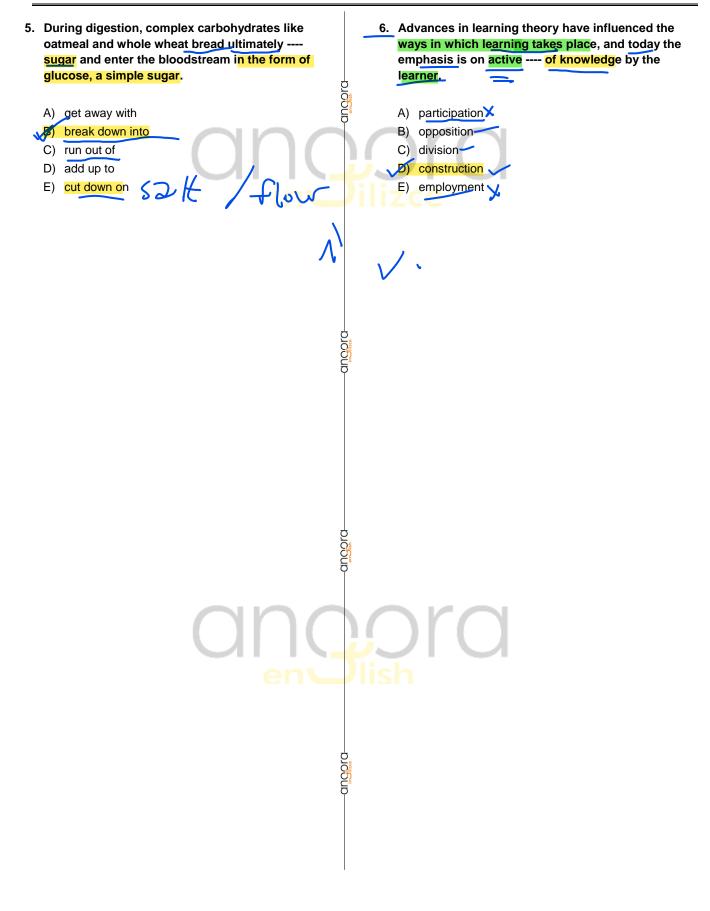
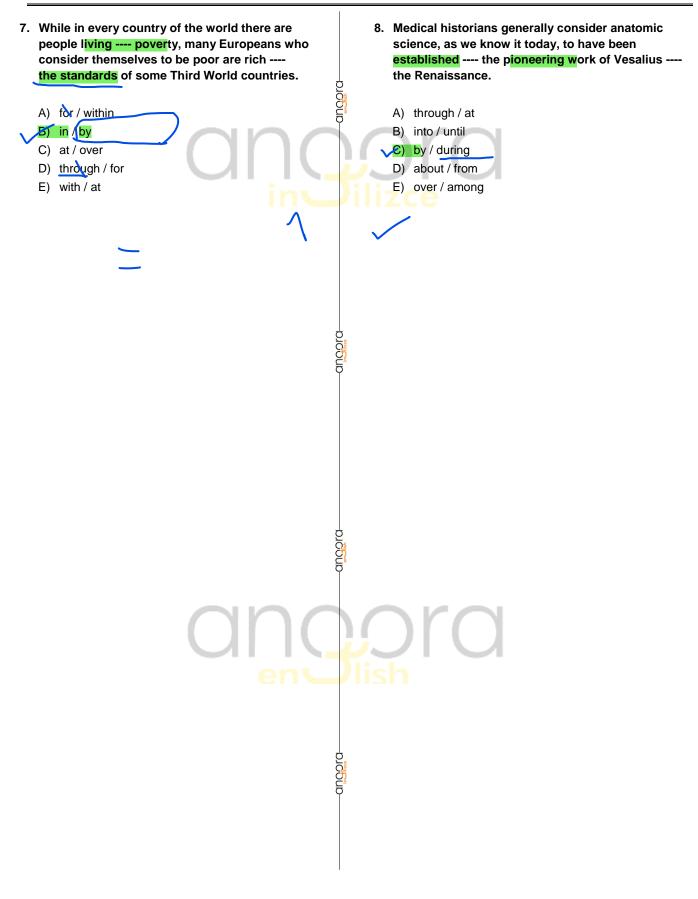


