceased evolving in developing nations into the 21st century. (III) The most significant aspect of the Industrial Revolution was that it changed much of the world from a collection of separate agricultural communities into interconnected industrialised cities. (IV) In the process, much of the work that had been done by human hands for centuries began to be performed by machines, which were faster and more efficient than humans could ever be. (V) As a result, big factories were built which could produce a wide variety of goods in large quantities.

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

77

(I) Contrary to the classification of *Alice in Wonderland* as part of children's literature, it speaks just as clearly to the adults as it does to children. (II) *Alice in Wonderland* is a well-known fantastic tale which recounts the adventures of a little girl who falls into a rabbit hole and encounters an extraordinary world filled with magical characters. (III) It is one of the best-selling children's fantasies of all time, with editions from a variety of different publishers. (IV) Additionally, there have been a number of film versions, both animated and with live actors. (V) However, its effects are not only limited to literature and film industry but also include other aspects of popular culture, as the term 'Alice in Wonderland' has entered the language as an expression used to describe a person who got caught up in unusual and bewildering circumstances.

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

78

(I) Psychologists have long been questioning what the most successful therapies for depression are, but there is no simple answer because success depends on age, gender, the type of depression, and whether it is combined with other mental health problems. (II) One meta-analysis combined many studies and found that cognitive-behavioural therapy did best. (III) Apart from depression, cognitive-behavioural therapy is a treatment option for a number of mental disorders, including eating disorders and generalised anxiety disorder. (IV) But a newer therapy called 'behavioural activation', which engages individuals in activities of their own choosing, also proved useful. (V) These are both based on the idea that depression is made worse by pursuing wrong coping strategies, so patients are guided to replace bad coping strategies, such as endless rumination, with positive coping strategies like taking up a new hobby or regular exercise.

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

79

(I) For the past 10,000 years, our planet has been in a uniquely stable state, a warm interglacial era with largely unchanging climate and ecosystems that we call 'the Holocene'. (II) The stability fostered by this era has allowed human civilisation to leap from the age of hunter-gatherers into digital technology. (III) However, humanity is now driving changes like global warming and species extinctions, which threaten to push us beyond the thresholds of the life-support systems that have sustained the Holocene. (IV) Over the past decades, environmental organisations have brought about a renaissance in which biodiversity is prioritised, resembling the schemes devised for the Holocene. (V) If the Holocene is our desired reference point – the stable planet we know and depend on – we need to find out where those thresholds are, thus identifying our safe operating space.

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

(I) From woolly rhinos to wolves, brown bears to bison, many Ice Age animals have been recovered from the world's permafrost. (II) Apart from being slightly crushed and maybe a little bit nibbled, very often they are in excellent condition. (III) Although these Ice Age animals and their tissues look good at a superficial level, researchers could reveal unprecedented or discouraging facts when they examine them thoroughly, such as the existence of deadly microorganisms encapsulated in the permafrost. (IV) In 2017, for example, scientists exhumed the body of a little cave lion cub from the frozen bank of a Siberian river. (V) Its golden fur may have been muddy, but its skin and organs were all intact, and lying on its side with eyes closed, it looked more like an animal that was asleep than one that had been dead for thousands of years.

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

2025 Kasım YDS

ANSWER KEY

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