

YDS

YKSDiL

e-YDS

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KELİME

E-YDS 2019

1. Almost every society has certain traditional ideas about marriage, but most couples today tend to disregard traditional marriage patterns such as stereotypical ---- of responsibilities between genders.

- A) termination
- B) attainability
- C) division
- D) violation
- E) abandonment

2. Linguistics may be a relatively exact science now, but it is still very much a science whose object of study changes more ---- than its practitioners can follow.

- A) subtly
- B) rapidly
- C) adversely
- D) conventionally
- E) accurately

3. Researchers have found that watching TV programs for long hours can lead to fatigue and insomnia due to increased alertness ---- by the shows' drama and excitement.

- A) restricted
- B) exhausted
- C) competed
- D) triggered
- E) impaired

4. Because Alzheimer's disease is a dreadful condition that will exact a huge burden on health and social care systems, governments have a duty to protect citizens and ---- their well-being.

- A) recommend
- B) introduce
- C) accumulate
- D) enhance
- E) undermine

5. Mass extinctions result from a mix of natural disasters, and while the ---- of these events are sometimes unclear, large-scale volcanic activity, spread across an entire region, is a usual suspect.

- A) inhibitors
- B) distractors
- C) measures
- D) triggers
- E) territories

6. Studies on the locations of schizophrenia around the world have long recognised that the condition is more ---- urban areas than rural ones.

- A) intricate
- B) prevalent
- C) susceptible
- D) inhumane
- E) precise

7. With the growing share of electronic commerce in the global economy, distance trust building has become imperative; as a result, better models to evaluate and represent online trust are required for wider ---- of electronic commerce.

- A) suspension
- B) exception
- C) interruption
- D) adoption
- E) devastation

E-YDS 2018

8. Being potassium-rich, coconut water supposedly — your ability to absorb water during prolonged exercise, which might also increase the risk of overhydration.

- A) resists
- B) acquires
- C) enhances
- D) releases
- E) occupies

9. Art historians assume India had a rich painting tradition in ancient times, but because early Indian artists often used — materials, such as palm leaf and wood, nearly all early Indian paintings have been lost.

- A) hazardous
- B) perishable
- C) artificial
- D) subtle
- E) explicit

10. Between 2004 and 2012, mercury levels in Atlantic bluefin tuna decreased by 19 per cent, directly linked to reduced mercury emissions in North America, most of which was — to an industry shift away from coal.

- A) comprehensible
- B) susceptible
- C) accessible
- D) convertible
- E) attributable

11. The newest buzzword in the popular business press is 'globalisation', a word that — images of a world in which goods, services, capital, and information flow across seamless national borders.

- A) contradicts
- B) evokes
- C) omits
- D) alters
- E) spoils

12. Carbon monoxide is a relatively toxic gas because it combines strongly with the haemoglobin of blood, thereby restricting the ability of the circulation system to transport an ---- supply of oxygen to the various parts of the body to function properly.

- A) abrupt
- B) adequate
- C) excessive
- D) implicit
- E) eligible

13. The ability to monitor feelings from moment to moment is ---- to psychological insight and self-understanding, as people with greater certainty about their feelings can manage their lives better.

- A) detrimental
- B) available
- C) peculiar
- D) crucial
- E) identical

14. Feelings of stress in humans result from interactions between individuals and their environment that exceeds their adaptive capacities and — their well-being.

- A) demonstrates
- B) constructs
- C) underpins
- D) stimulates
- E) threatens

15. Attachment is an emotional bond, usually between child and parent, characterised by the child's ---- to seek and maintain proximity to the parent, especially under stressful conditions.

- A) reluctance
- B) tendency
- C) opportunity
- D) permission
- E) approach

16. Where land is ----, floating solar farms make it possible to generate renewable energy without taking up space that might be needed for farming or other purposes.

- A) contaminated
- B) vacant
- C) scarce
- D) endurable
- E) communal

E-YDS 2017

17. The most common side effect from receiving amifostine — a medicine that helps protect certain tissues of the body from damage caused by chemotherapy or radiation therapy — is a lowering of blood pressure, which occurs in ---- 62% of patients treated.

- A) alternatively
- B) coincidentally
- C) approximately
- D) fundamentally
- E) permanently

18. An increasing problem of the industrial age is the ---- of substances into the atmosphere, causing harm to the environment.

- A) release
- B) disturbance
- C) contribution
- D) pattern
- E) outcome

19. Due to a — of safety systems and units, elevators are the safest means of mass transportation, without which it would be impossible to imagine buildings higher than a few stories.

- A) portrayal
- B) foundation
- C) combination
- D) proportion
- E) reassurance

20. When you buy from an online merchant, you trust that they are a — business that will send you the goods you order and not just take your money and run.

- A) legitimate
- B) profitable
- C) vulnerable
- D) functional
- E) substantial

21. The eighteenth century was a great age of exploration, as it became ---- intertwined with science.

- A) arguably
- B) accidentally
- C) increasingly
- D) jointly
- E) temporarily

22. Blood has always had a cultural significance, symbolic of the essence of life; but the process of transfusion - replacing blood with blood - only became an accepted and ---- practice in the 20th century.

- A) restrictive
- B) reliable
- C) notorious
- D) demanding
- E) deceptive

23. For the first time, a robot has successfully operated on live soft tissue without human —.

- A) abduction
- B) disruption
- C) liberation
- D) intervention
- E) revelation

24. According to the term 'internal realism' in philosophy, scientific theories are not true ---- but only relative to large-scale conceptual schemes.

- A) incidentally
- B) absolutely
- C) gradually
- D) doubtfully
- E) severely

E-YDS 2016

25. A recent study has found that coffee contains ---- higher levels of soluble dietary fiber than other common beverages, even orange juice.

- A) significantly
- B) ambiguously
- C) dangerously
- D) compulsively
- E) elaborately

26. Although Greenland, in the Arctic Ocean, is the world's largest island, few people live there because it is almost ---- covered in snow and ice.

- A) permanently
- B) simultaneously
- C) attractively
- D) environmentally
- E) bluntly

27. The safety of football continues to be a heated topic for players and parents, with abundant evidence ---- the effect of head injuries on mental illnesses.

- A) countering
- B) enhancing
- C) revealing
- D) reversing
- E) eliminating

28. Because much of the interior of South America is ----, all its major population centers are along the coast.

- A) uninhabitable
- B) indescribable
- C) irreversible
- D) immobile
- E) dislocated

29. British education ---- some very big changes in the post-war era regarding economy, education, art and society.

- A) withdrew
- B) overestimated
- C) upgraded
- D) accused
- E) underwent

30. Age ---- causes a physical decline and our risk of developing certain diseases such as heart disease and osteoporosis increases.

- A) uncommonly
- B) irrationally
- C) inevitably
- D) unpredictably
- E) inappropriately

31. While honesty is valued as a way of maintaining control over children, it is also seen as a valuable ---- for adulthood.

- A) trait
- B) sight
- C) clue
- D) custom
- E) item

32. The nervous systems of all animals have a number of basic functions in common, most ---- the control of movement and the analysis of sensation.

- A) notably
- B) promptly
- C) deniably
- D) approximately
- E) fairly

33. Although women make up nearly half of the labour force in South Africa, most of them work in lower-wage sectors, ---- domestic service.

- A) particularly
- B) undoubtedly
- C) loosely
- D) dramatically
- E) vitally

E-YDS 2015

34. A growing number of people are ---- alternatives to antidepressant medications, and new research suggests that acupuncture could be a promising option.

- A) seeking
- B) returning
- C) denying
- D) abandoning
- E) magnifying

35. Knowing that consuming more will not ---- buy us more happiness suggests that it is time to rethink the spending choices we make every day.

- A) necessarily
- B) accidentally
- C) strictly
- D) externally
- E) hazardously

36. Managing traffic flow at peak periods and dealing with incidents, such as crashes, are ---- problems for transport planners.

- A) challenging
- B) instructive
- C) accessible
- D) favorable
- E) functional

37. Despite delivering calcium and protein, drinking a lot of milk does not provide a net health benefit for women and may ---- even their long-term survival prospects.

- A) compensate
- B) withdraw
- C) foster
- D) hinder
- E) fulfil

38. The earliest music for movies was played live in the cinema to ---- the silent image and enhance its mood.

- A) receive
C) eradicate
E) verify
B) diminish
D) accompany

39. According to a study, young people in the Middle East between 15 and 29 years of age ---- about one-third of the region's population.

- A) constitute
C) absorb
E) maintain
B) resign
D) spread

40. Human beings' ability to discriminate sounds at a very early age appears to be ---- not only in the mother tongue but also in other languages.

- A) eventual
C) evident
E) responsive
B) defensive
D) frustrating

41. Following the agricultural revolution, a large-scale transition from hunting and gathering to agriculture, humans contributed to the ---- of many large land mammals on the planet.

- A) fluctuation
C) extinction
E) division
B) irritation
D) refraction

E-YDS 2014

42. Information about a person that might be acquired during a study must be treated as confidential and not made available to others without his or her ----.

- A) consent
C) appointment
E) resentment
B) identity
D) integration

2019 ARALIK YDS

43. Within our solar system, planet Mars almost certainly had a surface ocean in the past and may still have ---- of it underground.

- A) remnants
C) adjustments
E) illustrations
B) attractions
D) precautions

44. The fact is that, right now the Sumatran tiger faces a number of very serious 'threats, which are putting their very survival in ----.

- A) extension
C) jeopardy
E) corruption
B) resistance
D) distinction

45. The importance of numbers in Chinese design stems from the ---- influence harmonious principles of *ying* and *yang*, repeatedly seen in architectural designs.

- A) pervasive
C) insignificant
E) dampening
B) restraining
D) disruptive

46. The most sophisticated of Cook Islands handicrafts are considered to be brightly coloured, ---- embroidered ceremonial cloths, which require a great number of months to make.

- A) tediously
C) persistently
E) objectively
B) intricately
D) incidentally

47. Starting in 1640, Evliya Çelebi began a career of travel into the far reaches of the Ottoman Empire, which at that time ---- from Hungary in the north to Egypt and Sudan in the south.

- A) wandered
C) stretched
E) circulated
B) escalated
D) emigrated

2019 EYLÜL YDS

48. Research has found that the typical brain is a 'mosaic' combining some features that are more common in males and some that appear more frequently in females, pointing to the ---- that human brains do not belong to two distinct types categorised by gender.

- A) violation
C) development
E) obstacle
B) conclusion
D) compulsion

49. Many scientists and research advocates contend that animal experiments are crucial for learning about basic biology and disease mechanisms, and are necessary for testing the ---- of new medicines.

- A) scarcity
C) ambiguity
E) uniformity
B) urgency
D) efficacy

50. Because the functions and disturbances of smell and taste are nearly ---- disturbances of one affect the other.

- A) inconvenient
C) inexplicable
E) inseparable
B) unremarkable
D) unsophisticated

51. Maps of the ocean are rare as the vastness and depth of the ocean make it ---- difficult to study.

- A) admirably
C) questionably
E) incidentally
B) notoriously
D) properly

52. Children with autism spectrum conditions often have trouble ---- the emotional states of people around them, struggling to distinguish a happy face from a sad one, for example.

- A) overcoming
C) provoking
E) improving
B) ignoring
D) identifying

2019 MART YDS

53. Like the rest of the animal kingdom, mammals need food for energy and the ---- of bodily processes such as growth and reproduction.

- A) suspension
C) maintenance
E) persistence
B) deterioration
D) elaboration

54. With rapid advancements in technology, there are new ---- already seen in countries such as Myanmar and Sri Lanka where social media apps have been instrumental in spreading fake news and violence.

- A) measures
C) incentives
E) obligations
B) adjustments
D) threats

55. Although empirical studies into the brain's left and right hemispheric participation in language acquisition are ---- and differ from each other, some observational studies indicate that adults might benefit from right-brain-oriented activities in the foreign language classroom.

- A) unavailable
C) indestructible
E) unprecedented
B) indispensable
D) inconclusive

56. The foundations of international law as it is understood today lie ---- in the development of Western culture and political organisation.

- A) firmly
C) adequately
E) convertibly
B) instantly
D) eligibly

57. There is a link between sunlight and the chemical *serotonin*, which ---- our mood and is important in reducing anxiety disorders.

- A) initiates
C) reveals
E) boosts
B) detects
D) hinders

2018 SONBAHAR-2(ARALIK) YDS

58. Several different models of emotional intelligence have emerged since 1990, and such ---- has contributed to a certain amount of controversy.

- A) elimination
C) regulation
E) disruption
B) diversity
D) clarity

59. Since the beginning of the Industrial Age, humankind's ---- of natural environment has taken a turn for the worse.

- A) exploitation
C) deprivation
E) allocation
B) contradiction
D) termination

60. Although Thomas Edison was not the first to create the light bulb, his model was more commercially ---- because it was long-lasting and formed part of a whole lighting system.

- A) reactive
C) excessive
E) viable
B) urgent
D) peculiar

61. Just as television and mass media had done before, the growth of the Internet in the 1990s and early 2000s --- - a new era for business.

- A) heralded
C) reversed
E) protected
B) jeopardised
D) enforced

62. The revolutions and wars of the 20th century ---- affected people's views of these times and the histories they wrote.

- A) decently
C) offensively
E) profoundly
B) recklessly
D) arbitrarily

2018 SONBAHAR YDS

63. For smokers who are under increased pressure to give up smoking, one of the easiest ---- is that quitting smoking makes people more likely to put on weight.

- A) incentives
- B) attempts
- C) purposes
- D) excuses
- E) features

64. The primary ---- of an organisation's accounting department are to process information and to prepare financial statements at the end of the accounting period.

- A) advancements
- B) compensations
- C) obstacles
- D) objectives
- E) classifications

65. Scholars and historians have offered possible locations for the mythical island of Atlantis, even in the face of---- scientific evidence that it does not exist.

- A) compelling
- B) doubtful
- C) erroneous
- D) refutable
- E) ambiguous

66. The Big Bang theory is the explanation most commonly ---- by astronomers for the origin of the universe.

- A) discovered
- B) accepted
- C) regulated
- D) conducted
- E) influenced

67. The relationship between sport and aggression has been studied ---- for decades, yet researchers still have a limited understanding of the link between the two.

- A) severely
- B) suspiciously
- C) uniquely
- D) extensively
- E) instantly

2018 İLKBAHAR YDS

68. Gender studies is a multifaceted field of inquiry into social structures and social relations that has important ---- for the study of violence, peace and conflict.

- A) challenges
- B) divisions
- C) implications
- D) drawbacks
- E) requirements

69. Nano-tech products can potentially save lives as well as give us hundreds of new conveniences from enhanced drug delivery and disease ---- to fabric that will not stain.

- A) detection
- B) manipulation
- C) progression
- D) transmission
- E) inheritance

70. The thin, invisible layer of gas surrounding the Earth, which is called the atmosphere, shields us from the vacuum of space and protects us from ---- solar radiation.

- A) delicate
- B) excessive
- C) vigorous
- D) elaborate
- E) swift

71. Architectural analysis is not only a ---- academic pursuit, done for its own sake, but it can be informative and entertaining as well.

- A) mutually
- B) convincingly
- C) drastically
- D) purely
- E) deniably

72. Childcare is a broad term that ---- services which protect the health, safe and well-being of children who require custodial care by adults other than their own parents for a temporary period of time.

- A) hinders
- B) suspends
- C) creates
- D) eliminates
- E) encompasses

2017 SONBAHAR YDS

73. Some ethnic minority groups of students within the US, such as African Americans and Hispanic Americans, achieve below the national average of all students; however, one ---- is the high educational achievements demonstrated by Asian American students.

- A) aspiration
- B) defect
- C) exception
- D) influence
- E) complaint

74. Without artificial fertilisers and pesticides, there would not be enough food grown on Earth to satisfy our needs, even with equal ---- of agricultural output.

- A) recognition
- B) deterioration
- C) distribution
- D) fluctuation
- E) reduction

75. An important reason to re-evaluate how we are raising the next generation grows out of an incredibly exciting discovery about brain development: during adolescence, the brain's potential to change through experience is ----.

- A) tremendous
- B) frustrating
- C) debatable
- D) redundant
- E) exhausted

76. Children and adolescents with attention deficit or hyperactivity disorder frequently experience difficulties in school settings, most ---- in the areas of academic achievement and interpersonal relationships.

- A) appropriately
- B) urgently
- C) subtly
- D) compulsorily
- E) notably

77. Children who grow up in two-parent homes where the parents are non-traditional in their own gender roles ---- less gender-stereotypic behaviour than do children whose parents are traditional in their role enactment.

- A) display
- B) alter
- C) achieve
- D) reject
- E) eradicate

2017 İLKBAHAR YDS

78. The ageing of population, also known as 'demographic ageing', is a term used to describe ---- in the age distribution of a population from the young towards people of older ages.

- A) opportunities
- B) regulations
- C) shifts
- D) assumptions
- E) conflicts

79. Large collections of books are often unusable without careful attention to classification, so providing easy access to library materials using such labels as author, title, and subject, is essential for proper ---- of any library.

- A) violation
- B) justification
- C) abandonment
- D) utilisation
- E) elimination

80. During the investigation of a lethal or an easily transmitted disease the necessary precautions must be taken to protect health staff, because they are ---- to catching the disease in question.

- A) vulnerable
- B) adaptable
- C) entitled
- D) committed
- E) accessible

81. IQ tests are often faulted for ignoring cultural or social biases, particularly with regard to schoolchildren, and critics claim they cannot ---- predict a person's future performance.

- A) initially
- B) accurately
- C) conventionally
- D) narrowly
- E) strictly

82. Parents who are responsive, non-authoritarian, and who manifest empathetic and caring behaviours can ---- the development of empathy in their children.

- A) delay
- B) acknowledge
- C) relieve
- D) surpass
- E) enhance

2016 SONBAHAR YDS

83. There is new ---- that dinosaurs were warm-blooded like birds and mammals rather than cold-blooded like reptiles.

- A) compulsion
- B) frustration
- C) evidence
- D) significance
- E) fulfilment

84. The tendency towards increasingly bitter chocolate has its origins in the ---- fall in cocoa prices in the 1980s.

- A) dramatic
- B) permanent
- C) empirical
- D) subtle
- E) hectic

85. An understanding of the physiology of stress does not ---- clarify its meaning, thus several models have been constructed in an attempt to better define and explain it.