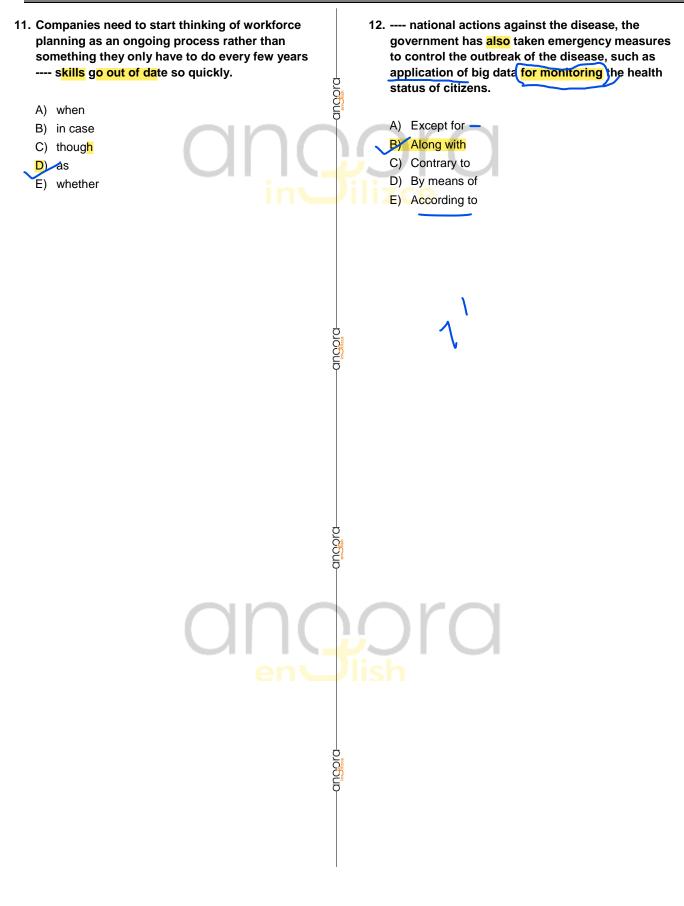
ナクナ th ancor e-YDS Mini Deneme 4- İsmail Turasan 3. The teen years are marked by shifting emotions as 4. There are millions of ---- of malicious software adolescents grow and change, and this can make it circulating online, with new code identified on a difficult to ---- the symptoms of the major daily basis, which is a serious threat to internet depressive disorder. users around the globe. across ancoro ennz (A) spot pin down / define /detect /identify A) oscillations B) relieve BY variants SI C) develop C) implications D) expand D) residues E) disparities E) recover ancord ancord ancora

