

## E-YDS 2019

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

- A) But perhaps even more profound than Newton's specific advancements was his development of what came to be known as the scientific method.
- B) Academics accepted Newton's mechanistic explanations for matter and motion, building their own theories on top of his formidable advancements.
- C) For example, Newton accepted the mathematical description of gravity knowing full well that his laws of gravitation said nothing about the nature or cause of gravitation.
- D) In the 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, academics followed his model to study phenomena such as heat, electricity, magnetism and chemistry.
- E) Scientists began recording phenomena in terms of numbers to describe such qualities as weight, volume, or temperature.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A) Although they were competent in various areas, women were regarded as peripheral to the core of the labour market.
- B) Therefore, industries that employed relatively low-cost and abundant female labour faced little incentive to invest in expensive labour-saving technologies.
- C) Thus, the ideology of women as home makers paved the way for the introduction of industrial technologies into the home.
- D) However, such biological reasoning failed to account for the social shaping of technology by existing ideologies of gendered work.
- E) Women were subject to systematic discrimination in pay and access to skilled occupations, even in industries where they predominated.

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

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

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

- A) However, artists today think that making paintings or bronze sculptures may not represent what they actually want to convey.
- B) During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, art also faced a proliferation of visual technologies, which was perhaps equivalent to that of today's world.
- C) Techniques commonly used in art today are strategies of abandonment of control for the creation of an image, such as random splattering of paint.
- D) Today, by contrast, it is difficult to think of a material that could not be used to make modern art of one kind or another: chocolate, cigarettes, office rubbish, etc.
- E) The question today is whether using classical techniques has the same effect on the human condition as it did in the past.

#### E-YDS 2018

**9. The world has struggled with how to deal with aggressive behaviour for centuries. The crucial problem is to get people to not respond to others' aggression with their own aggression, because more likely than not, doing so will simply intensify conflict. ---- Only when we act in a calm manner, adopt a tolerant attitude toward others and promote friendship and warmth can we achieve the kind of peaceful society that we desire. Establishing supportive and caring interpersonal relations requires that people have skills for dealing with others' aggressive behaviour without escalating it.**

- A) At the same time, some of us can be more aggressive than others because of our age, gender, and personal experiences.
- B) In fact, aggressive behaviour is an inherent part of human nature, and we are programmed at birth to act in that way.
- C) Instead, we need to cultivate forbearance, forgiveness, and patience as fundamental features of our culture to combat aggression.
- D) Thus, the victims of aggression often have less power or are disadvantaged: the very young, the old, the sick and etc.
- E) On the other hand, aggression can be learned - exposure to aggressive individuals may lead us to imitate them.

**10. ---- Simply put, language is who you are. In 1959, the well-known sociologist Erving Goffman introduced the theoretical construct of the 'presentation of self in everyday life'. Though anticipated by Shakespeare four centuries earlier, Goffman argued that the whole world is a stage and much of our social life is spent managing how we want others to see us. He further claimed that our speech is the most excellent presentation of ourselves.**

- A) How we communicate with others depends on various factors, such as the social status of the person spoken to.
- B) There are many differences between everyday speech and the language we use in the workplace or at school.
- C) The use of language is perhaps the most important reflection of one's personal and social identity.
- D) Identity is a multi-faceted assemblage of racial, ethnic, linguistic, social and cultural properties.
- E) Speech behaviour of people demonstrates differences in terms of their favoured topics.

**11. An Eastern Mediterranean lace tradition, oya, is an important part of the traditional Turkish costume. It is a three- dimensional decoration of brightly colored silks, like a garland of flowers. Every flower and every colour in oya lace tells a story in a complicated symbolic language. ---- Young women traditionally conveyed their loves, hopes, and expectations as well as unhappiness, resentment, and incompatibility to those around them through needlework.**

- A) Embroidery is worked primarily on women's costumes, with the most intricate work done on marriage outfits.
- B) The oya technique spread from Anatolia to Greece and then on to Italy and Western Europe.
- C) For example, a purple hyacinth indicates love, a pink hyacinth indicates engagement, and a white hyacinth represents fidelity.
- D) Nonetheless, needle lace flowers are thought to have embellished the veils of women as far back as the eighth century BC.
- E) Common designs included rosettes, bow-type motifs, and leaf patterns, though.