- A) arguably
- B) jointly
- C) eventually
- D) completely
- E) desperately

86. That we have the ability to detect and ---- minute differences in the fat content of foods suggests that this ability must have had considerable evolutionary importance.

- A) protect
- B) hinder
- C) undermine
- D) tackle
- E) discriminate

2016 İLKBAHAR YDS

87. As we learn more about the neural mechanisms of intelligence, ---- for enhancing intelligence become more likely.

- A) precautions
- B) substitutions
- C) necessities
- D) prospects
- E) permissions

88. From the early 1800s, scientists began to gather ---- amounts of data about marine life, paving the way for future knowledge about the importance of the planet's oceans.

- A) immense
- B) predictable
- C) equivalent
- D) relevant
- E) sustainable

89. Reduction in cholesterol body fat and oxidation is believed to help slow the ageing process ----.

- A) doubtfully
- B) reflectively
- C) externally
- D) obscurely
- E) considerably

90. Trade between people depends on a uniform set of weights and measures that can be used by both sides of transaction to ---- that the amount obtained or handed over is correct.

- A) disapprove
- B) pretend
- C) ensure
- D) realize
- E) estimate

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

91. The total amount of military ---- by all the countries of the world in 2010 was \$1.63 trillion, which is equivalent to \$236 for every person on the planet.

- A) diversity
- B) requirement
- C) expenditure
- D) dimension
- E) influence

92. The speed of wind is measured by using the Beaufort Scale, based on easily ---- factors such as tree movement, smoke behavior and damage incurred.

- A) hostile
- B) irrelevant
- C) misleading
- D) additional
- E) observable

93. Today, contagious diseases rarely kill in developed countries, where improvements in sanitation and nutrition have ---- reduced premature deaths.

- A) significantly
- B) separately
- C) favourably
- D) dangerously
- E) cautiously

94. With mankind ---- by an energy crisis and climate change, nuclear power is back on the scene.

- A) initiated
- B) responded
- C) surpassed
- D) confronted
- E) allowed

2015 İLKBAHAR YDS

95. For years, information systems experts have faced the ---- of convincing business managers of the value they provide to the organizations.

- A) challenge
- B) appreciation
- C) consciousness
- D) assurance
- E) designation

96. Although including children with special needs in learning environments with their typical peers presents many obstacles, the rewards, benefits and teamwork make it ----.

- A) worthwhile
- B) legitimate
- C) obligatory
- D) questionable
- E) implicit

97. Herbal treatment administered in a medical context has been shown to induce relief from symptoms in an ---- wide range of illnesses including allergies, asthma, cancer, depression, diabetes and migraine.

- A) impressively
- B) accurately
- C) eventually
- D) unbearably
- E) exclusively

98. Total world population seems to have ---- around a level of approximately half a billion people until the modern period, when it began to climb steadily.

- A) appeared
- B) expired
- C) qualified
- D) fluctuated
- E) weakened

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

99. The story of creating power begins with the ---- of the most obvious natural resources around us - water and wind.

- A) termination
- B) estimation
- C) perception
- D) exploitation
- E) elaboration

100. Since a modern company cannot survive without information and computer technologies, they have become an -- part of any commercial venture or worldwide business system.

- A) unavailable
- B) infrequent
- C) intact
- D) unbearable
- E) inseparable

101. Without knowing distances ----, it can be difficult to plan a journey, so maps are very beneficial tools for people to find their way easily.

- A) accurately
- B) suspiciously
- C) innovatively
- D) rapidly
- E) controversially

102. Exposure to sunshine enables the production of vitamin D in our skin, and this ---- the growth and maintenance of healthy bones and teeth.

- A) deteriorates
- B) declares
- C) promotes
- D) articulates
- E) differentiates

2014 İLKBAHAR YDS

103. Alzheimer's disease is the major form of mental impairment in older people and is characterized by the -- of brain tissue over an extended period of time.

- A) clarification
- B) examination
- C) deterioration
- D) realisation
- E) prevention

104. As video-gaming has become a ---- industry that attracts huge investment and intense competition, there are numerous ideas concerning its characteristics.

- A) massive
- B) constant
- C) challenging
- D) repetitive
- E) complementary

105. When compared with petrol, hydrogen is ---- clean and does not produce carbon emissions when it is burned.

- A) severely
- B) fundamentally
- C) promptly
- D) gradually
- E) relatively

106. People seem to forget that an e-mail says so much about them, but it can even ---- personality characteristics.

- A) receive
- B) eliminate
- C) overcome
- D) convey
- E) abandon

2013 SONBAHAR YDS

107. Psychologists have shown that people can make ---- of age, income and even personality traits based on footwear alone.

- A) regularities
- B) incentives
- C) requisites
- D) tendencies
- E) estimates

108. Paracetamol, one of the most effective painkillers used today, was discovered in the 1890s, but ---- how it relieves pain remains a mystery.

- A) mistakenly
- B) comparatively
- C) precisely
- D) increasingly
- E) adversely

109. The rapid growth of English as an international language has ---- a number of interesting discussions about the status of English today.

- A) weakened
- B) stimulated
- C) confirmed
- D) distinguished
- E) postponed

2013 İLKBAHAR YDS

110. UNICEF is deeply committed to creating a world in which all children, regardless of their gender or socioeconomic background, have ---- to free, compulsory and quality education.

- A) access
- B) dedication
- C) insight
- D) addiction
- E) tendency

111. In some countries, such as Brazil and Russia, codes have been put in place to promote ---- logging of forest ecosystems.

- A) applicable
- B) penetrable
- C) notable
- D) sustainable
- E) provable

112. Before they are allowed to be used, all medicines, including vaccines, are ---- tested to assess how safe and effective they are.

- A) incidentally
C) thoroughly
E) offensively
B) hazardously
D) fatally

113. Many scientists believe that our sanitized surroundings are ---- allergic disorders in children, which have doubled in the last decade.

- A) extracting
C) unifying
E) fostering
B) fulfilling
D) ensuring

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL)

114. Although Søren Kierkegaard is widely regarded as the father of existentialism, his ---- as an important thinker was long delayed.

- A) reluctance
C) recognition
E) rejection
B) redundancy
D) rebellion

115. Toronto is known worldwide for its multicultural ----, which provides one of the most important reasons to visit the city.

- A) composition
C) obstacle
E) destruction
B) endurance
D) implementation

116. Song and dance are the ---- elements of ballet, which distinguishes it from theatre, in which song and dance may be present, but are not necessary elements.

- A) sufficient
C) temporary
E) vague
B) fragile
D) essential

117. Almost all we know of Siddhartha Gautama's life comes from biographies written by his followers centuries after his death, and which differ ---- in many details.

- A) sustainably
C) widely
E) efficiently
B) coincidentally
D) gradually

118. Originating from the 17th-century pleasure gardens of France, amusement parks are controlled environments that ---- visitors through the simulation of space, place and experience.

- A) entertain
C) protect
E) interrupt
B) threaten
D) respect

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

119. Chronic-pain sufferers can use creams which are made with the same hot substance that is in chilli peppers, but they have to use them daily as it takes about a week to feel any ----.

- A) weak
C) regret
E) complaint
B) necessity
D) relief

120. Diabetes mellitus is among the most common chronic diseases, affecting over 6 percent of the adult population in Western societies, and its ---- is rising dramatically worldwide.

- A) prevalence
C) admiration
E) convenience
B) deficiency
D) limitation

121. Getting eight hours of sleep each night is ---- for skin and well-being, as it resets stress hormones like cortisol and repairs your complexion.

- A) exhausting
C) disastrous
E) offensive
B) crucial
D) preventive

122. With advances in medical treatment and living conditions, life expectancy for some people with disabilities has risen ---- and is only slightly lower than that of the general population.

- A) miserably
C) intuitively
E) dramatically
B) severely
D) conventionally

123. If you sleep for just six hours, you are likely to be 59 percent more dehydrated as you could be short of vasopressin, the hormone that ---- hydration, released later in the sleep cycle.

- A) threatens
C) abandons
E) resists
B) destroys
D) regulates

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

124. Scientific discoveries may be made simultaneously by scientists working independently, but almost every --- depends on previous work and theories.

- A) expense
C) threat
E) decline
B) precaution
D) advance

125. Artificial selection is the conscious attempt by human beings to change the environments or ---- of other organisms so as to alter the evolution of these organisms.

- A) instructions
C) profits
E) causes
B) traits
D) intentions

126. Taxonomy is the area of biological science comprising three ---- but highly interrelated disciplines: classification, naming and identification of organisms.

- A) respectable
C) distinct
E) consistent
B) regular
D) virtual

127. A volcanic catastrophe is often thousands of years in the making - many volcanoes gain strength for millennia before an ---- powerful explosion occurs.

- A) immensely
C) adversely
E) elaborately
B) insufficiently
D) inconveniently

128. Swifts, one of the fastest small birds, can be ---- from the superficially-similar African swallows by their characteristic style of flight.

- A) derived
C) extracted
E) obtained
B) prevented
D) distinguished

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

129. In the US, the recent trend toward accountability in education has increased the legal ---- for becoming and remaining certified as a teacher.

- A) requirements
C) facilities
E) implications
B) incidents
D) attitudes

130. Being an island, Britain has always had a fresh ---- of fish and seafood, both from the sea and freshwater rivers.

- A) prospect
C) opportunity
E) appeal
B) supply
D) reception

131. Tour operators occupy a ---- role in tourism industry, given their role as agents that design, organise, package, market and operate vacation and other tours.

- A) significant
C) vague
E) descriptive
B) dependant
D) current

132. Although there is some disagreement regarding ---- how to define transfer of learning, it is clear that it involves seemingly simple similarity relations.

- A) peculiarly
C) precisely
E) fiercely
B) importantly
D) intentionally

133. Ancient explorers named the Canary Islands *Canaria* from the Latin word *canis* because of the large dogs ----the islands.

- A) resisting
C) inhabiting
E) inheriting
B) treating
D) replacing

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

134. Seven out of ten children consume too much salt, and according to health experts, this will have critical ---- for a child's cardiovascular health later in life.

- A) obligations
C) attempts
E) consequences
B) separations
D) substitutes

135. A vegetative state can be caused by a traumatic or non-traumatic brain injury, and if non-trauma patients do not make progress in the first few months, they are usually considered beyond hope of ----.

- A) challenge
C) examination
E) observation
B) elimination
D) recovery

136. Although the risks of ---- complications from general anaesthesia are very low, they can include heart attack and even brain damage.

- A) severe
C) precise
E) accessible
B) beneficial
D) intentional

137. The body has to ---- regenerate the cells that make up the nails, and it needs a regular, healthy supply of certain nutrients to do so.

- A) approximately
C) briefly
E) familiarly
B) constantly
D) mutually

138. Researchers have found that practising yoga for just 25 minutes a day can be good for you, ---- brain function due to the release of endorphins and increased blood flow.

- A) disturbing
C) boosting
E) measuring
B) allowing
D) resisting

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

139. In regions with a relatively dry climate, intensive cultivation by farmers can have terrible ----, draining water sources, and causing soil erosion.

- A) consequences
C) functions
E) observation
B) assumptions
D) distinctions

140. The spectacular discoveries and ---- in molecular biology in the last fifty years have created a gene-based medical revolution.

- A) delays
C) difficulties
E) imitations
B) celebrations
D) achievements

141. In recent years ---- efforts have been made in introducing improved forest harvesting practices to tropical forests to support sustainable forest management.

- A) considerable
C) vulnerable
E) changeable
B) deniable
D) habitable

142. Asian sea bass, a fish species farmed in several Asian countries, feed ---- on small crustaceans (crab, shrimp, etc.) and later switch to fish as they grow up.

- A) openly
C) initially
E) virtually
B) firmly
D) mutually

143. Infectious microbes from animals can be ---- directly to humans through an animal bite, or indirectly through the bite of insects that feed on both animals and humans.

- A) sentenced
C) restricted
E) adjust
B) designated
D) transmitted

YKS 2019

144. As soon as the computer was invented, a growing---- for computers by scientists and engineers evolved, and numerous universities started their own projects to produce them in the 1940s.

- A) isolation
C) awareness
E) variety
B) concern
D) demand

145. By messing with the balance of microorganisms in the body and by killing too many of the good bacteria in your gut, antibiotics may have certain ----effects on your health.

- A) prevalent
C) damaging
E) abundant
B) negligible
D) consistent

146. Current research has suggested that people who consume more trans fatty acids have ----greater levels of aggression.

- A) independently
C) deliberately
E) preciously
B) significantly
D) mutually

147. In crime scene investigation, forensic science ---- evidence that may link a suspect to a crime or prove him or her innocent.

- A) initiates
C) precedes
E) provides
B) accelerates
D) counters

YKS 2018

148. United Nations Peacekeeping emerged out of World War II to help warring countries or communities to create the ---- for world peace.

- A) inventions
C) interventions
E) conditions
B) predictions
D) accomplishments

149. Invented by the Chinese in the 9th century, gunpowder rapidly became a----factor in battle.

- A) crucial
C) provable
E) limiting
B) complicating
D) virtual

150. It is difficult to say ---- when people first started to make rope because very few early examples have survived until today.

- A) eventually
C) exactly
E) partially
B) importantly
D) consistently

151. The continents are the major land masses of the Earth and ---- around 29 per cent of the planet's surface.

- A) threaten
C) maintain
E) provide
B) occupy
D) initiate

YKS 2017

152. Because anxiety is a common mental health concern today, efforts should be directed towards the ---- of anxiety disorders.

- A) extension
- B) prevention
- C) prevalence
- D) restriction
- E) outcome

153. Sometimes all that is needed to help solve a problem is a chance to talk about it with a ---- listener.

- A) sympathetic
- B) memorable
- C) fierce
- D) hostile
- E) speculative

154. The Caribbean is a haven for colourful bird life, most ---- the scarlet ibis of Trinidad and Tobago, a bird that feeds on crabs and other small sea creatures that live in the coastal mudflats.

- A) ultimately
- B) annually
- C) privately
- D) formally
- E) notably

YKS 2016

155. One socio-psychological explanation of violence suggests that frustrating situations make people angry and increase their ---- to act aggressively.

- A) addiction
- B) tendency
- C) rejection
- D) exposure
- E) dedication

156. William Du Bois, the first African-American to graduate from Harvard University with a doctorate, showed academic promise from a very early age.

- A) comprehensive
- B) additional
- C) temporary
- D) intentional
- E) exceptional

157. In a network combining the entire world, no one will be trustworthy enough, so connecting your computer to the Internet is going to bring some risks.

- A) inadequately
- B) incomparably
- C) inevitably
- D) inequally
- E) ineffectively

158. The fruit of the cacao tree and the seeds or beans it contains a lengthy and complex series of transformations in order to yield chocolate.

- A) overcome
- B) dismiss
- C) highlight
- D) undergo
- E) exchange

YKS 2015

159. Technology is the practical ---- of knowledge and skills to make tools, machines, vehicles and other useful things.

- A) elimination
- B) expectation
- C) responsibility
- D) application
- E) diversity

160. Managers must often decide whether to drop products or departments that are not as----as desired.

- A) profitable
- B) abrupt
- C) severe
- D) dependent
- E) consistent

161. No one has to read a textbook to learn that children's problem-solving abilities improve ---- across childhood.

- A) deliberately
- B) dramatically
- C) approximately
- D) respectively
- E) incidentally

162. The technique of glass-blowing was discovered by craftsmen in Syria in about 30 BC and soon----by the Romans who used it to make bottles and other glass objects.

- A) removed
- B) excluded
- C) adopted
- D) delivered
- E) unearthed

YKS 2014

163. The classification of schizophrenia remains complex because of the ---- of symptoms.

- A) preservation
- B) accuracy
- C) objectivity
- D) diversity
- E) decline

164. The health and wealth of any society depend on having ---- supplies of clean water.

- A) adequate
- B) definite
- C) selective
- D) initial
- E) urgent

165. If we are to be successful in conserving the Earth's biodiversity, it is essential that there are vigorous efforts ---- put into place to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases.

- A) immediately
C) obscurely
E) hesitantly
- B) adversely
D) comparatively

166. Many experts agree that preventing or treating obesity in childhood will----the rate of heart diseases in adulthood.

- A) explain
C) reduce
E) specify
- B) accomplish
D) deliver

YKS 2013

167. The best way to use olive oil to retain its extraordinary nutritional ---- is to add it after cooking.

- A) distributions
C) restrictions
E) indications
- B) demands
D) benefits

168. In ancient times, cacao seeds or beans were used as a form of currency,---- both for the purchase of everyday items and for the payment of tribute money to the king.

- A) excessive
C) redundant
E) preventable
- B) valid
D) hazardous

169. The economic crisis in East Asia ---- affected growth prospects, and governments are faced with the dilemma of cutting social expenditure.

- A) illegally
C) abusively
E) separately
- B) incidentally
D) adversely

170. Film directors may place objects or actors in the foreground in order to ---- their narrative significance.

- A) spoil
C) threaten
E) highlight
- B) relieve
D) overcome

YKS 2012

171. To a psychologist, personality consists of persistent ---- of thought, emotion and behaviour.

- A) belongings
C) compliments
E) services
- B) patterns
D) inventions

172. Both Malatya and Gaziantep have grown economically in the past three decades and both are now considerably ---- than they used to be.

- A) weaker
C) simpler
E) wealthier
- B) stricter
D) riskier

173. Passing on knowledge to others was once thought to be a ---- human ability, but several species are proving otherwise.

- A) uniquely
C) rapidly
E) steadily
- B) hazardously
D) generously

174. Psychological factors influence our physical health, because our emotions and thoughts are always ---- by biochemical reactions in our bodies.

- A) pretended
C) appointed
E) detected
- B) rejected
D) accompanied

YKS 2011

175. The successful ---- of developing countries into world trade requires more than just open access to export markets and international trade rules.