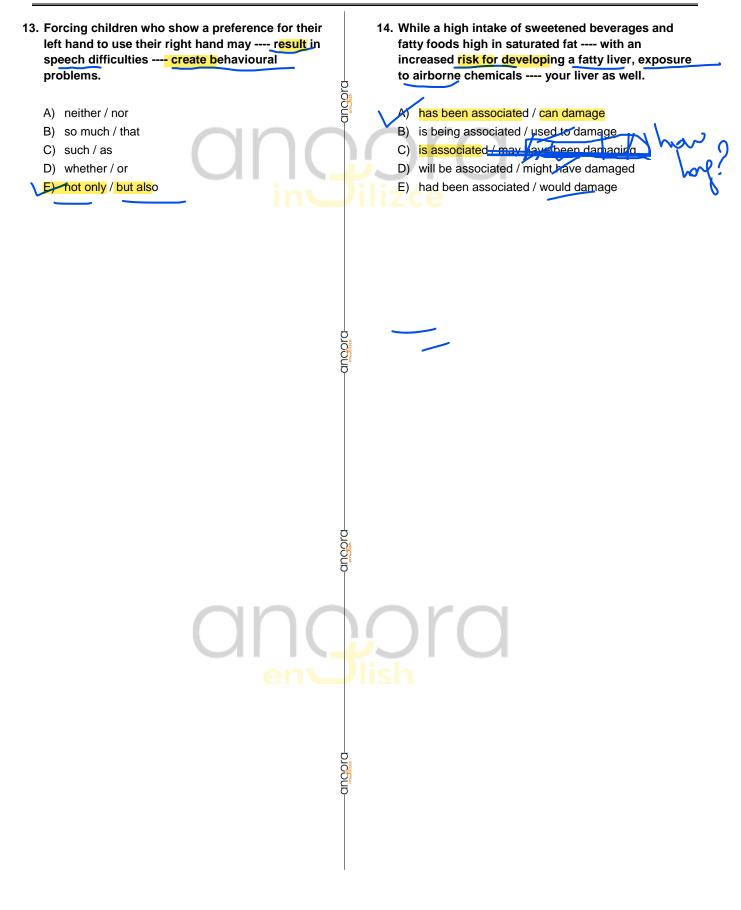


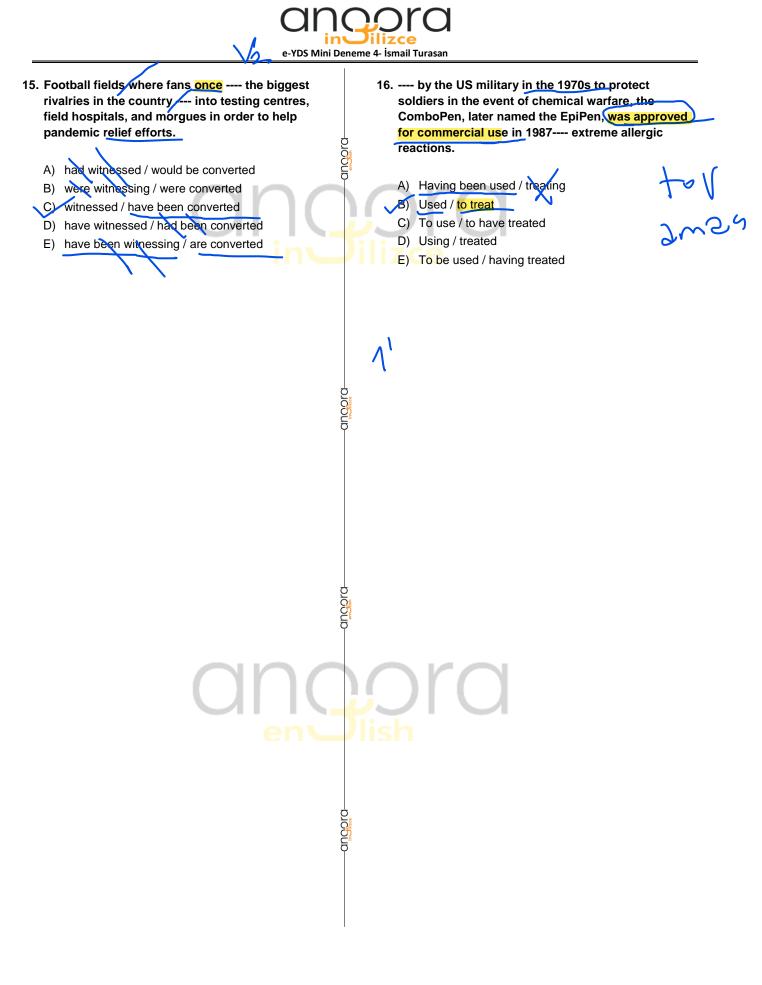


anoora e-YDS Mini Deneme 4- İsmail Turasan 9. ---- melting sea ice may not seem like a big deal 10. ---- new generations of a society don't learn its because it is not directly adding to sea levels, the way of life, whatever is distinctive about its culture disappearance of that blanket disturbs the whole cannot be transmitted to those who join it Arctic system. afterwards in order for the society to survive. ancoro Leadline Although A) Untit B) Whenever B) If C) Even though C) Unless D) Since D) Given that E) As though E) By the time ancoro ancord ancord