**12. In the classical world of Greece and Rome, sacred objects were often collected and placed in temples or sanctuaries as offerings to the gods. The Parthenon in Athens, for example, contained many valuable objects ranging from gold and silver artefacts to inlaid statues and carved marble reliefs. These works of art, although now scattered in museums around the world, were originally intended as gifts to the gods; they belonged to the divinity to whom they were offered. ---- Thus, these temples could not be considered museums.**

- A) It was not until the early third century BCE when an institution emerged that most closely resembled the modern notion of a museum.
- B) Unlike modern museums, the treasuries of classical temples were generally not open to the public, and the objects contained therein were displayed only on rare occasions.
- C) Collections of objects were not restricted to temples and other religious sites in the ancient world.
- D) Individual aristocrats in ancient Rome would fill their urban homes and country villas with exquisite art.
- E) Over the centuries, the notion of a museum evolved from any place sacred to Muse, ancient Greek goddess of the arts, to the multifaceted museums of today.

**13. When we are sleeping well, most of us do not think about what factors contribute to a good night's sleep. ---- A common piece of advice, found in magazine articles, TV, the Internet, or from doctors, is to improve one's sleep hygiene. Sleep hygiene is defined as the control of behavioral and environmental factors that precede and may interfere with sleep. Although this broad definition can encompass nearly everything one might engage in or be around prior to sleep, factors such as sleep schedules, napping, physical exercise, alcohol, caffeine and energy drink intake, are worth mentioning.**

- A) However, as soon as sleep difficulties emerge, we naturally start looking for solutions.
- B) Furthermore, sleep deprivation has been associated with high levels of anxiety and stress.
- C) Consequently, the quality of sleep affects a wide range of everyday activities.
- D) Thus, a consistent sleep schedule is often considered to be the best single thing to do.
- E) In addition, the importance of sleep has been long recognised by health experts.

**14. There are many reasons why animal breeding is of paramount importance to those who use animals for their livelihood. Cats have been bred largely for aesthetic beauty; many people are willing to pay a great deal of money for a Siamese or Persian cat, even though the affection felt for a pet has little to do with physical appearance. ---- For instance, most dog breeds are the result of a deliberate attempt to isolate traits that would produce better hunting and herding dogs, although some, like toy poodles, were bred for traits that would make them desirable pets. Horses have also been extensively bred for certain useful qualities; some for size and strength, some for speed.**

- A) There is accumulating evidence that humans tend to be attracted to pets that exhibit similar physical traits.
- B) Although maximum food production is always a major goal, modern animal breeders are also concerned about the ability of animals to survive in extreme environments.
- C) Thus, animals are generally all bred for feed efficiency, growth rate, and resistance to disease.
- D) But the most extensive animal breeding has occurred in those areas where animals have been used to serve specific practical purposes.
- E) And farm animals, particularly food animals, have been the subject of the most intensive breeding efforts.

**15. Law enforcement has relied on fingerprint analysis to identify suspects and solve crimes for more than 100 years. Investigators use fingerprints to link a criminal to a crime scene. Individual fingerprint identification records have also been used in sentencing, probation, and parole decisions. Officers often rely on chemical techniques to make the evidence visible. ---- Recent wrongful convictions and scientific studies of forensic methods have increased scrutiny of the validity and reliability of several forms of forensic evidence, including fingerprints.**

- A) Fingerprints on hard surfaces which are visible can be photographed without the aid of chemicals to improve visibility.
- B) Similarly, fingerprint analysis should be automated to potentially reduce bias in interpreting match results when fingerprints at a scene are unclear.
- C) Three-dimensional fingerprints left on soft surfaces, such as wax or wet paint, are often clearly visible.
- D) Crime scene fingerprints sometimes require chemical techniques to make them visible and thus can be used to find the evidence.
- E) However, inadequate proficiency testing of investigators has led to inaccurate interpretations of the evidence.

**16. Humans have been adorning and modifying their bodies for thousands of years. People from all cultures around the world have made efforts to change their bodies in different ways in an attempt to meet their standards of beauty as well as their religious or social obligations. --- Scholars who have studied the ways in which humans mark their bodies note that bodily displays create, communicate, and maintain individuality and distinctiveness. Today, tattooing, piercing, and other forms of permanent and temporary body modification are seen by many as visible markers of self-expression.**

A) Extreme modifications such as heavy tattooing and multiple piercings might be seen as outrageous and criticised by others.

B) On the other and, human bodies are never unmarked, even when not explicitly marked through adornment, because bodies can be fat or thin, male or female, and young or old.

C) However, body painting has probably been practised since the Palaeolithic Era as archaeological evidence indicates.

D) In addition, people modify and adorn their bodies as part of the complex process of creating their personal identities.

E) Adornments such as jewellery have been found in the earliest human graves, and bodies unearthed from 5,000 years ago show signs of intentional head shaping.

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. E
8. D
9. C
10. C
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. D
15. E
16. D

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