- A) contribution
C) integration
E) resignation
- B) investment
D) reduction

176. The printing press had a---- effect on the transformation of cultural and religious issues in the Renaissance.

- A) profound
C) controversial
E) previous
- B) redundant
D) spiritual

177. In the past 25 years, the number of children's museums has increased ---- .

- A) instantly
C) frequently
E) rapidly
- B) separately
D) commonly

178. Nobel Prizes are widely ---- as the world's most prestigious awards given for intellectual achievement.

- A) discovered
- B) revealed
- C) competed
- D) regarded
- E) founded

2010 YKS

179. Probably the first Indian and Eskimo ---- in America came across the Bering Strait when the sea was frozen solid.

- A) origins
- B) provinces
- C) species
- D) workers
- E) settlers

180. Films with a great deal of violence in them are not ---- for young children.

- A) suitable
- B) separate
- C) urgent
- D) distinct
- E) complete

181. In Austria, freshwater lakes and rivers are ---- frozen for most of the winter.

- A) unfairly
- B) partly
- C) anxiously
- D) suddenly
- E) newly

182. Humans developed the way they did because they had to run long distances in order to ----.

- A) return
- B) admit
- C) survive
- D) compete
- E) remain

KELİME SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.	C	41.	C	81.	B	121.	B	161.	B
2.	B	42.	A	82.	E	122.	E	162.	C
3.	D	43.	A	83.	C	123.	D	163.	D
4.	D	44.	C	84.	A	124.	D	164.	A
5.	D	45.	A	85.	D	125.	A	165.	A
6.	B	46.	B	86.	E	126.	C	166.	C
7.	D	47.	C	87.	D	127.	A	167.	D
8.	C	48.	B	88.	A	128.	D	168.	B
9.	B	49.	D	89.	E	129.	A	169.	D
10.	E	50.	E	90.	C	130.	B	170.	E
11.	B	51.	B	91.	C	131.	A	171.	B
12.	B	52.	D	92.	E	132.	C	172.	E
13.	D	53.	C	93.	A	133.	C	173.	A
14.	E	54.	D	94.	D	134.	E	174.	D
15.	B	55.	D	95.	A	135.	D	175.	C
16.	C	56.	A	96.	A	136.	A	176.	A
17.	C	57.	E	97.	A	137.	B	177.	E
18.	A	58.	B	98.	D	138.	C	178.	D
19.	C	59.	A	99.	D	139.	A	179.	E
20.	A	60.	E	100.	E	140.	D	180.	A
21.	C	61.	A	101.	A	141.	A	181.	B
22.	B	62.	E	102.	C	142.	C	182.	C
23.	D	63.	D	103.	C	143.	D		
24.	B	64.	D	104.	A	144.	D		
25.	A	65.	A	105.	E	145.	C		
26.	A	66.	B	106.	D	146.	B		
27.	C	67.	D	107.	E	147.	E		
28.	A	68.	C	108.	C	148.	E		
29.	E	69.	A	109.	B	149.	A		
30.	C	70.	B	110.	A	150.	C		
31.	A	71.	C	111.	D	151.	B		
32.	A	72.	E	112.	C	152.	B		
33.	A	73.	C	113.	E	153.	A		
34.	A	74.	C	114.	C	154.	E		
35.	A	75.	A	115.	A	155.	B		
36.	A	76.	E	116.	D	156.	E		
37.	D	77.	A	117.	C	157.	C		
38.	D	78.	C	118.	A	158.	D		
39.	A	79.	D	119.	D	159.	D		
40.	C	80.	A	120.	A	160.	A		

PHRASAL VERBS

PHRASAL VERBS LIST

1. abide by	itaat etmek	46. keep up with	yetiřmek
2. account for	oluřturmak	47. leave off	ayrılmak
3. ask for	istemek	48. look after	ilgilenmek
4. back up	desteklemek	49. look down on	tepeden bakmak
5. be made up of	- den oluřmak	50. look into	incelemek
6. break down	bozulmak	51. look over	gözden geçirmek
7. break in/into	zorla girmek	52. look up to	hayran olmak
8. break out	patlak vermek	53. make do with	idare etmek
9. bring about	sebepl olmak	54. make for / head for	- e dođru yol almak
10. bring down	devirmek	55. make up	uydurmak
11. bring out	piyasaya sürmek	56. make up for	telafi etmek
12. bring up	yetiřtirmek	57. name after	adını vermek
13. build up	biriktirmek, güçlendirmek	58. pass away	ölmek
14. call off	iptal etmek	59. pass down	aktarmak
15. carry on	devam etmek	60. pass out	bayılmak
16. catch on	popüler olmak	61. pull through	iyileřmek
17. catch up with	ayak uydurmak	62. put aside	kenara koymak, birikim yapmak
18. come across	karřılařmak	63. put back	geri koymak
19. come up with	ortaya atmak	64. put forth	ileri sürmek
20. comply with	itaat etmek	65. put in	yatırım yapmak
21. count on	güvenmek, bel bağlamak	66. put off	ertelemek
22. cut down on	azaltmak	67. put out	söndürmek
23. deal with	ele almak, halletmek	68. put up with	katlanmak
24. dispose of	elden çıkarmak	69. run out of	tüketmek
25. divide into	bölmek, ayırmak	70. send out	yollamak, yaymak
26. do away with	ortadan kaldırmak	71. set off	yola çıkmak, bařlamak
27. draw on	yararlanmak	72. set out	bařlamak
28. end up with	ile sonuçlanmak	73. sort out	çözmek, düzenlemek
29. fall out	arası açılmak	74. stand for	anlamına gelmek
30. figure out	bulmak, çıkarmak	75. step down	istifa etmek
31. get over	atlatmak	76. take after	benzemek
32. get through	tüketmek, bitirmek	77. take on	üstlenmek
33. give in	pes etmek	78. take over	devralmak
34. give off	dıřarı salmak	79. take part in	katılmak
35. give rise to	sebepl olmak	80. take place	meydana gelmek
36. go along with	kabul etmek	81. tear apart	parçalamak
37. go around	dolanmak, yeterli olmak	82. throw away	atmak
38. go in for	hořlanmak	83. turn down	geri çevirmek
39. go off	bozulmak, patlamak	84. turn in	teslim etmek
40. go over	gözden geçirmek	85. turn into	dönüřmek
41. go through	geçirmek	86. turn out	olduđu çıkmak
42. hand down	aktarmak (bir sonraki nesile)	87. use up	tüketmek
43. hand in	teslim etmek	88. wear out	eskime, aşınma
44. hold up	gecikmek	89. wipe out	yok olmak
45. keep off	uzak durmak	90. work out	çözümlemek

1. To the Iranian mathematician Maryam Mirzakhani, the first woman to win the Fields medal, mathematics often felt like "being lost in a jungle and trying to use all the knowledge that you can gather to — some new solutions".

- A) cut down on
C) come up with
E) stand up to
B) put up with
D) get away with

E-YDS 2018

2. Understanding the nature of culture in relation to communication helps to explain the process that individuals ---- adapting to new relationships, groups, organizations, societies and the cultures of each.

- A) hand down
C) take out
E) put across
B) sum up
D) go through

E-YDS 2017

3. It is not necessary to eliminate all mosquitoes to ---- diseases like Zika and malaria because their numbers can be reduced to the point that these diseases fail to get passed on at a sustainable rate.

- A) keep up with
C) make up for
E) run out of
B) get rid of
D) put up with

4. By the 1890s many public libraries in the United States began to ---- special sections with books for children, but it was not until 1895 when the first library was constructed with a room specifically designed for children.

- A) figure out
C) give up
E) set up
B) carry out
D) break down

E-YDS 2016

5. Social psychologists construct and test theories of human social behaviour, and these theories ---- assumptions about social behaviour and relationships between social and psychological processes.

- A) take down
C) reston
E) give up
B) put aside
D) turn against

E-YDS 2015

6. Floods occur when heavy rain falls, ---- so much water that it cannot seep into the soil or flow away into rivers and lakes or run into drains.

- A) coping with
C) resulting in
E) switching to
B) putting off
D) emerging from

E-YDS 2019

7. Workers should expect to return to school several times during their working lives just to ---- developments in their fields.

- A) keep up with
C) cut down on
E) fall behind with
- B) go along with
D) do away with

E-YDS 2014

8. Fairy tales are understood to be stories for children, ---- through millennia, with characters who are typical and common rather than unique and who embody good or evil in direct ways.

- A) passed down
C) set out
E) blown up
- B) cut off
D) given in

2019 ARALIK YDS

9. Assimilation is a voluntary or involuntary process by which individuals or groups completely ---- the traits of another culture, leaving their original cultural and linguistic identities behind.

- A) break into
C) make out
E) bring about
- B) put away
D) take on

2019 EYLÜL YDS

10. Human accomplishments ---- our ability to acquire knowledge from others and to use that communal store of experience to devise novel solutions to life's challenges.

- A) call off
C) bring down
E) figure out
- B) stem from
D) take out

2019 MART YDS

11. Parkinson's disease is a movement disorder that ---- the death of neurons producing *dopamine*, a neurochemical that dispatches messages to parts of the brain that control motor skills and coordination.

- A) takes over
C) makes up
E) gets through
- B) stems from
D) pins down

2018 SONBAHAR-2(ARALIK) YDS

12. As the distribution of radio and TV programming began migrating to a digital format in the late 1990s, broadcasters, over time, have had to ---- their old analogue frequencies for the new digital channels and invest hundreds of millions of dollars in new equipment.

- A) give up
C) work out
E) go through
- B) take on
D) turn down

2018 SONBAHAR YDS

13. Sense of control refers to the degree to which people believe that they can deliberately ---- desired outcomes and avoid undesirable ones in their environment.

- A) fill out
C) switch off
E) hand over
- B) bring about
D) turn down

2018 İLKBAHAR YDS

14. Taking a break, and distracting your mind for a while, not only gives you the spare time to be creative, but it can also give your brain the space it needs to ---- creative solutions to problems you have been struggling with.

- A) make up for
C) fight back against
E) come up with
- B) get away from
D) look up to

2017 SONBAHAR YDS

15. When Columbus sailed west from Spain in 1492 in pursuit of the riches of the Far East, he ---- recent advances in navigation and age old geographical knowledge.

- A) kept off
C) put forward
E) brought about
- B) drew on
D) gave away

2017 İLKBAHAR YDS

16. World War II is an important turning point in that it -- -- the beginning of the end of colonial empires.

- A) made out
C) brought about
E) put back
- B) handed down
D) took over

2016 SONBAHAR YDS

17. Children who are securely attached to their mother by the time they enter their second year of life are better equipped to ---- new experiences and relationships.

- A) depend on
C) refrain from
E) carry out
- B) turn down
D) cope with

18. The success of advertising ultimately ---- whether it influences consumer behaviour.

- A) breaks in
C) gives away
E) tears apart
- B) disposes of
D) rests on

2016 İLKBAHAR YDS

19. Despite its problems, the Space Shuttle has been a major step forward in spaceflight, ---- more than one hundred successful missions and pointing the way for future reusable spacecraft.

- A) standing for
C) running into
B) carrying out
D) calling for
E) putting aside

20. From the beginning of human history, innovators have experimented with all kinds of elements, from the ordinary to the invisible, trying to ---- new, improved materials.

- A) come up with
C) cut down on
B) do away with
D) get along with
E) make up for

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

21. People have always been fascinated by the stars and planets in the night sky, but they had to ---- just the naked eye to make them out until the telescope was invented in 1609.

- A) look up
C) put off
B) rely on
D) take up
E) bring back

22. Blood type has been linked with a variety of mental disorders, but associations are weak; many other factors are more important in determining who ---- a particular illness.

- A) runs out of
C) makes up for
B) cuts down on
D) gets back on
E) ends up with

2015 İLKBAHAR YDS

23. By 2008, the UK had begun to return to nuclear power by ---- the construction of new reactors.

- A) calling for
C) putting off
B) turning over
D) taking apart
E) pulling up

24. From the ancient pyramids to today's hi-tech skyscrapers, powerful people have always ---- their status through impressive buildings.

- A) put on
C) shown off
B) laid out
D) given in
E) passed over

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

25. How a person ---- stress is more important than the number of stressors in that person's life.

- A) copes with
C) leads to
B) relies on
D) puts aside
E) pertains to

26. A stroke occurs when the blood supply of an area of brain cells is ---- for a long period of time, resulting in the death of the cells from lack of oxygen and nutrients.

- A) set up
C) put down
B) cut off
D) left out
E) taken over

2014 İLKBAHAR YDS

27. Children's power to understand and reflect on their experiences ---- their ability to use verbal symbols.

- A) depends on
C) complies with
B) looks into
D) brings about
E) sends out

28. Famous Brazilian photographer Sebastião Salgado -- -- photography after a brief career as an economist in the 1970s.

- A) gave off
C) called for
B) took up
D) pulled over
E) handed in

2013 SONBAHAR YDS

29. Parents should teach their children that being patient with someone does not necessarily mean they have to -- -- their inappropriate behaviour.

- A) get up to
C) look down on
B) do away with
D) come out of
E) put up with

30. There is a wide range of theories that attempt to ---- the differences in left- and right-handedness, some with much more empirical support than others.

- A) take over
C) account for
B) carry out
D) give away
E) refer to

2013 YDS İLKBAHAR

31. In non-literate societies, valuable information about the past is often enshrined in oral tradition -- poems, hymns or sayings ---- from generation to generation by word of mouth.

- A) taken off
C) thrown up
B) handed down
D) kept off
E) rooted out

32. By mapping equatorial rainfall since 800 AD, scientists have ---- how tropical weather may change over the next century.

- A) taken out
- B) put aside
- C) brought down
- D) figured out
- E) counted upon

YÖKDİL 2020

33. Hunter-gatherer societies usually ---- bands of approximately 50 individuals who are related to each other through marriage or some other ceremonies.

- A) fall behind
- B) put on
- C) bring down
- D) consist of
- E) come through

34. If patients in the US tell their doctors they cannot afford their medication, the doctors will work to ---- viable strategies so that they can get their drugs.

- A) come up with
- B) get along with
- C) cut down on
- D) run out of
- E) fall behind with

35. Bioinformatics is a new field that ---- the development and application of computational methods to organise, integrate, and analyse gene-related data.

- A) centers on
- B) falls behind
- C) leaves out
- D) brings down
- E) puts off

YÖKDİL 2019

36. All species of plants and animals tend to produce more offspring than the environment can support, and this ----intense competition for living space, resources, and mates.

- A) results in
- B) sets out
- C) work out
- D) puts off
- E) takes on

37. Some anti-migraine drugs are known to ---- breast milk and this may cause serious problems in nursing babies.

- A) pass into
- B) show off
- C) put out
- D) make up
- E) take off

38. Known for their devoted parental care, treehopper mothers ---- their offspring until the young hoppers are old enough to fly away.

- A) bring about
- B) watch over
- C) put on
- D) give up
- E) keep off

2019 YKS

39. Although the game of baseball as it is known today is uniquely American, it ---- the popular English children's bat-and-ball game called rounders.

- A) gets along
- B) derives from
- C) accounts for
- D) goes through
- E) brings about

2018 YKS

40. The Hanseatic League, a confederation of North German cities founded in the late 1200's, ---- special areas in cities across north Europe and controlled most trading routes.

- A) set up
- B) put aside
- C) turned down
- D) came out
- E) kept off

2017 YKS

41. Meditation is a learned technique for refocusing attention that ---- a different state of consciousness

- A) gets along
- B) grows apart
- C) looks into
- D) brings about
- E) takes after

2016 YKS

42. As a babysitter, if you feel uncomfortable with the family, trust your instincts and ---- the parents if they ask you to babysit again.

- A) rely on
- B) call off
- C) bring up
- D) catch up
- E) turn down

2015 YKS

43. Child labour, economic inequality, racism and discrimination of all types abounded until the liberal tradition of fairness and justice ---- a free and fair society thanks to the French Revolution in 1789.

- A) carried out
- B) took over
- C) coped with
- D) brought about
- E) kept away

2014 YKS

44. The Earth ---- an estimated two billion metric

tons of
dust a year, and more than half of it comes
from African deserts and dry lands.

- A) switches off
- B) sets back
- C) sends out
- D) searches for
- E) scales down

2013 YKS

45. The cuisine of the countries of Black Africa is little known in Europe, since it ---- ingredients difficult to obtain elsewhere, such as the meats of zebra and camel.

- A) puts on
- B) cuts off
- C) sets up
- D) clears out
- E) calls for

2012 YKS

46. During the 18th century, the Ottoman Empire lost status as well as power, as it could not ---- the scientific developments in Europe.

- A) get rid of
- B) cut down on
- C) keep up with
- D) look up to
- E) run away from

2011 YKS

47. In his calculations, Isaac Newton used the laws of planetary motion ---- by Kepler about sixty years previously.

- A) given off
- B) worked out
- C) called for
- D) put off
- E) built upon

2010 YKS

48. People who think they are overweight try to ---- the problem by giving up various foods.

- A) keep up
- B) look after
- C) put aside
- D) deal with
- E) get off

PHRASAL VERB SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI					
1.	C	21.	B	41.	D
2.	D	22.	E	42.	E
3.	B	23.	A	43.	D
4.	E	24.	C	44.	C
5.	C	25.	A	45.	E
6.	C	26.	B	46.	C
7.	A	27.	A	47.	B
8.	A	28.	B	48.	D
9.	D	29.	C		
10.	B	30.	A		
11.	B	31.	B		
12.	A	32.	D		
13.	B	33.	D		
14.	E	34.	A		
15.	B	35.	A		
16.	C	36.	A		
17.	D	37.	A		
18.	D	38.	B		
19.	B	39.	B		
20.	A	40.	A		

PREPOSITION

E-YDS 2019

1. Glassblowing is the process for forming glass ---- a desirable shape, and this ability to form iconic, practical, and elegant shapes out of glass has been incalculable value and practical benefit to society.

- A) from / to
C) on / in
E) with / by
- B) into / of
D) through / at

E-YDS 2018

2. Ancient Egypt developed ---- the valley surrounding the Nile River in northeast Africa, extending into the desert and — the Red Sea.

- A) around / within
C) throughout / of
E) by / inside
- B) beyond / among
D) along / across

3. The active ocean underneath its frozen crust makes Jupiter's moon Europa one of the best places in the solar system to look for life — Earth, and it means we may be able to explore that ocean for organic chemicals or even signs of life — having to drill through unknown miles of ice.