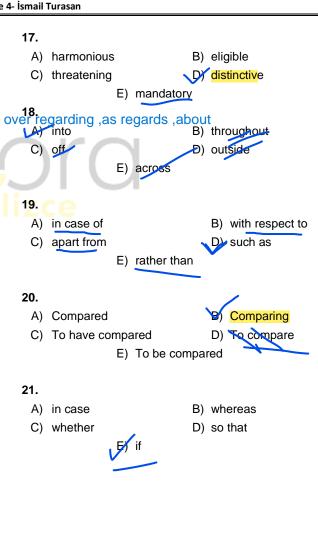








One of the biggest myths about our brains is that males and females have different brains that dictate learning abilities. The truth is the (17) ---physiology may result in some differences. No research, though, has demonstrated gender-specifion, upon, over regarding ,as regards ,about B) throughout differences, and according to psychologist Gina Rippon, there is no such thing as the "male" and "female" brain. She has examined centuries of research (18) ---- supposed differences in areas like behaviour, skills and personality, and asserted that external factors (19) ---- gender stereotypes and realworld experiences are the likely cause of any detectable differences in mental processing. She cites a 2015 study looking at 1,400 brain scans as an example. (20) ---- 160 brain structures in the scans, researchers could not find any scans that had all "male" traits, or all "female" traits, Rippon concludes that (21) ---- men and women have different brains, it may be partly because society pushes them into different roles that require very different types of thinking.



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29. - 31. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Humans have shaped aspects of the living world to suit themselves throughout their history. We have domesticated plants and animals for food, security and companionship for tens of thousands of years, ensuring early civilisations could survive, develop, and eventually trade with each other. Throughout history, our

relationship with other species has been tied to meeting human needs. Species have been selectively bred so that their offspring over-express particular genetic traits, such as obedient behaviour in dogs or larger size and power in horses. Over time, humans have become more ambitious about choosing behavioural and physical traits to embed in other life forms. In recent decades, humans have also become increasingly capable of genetically engineering species – manipulating their DNA by splicing or inserting genetic material from other species into their genome. A museum which opened in Pittsburgh, the USA in 2012 has sought to chart the human influence in the biology of other species. The Center for PostNatural History invites visitors to explore how humans have shaped the living world, defining "postnatural history" as: "the study of the origins, habitats, and evolution of organisms that have been intentionally and heritably altered by humans." ancord

- 29. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about human beings?
 - A) They selectively bred plants to feed large and powerful horses.
 - B) They have exploited plants and animals throughout history.
 - C) They have been manipulated by the Center for **PostNatural History**.
 - D) They are highly favoured by the writer and the institute he works for.
 - E) They have domesticated only two animal species so far.

Humans have shaped aspects of the living world to suit themselves throughout their history. We have domesticated plants and animals for food, security and companionship for tens of thousands of years, ensuring early civilisations could survive, develop, and eventually trade with each other. Throughout history, our relationship with other species has been tied to meeting human needs. Species have been selectively bred so that their offspring over-express particular genetic traits, such as obedient behaviour in dogs or larger size and power in horses. Over time, humans have become more ambitious about choosing behavioural and physical traits to embed in other life forms. In recent decades, humans have also become increasingly capable of genetically engineering species - manipulating their DNA by splicing or inserting genetic material from other species into their genome. A museum which opened in Pittsburgh, the USA in 2012 has sought to chart the human influence in the biology of other species. The Center for PostNatural History invites visitors to explore how humans have shaped the living world, defining "postnatural history" as: "the study of the origins, habitats, and evolution of organisms that have been intentionally and heritably altered by humans."