- A) throughout / in
C) across / through
E) beyond / without
- B) on / by
D) within / from

E-YDS 2017

4. ---- selective breeding, people have long exercised indirect influence — the genetic makeup of plants and animals; however, today genetic technologies make it possible to directly manipulate an organism's genes.

- A) Upon / against
C) From / about
E) With / along
- B) Through / over
D) Across / behind

5. Biology classifies living things — groups on the basis of specific shared characteristics, and then these groups are arranged — a hierarchical system.

- A) at / towards
C) onto / about
E) for / over
- B) into / within
D) from / behind

6. ---- many countries in which adoption is practiced, there are variations — the age when children are adopted, and the type of adoption.

- A) Among / for
C) Throughout / in
E) With / from
- B) At / by
D) Along / on

7. Nicaragua's economy is mainly based on agriculture, with fishing ---- the coasts, but it also has large deposits of minerals that are mined ---- export.

- A) off / through
C) in / toward
E) at / by
- B) on / under
D) along / for

E-YDS 2016

8. By creating a bird flu virus that could spread ---- mammals, biologists have sparked an urgent debate ---- how best to protect the public from biothreats.

- A) into / from
C) among / over
E) by / against
- B) at / about
D) upon / for

E-YDS 2015

9. On 14 February 1990, the space probe Voyager I reached a distance of some six billion kilometres ---- the Earth, speeding away from us ---- its journey past the planets and into outer space.

- A) off / about
C) from / on
E) for / through
- B) by / toward
D) to / beyond

10. Time seems to pass at the same rate ---- everyone, but Einstein's theory of relativity shows that time is not constant ---- the Universe.

- A) for / throughout
C) to / on
E) among / at
- B) on / about
D) from / in

11. Rail passes that give you unlimited travel ---- fixed periods are useful in countries and regions ---- extensive rail networks.

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

2019 ARALIK YDS

12. The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) is intended to overcome the barriers to communication ---- professionals working in the field of modern languages arising ---- the different educational systems in Europe.

- A) between / to
C) with / upon
E) about / against
- B) through / into
D) among / from

13. People in some countries are brainwashed ---- an early age to love junk food and fast ---- advertising on television and many other mechanisms.

- A) by/about
C) in / to
E) with / over
- B) from / through
D) on / for

2019 EYLÜL YDS

14. ---- the 17th century, committed Anglicans produced a steady flow of religious and devotional literature that aimed to inspire holiness ---- readers.

- A) By / about
C) Throughout/ among
E) Across / over
- B) During/ through
D) From / against

15. The word adolescence is Latin ---- origin, derived from the verb *adolescere*, which means 'to grow ---- adulthood'.

- A) through / on
C) at / beyond
E) with / over
- B) from / to
D) in / into

2019 MART YDS

16. The geographical spread of English is unique ---- the languages of the world and it is an official language in about 50 countries, where it is used in addition to the indigenous first languages ---- a variety of public and personal functions.

- A) from / at
C) through / with
E) among / for
- B) to / on
D) about / in

17. Weather is defined as the state of the atmosphere ---- a given location and ---- a relatively short period of time.

- A) along / on
C) at / over
E) for / about
- B) towards / in
D) from / against

2018 SONBAHAR-2 (ARALIK) YDS

18. The world's first complex societies arose in the Near East ---- the fertile area, known as Mesopotamia, ---- the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

- A) around / to
C) about / with
E) at / among
- B) within / between
D) for / along

19. ---- rapid advances in biotechnology, genetic manipulation of crops accelerated in the 1990s and is expected to have a significant impact ---- food production.

- A) Through / to
C) With / on
E) For / behind
- B) In / over
D) Within / from

2018 SONBAHAR YDS

20. Research ---- media has primarily examined the effects of media on children ---- a developmental perspective with a psychological focus on the correlation or causal variables between the media and children's behaviour.

- A) against / under
C) through / across
E) at / over
- B) on / from
D) in / beyond

21. Identifying the specific effects of beneficial microbes that thrive ---- the surface of our bodies and deep ---- our tissues, researchers are gaining a new view of how our bodies function.

- A) at / over
C) by / down
E) from / through
- B) in / along
D) on / within

2018 İLKBAHAR YDS

22. Dramatists and scriptwriters could place their characters ---- the centre of a terrifying human conflict, and may allow us to watch these characters suffer the pains of avoiding a collision ---- the conflict.

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

23. ---- the problems of obesity and disordered eating growing around the world, public health professionals have focused research efforts on identifying potential causes and treatments ---- these related problems.

- A) About / in
C) On / towards
E) Among / at
- B) With / for
D) Through / from

2017 SONBAHAR YDS

24. Early mastery of fire offered many benefits to humankind, including protection ---- wild animals, heat that enabled them to spread ---- cooler regions, and the ability to cook food.

- A) against / into
C) to / over
E) on / towards
- B) from / by
D) for / along

25. Anschluss, the political union of Germany and Austria, was specifically prohibited ---- the Versailles Treaty, but was carried out by Hitler in March 1938 ---- any resistance from the victors of the First World War.

- A) across / through
C) for / on
E) to / about
B) under / without
D) from / behind

2017 İLKBAHAR YDS

26. More than 80 percent of the dry land will be affected if temperatures continue to increase ---- the present rate, but ---- very different extents.

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

27. Starting ---- 800 AD, many agricultural communities emerged ---- the Mississippi and in other fertile river valleys in North America.

- A) for / by
C) on / with
E) around / along
B) over / about
D) at / in

2016 SONBAHAR YDS

28. Education plays an important role ---- improving people's health, and educated people are more likely to be informed consumers of health care, gathering information ---- diseases and potential treatments.

- A) to / upon
C) at / about
E) for / over
B) in / on
D) with / from

29. Excluding minor skin cancers, breast cancer is the single most common type of cancer ---- women based --- - American Cancer Society data.

- A) in / from
C) among / upon
E) on / of
B) with / for
D) within / about

2016 İLKBAHAR YDS

30. In 1971, construction began on a vast hydroelectric project to dam the river that flows ---- James Bay and Hudson Bay, generating electricity ---- use in Canada and the US.

- A) through / in
C) along / about
E) into / for
B) by / with
D) at / on

31. By the middle of the 19th century, the growing acceptance that microbes can kill us had once more focused people's attention ---- a world on visible ---- a microscope.

- A) on / through
C) by / over
E) of / for
B) to / upon
D) against / in

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

32. Governments, organizations and businesses are becoming increasingly concerned ---- social responsibility and ethical issues surrounding the problem ---- maintaining economic growth.

- A) for / beyond
C) into / from
E) at / behind
B) on / by
D) with / of

33. Personal psychology focuses on the consistency in people's behavior ---- time and the traits that differentiate one person ---- another.

- A) at / for
C) in / of
E) around / to
B) over / from
D) within / by

2015 İLKBAHAR YDS

34. As a young officer, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk was critical ---- the government of the Ottoman Empire and became involved ---- the Committee of Union and Progress.

- A) to / for
C) at / upon
E) toward / under
B) of / with
D) from / in

35. The ultimate goal ---- medical profession is not to replace whole organs but to repair damaged organs ---- healthy cells.

- A) of / over
C) for / with
E) behind / towards
B) to / on
D) against / into

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

36. The study of visual illusions is critical ---- understanding the basic mechanisms of sensory perception and advancing cures ---- neurological diseases.

- A) off / toward
C) in / about
E) on / from
B) at / with
D) to / for

37.---- the chaos that arose after the political and economic changes in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the newly formed republics were anxious to make deals ---- foreign investors.

- A) During / with
C) Through / off
E) Until / from
- B) After / upon
D) Before / into

2014 İLKBAHAR YDS

38.Diseases and injuries that result from alcohol consumption are usually attributed ---- lower socio-economic status, and this seems to be true ---- individuals, countries and regions.

- A) to / for
C) into / across
E) upon / along
- B) at / with
D) by / in

39.---- all the roles of the state ---- the modern world, none should be underestimated or ignored.

- A) At / by
C) Of / in
E) Within / for
- B) To / across
D) From / upon

2013 YDS SONBAHAR

40.Dolphins use half their brain ---- steep, as it gives them the ability to be on the lookout ---- danger while still technically sleeping.

- A) during / for
C) at / into
E) through / from
- B) in / by
D) on / against

41. ---- all the essential amino acids for health and an excellent source of vitamin D, cheese is a highly nutritious food which should be included ---- any healthy diet

- A) for / at
C) under / to
E) upon / by
- B) of / from
D) with / in

2013 YDS İLKBAHAR

42.China's rapid growth ---- trade is seen as a plus for the Southeast Asian nations because it helps to spur development ---- the region.

- A) of / without
C) upon / over
E) in / across
- B) by / about
D) at / under

43.As Antarctic glaciers collapse ---- the sea, scientists struggle to find out what that means ----the rise of sea levels.

- A) against / in
C) around / along
E) from / behind
- B) over / to
D) on / for

KASIM KPDS 2012

44. Losing weight is not only ---- anticipating swimsuit season or squeezing into skinny jeans, but it also means fighting a serious illness ---- the obese.

- A) by / against
C) about / for
E) at / towards
- B) in / within
D) beyond / upon

45. ---- the 47 anniversary of Winston Churchill's death, historians are reassessing the complex figure who carried Britain ---- its darkest times.

- A) From / with
C) To / for
E) About / in
- B) At / of
D) On / through

MAYIS KPDS 2012

46. The degree ---- age-related wrinkling varies considerably ---- person to person, partly due to the amount of exposure to the sun.

- A) of / from
C) to / among
E) towards / with
- B) for / between
D) about / by

47. When Sarpsborg was burned down ---- the Nordic Seven-Year War, Frederick II gave permission for the inhabitants to move ---- a place near the Glomma River.

- A) after / away
C) in / over
E) through / from
- B) at / by
D) during / to

KASIM KPDS 2011

48. The official Lincoln Heritage Trail passes ---- west-central and southern Illinois ---- about 1,100 miles, visiting many of the major sites in Abraham Lincoln's life along the way.

- A) down / beneath
C) through / for
E) along / at
- B) by / below
D) into / upon

49. In addition to its preoccupation ---- the legacy of neorealism, Italian cinema also shifted ---- internationalism during the 1970s.

- A) with / towards B) to / over
C) for / at D) of / in
E) about / by

50. The food industry is vulnerable to the charge that it contributes to mortality ---- actively seeking to increase consumption of unhealthy foods --- which profits depend.

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

MAYIS KPDS 2011

51. In feudal Japan, the za were any — the mercantile or craft associations that flourished — 1100 and 1590.

- A) in / up to B) at / through
C) of / between D) over / before
E) under / from

52. The Cirrus SR20 was an attractive plane — people interested in learning to fly, and it could also serve effectively as an air taxi — short-haul routes.

- A) between / over B) to / at
C) towards / in D) among / under
E) for / on

53. Geochronology is the branch — geology that deals with the dating — the Earth by studying its rocks and contained fossils.

- A) in / from B) of / of
C) within / through D) among / in
E) about / inside

ARALIK KPDS 2010

54. Homer ---- the Byzantines was simultaneously a literary model, an instructional textbook, and a guide ---- personal morality and wisdom.

- A) into / within B) through / around
C) down / before D) after / above
E) for / to

55. From the mid-fifteenth century ----, Lisbon began to emerge as a significant market ---- slavery.

- A) up / about B) away / in
C) out / round D) on / of
E) over / at

MAYIS KPDS 2010

56. ---- some cancers, the best therapy is a combination - --- surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy.

- A) With / through B) About / in
C) For / of D) At / within
E) On / to

57. The modern era of Shakespeare scholarship has been marked ---- an enormous amount of investigation -- -- the authorship, text, and chronology of his plays.

- A) from / at B) by / into
C) down / over D) out / of
E) in / for

KASIM KPDS 2009

58. To protect whales and dolphins ---- the coast of Hawaii, a court in California has temporarily banned the US navy from using powerful sonar equipment ---- a military exercise in the area.

- A) at / over B) in / on
C) before / through D) off / during
E) within / with

59. As it had in World War I, Argentina proclaimed neutrality ---- the outbreak of World War II, but in the closing phase it declared war ---- the Axis powers.

- A) over / after B) for / with
C) at / on D) about / through
E) from / above

MAYIS KPDS 2009

60. About 20 to 40 per cent of pancreatic cancer cases are cured ---- chemotherapy followed ---- radiation therapy or surgery.

- A) about / over B) from / to
C) with / by D) of / into
E) at / through

61. The objective ---- a proper diet is to achieve and maintain a desirable body composition and a large capacity ---- physical and mental work.

- A) through / through B) on / with in
C) at / across D) of / for
E) after / between

2012 ÜDS SONBAHAR

62. Recent research on the psychology of infants has made a compelling case — the view that newborns come into the world already equipped — a lot of innate knowledge.

- A) of / from B) towards / by
C) on / through D) for / with
E) about / in

63. Dental Public Health is the non-clinical specialty of preventing and controlling dental diseases, delivered — a target population or a community — a regional or national basis.

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

64. None of the agricultural developments of the 20th century is — more significance than the rapid advance — he use of engines.

- A) by / through
C) about/ for
E) of / in
- B) with / at
D) to / over

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

65. Archaeological sites can develop ---- great or small amounts of time and space, and ---- large or small actions of humans and nature.

- A) in / above
C) for/ on
E) along/ beyond
- B) over / through
D) from / at

66. The Enlightenment was a period characterised by a decline ---- religious authority and the replacement of the medieval focus on the next world by a greater emphasis ---- mankind's place in this world.

- A) off / to
C) from / with
E) in / upon
- B) for / at
D) about/ by

67. Most theories of development attempt to define the social, economic, or political conditions ---- which humans are able to live ---- dignity and fulfilment.

- A) for / onto
C) around/ across
E) above / along
- B) through / from
D) under / with

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

68. Chickenpox is caused by the varicella zoster virus and is transmitted through dose contact ---- an infected person, and if you have never had chickenpox or been immunised ---- it, you can still get it in your lifetime.

- A) by / under
C) at / about
E) from / towards
- B) on / in
D) with / against

69. If salt consumption is high, the body retains water to dilute the high concentrations of sodium, which in turn increases the volume of blood — the bloodstream and puts more pressure — the heart and blood vessels.

- A) over/ by
C) at/about
E) to / for
- B) in / on
D) from / along

70. The nervous system directs the functions of the body, both voluntary and involuntary, ---- an intricate network of specialised cells called neurons which convey information — the form of electrochemical messages.

- A) with / around
C) from / to
E) through / in
- B) for / at
D) along / on

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

71. The biological basis ---- variations in human intelligence is not well understood, but research in neuroscience, psychology, and other fields has begun to yield insights ---- what may underpin such differences.

- A) through / to
C) of / by
E) at / from
- B) in / about
D) for / into

72. The tension in Britain ---- modernism and the bourgeois theatre that had surfaced before the World War was not resolved ---- after the Second.

- A) between / until
C) from/over
E) through / for
- B) among / by
D) towards / with

73. Venice's vibrant commerce, ---- its peak during the early to middle years of the Renaissance, brought traders from ---- the known world to the port city.

- A) about / on
C) at / around
E) with / off
- B) through / along
D) in / beyond

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

74. Excessive bleeding is the most common cause of anaemia, and the speed ---- which blood loss occurs has a significant effect ---- the severity of symptoms.

- A) to / over
C) for / in
E) about / at
- B) with / on
D) from / around

75. Patients recovering ---- amputations often report that ---- healing, they feel pain or itching from the lost limb.

- A) to / in
C) from / during
E) of / about
- B) at / on
D) for / with

76. Water sources ---- factories may contain numerous bacteria and parasites that can cause illness ---- contact or consumption.

- A) in / for
C) from / against
E) along / about
- B) of / at
D) around / with

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

77. Temperament is an emotional trait that is relatively stable ---- the life span, and is at least ---- some degree, influenced by biology.

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

78. ---- the 20th century, the discovery of extrasolar planets made a great contribution to the existing efforts in the search ---- extraterrestrial intelligence.

- A) over / at
C) throughout / under
E) with / above
- B) within / about
D) during / for

79. The arrival of the printing press had a profound effect ---- Renaissance Europe and introduced an era of mass communication ---- many different languages.

- A) upon / at
C) on / in
E) to / through
- B) among / from
D) by / with

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

80. Archaeological sites can develop ---- great or small amounts of time and space, and ---- large or small actions of humans and nature.

- A) in / above
C) for / on
E) along / beyond
- B) over / through
D) from / at

81. The Enlightenment was a period characterised by a decline ---- religious authority and the replacement of the medieval focus on the next world by a greater emphasis ---- mankind's place in this world.

- A) off / to
C) from / with
E) in / upon
- B) for / at
D) about / by

82. Most theories of development attempt to define the social, economic, or political conditions ---- which humans are able to live ---- dignity and fulfilment.

- A) for / onto
C) around / across
E) above / along
- B) through / from
D) under / with

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

83. Chickenpox is caused by the varicella zoster virus and is transmitted through dose contact ---- an infected person, and if you have never had chickenpox or been immunised ---- it, you can still get it in your lifetime.

- A) by / under
C) at / about
E) from / towards
- B) on / in
D) with / against

84. If salt consumption is high, the body retains water to dilute the high concentrations of sodium, which in turn increases the volume of blood ---- the bloodstream and puts more pressure ---- the heart and blood vessels.

- A) over / by
C) at / about
E) to / for
- B) in / on
D) from / along

85. The nervous system directs the functions of the body, both voluntary and involuntary, ---- an intricate network of specialised cells called neurons which convey information ---- the form of electrochemical messages.

- A) with / around
C) from / to
E) through / in
- B) for / at
D) along / on

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

86. The biological basis ---- variations in human intelligence is not well understood, but research in neuroscience, psychology, and other fields has begun to yield insights ---- what may underpin such differences.

- A) through / to
C) of / by
E) at / from
- B) in / about
D) for / into

87. The tension in Britain ---- modernism and the bourgeois theatre that had surfaced before the World War was not resolved ---- after the Second.

- A) between / until
C) from / over
E) through / for
- B) among / by
D) towards / with

88. Venice's vibrant commerce, ---- its peak during the early to middle years of the Renaissance, brought traders from ---- the known world to the port city.

- A) about / on
C) at / around
B) through / along
D) in / beyond
E) with / off

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

89. Excessive bleeding is the most common cause of anaemia, and the speed ---- which blood loss occurs has a significant effect ---- the severity of symptoms.

- A) to / over
C) for / in
B) with / on
D) from / around
E) about / at

90. Patients recovering ---- amputations often report that ---- healing, they feel pain or itching from the lost limb.

- A) to / in
C) from / during
B) at / on
D) for / with
E) of / about

91. Water sources ---- factories may contain numerous bacteria and parasites that can cause illness ---- contact or consumption.

- A) in / for
C) from / against
B) of / at
D) around / with
E) along / about

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

92. Temperament is an emotional trait that is relatively stable ---- the life span, and is at least ---- some degree, influenced by biology.

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

93. ---- the 20th century, the discovery of extrasolar planets made a great contribution to the existing efforts in the search ---- extra-terrestrial intelligence.

- A) over / at
C) throughout / under
B) within / about
D) during / for
E) with / above

94. The arrival of the printing press had a profound effect ---- Renaissance Europe and introduced an era of mass communication ---- many different languages.

- A) upon / at
C) on / in
B) among / from
D) by / with
E) to / through

2019 YKS

95. ---- World War II, many of the factories that had been devoted to military production ---- the fighting were converted back to their original, civilian uses.

- A) At / with
C) Along / over
B) Following / during
D) Through / within
E) Across / for

96. Any mental exercise helps cognition ---- building, lengthening, or strengthening the pathways that carry information ---- neurons.

- A) in / upon
C) off / from
B) at / with
D) towards / beneath
E) by / between

2018 YKS

97. Research has shown that children ---secure attachments to parents develop more positive relationships with teachers and friends ---- their family.

- A) with / beyond
C) of / towards
B) in / about
D) under / over
E) on / across

98. Research involving animals is controversial, but when conducted ---- ethical guidelines, it yields significant benefits ---- humans.

- A) in / from
C) through / by
B) over / to
D) within / for
E) at / about

2017 YKS

99. In schools, cheating can be defined as any means ---- which a student breaks rules in order to gain an unfair advantage ---- classmates in an exam.

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

2016 YKS

100. London is built ---- the River Thames and is ---- the centre of the UK road and rail networks.

- A) by / for
C) through / of
B) to / about
D) from / within
E) on / at

101. Scientific evidence shows that the amount of activity ---- our brain when we dream is identical ---- the amount when we are awake.

- A) in / to
C) at / with
B) on / for
D) across / of
E) for / over

2015 YKS

102. The preference ---- increasingly bitter chocolate has its origins --- the dramatic fall in cocoa prices in the years around 1985.

- A) at / to
C) with / about
B) for / in
D) towards / over
E) by / from

103. Bird flu has some virologists worried because mortality may be high ---- the few who have been infected, mainly ---- direct contact with birds.

- A) by / on
C) for / about
B) at / through
D) to / in
E) among / from

2014 YKS

104. The development of the media opened up new opportunities ---- the manipulation and domination of people --- both governments and business owners.

- A) for / by
C) at / to
B) with / on
D) against / over
E) about / under

105. Amazingly adapted to life ---- water fish are found---- the world's oceans, from warm tropical seas to icy polar water.

- A) under / on
C) from / across
B) in / throughout
D) at / along
E) for / of

2013 YKS

106. There is rarely any doubt that the unconscious reasons----practicing a custom or sharing a belief are remote --- the reasons given to justify them.

- A) of / against
C) in / through
B) for / from
D) to / with
E) beyond / it

107. Every day brings a new story ---- the positive effects or dangers of what is ---- our plates.

- A) through / at
C) about / on
B) off / into
D) without / around
E) from / by

2012 YKS

108. Nursing has evolved from an unstructured method ----caring for the ill ---- a scientific profession.

- A) of / to
C) under / from
B) in / for
D) with / over
E) between / on

109. Traditionally, intelligence was considered stable ---- our adult years, but new research shows that it can rise and fall---- time.

- A) into / by
C) within / towards
B) along / of
D) for / upon
E) during / over

YKS 2011

110. Children's first experiments with paint begin ----many rhythmic brushings back and forth ---- the paper.

- A) with / across
C) within / over
B) by / on
D) through / for
E) off / from

111. One of the best fossil locations in the United States is the Morrison formation area ---- the Dinosaur National Monument, which covers the border ---- the states of Colorado and Utah.

- A) about / of
C) at / between
B) in / on
D) onto / through
E) over / towards

112. It is not good to store a watermelon ---- a refrigerator as studies have shown that keeping it ---- room temperature significantly increases lycopene and beta-carotene levels.

- A) inside / by
C) at / around
B) on / below
D) within / over
E) in / at

2010 YKS

113. Penguins are short-sighted ---- land, but see clearly ---- water.

- A) over / on
- B) in / off
- C) on / under
- D) onto / into
- E) from / through

114. Beijing, ---- the year 1983, had hardly any cars, but it had more than three million bicycles, and people carried their children ---- the backs of their bicycles.

- A) in / on
- B) at / at
- C) by / to
- D) through / in
- E) of / over

PREPOSITIONS SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI					
1.	B	39.	C	77.	A
2.	D	40.	A	78.	D
3.	E	41.	D	79.	C
4.	B	42.	E	80.	B
5.	B	43.	D	81.	E
6.	C	44.	C	82.	D
7.	D	45.	D	83.	D
8.	C	46.	A	84.	B
9.	C	47.	D	85.	E
10.	A	48.	C	86.	D
11.	E	49.	A	87.	A
12.	D	50.	B	88.	C
13.	B	51.	C	89.	B
14.	C	52.	E	90.	C
15.	D	53.	B	91.	D
16.	E	54.	E	92.	A
17.	C	55.	D	93.	D
18.	B	56.	C	94.	C
19.	C	57.	B	95.	B
20.	B	58.	D	96.	E
21.	D	59.	C	97.	A
22.	C	60.	C	98.	D
23.	B	61.	D	99.	B
24.	A	62.	D	100.	E
25.	B	63.	C	101.	A
26.	E	64.	E	102.	B
27.	E	65.	B	103.	E
28.	B	66.	E	104.	A
29.	C	67.	D	105.	B
30.	E	68.	D	106.	B
31.	A	69.	B	107.	C
32.	D	70.	E	108.	A
33.	B	71.	D	109.	E
34.	B	72.	A	110.	A
35.	C	73.	C	111.	C
36.	D	74.	B	112.	E
37.	A	75.	C	113.	C
38.	A	76.	D	114.	A

TENSES

MODALS

E-YDS 2019

1. The Romans, in particular the senatorial class, ---- themselves on the traditions of seriousness, plainness and common sense that they ---- from their earliest ancestors.

- A) were to pride / would have inherited
- B) would have prided / were inheriting
- C) were priding / were going to inherit
- D) prided / had inherited
- E) had prided / have inherited

E-YDS 2018

2. By further study of a lizard's ability to regenerate its tail, researchers ---- they ---- the same effect to treat injured humans.

- A) say / may harness
- B) have said / might have harnessed
- C) said / should have harnessed
- D) had said / could have harnessed
- E) will say / had better harness

3. ---- the types of individuals it seeks to attract for recruitment, an organization needs to consider what methods ---- to reach them.

- A) Having established / to use
- B) To establish / having been used
- C) To have established / to be used
- D) Having been established / having used
- E) Establishing / using

4. However galaxies formed and evolved, the process ---- quickly very early in the history of the universe because the age of the oldest galaxies ---- to be not much younger than the age of the universe.

- A) must have occurred / appears
- B) used to occur / would appear
- C) had to occur / had appeared
- D) should have occurred / has appeared
- E) could have occurred / appeared

5. ---- animal behaviour, ethology considers the fine details of individual species behaviour in relation to properties of the natural environment to which the species ----.

- A) Studying / have adapted
- B) To study / had adapted
- C) Having studied / would have adapted
- D) Being studied / are adapting
- E) To be studied / adapted

E-YDS 2017

6. In 1800 few people, either in Europe or the Americas, -- -- that 25 years later all of Spain's mainland American colonies ---- independent republics.

- A) could have anticipated / would be must have
- B) anticipated / used to be
- C) had to anticipate / should have been
- D) would anticipate / could have been
- E) should have anticipated / could be

7. Most immigrants aim ---- their economic situation, which involves ---- employment in their new destination country.

- A) improving / to find
- B) to be improving / having found
- C) to have improved / to be finding
- D) to improve / finding
- E) having improved / to have found

E-YDS 2016

8. Certain activities, odours and images ---- a stress response that causes physiological symptoms in asthma patients, so doctors ---- sufferers not to overreact to things that are harmless.

- A) were going to elicit / used to warn
- B) may elicit / should warn
- C) could elicit / had to warn
- D) can elicit / would warn
- E) might elicit / must have warned

9. Grey cats are said ---- to Europe from Syria during the Crusades, and by the 18th century, one of these cats called 'Charteux' ---- well- established.

- A) having been brought / would become
- B) to have brought / was to become
- C) to be brought / has become
- D) being brought / became
- E) to have been brought / had become

10. Drugs that tone down or erase memory ---- anxiety in skiers and other athletes who ---- frightening falls or crashes while practicing their sport.

- A) might prevent / have had
- B) must prevent / have
- C) should have prevented / had
- D) used to prevent / will have
- E) might have prevented / are having

11. Cancerous cells ---- dormant in a person's lungs for decades, ---- to diversify and spread.

- A) should lie / to wait
- B) must lie / having waited
- C) can lie / waiting
- D) could lie / wait
- E) may lie / to have waited

12. Tiny bioelectronic devices surgically ---- on nerves interfere with and change the body's own processes ---- them function better.

- A) implanting / making
- B) implanted / to make
- C) being implanted / to have made
- D) to be implanted / having made
- E) to implant / to be making

13. Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University suggested that advertisers ---- certain fundamental principles on which ---- a rational theory of advertising.

- A) can develop / constructing
- B) had to develop / having constructed
- C) could develop / to be constructed
- D) should develop / to construct
- E) might have developed / being constructed

14. ---- the application of radioactive decay to dating rocks, British geologist Arthur Holmes ---- throughout the 1920s on trying to understand the Earth's interior.

- A) To have pioneered / had worked
- B) Having pioneered / worked
- C) Pioneering / could work
- D) Being pioneered / would have worked
- E) Pioneered / had been working

E-YDS 2015

15. Theoretically, same sex siblings ---- with the same selection of chromosomes, but the odds of this happening ---- about 70 trillion.

- A) could be created / would be
- B) are created / had to be
- C) had been created / may be
- D) were created / should be
- E) have to be created / must be

16. In mammals, if the body becomes too warm, the hypothalamus in the brain signals the sweat glands ---- it by ---- sweat.

- A) cooling / to release
- B) to cool / releasing
- C) to be cooled / being released
- D) having cooled / to be releasing
- E) being cooled / to be released

17. The Beatles is a British pop group, ---- in Liverpool in 1960, ---- at that time of John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Pete Best.

- A) forming / having consisted
- B) having formed / to be consisting
- C) having been formed / consisted
- D) formed / consisting
- E) to be formed / to consist

2019 ARALIK YDS

18. Summer ice ---- a series of record low levels in recent years as the Arctic ---- twice as fast as the mid-latitudes.

- A) hit / was warming
- B) has hit / has been warming
- C) hits / had been warming
- D) will hit / warms
- E) had hit / had warmed

19. Burials ---- an important role in the beliefs of the Lycians, for they cut hundreds of tombs into the cliff faces and crags that ---- throughout the area.

- A) should have held / will be seen
- B) were able to hold / should be seen
- C) had to hold / might be seen
- D) used to hold / have to be seen
- E) must have held / can be seen

20. One of the greatest breakthroughs of the 17th century was to understand how and why things move and stop ----, and the key to the problem was that they slow down and stop only when something forces them -- -- so.

- A) to be moved / having done
- B) being moved / do
- C) moving / to do
- D) having moved / to have done
- E) to move / doing

2019 EYLÜL YDS

21. For the first time, doctors ---- that temporarily opening the protective barrier of the human brain - to boost the delivery of cancer medication to brain tumours.

- A) are showing / helped
- B) have shown / helps
- C) showed / is helping
- D) will have shown / was helping
- E) will be showing / has been helping

22. The Martian atmosphere is so thin, and the planet's temperature so low that liquid water ---- there, and if it ever did in the past, conditions ---- very different.

- A) might not have existed / were to be
- B) could not exist / may be
- C) would not exist / can be
- D) cannot exist / must have been
- E) must not exist / should have been

23. A tsunami damaged emergency generators that ---- power to keep the nuclear reactors at Fukushima in Japan cool; however, the earthquake ---- to the tsunami also caused the cooling systems to fail.

- A) should provide / to lead
- B) could have provided / to have led
- C) would have provided / leading
- D) must have provided / having led
- E) might provide / led

2019 MART YDS

24. In its early stage of development, ecotourism ---- as a completely new concept, however, today, it ---- a significant portion of the tourism industry in general.

- A) was going to be regarded / is becoming
- B) had been regarded / will become
- C) was being regarded / is going to become
- D) was regarded / has become
- E) has been regarded / becomes

25. As two-thirds of homes in the US owned radio receivers by the end the 1920s, people no longer ---- to a concert, play, or sporting event to be entertained; instead, they ---- many forms of entertainment from the comfort of their homes.

- A) should have gone / must have enjoyed
- B) may go / were able to enjoy
- C) had to go / could enjoy
- D) used to go / may have enjoyed
- E) would go / ought to have enjoyed

26. Humanity's extraordinary success ---- due to our ingenuity in devising cultural means ---- our physical limitations.

- A) has been / to overcome
- B) was / having overcome
- C) had been / overcoming
- D) is / overcome
- E) will be / to have overcome

2018 SONBAHAR-2(ARALIK) YDS

27. In recent years, linguists ---- whether the homogenising effects of TV, film, and the Internet ---- to eliminate many so-called regionalisms in the language in the US.

- A) ponder / were beginning
- B) have pondered / have begun
- C) have been pondering / will have begun
- D) are pondering / will be beginning
- E) pondered / will begin

28. From asteroid strike to nuclear war, humanity ---- all kinds of existential threats, yet, if humankind disappeared tomorrow, nobody knows what kind of planet we ---- behind.

- A) faced / should be leaving
- B) has faced / would be leaving
- C) had faced / may be leaving
- D) is facing / have to be leaving
- E) faces / must be leaving

29. After ---- victorious from World War I, structural problems and massive debt plunged Great Britain into an economic crisis that ---- into the middle of the 1930s.

- A) to emerge / was lasting
- B) having been emerged / has lasted
- C) having emerged / would have lasted
- D) emerging / lasted
- E) being emerged / had lasted

2018 SONBAHAR YDS

30. For a long time, scientists --- aware that the Earth's atmosphere is not static but in constant motion, producing areas of ever-changing pressure around the globe, but from 1700 onward, scientists ---- to discover how and why large-scale atmospheric movements occur.

- A) had been / have begun
- B) would have been / had begun
- C) have been / began
- D) would be / were beginning
- E) were / would have begun

31. Science ---- our every question, but it ---- humanity's best tool yet for tackling our greatest challenges.

- A) may not answer / had remained
- B) must not answer / has remained
- C) should not answer / will remain
- D) cannot answer / remained
- E) might not answer / remains

32. Five of the Solomon Islands ---- whole by rising sea levels, ---- a glimpse into the future of other low-lying nations, such as the Netherlands and Italy.

- A) are being swallowed / having offered
- B) had been swallowed / being offered
- C) will be swallowed / having been offered
- D) were swallowed / offered
- E) have been swallowed / offering

2018 İLKBAHAR YDS

33. A number of studies have concluded that a given level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere ---- less warming than previously ----.

- A) is producing / to think
- B) has produced / thinking
- C) produces / thought
- D) has been producing / having thought
- E) had produced / being thought

34. Anyone who ---- unusual reactions to antihistamines (medicines that relieve or prevent the symptoms of some kinds of allergy) in the recent past ---- his or her physician know before taking the drugs again.

- A) used to have / might let
- B) had had / must have let
- C) was having / could let
- D) has had / should let
- E) had / might have let

35. By 2.5 million years ago, when they began ---- stone tools, early humans had understood that they ---- the natural world to their own advantage.

- A) making / could alter
- B) to make / used to alter
- C) to have made / had to alter
- D) having made / should have altered
- E) to have been making / must have altered

2017 SONBAHAR YDS

36. In 1517, the Italian physician Girolamo Fracastoro was probably the first person ---- that fossils are animal remains; however, it was not until the 18th century that scientists ---- to realise that fossils can tell us a great deal about the history of living things.

- A) suggesting / had begun
- B) being suggested / were beginning
- C) to have suggested / have begun
- D) to suggest / began
- E) having suggested / were going to begin

37. The technological advancements that once made nations prosperous, such as the internal combustion engine, ---- to shatter empires during the First World War, on a scale few people ---- before the outbreak of the war.

- A) had been used / should have imagined
- B) should have been used / used to imagine
- C) would have been used / might have imagined
- D) were used / could have imagined
- E) must have been used / can imagine

38. Tomatoes are so widely consumed that they represent a vehicle ---- beneficial nutrients to those who ---- expensive seasonal berries.

- A) having introduced / would not afford
- B) introducing / could not afford
- C) to have introduced / may not afford
- D) to introduce / cannot afford
- E) being introduced / might not afford

2017 İLKBAHAR YDS

39. New research ---- that mother monkeys ---- to other females to help share the burden of raising increasingly dependent offspring.

- A) had suggested / were turning
- B) has suggested / turn
- C) suggested / have turned
- D) suggests / had turned
- E) will suggest / are turning

40. Patients with implants or electronic devices put inside their bodies ---- using magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) because the machine's magnet ---- these objects within the body, causing damage.

- A) should not be examined / must move
- B) could not be examined / had to move
- C) may not be examined / used to move
- D) cannot be examined / could move
- E) must not be examined / ought to move

41. In the age of steam, with new railroads ---- across Europe and the US, engineers began ---- even more applications for the steam engine.