- 30. As well as ensuring the survival of early civilisations, the domestication of plants and animals ----.
 - A) helped develop the trading of animals particularly domestic ones
 - B) helped humans to perform selective breeding
 - C) shaped aspects of the living world to suit human needs
 - Also supplied humans with food, security and companionship
 - E) served as a crucial link between humans and other species

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Humans have shaped aspects of the living world to suit themselves throughout their history. We have domesticated plants and animals for food, security and companionship for tens of thousands of years, ensuring early civilisations could survive, develop, and eventually trade with each other. Throughout history, our relationship with other species has been tied to meeting human needs. Species have been selectively bred so that their offspring over-express particular genetic traits, such as obedient behaviour in dogs or larger size and power in horses. Over time, humans have become more ambitious about choosing behavioural and physical traits to embed in other life form<u>s. I<mark>n recent decades,</mark> humans <mark>have also</mark></u> become increasingly capable of genetically engineering species – manipulating their DNA by splicing or inserting genetic material from other species into their genome. A museum which opened in Pittsburgh, the USA in 2012 has sought to chart the human influence in the biology of other species. The Center for PostNatural History invites visitors to explore how humans have shaped the living world, defining "postnatural history" as: "the study of the origins, habitats, and evolution of organisms that have been intentionally and heritably altered by humans."

31. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

A genetic manipulation can be the latest step in humans' shaping of other species

126 en

- B) the Center for PostNatural History was established by animal activists
- C) the Center for PostNatural History was established to further serve human needs
- D) the writer is in favour of animal and plant exploitation
- E) splicing genetic material from other species is the prain form of manipulation

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Humans have shaped aspects of the living world to suit themselves throughout their history. We have domesticated plants and animals for food, security and companionship for tens of thousands of years, ensuring early civilisations could survive, develop, and eventually trade with each other. Throughout history, our relationship with other species has been tied to meeting human needs. Species have been selectively bred so that their offspring over-express particular genetic traits, such as obedient behaviour in dogs or larger size and power in horses. Over time, humans have become more ambitious about choosing behavioural and physical traits to embed in other life forms. In recent decades, humans have also become increasingly capable of genetically engineering species - manipulating their DNA by splicing or inserting genetic material from other species into their genome. A museum which opened in Pittsburgh, the USA in 2012 has sought to chart the human influence in the biology of other species. The Center for PostNatural History invites visitors to explore how humans have shaped the living world, defining "postnatural history" as: "the study of the origins, habitats, and evolution of organisms that have been intentionally and heritably altered by humans."

- 32. It can be inferred from the passage that according to "postnatural history" ----.
 - A) genetic manipulation can be done to a certain species alone
 - B) there is still a lot to discover before we can alter the genetics of animals
 - C) the efforts to alter organisms are far from being
 - useful for human needs
 - D) animal and plant exploitation cannot be stopped unless habitats are restored
 - E) evolution of organisms are not necessarily altered via inheritance

33. - 36. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Taste is a complex phenomenon. We do not experience the sensation through a single sense (as we would when we see something using our sense of sight, for example) but rather it is made up of the five senses working together to allow us to appreciate and enjoy food and drink. Initial visual inspection of food indicates if we would consider consuming it. Then, when eating, smell and flavour combine to allow us to perceive a taste. Meanwhile, the mix of ingredients, texture and temperature can further impact how we experience it. Unfortunately, this means that losing any of our senses, particularly smell or taste, can reduce our enjoyment of food. Think of the last time you had a $co \Theta$ or a blocked nose. It is likely that the temporary loss of smell changed the way you tasted the food, lowered your appetite, or might even have caused you to overconsume as a means of seeking satisfaction and satiation. A similar phenomenon happens when we get older. The way we perceive taste starts to change by the age of 60 - when the sensitivity of our sense of smell also starts to diminish becoming severe from the age of 70. As a result, we start not enjoying the food as it comes tasteless to us. ancorc

- 33. It is clear from the passage that the thing that makes taste a complicated thing is ----.
 - A) basically to do with our sense of sight
 - B) the involvement of smell in the process
 - (c) the fact that it depends on all our senses
 - D) the fact that it gets better as we get older
 - E) that it has notifing to do with other senses