- A) spreading / to find
- B) having spread / to have found
- C) to spread / finding
- D) to have spread / find
- E) spread / having found

2016 SONBAHAR YDS

42. Although Immanuel Kant, one of the greatest thinkers in the history of philosophy, ---- many pieces of technical terminology to articulate the themes of his critical philosophy, perhaps none ---- more pervasive than a *priori*.

- A) was introducing / was
- B) introduced / is
- C) had introduced / had been
- D) used to introduce / has been
- E) had been introducing / would be

43. In cultures that ---- up to more recent times, we ---- further clues to past beliefs.

- A) will survive / need to find
- B) had survived / could find
- C) survived / would find
- D) survive / used to find
- E) have survived / may find

44. The Internet provides a platform which enables new products ---- more rapidly since it is possible ---- new ideas and concepts through online research.

- A) to be developed / to test
- B) to develop / to have tested
- C) developing / to be tested
- D) being developed / testing
- E) having developed / being tested

2016 İLKBAHAR YDS

45. With the development of agriculture, humans ---- to transform more and more extensively the environments in which they ----.

- A) had begun / had been living
- B) are beginning / were living
- C) began / lived
- D) have begun / were going to live
- E) would begin / have been living

46. Any student who ---- four years in high school or college attempting to learn a second language ---- the struggle of trying to memorize vocabulary, verb conjugation or tenses.

- A) was spending / had to appreciate
- B) spends / has to appreciate
- C) had spent / should have appreciated
- D) has spent / can appreciate
- E) is spending / used to appreciate

47. For many consumers from all over the world, the Internet is the first place ---- for useful information that -- -- them about what they buy.

- A) to look / will inform
- B) looking / has informed
- C) to have looked / informs
- D) to be looking / is informing
- E) having looked / will have informed

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

48. Costa Rica ---- the first country in Central America to grow coffee, and for the last 100 years, this ---- its leading export.

- A) is / was
- B) was / has been
- C) had been / used to be
- D) would be / had been
- E) could / is

49. Complex human language ---- suddenly and without progression; like other advanced capabilities, it ---- in a series of stages.

- A) does not appear / can evolve
- B) has not appeared / might evolve
- C) did not appear / must have evolved
- D) will not appear / could have evolved
- E) had not appeared / should have evolved

50. Many advanced nations ---- space exploration, and plans are under way ---- a human presence on Mars.

- A) have begun / to see
- B) begin / seeing
- C) are beginning / to have seen
- D) began / being seen
- E) had begun / having seen

2015 İLKBAHAR YDS

51. It ---- fourteen years since his last feature film, *Ryan's Daughter*, when David Lean ---- to filmmaking with his 1984 adaptation of E. M. Forster's celebrated novel, *A Passage to India*.

- A) had been / returned
- B) has been / had returned
- C) was / returns
- D) will be / would return
- E) is / has returned

52. Behind every architectural masterpiece ---- a brand new technology without which these structures ---- a few years ago.

- A) has been / did not have to be built
- B) is / could not have been built
- C) had been / would not have been built
- D) was / need not have been built
- E) will be / should not have been built

53. Philosophy did not play a large part in Roman culture, other than Stoicism, which ---- by the Romans for its emphasis on virtuous conduct and ---- one's duty.

- A) is to be admired / to have done
- B) is admired / to do
- C) had been admired / having done
- D) was admired / doing
- E) could be admired / being done

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

54. The famous artist Raphael's final works ---- so good that museums like the Prado and the Louvre ---- a whole exhibition to them.

- A) were / have dedicated
- B) should have been / dedicate
- C) are / had dedicated
- D) would be / are dedicating
- E) have been / will have dedicated

55. If the soldiers ---- at the beginning of the siege of Rhodes Island, they ---- to Crete or somewhere else with their treasures.

- A) surrender / must have been transported
- B) would surrender / could be transported
- C) had surrendered / might have been transported
- D) used to surrender / could have transported
- E) could surrender / should have been transported

56. A new type of airport X-ray scanner -- lately by an innovative company -- the contents of bottles.

- A) has been built / to detect
- B) was built / to have detected
- C) will be built / being detected
- D) had been built / having detected
- E) is built / to be detected

2014 İLKBAHAR YDS

57. You ---- good about helping others when you see how it ---- a difference for someone else.

- A) feel / will have made
- B) are feeling / had made
- C) will feel / has made
- D) felt / is making
- E) had felt / will make

58. In September 2003, the National Book Foundation ---- that Stephen King ---- the recipient of a 'lifetime award'.

- A) would be announcing / is to be
- B) announces / has to be
- C) had announced / used to be
- D) had been announcing / has been
- E) announced / would be

59. ---- by the Romans first and then by Arabs, Crete ---- by the Ottomans in the 17th century.

- A) Taking over / had been conquered
- B) Having been taken over / had conquered
- C) Having taken over / conquered
- D) Taken over / was conquered
- E) To be taken over / was being conquered

2013 YDS SONBAHAR

60. The discovery that the Universe ---- at an accelerating rate ---- two rival teams of scientists a Nobel Prize in Physics.

- A) is expanding / has earned
- B) will be expanding / had earned
- C) was expanding / must have earned
- D) could expand / should have earned
- E) ought to expand / may have earned

61. A report by the Japanese government ---- that the disaster in 2011 at the Fukushima Nuclear Plant ----.

- A) could reveal / will be foreseen
- B) can reveal / should have been foreseen
- C) reveals / must be foreseen
- D) has revealed / needs to be foreseen
- E) revealed / could have been foreseen

62. Scientists in the US ---- the rivers, streams and floods of ice at the Antarctic, ---- a fascinating picture of a constantly shifting continent.

- A) mapped / having been painted
- B) are mapping / painted
- C) have mapped / painting
- D) will be mapping / having painted
- E) had mapped / being painted

2013 YDS İLKBAHAR

63. The physics of elementary particles in the 20th century ---- by the observation of particles whose existence ---- by theorists decades earlier.

- A) has been distinguished / was predicted
- B) distinguished / is being predicted
- C) was distinguished / had been predicted
- D) is distinguished / has been predicted
- E) had been distinguished / was being predicted

64. At the end of the First World War, the leaders of victorious countries gathered at Versailles, and there, they ---- to decide what penalties Germany, Austria and other allies ----.

- A) tried / would have to pay
- B) had tried / must have paid
- C) were trying / were paying
- D) used to try / might have paid
- E) could try / should have paid

65. ---- the types of individuals it seeks to attract, an organization ---- to consider what methods to use to reach them.

- A) To have established / could need
- B) Having established / needs
- C) Establishing / had needed
- D) Established / needed
- E) Being established / will need

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

66. Most sociologists ---- that over the past decades, the concept of family ---- significant and rapid changes.

- A) should agree / would undergo
- B) agree/has undergone
- C) need to agree / had undergone
- D) might agree / used to undergo
- E) had agreed / will have undergone

67. Though it is now part of Greater London, Hampstead in England ---- once a separate village, and it ---- a village character to this day.

- A) would be / will retain
- B) has been/is retaining
- C) had been / retained
- D) is / has retained
- E) was/retains

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

68. You ---- stretching many times, but you ---- of it as a key part of your workout; as stretching for 10-15 minutes post-workout relieves sore muscles.

- A) must have skipped / could have thought
- B) should have skipped / have to think
- C) might have skipped / would have thought
- D) may have skipped / should think
- E) could have skipped / used to think

69. In 2014, the US confirmed 125 cases of measles and declared that nearly half of the victims ---- against measles, so it seems the reason of the outbreak ---- America's growing anti-vaccination movement.

- A) have not been vaccinated / is
- B) had not been vaccinated / was
- C) were not vaccinated / will be
- D) will not be vaccinated / has been
- E) are not vaccinated / had been

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

70. At the end of the 17th century, Isaac Newton ---- his laws of motion and gravity, making science more precise and mathematical than it ---- before.

- A) had set down / would have been
- B) was setting down / has been
- C) set down / had been
- D) would set down / was
- E) had been setting down / would be

71. Over the past 100 years, the relativity theories and quantum mechanics ---- major triumphs at the cost of us, ---- our classic conception of time.

- A) have celebrated / losing
- B) celebrated / to have lost
- C) have been celebrated / having been lost
- D) had celebrated / being lost
- E) were celebrated / to be lost

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

72. The Amish ---- from a relatively small founding population, and each major settlement ---- largely genetically isolated from both other Amish settlements and the surrounding U. S populations for over 200 years.

- A) originate / will remain
- B) originated / has remained
- C) had originated / remained
- D) were originating / remains
- E) have originated / had remained

73. A popular social networking site says if everything ---- as planned, they ---- a new privacy-protected messaging service by the end of 2020.

- A) has gone / start
- B) is going / will be starting
- C) had gone / will start
- D) went / are to start
- E) goes / will have started

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

74. Findings of a recent study ---- that green teas and carrots ---- a part in fighting Alzheimer's disease, though there is need for more research.

- A) has suggested / would pay
- B) have suggested / should have played
- C) suggest / could play
- D) suggested / used to play
- E) are suggesting / will have played

75. The essential oil ---- from the lavender flower is used in aromatherapy ---- anxiety, insomnia, nervousness, and restlessness.

- A) deriving / to have treated
- B) derived / to treat
- C) to have derived / treated
- D) to be derived / treat
- E) to be deriving / treating

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

76. Although smartphones ---- arguably the most popular gaming platform for the past couple of years, they do not have the ability ---- with desktop computers.

- A) have been / to complete
- B) were / to be competing
- C) could be / competing
- D) are / to have completed
- E) must have been / compete

77. E-mail advertising ---- a good reputation these days, as people realise that it ---- affordable and effective.

- A) gets / has to be
- B) was getting / could be
- C) has been getting / used to be
- D) will get / should be
- E) is getting / can be

YKS 2019

78. Implantation of the embryo is a milestone in human development as it is from this stage onwards that the embryo ---- to take shape and the overall body plan ----.

- A) began / had been decided
- B) begins / is decided
- C) had begun / will be decided
- D) will begin / was decided
- E) is beginning / has been decided

79. Even though the theory of dualism ---- ,many people still cling to the idea that consciousness ---- outside of the body.

- A) has been disproven / can exist
- B) was disproven / could exist
- C) is disproven / had to exist
- D) had been disproven / should have existed
- E) will be disproven / must have existed

80. The Great Barrier Reef is one of the longest reefs in the world, ---- more than 2000 kilometres along the northeastern coast of Australia.

- A) to have extended
- B) to extend
- C) having been extended
- D) extending
- E) having extended

2018 YKS

81. Although simple games ---- available on mainframe computers in the years after the Second World War, their widespread adoption ----until the emergence personal computers.

- A) were going to be / could wait
- B) had been / should have waited
- C) were / had to wait
- D) used to be / would have waited
- E) would have been / must have waited

82. The rapid disappearance of Arctic ice ---- the use of an undersea Internet cable, ---- a shorter path between Europe and Asia.

- A) can enable / to be created
- B) must enable / being created
- C) would enable / to have created
- D) may enable / creating
- E) should enable / to be creating

83. The first woman to cycle around the world was the Latvian-American Annie Kopchovsky who ---- financial sponsorship in return for ----an advertised placard on her bike.

- A) had received / to be hung
- B) was receiving / to hang
- C) has been receiving / being hung
- D) received / hanging
- E) would receive / having hung

YKS 2017

84. Well before printing from moveable types ---- by Gutenberg, a great deal of printing on paper by woodcut ---- in Asian regions.

- A) was developed / had been done
- B) had to be developed / was done
- C) were being developed / was to be done
- D) was to be developed / has been done
- E) would be developed / was being done

85. For years it ----that life ---- below a certain depth or above a certain heat.

- A) will be thought / might not exist
- B) is thought / cannot exist
- C) was thought / could not exist
- D) has been thought / should not exist
- E) had been thought / would not have existed

86. ---- by a Roman-Goth coalition in Gaul in 452 AD, the Huns, led by King Attila, invaded northern Italy, - --- Padua and Verona.

- A) Having been defeated / attacking
- B) To have been defeated / being attacked
- C) To defeat / having attacked
- D) Defeating / to have attacked
- E) Being defeated / to be attacked

YKS 2016

87. Humans ---- 43 percent of the Earth's surface from its natural state radically, far greater than the smaller changes that ---- trigger the last great planetary shift during the ice ages.

- A) would alter / have helped
- B) had altered / help
- C) have altered / helped
- D) alter / will help
- E) will alter / had helped

88. Today, enormous amounts of information ---- around the globe almost instantaneously in a way that ---- possible a few years ago.

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

89. ---- as a temple in the 2nd century AD, the Pantheon in Rome ---- famed for its dome, one of the largest ones in the world.

- A) Having created / was
- B) Created / is
- C) Creating / has been
- D) To be created / could be
- E) Being created / should have been

2015 YKS

90. During his days as a graduate student in clinical psychology in the late 1960s, Daniel Goleman knew two women who ---- from eating disorders, though he realized this only after many years ----.

- A) were suffering / were passing
- B) would have suffered / have passed
- C) were to suffer / would be passing
- D) suffered / had passed
- E) had suffered / had been passing

91. The body ---- itself from infections, but if it responds too slowly, it ----.

- A) may defend / would not have survived
- B) should defend / could not have survived
- C) must defend / might not have survived
- D) had to defend / cannot survive
- E) can defend / may not survive

92. Disease or injury ---- nerves from sending appropriate signals or force them ---- inappropriate ones.

- A) should prevent / being sent
- B) might prevent / to have sent
- C) could prevent / sending
- D) must prevent / having sent
- E) may prevent / to send

2014 YKS

93. The fundamentals of painting ---- as a series of dos and don'ts that ---- from teacher to student.

- A) were being presented / had been passed down
- B) will be presented / were passed down
- C) have been presented / would have been passed down
- D) had been presented / will be passed down
- E) are presented / have been passed down

94. Making friends ---- a number of positive effects on the ways children interact, and these effects ---short-term or long-term.

- A) can have / could be
- B) would have / may be
- C) might have / used to be
- D) must have / should be
- E) may have / would have been

95. Scientists ---- at Stanford University School of Medicine in the US have invented an implant that could help the blind ----.

- A) worked / having seen
- B) having worked / to have seen
- C) to work / seeing
- D) to have worked / see
- E) working / to see

2013 YKS

96. Turkish TV soap operas ---- so popular in the Arabic World that the shows ---- a boom in tourism from the Middle East to Turkey.

- A) have become / are driving
- B) became / will drive
- C) had become / have driven
- D) become / had driven
- E) will become / were driving

97. Previous standards of data collection in biology --- typically limited to what ---- interesting for some future experiment in the same laboratory.

- A) are / must be
- B) had been / can be
- C) were / might be
- D) have been / used to be
- D) will be / could be

98. A huge fossil turtle is the latest species ---- the ranks of super-reptiles that are now known ---- in ancient Colombia.

- A) to have joined / living
- B) joining / having lived
- C) being joined / to live
- D) to join / to have lived
- E) having joined / lived

2012 YKS

99. Tourists visiting China ---- Mount Lushan as a magnificent mountain that ---- out of the water.

- A) had described / should rise up
- B) described / would have risen up
- C) have described / rises up
- D) would describe / will rise up
- E) were describing / has been rising up

100. The origins of Western cooking, --- to ideas about diet and nutrition that ---- during the 17th century.

- A) might be traced / have appeared
- B) must be traced / appear
- C) have to be traced / were appearing
- D) can be traced / appeared
- E) could be traced / are appearing

101. Bessie Smith, who ---- her stage career in the 1910s as a dancer and singer, ---- the most well-known blues singer of the 1920s.

- A) began / was
- B) had begun / had been
- C) has begun / has been
- D) would begin / would be
- E) was beginning / could be

2011 YKS

102. The Sumerian civilization ---- the first alphabet, which ---- it easier for older generations to pass on their cultural heritage to younger generations.

- A) will have developed / has made
- B) would have developed / made
- C) developed / makes
- D) would develop / had made
- E) were developing / will make

103. The first English immigrants to what is now the United States ---- the Atlantic long after colonies ---- in Mexico and South America.

- A) would be crossing / must have been established
- B) had crossed / were established
- C) will be crossing / have been established
- D) cross / are established
- E) crossed / had been established

104. The Earth ---- more solar energy in one hour than the whole world ---- in a year.

- A) has received / will be consuming
- B) is receiving / is consuming
- C) received / would consume
- D) receives / could consume
- E) had received / consumed

2010 YKS

105. The wolves that ---- in Ethiopia some 100,000 years ago ---- into a separate and rare species.

- A) had arrived / will have evolved
- B) arrive / will evolve
- C) were arriving / had evolved
- D) have arrived / evolved
- E) arrived / have evolved

106. People in England ---- books about Turkey since the 15th century, but unfortunately an increase in quantity ---- by an increase in quality.

- A) had been writing / does not match
- B) are writing / will not be matched
- C) had written / are not matching
- D) have been writing / has not been matched
- E) wrote / had not been matched

107. It ---- weeks since Harry ---- his mother looking so relaxed and happy.

- A) is / would have seen
- B) had been / would see
- C) would be / has seen
- D) will be / may have seen
- E) has been / saw

108. Most of the writers of grammars of English ---- teachers, but some early grammar books of English ---- by men such as playwrights, scientists or philosophers.

- A) are / can be written
- B) have been / were written
- C) were / could have been written
- D) had been / were written
- E) may be / have been written

TENSES-MODALS SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI					
1.	D	37.	D	73.	E
2.	A	38.	D	74.	C
3.	A	39.	D	75.	B
4.	A	40.	A	76.	A
5.	A	41.	A	77.	E
6.	A	42.	B	78.	B
7.	D	43.	E	79.	A
8.	B	44.	A	80.	D
9.	E	45.	C	81.	C
10.	A	46.	D	82.	D
11.	C	47.	A	83.	D
12.	B	48.	B	84.	A
13.	D	49.	C	85.	C
14.	B	50.	A	86.	A
15.	A	51.	A	87.	C
16.	B	52.	B	88.	D
17.	D	53.	D	89.	C
18.	B	54.	A	90.	D
19.	E	55.	C	91.	E
20.	C	56.	A	92.	E
21.	B	57.	C	93.	E
22.	D	58.	E	94.	A
23.	C	59.	D	95.	E
24.	D	60.	A	96.	A
25.	C	61.	E	97.	C
26.	A	62.	C	98.	D
27.	B	63.	C	99.	C
28.	B	64.	A	100.	D
29.	D	65.	B	101.	A
30.	C	66.	B	102.	C
31.	E	67.	E	103.	E
32.	E	68.	D	104.	D
33.	C	69.	B	105.	E
34.	D	70.	C	106.	D
35.	A	71.	A	107.	E
36.	D	72.	B	108.	B

BAĞLAÇ

E-YDS 2019

1. The capitalist world-system began as a purely European phenomenon; ----, it became global through colonisation and the penetration of Western influence.

- A) that is
C) for example
E) instead
B) as a result
D) however

2. ---- most teenagers are in search of an identity and in need of higher self-esteem during their adolescent period, they need to be valued and approved of by not only the adults around them, but also their peers.

- A) Although
C) Unless
E) Only when
B) As
D) Even if

3. About one million people in the UK live with memory loss, confusion, and psychosis — brain injuries that may have happened years before.

- A) in terms of
C) similar to
E) with the help of
B) due to
D) on behalf of

4. Had Shakespeare been interested in fame beyond death, he would have done something to make sure his plays survived him, ---- he did nothing to help his own writing to live on.

- A) even if
C) just as
E) unless
B) yet
D) once

5. Citizenship in the classic Greek cities provided membership to a political elite, ---- modern liberal democratic citizenship provides opportunity to vote in a political election cycle.

- A) whether
C) in case
E) thus
B) moreover
D) whereas

E-YDS 2018

6. ---- pizza has taken many forms, and its composition, seasonings, and methods of preparation have altered radically over the years, it has usually been a flat bread baked at high temperatures.

- A) In case
C) Before
E) Because
B) As soon as
D) Even though

7. ---- their uses in medicine, antibiotics have also had important veterinary applications and are used as animal feed supplements to promote growth in livestock.

- A) By means of
C) Instead of
E) In addition to
B) Contrary to
D) Unlike

8. The Enlightenment was an intellectual current that flowed across Europe and beyond during the 18th century ---- an explosion in printing and widespread use of the French language.

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

E-YDS 2017

9. Helicopters enjoy a unique position in aviation as they can start flying perpendicularly, hover over a single spot, fly slowly, and fly backward; ----, they have many flexible uses.

- A) however
C) similarly
E) for example
B) otherwise
D) as a result

10. The range of objects that art historians study is constantly expanding and now includes computer-generated images, — in the past almost nothing produced using a machine would have been regarded as art.

- A) in case
C) because
E) whereas
B) as though
D) unless

E-YDS 2016

11. ---- a metropolis can build new power plants to meet a rising need for electricity, our muscles respond to the demands of exercise by producing tiny new structures inside cells that supply the body with energy.

- A) Now that
C) Only if
E) In case
B) Even though
D) Just as

12. ---- our understanding of the origins of human cognition has greatly improved in recent years, we can expect far greater developments to come.

- A) Unless
C) Although
E) Whenever
B) Until
D) Now that

E-YDS 2015

13. ---- you have found a fossil, it needs to be studied scientifically in order to reveal its identity as well as more detailed aspects of its appearance.

- A) Once
C) Until
E) Before
B) Only if
D) Whether

14. ---- male and female roles have become less sharply differentiated in some societies than they were in the past, they are still a very important source of inequality and difference.

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

15. ---- jet airliners, highways, and high-speed rail routes, we can go on long-distance journeys that would have been unthinkable just a few decades ago.

- A) In spite of
C) Unlike
E) As well as
B) Thanks to
D) Apart from

E-YDS 2014

16. People tend to put less effort into task performance in groups than when alone ---- the task is involving and interesting or their contribution is clearly identifiable.

- A) unless
C) only if
E) as long as
B) until
D) as though

17. ---- some sports injuries are clearly unavoidable accidents, many can be prevented by taking simple precautions before starting exercise.

- A) Since
C) Once
E) Just as
B) While
D) Only if

2019 ARALIK YDS

18. Among the drawbacks of aging is a creeping tendency to put on weight, ---- our resting metabolism slows down - by roughly 1 to 2 percent every decade.

- A) but
C) as if
E) even if
B) since
D) if only

19. Feminism made an important difference to British culture throughout the 20th century ---- the struggle to change unequal gender relations took place in a range of contexts.

- A) provided that
C) as
E) as long as
B) unless
D) in case

20. Surpassed by tennis in the 19th century, croquet is today more of a recreational activity than competitive sport ---- intense competition has not disappeared entirely in croquet clubs.

- A) just as
C) provided that
E) as long as
B) even though
D) so that

21. ---- connecting distant empires into an integrated web of commerce, the Silk Road carried infectious diseases that severely affected immunity-free victims.

- A) In case of
C) In terms of
E) For the purpose of
B) Apart from
D) On behalf of

2019 EYLÜL YDS

22. ---- immigrants to North America's new colonies were primarily British in the 17th and 18th centuries, significant numbers of people of other nationalities also established a presence in the Americas.

- A) Because
C) As long as
E) Once
B) While
D) Provided that

23. Not much had been accomplished with the phenomena of magnetism and static ---- the Chinese began to use the magnetic compass for navigation around 1000 AD.

- A) in case
C) until
E) as soon as
B) while
D) if

24. Liquid water covers more than two-thirds of the Blue Planet's surface, ---- exactly how it got there has always been puzzling.

- A) so
C) but
E) as
B) instead
D) otherwise

25. Having a geopolitical significance — its unique aspect of dividing two continents, the Bosphorus stands among distinguished landmarks of Istanbul.

- A) similar to
C) in place of
E) contrary to
- B) thanks to
D) in spite of

2019 MART YDS

26. Renaissance art evolved from common set of principles, ---- it took many directions and changed considerably in the following centuries.

- A) instead
C) but
E) so
- B) provided that
D) for

27. ---- palaeontologists still like to argue about what role the asteroid played in the dinosaur extinction, there really is not much of a mystery left.

- A) Once
C) Given that
E) As
- B) In case
D) Although

28. Although genetically modified seed is more expensive than conventional equivalents, the extra cost can be seen as an insurance policy against crop losses ---- weeds or pests.

- A) contrary to
C) in terms of
E) along with
- B) due to
D) despite

29. To psychology professionals, the name Anne Anastasi is synonymous with psychometrics, ---- it was she who pioneered understanding how psychological traits are influenced, developed, and measured.

- A) so
C) while
E) as
- B) even if
D) yet

2018 SONBAHAR-2(ARALIK) YDS

30. Scientists have grown more aware of the social implications of their work ---- people have become more conscious of the ways in which science and technology affect their lives.

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

31. ---- the organic food industry is relatively small and new, it is important that consumers become aware of its claims, limitations, and potential benefits.

- A) Just as
C) Unless
E) Until
- B) Once
D) Even if

32. Early conceptualisations of acculturation described an interpersonal transformation that occurs --- cultures come into sustained contact.

- A) whereas
C) as if
E) in case
- B) when
D) even though

33. ---- expansion west across the Mississippi River to the Pacific coast, settlers from Europe were brought into conflict with Native American tribes who lived in the area, upon whose lands the settlers were encroaching.

- A) Rather than
C) As opposed to
E) Due to
- B) Along with
D) Unlike

2018 SONBAHAR YDS

34. Most cheesemakers believe that the brilliant nuances of flavour found in raw milk, with its naturally present 'good' bacteria simply cannot be duplicated in a pasteurised milk cheese ---- some well-respected cheeses, including British Stilton, are made only from pasteurised milk.

- A) now that
C) although
E) only if
- B) after
D) because

35. Surprisingly, the symbol for zero emerged later than the concepts for other numbers, and ---- the Babylonians used a symbol for zero, it was merely a placeholder and not used for computational purposes.

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

36. Studies have found that the effects of a cup of coffee or a glass of cola are noticeable after just 10 minutes ---- the peak caffeine concentration in the blood occurs after 4 minutes.

- A) since
C) provided that
E) unless
- B) but
D) as long as

37. ---- its notoriety as a naval weapon, the first modern torpedo was developed in landlocked Austria, or rather in what was then the Austrian Empire stretching down to the Adriatic.

- A) Along with
C) Despite
E) Instead of
B) In terms of
D) Due to

2018 İLKBAHAR YDS

38. ---- there is no consensus among folklorists on how to define folklore nor how to explain the issues of the meaning and the function of it, folklore generally refers to cultural expressions, such as narratives, music, dance, beliefs and festivals.

- A) Once
C) Until
E) In case
B) While
D) As

39. Industrial nations consume nearly 75 to 80 percent of the fossil fuels burned each year; ----, they are responsible for the majority of greenhouse gas emissions.

- A) instead
C) as a result
E) however
B) on the contrary
D) for example

40. Buildings such as the Hagia Sophia in İstanbul, Turkey date back to the sixth century and yet are still standing ---- they are located in earthquake-prone areas.

- A) as long as
C) as if
E) since
B) unless
D) although

41. The idea of the Internet was initially to provide redundancy of communications ---- a catastrophic event like a nuclear blast, which might destroy a single connection or computer but not the entire network.

- A) such as
C) in terms of
E) in case of
B) on behalf of
D) in addition to

2017 SONBAHAR YDS

42. Home-grown produce tastes better than grocery store produce ---- it is freshly picked and perfectly ripe, which shines through even when cooked or preserved.

- A) although
C) whether
E) unless
B) whereas
D) because

43. ---- there have been dozens of proposals for gender-neutral third-person pronouns in English over the past two centuries, none has gained acceptance.

- A) Now that
C) In case
E) Even though
B) As long as
D) Once

44. The story of the cat's domestication is one of mutual appreciation: early farming communities benefited from cats' rodent-catching skills ---- cats won themselves protection and shelter without losing their independence.

- A) even if
C) as soon as
E) before
B) only when
D) while

45. In most cultures around the world, men and women typically differ in a number of ways ---- physical appearance, personality traits, and occupational preferences.

- A) in case of
C) such as
E) as well as
B) in spite of
D) similar to

2017 İLKBAHAR YDS

46. 70 percent of the Earth's surface is liquid, ---- water scarcity affects more than a billion people each year.

- A) as if
C) given that
E) thus
B) yet
D) instead

47. Alphabetic writing systems are easy to learn and maximally efficient for transcribing any human language, ---- they are considered one of the major achievements of civilisation.

- A) otherwise
C) so
E) as
B) but
D) whether

48. ---- historians cannot agree on when gold was first discovered, there is some evidence to suggest that the Egyptians were the first to mine it.

- A) Even though
C) Now that
E) In case
B) Just as
D) As long as

49. ---- its similarities with other Italian cities, it is important to emphasise that Venice's aquatic environment and associations with foreign lands via the sea endowed it with a uniqueness.

- A) Due to
C) In terms of
E) Despite
B) By means of
D) In case of

2016 SONBAHAR YDS

50. ---- some people produce irresistibly scented sweat that insects can detect from 30m away, they are especially attractive to mosquitoes.

- A) Until
C) Whereas
E) Before
B) Whether
D) As

51. ---- using renewable energy is potentially a means of combating global warming, renewable energy facilities can be very expensive to establish.

- A) Unless
C) Just as
E) Although
B) When
D) Until

52. Standard Mail Transfer Protocol employs an elaborate letter-and-number code that tells each computer station what it must do with a message ---- it can reach its destination.

- A) as though
C) so that
E) now that
B) in case
D) even if

53. ---- the promising prospects that carbon capture and storage technology offers to prevent air pollution, it is still a rather new technique requiring much more research before it can be utilized on large scale.

- A) Owing to
C) Similar to
E) Except for
B) Rather than
D) In spite of

2016 İLKBAHAR YDS

54. Astronomers discover thousands of new members of the solar system every month, most of which, ----, are insignificant bodies like small asteroids or comets.

- A) however
C) otherwise
E) in other words
B) therefore
D) accordingly

55. ---- sustainable technologies usually cost a lot of money to set up, they save money in the long run.

- A) Just as
C) Even if
E) Once
B) After
D) Unless

56. With normal ocean waves, only the surface of the water body is in motion; a tsunami, ----, brings not only the surface in motion but lifts and then drops an entire water column in the ocean.

- A) namely
C) for example
E) hence
B) though
D) similarly

57. The henna, which may have spiritual significance in various cultures, is applied ---- different graphic rules, with different symbolic relations.

- A) due to
C) unlike
E) prior to
B) except for
D) according to

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

58. Telecommunication companies install cell towers in places where the network will get sufficient use, ---- sparsely populated areas do not qualify, which means people there lack access to reliable phone service.

- A) in case
C) so
E) just as
B) even if
D) although

59. ---- the 50-second silent film Train Pulling Into a Station was first shown in 1895, people were so terrified by the locomotive racing towards them that they hurried to the back of the theatre.

- A) Before
C) Since
E) As if
B) Although
D) When

60. Much evidence points to a relationship between stress and disease ---- claims that stressful life events and daily routines cause various diseases are still premature.

- A) since
C) once
E) but
B) if
D) only when

61. One way to reduce the negative impact people have on the environment is to make sure that as much garbage as possible is recycled ---- being put in a landfill.

- A) because of
- B) in terms of
- C) for the sake of
- D) instead of
- E) in case of

2015 İLKBAHAR YDS

62. Digital media communication differs significantly from conventional marketing communication ---- digital media enable new forms of interaction and new models for information exchange.

- A) although
- B) since
- C) only if
- D) in case
- E) even if

63. The mouth is the first part of the digestive system, where food is broken and chewed ---- it can easily be swallowed.

- A) so that
- B) since
- C) just as
- D) as long as
- E) once

64. Fire was essential for the growth of human civilization ---- people used it to cook their food, warm their homes, clear woodland for cultivation, make pottery, and eventually melt metals for ores.

- A) unless
- B) even if
- C) whenever
- D) as
- E) in case

65. Prejudice may be expressed by people who have developed generally negative personalities, perhaps ---- being raised in harsh and restrictive families.

- A) as a result of
- B) in terms of
- C) rather than
- D) in contrast with
- E) in place of

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

66. By the age of three, a child's brain is almost fully grown ---- her bones and muscles are still underdeveloped.

- A) since
- B) but
- C) if
- D) unless
- E) once

67. ---- the world has been changing more rapidly than ever before, managers and other employees throughout an organization must perform at higher and higher levels.

- A) Because
- B) In case
- C) As if
- D) Although
- E) Unless

68. ---- evidence of the civilization of the ancient Egypt was apparent everywhere, little was known of its detailed history until its hieroglyphic writing was deciphered in the early 19th century.

- A) Since
- B) Just as
- C) Although
- D) Given that
- E) Only if

69. Being very significant ---- economical and geopolitical aspects, control of the Bosphorus was always demanded by many countries.

- A) in spite of
- B) rather than
- C) instead of
- D) regardless of
- E) in terms of

2014 İLKBAHAR YDS

70. ---- the role of calcium has received an enormous amount of attention, very few people realise that without its partner, magnesium, calcium does not serve the body nearly as well as it should.

- A) If
- B) Whereas
- C) Whenever
- D) Since
- E) Once

71. Whether in the countryside or in city, a hotel should not be built ---- there is a proven need for it.

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

72. For centuries, people have thought that we have two brains ---- we have two lungs or two kidneys.

- A) until
- B) even though
- C) whether
- D) so long as
- E) just as

73. ---- children and older people, who suffer most of their unintentional injuries at home, young and middle-aged adults are often injured in the workplace.

- A) In contrast to
- B) Instead of
- C) Due to
- D) Thanks to
- E) In case of

2013 SONBAHAR YDS

74. ---- certain conceptual strategies can be learned, specific levels of cognitive development must be achieved in early childhood education.

- A) Just as
C) Unless
E) Before
B) Now that
D) In case

75. In a workplace, standardization of skills involves considerable training of personnel ---- they can carry out organizational policies with few faults.

- A) even though
C) whereas
E) as if
B) so that
D) because

76. When we think of war films, we often think of places like Vietnam and Europe, ---- the location for these films is generally the United States.

- A) only if
C) given that
E) but
B) thus
D) as

77. The crimes of the rich and the powerful can be explained ---- the same motives as any other criminal act.

- A) prior to
C) instead of
E) in terms of
B) apart from
D) in spite of

2013 İLKBAHAR YDS

78. Animals trapped in a stone called 'amber' are sometimes so well preserved that they look ---- they have just died.

- A) so that
C) as though
E) now that
B) in case
D) even if

79. The European Commission has put forward that policies to cut greenhouse gases will not work ---- individuals share the vision of a low-carbon society.

- A) provided that
C) but
E) unless
B) after
D) while

80. ---- deriving two-thirds of its power supply from fossil fuels, power producers in India cannot get enough pipeline space to distribute natural gas.

- A) Despite
C) As a result of
E) Rather than
B) Besides
D) By means of

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

81. Many supermarkets place high-demand items such as milk in the back of the store ---- M-consumers will need to walk through the entire store and perhaps purchase extra items.

- A) before
C) as if
E) as soon as
B) so that
D) until

82. ---- access to technology resources was previously cited as the most challenging obstacle for teachers, the lack of time to learn new programmes and to infuse them in their teaching is currently seen as a major challenge.

- A) Since
C) In case
E) Whenever
B) Whereas
D) As if

83. There are about 30 species of coffee, ---- only two species provide most of the world market with coffee.

- A) as
C) otherwise
E) but
B) or
D) so

84. When first introduced, gasoline-powered vehicles remarkably impacted the delivery of newspapers ---- they could be distributed throughout cities and rural areas to more readers more quickly.

- A) unless
C) before
E) although
B) because
D) just as

85. ---- the ancient Greeks did not invent the style of sandals, they created many types of them such as leather ones.

- A) As
C) If
E) Given that
B) Even though
D) Once

86. In 2000, the total value of goods and services exchanged between countries - international trade was roughly \$6.9 trillion.

- A) contrary to
C) on behalf of
E) as a result of
B) instead of
D) rather than

87. ---- print media which enables adults to have some control over the kinds of information children could access, visual media signals the end to such control.

- A) Due to
C) Along with
E) In contrast to
- B) Similar to
D) As a consequence of

88. The Orkney Islands are situated in the path of the warm Gulf Stream, ---- Continuously washes nutrients ashore and keeps the winters relatively mild.