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Taste is a complex phenomenon. We do not experience the sensation through a single sense (as we would when we see something using our sense of sight, for example) but rather it is made up of the five senses working together to allow us to appreciate and enjoy food and drink. Initial visual inspection of food indicates if we would consider consuming it. Then, when eating, smell and flavour combine to allow us to perceive a taste. Meanwhile, the mix of ingredients, texture and temperature can further impact how we experience it. Unfortunately, this means that losing any of our senses, particularly smell or taste, can reduce our enjoyment of food. Think of the last time you had a cold or a blocked nose. It is likely that the temporary loss of smell changed the way you tasted the food, lowered your appetite, or might even have caused you to overconsume as a means of seeking satisfaction and satiation. A similar phenomenon happens when we get older. The way we perceive taste starts to change by the age of 60 - when the sensitivity of our sense of smell also starts to diminish becoming severe from the age of 70. As a result, we start not enjoying the food as it comes tasteless to us.

34.) The writer gave the example of cold or blocked nose to -----.

- A) explain the relationship between sight and taste
- B) inform the reader about their characteristics
- C) remind us how important it is to be healthy
- D) show why taste is quite easy to understand
- EV emphasize the importance of smell for taste



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- 35. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?
 - A) The Complexity of Taste and Other Senses
 - B) The Importance of Senses for Out People
 - C The More Senses, the Better the Taste
 - D) The Older You Are the Mole Taste You Get
 - E) New Our Five Sense Work Together

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Taste is a complex phenomenon. We do not experience the sensation through a single sense (as we would when we see something using our sense of sight, for example) but rather it is made up of the five senses working together to allow us to appreciate and enjoy food and drink. Initial visual inspection of food indicates if we would consider consuming it. Then, when eating, smell and flavour combine to allow us to perceive a taste. Meanwhile, the mix of ingredients, texture and temperature can further impact how we experience it. Unfortunately, this means that losing any of our senses, particularly smell or taste, can reduce our enjoyment of food. Think of the last time you had a cold or a blocked nose. It is likely that the temporary loss of smell changed the way you tasted the food, lowered your appetite, or might even have caused you to overconsume as a means of seeking satisfaction and satiation. A similar phenomenon happens when we get older. The way we perceive taste starts to change by the age of 60 - when the sensitivity of our sense of smell also starts to diminish becoming severe from the age of 70. As a result, we start not enjoying the food as it comes tasteless to us.

36. It can be inferred from the passage that ----

- A) visual inspection of food is the key step that determines whether a given food is to be consumed
- B) the most important of all senses is smell when it comes to the initial evaluation of a certain food
- C) there are those who can experience the sensation
 - through a single sense
- D) the mix of ingredients, texture and temperature can rarely impact how we experience food
- E) occe ye are 60 it is inevitable that we start not enjoying the food



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39.

Student:

- I can't seem to access *Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck in shelves or online. It is not taken but it is not available for borrowing.

Librarian:

- Student:
- Actually, you are right. I missed the orientation program due to an accident. What is the relevance anyway?

Librarian:

- If you had, you would know the reserve system. The book you want to borrow is on reserve, which means an academician put it on his reserve list, making it impossible to lend.

- A) You are not eligible to borrow a novel as a first-year student.
- B) I can see it on my screen. What seems to be the problem?
- C) That is because it is a popular book; everyone wants to borrow it.

You seem to have missed the orientation program at the beginning of the semester.

E) I have just lent it to some other student. You should have put a reserve on the book.



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40.

Journalist:

 You have written a lot about boredom, but I can't help wondering why exactly boredom is so unpleasant for us?

Psychologist:

 It is an indicator of an individual's inability to adapt to what's going on in the modern world whose routine he has to follow.

Journalist:

- -----
- Psychologist:
- Actually, not. The modern concept of boredom goes back to the 19th century. For thinkers of the time, boredom was a response to the newly developing industrial society.

- A) Are the studies on the causes of boredom as diverse as its negative consequences?
- B) When did experiencing boredom become a matter of scientific research first?

Do you mean boredom is a new concept which owes its birth to the modern way of life?

- D) Have you ever wondered why individuals experience boredom in different ways?
- E) What are some of the aspects of modern way life leading to boredom?

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