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

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

89. Body mass index has long been used to measure obesity and health risk, ---- it cannot explain why an overweight person might healthy or why a seemingly healthy person might get heart disease or diabetes.

- A) as
C) otherwise
E) yet
- B) thus
D) foreexample

90. ---- body cells come in many different shapes and sizes, they all share the same basic parts.

- A) As long as
C) Although
E) Just as
- B) Provided that
D) Because

91. ---- there are numerous dimensions to hearing, audiologists most commonly measure hearing loss in terms of sound intensity.

- A) Even if
C) By the time
E) Given that
- B) Once
D) Since

92. ---- in conventional medicine, people diagnosed with the same condition will generally be given the same medicine, in homeopathy the remedy given to a patient may depend on a whole host of other factors, such as State of mind and lifestyle.

- A) Since
C) Whereas
E) Only if
- B) Now that
D) So long as

93. According to many dieticians the diet or light yogurts should be avoided ---- they are sweetened with aspartame, a Chemical whose safety in food is questionable.

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

94. Functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging, a brain imaging technique that registers blood flow to functioning areas of the brain, shows what the brain is doing ---- how it looks.

- A) as well as
C) such as
E) on behalf of
- B) in case of
D) in the absence of

95. Human longevity climbed in the 20th century ---- changes in public health policies and advances in medical practice.

- A) contrary to
C) despite
E) as a result of
- B) rather than
D) except for

96. UV rays are quite damaging to our health, so experts recommend outdoor activities for earlier in the morning or during the afternoon ---- the exposure is lower.

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

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

97. ---- the Earth's long history, scientists divide its 4.5-billion-year existence using the geologic time scale, which makes this history manageable.

- A) Unlike
C) On behalf of
E) Similar to
- B) Except for
D) Because of

98. It takes up to five years.---- a cocoa tree bears fruit, and it then produces around 1.poo beans a year, but that is only enough for one kilogramme of chocolate.

- A) because
C) before
E) as soon as
- B) unless
D) as if

99. ---- continental islands are part of their nearby continental land mass, Oceanic islands are the result of undersea volcanoes or tectonic plate activity pushing up the sea floor.

- A) Unless
C) While
E) As long as
B) After
D) Because

100. Like people, animals can also have reactions to pollen and other environmental allergens, ---- they have different symptoms than we do and should be treated differently as well.

- A) as if
C) but
E) since
B) once
D) so

101. The solid core inside the Moon is similar to that of Earth; ----, the Moon's core is gradually cooling, which creates cracks on the surface, in contrast to the Earth's warming core.

- A) however
C) furthermore
E) in brief
B) eventually
D) for instance

102. Atmosphere observation includes such well-known instruments as the thermometer and barometer --- less familiar devices such as the radiosonde.

- A) according to
C) with the purpose of
E) as well as
B) in terms of
D) owing to

103. According to a study, a common species of wasp appears to be becoming smaller in number ---- the ongoing global rise in temperatures.

- A) except for
C) as a consequence of
E) in pursuit of
B) rather than
D) contrary to

104. Inside the Sun, density and temperature rise steadily toward the core, ---- the pressure is more than 100 billion times greater than the atmospheric pressure on the Earth's surface.

- A) where
C) which
E) what
B) how
D) whom

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

105. Anthropologists may have difficulty in separating out the field from astronomy, geology or botany, ---- it is not so obvious how anthropology may be distinguished from the many other branches of science.

- A) although
C) because
E) in case
B) until
D) just as

106. Philosophy occurs in all cultures and daily life, ---- only in Western philosophy is there a distinct way of thinking that consists of hypotheses and generalisations about the natural and human worlds.

- A) since
C) provided that
E) otherwise
B) so that
D) but

107. When a young child says 'mouses' instead of 'mice,' this is good evidence that the child is learning the regular forms of the language and knows how to make plurals ---- he or she has not yet learned the irregular forms

- A) once
C) even if
E) as if
B) whether
D) just as

108. Egyptians built irrigation canals to carry water and created a calendar that predicted the annual flooding of the Nile ---- they could maximise food production.

- A) in case
C) even if
E) as though
B) so that
D) while

109. In some groups the bonds among members are strong and enduring due to harmony achieved through close relationships, ---- in other groups members are loosely linked and lack a sense of 'groupness'.

- A) as if
C) since
E) provided that
B) whereas
D) just as

110. The ancient Egyptians' fascination with science and new technology resulted in inventions ---- the calendar and door lock, which are still used today.

- A) in contrast with
C) such as
E) in terms of
B) in spite of
D) regardless of

111. Tokyo is one of the wealthiest, safest, cleanest, and most creative cities in the World ---- being partly destroyed and rebuilt twice in the past hundred years.

- A) despite
C) rather than
E) unlike
B) due to
D) together with

112. In Costa Rica, responsibility for national parks is given to the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mines, ---- main goal is mineral exploitation, not conservation of resources.

- A) how
C) who
E) that
B) whose
D) which

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

113. ---- excess sodium increases blood pressure, potassium decreases tension in blood vessel walls and helps keep blood pressure in check.

- A) as if
C) whether
E) by the time
B) while
D) therefore

114. Exercise is recommended by many therapists and physicians ---- it can provide relief and improve mobility.

- A) although
C) even if
E) until
B) because
D) unless

115. Most autoimmune diseases individually are rare, ---- collectively they are among the most common diseases.

- A) once
C) because
E) as long as
B) whereas
D) provided that

116. ---- the bones that make up the skeleton are solid, they have a flexible structure and to a large degree consist of spongy tissues.

- A) Although
C) Since
E) If
B) Whether
D) Once

117. Tiny hairs in our inner ears, called cochlear hair cells, are vital to our natural perception of sound, and ---- we lose them, we do not grow them back.

- A) by the time
C) even if
E) unless
B) as if
D) once

118. The idea that people with dark skin do not burn is a misconception, as UV rays have the same damaging effects on them as others, so ---- how fair or dark you are, you should use sunscreen when outdoors.

- A) in the hope of
C) thanks to
E) by means of
B) regardless of
D) as a consequence of

119. ---- the variety of ways celiac disease can manifest itself, it is often not discovered easily.

- A) Due to
C) On behalf of
E) Similar to
B) In terms of
D) With the help of

120. Treatment exists to either control the pain or eliminate the cause, but surgery is a radical procedure -- -- indications are inconsistent and dependent on the subjectivity of the physician.

- A) what
C) whose
E) which
B) that
D) whom

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

121. ---- all greenhouse gas emissions were stopped tomorrow, the average global temperature would still keep rising for the next 30 years.

- A) In case
C) Because
E) Once
B) Even if
D) Although

122. Life expectancy at birth is the number of years a newborn infant would live ---- already existing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

- A) if
C) in case
E) although
B) since
D) so that

123. Not much progress could be made in chemistry ---- chemists gained a better understanding of the materials they worked with.

- A) as
C) only when
E) if
B) until
D) as long as

124. Dog, which are highly responsive to sensory information, look and listen to interpret their surroundings, ---- humans do.

- A) although
C) only when
E) as long as
B) just as
D) unless

125. ---- the field of seismology can be divided into studies of the Earth's structure and of seismic sources (earthquakes, explosion, etc. they are not fully separable.

- A) As long as
C) Even though
E) Once
B) Because
D) Unless

126. Today, people with rare conditions could be diagnosed quicker ---- the advances in technology including 3D facial analysis.

- A) except for
C) as well as
E) unlike
B) despite
D) thanks to

127. ---- the advancements in Internet service and delivery, slow-loading web pages are still commonplace.

- A) By means of
C) Despite
E) As well as
B) Instead of
D) With the help of

128. Making up the inner fifth of the Sun, the core is ---- nuclear fusion creates 99 percent of the Sun's energy.

- A) where
C) who
E) whose
B) that
D) when

2019 YKS

129. ---- most people can find benefits in cross-cultural living or learning, some experience psychological blocks and other inhibiting effects due to culture shock.

- A) Because
C) While
E) Provided that
B) Only when
D) Unless

130. Brain death happens when the brain shows no signs of any activity, ---- machines are keeping the heart and lungs working.

- A) even if
C) because
E) after
B) in case
D) until

131. The numerous Italian princes' palaces became significant centres of the Renaissance and the Baroque periods ---- their comparatively minor political influence.

- A) due to
C) in terms of
E) despite
B) rather than
D) as well as

2018 YKS

132. At the start of the 20th century, nine out of ten people lived in rural areas where they worked on the land, ---- approximately half of the world's population today lives in the city.

- A) as
C) hence
E) whether
B) whereas
D) so

133. An important task of childhood is learning how to bring emotions under reasonable control ---children who cannot manage their emotions are likely to experience problems with other people.

- A) once
C) even
E) unless
B) since
D) if in case

134. The panda has become an international symbol for conservation since 1990, winning the public's affection ---- their distinctive black and white markings and clumsy behaviour.

- A) in spite of
C) thanks to
E) except for
B) on behalf of
D) in contrast to

YKS 2017

135. ---- aeroplanes have made it easier for us to explore the world, nearly one in three of us claim to be anxious or fearful of flying.

- A) Only if
C) As soon As
E) Because
B) Whenever
D) Although

136. ---- the gadgets that count steps, measure blood pressure and heart rate, untrained people can monitor their health, which used to be done only by doctors in the past.

- A) Thanks to
C) Rather than
E) As opposed to
B) In spite of
D) In search of

YKS 2016

137. ---- Byzantium had fallen, the Ottomans completed their conquest of the Balkans with ease.

- A) Unless
C) If
E) In case
B) Whether
D) Once

138. Your body's cells cannot work properly ----the conditions around them are perfectly balanced.

- A) because
C) whereas
E) so that
B) unless
D) now that

139. ---- improved roads, safer cars and harsher penalties for driving under the influence of alcohol, the use of seatbelts and airbags has brought down the number of motor vehicle accidents.

- A) In spite of
C) For the sake of
E) As opposed to
B) In addition to
D) In case of

YKS 2015

140. Relaxing with friends and enjoying people's company can help us unwind, which decreases our stress levels ----we feel revived and revitalized.

- A) after
C) although
E) so that
B) even if
D) unless

141. All over the world, many plant and animal species are now at risk of extinction ---- humans are destroying the environment.

- A) before
C) even though
E) but
B) only if
D) because

142. A sneeze is more favourable than a cough because it nearly always cures the tickle that triggered it, --- coughing can worsen things.

- A) once
C) whereas
E) just as
B) if
D) otherwise

143. ---- the number of people affected, floods undoubtedly constitute the greatest of all natural hazards.

- A) In spite of
C) As opposed to
E) Just as
B) In terms of
D) By means of

YKS 2014

144. ---- we watch television or go to the movies, we actually process a great deal of information with incredible speed.

- A) In case
C) Although
E) If only
B) When
D) As if

145. In the early 19th century, one could grasp a field with a little reading, ---- in these days, breaking new ground in science and literature is much harder and more demanding.

- A) but
C) as
E) once
B) so
D) when

146. Different tools are used to measure different things; ----, balances measure weight, stop watches measure time, and thermometers measure temperature.

- A) for example
C) otherwise
E) however
B) instead
D) on the contrary

147. The search for, and discovery of, fossils can be a personally exciting adventure ---- a technically fascinating process.

- A) because of
C) as a result of
E) as opposed to
B) similar to
D) as well as

YKS 2013

148. When walking in a group, the walking pace should be that of the slowest member ---- he or she does not feel left behind.

- A) in case
C) when
E) provided that
B) so that
D) even if

149. ---- the annual influx of tourists exceeds Corsica's population six times, tourism has not destroyed the place.

- A) As long as
C) Now that
E) Even though
B) Unless
D) Because

150. ---- the world may still rely overwhelmingly on fossil fuels for transport and power, their cost has begun to outweigh their advantages.

- A) After
C) Once
E) If
B) Just as
D) While

151. ---- composing countless large-scale stage works, Carl Orff's fame rests almost entirely on just one, the hugely successful Carmina Burana.

- A) In spite of
C) In case of
E) Instead of
B) Owing to
D) As well as

2012 YKS

152. A running tap wastes up to nine litres of water per minute --- turning it off while brushing your teeth helps save plenty of water.

- A) when
C) so
E) otherwise
B) since
D) instead

153. It is impossible to make appropriate decisions about how to solve a problem ---- you define it and identify its root causes first.

- A) in case
C) though
E) whether
B) unless
D) because

154. Global demand for coal will continue to expand over the next five years ---- governments' attempts to reduce reliance on this fuel.

- A) in spite of
C) as well as
E) in case
B) as a result of
D) due to

YKS 2011

155. The cause of Beethoven's death remained a great mystery ---- he year 2000, when a sample of his hair was analyzed using sophisticated technology.

- A) since
C) because
E) after
B) until
D) while

156. Most vitamin and mineral products are legally classified as food supplements, ---- some, mainly herbal, are classified as licensed medicines.

- A) thus
C) but
E) if
B) so
D) so that

157. In Scandinavia, wildlife in many rivers has been destroyed ---- the devastating power of acid rain.

- A) in spite of
C) as opposed to
E) as regards
B) because of
D) in terms of

158. Musical performers can be classified into many different categories ---- vocalists and instrumentalists.

- A) as well as
C) such as
E) more than
B) both
D) either

2010 YKS

159. ---- folktales were preserved in written form, they were simply stories retold whenever a group of people with the same interests gathered.

- A) Whether
C) If
E) Whereas
B) Before
D) Unless

160. ---- I see her, she asks me to lend her some money.

- A) Whenever
C) In case
E) Unless
B) Although
D) Even if

161. Mountaineering can kill brain cells, ---- among climbers who do not suffer from altitude sickness.

- A) further
C) almost
E) moreover
B) just as
D) even

162. Most wild animals are ---- shy that they run away as soon as they are disturbed.

- A) much
C) as
E) so
B) too
D) such

BAĞLAÇ SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.	D	41.	E	81.	B	121.	B
2.	B	42.	D	82.	B	122.	A
3.	B	43.	E	83.	E	123.	B
4.	B	44.	D	84.	B	124.	B
5.	D	45.	C	85.	B	125.	C
6.	D	46.	B	86.	E	126.	D
7.	E	47.	C	87.	E	127.	C
8.	D	48.	A	88.	A	128.	A
9.	D	49.	E	89.	E	129.	C
10.	E	50.	D	90.	C	130.	A
11.	D	51.	E	91.	A	131.	E
12.	D	52.	C	92.	C	132.	B
13.	A	53.	D	93.	C	133.	B
14.	B	54.	A	94.	A	134.	C
15.	B	55.	C	95.	E	135.	D
16.	A	56.	B	96.	B	136.	A
17.	B	57.	D	97.	D	137.	D
18.	B	58.	C	98.	C	138.	B
19.	C	59.	D	99.	C	139.	B
20.	B	60.	E	100.	C	140.	E
21.	B	61.	D	101.	A	141.	D
22.	B	62.	B	102.	E	142.	C
23.	C	63.	E	103.	C	143.	D
24.	C	64.	D	104.	A	144.	B
25.	B	65.	A	105.	C	145.	A
26.	C	66.	B	106.	D	146.	A
27.	D	67.	A	107.	C	147.	D
28.	E	68.	C	108.	B	148.	B
29.	B	69.	E	109.	B	149.	E
30.	C	70.	B	110.	C	150.	D
31.	D	71.	B	111.	A	151.	A
32.	B	72.	E	112.	B	152.	C
33.	E	73.	A	113.	B	153.	B
34.	C	74.	E	114.	B	154.	A
35.	E	75.	B	115.	B	155.	B
36.	B	76.	E	116.	A	156.	C
37.	C	77.	E	117.	D	157.	B
38.	B	78.	C	118.	B	158.	C
39.	C	79.	E	119.	A	159.	B
40.	D	80.	A	120.	C	160.	A
						161.	D
						162.	E

İKİLİ BAĞLAÇ

E-YDS 2019

1. Perhaps the most influential and far-reaching overseas engagement with Shakespeare has been ---- on the page ---- on the stage, but through the medium of film.

- A) neither / nor
C) both / and
E) rather / than
- B) either / or
D) whether / or

E-YDS 2018

2. By the 1960s Pierre Boulez had gained an international reputation — as a composer — as a conductor, particularly of the 20th-century repertoire.

- A) whether / or not
C) the more / the less
E) such / that
- B) only / but also
D) so / that

E-YDS 2017

3. According to Greek mythology, — was Hermes, the god of deception, born — he showed his craftiness; on the first day of his life, he stole cattle belonging to his brother Apollo.

- A) not only / but also
C) rather / than
E) as / as
- B) either / or
D) no sooner / than

4. Artists use perspective ---- to make the object appear to have dimensions ---- to cause it to appear close up or in the distance or to suggest a feeling of space.

- A) so / that
C) such / that
E) as / as
- B) not only / but also
D) the more / the more

2019 ARALIK YDS

5. The management of farms in the future will be influenced ---- by climate ---- by global demand and agricultural practices, So the winners will be farmers who modernise their methods and diversify their fields.

- A) neither / nor
C) not only / but also
E) so / that
- B) as / as
D) rather / than

2019 EYLÜL YDS

6. Personality is ---- a crucial aspect of psychology ---- every main branch of psychological research has attempted to contribute to the existing knowledge in this area.

- A) such / that
C) as much / as
E) neither / nor
- B) whether / or
D) the more / the more

2019 MART YDS

7. Music is a very small word to encompass something that takes ---- many forms ---- there are cultural and subcultural identities.

- A) as / as
C) either / or
E) not only / but also
- B) both / and
D) such / that

2018 SONBAHAR-2(ARALIK) YDS

8. Known as the 'Lady with the Lamp' during the Crimean War, Florence Nightingale, the most famous nurse in history, focused her efforts ---- on the prevention of diseases ---- the promotion of healthy living in a more positive way.

- A) the more / the more
C) whether / or
E) as / as
- B) not only / but also
D) such / that

2018 SONBAHAR YDS

9. Animals are hunted by humans ---- for their meat ---- for parts of their bodies that are used to create medicines, clothes, and jewellery.

- A) neither / nor
C) not only / but also
E) as / as
- B) such / that
D) the more / the more

2018 İLKBAHAR YDS

10. In statistics, ---- the standard deviation allows us to see how much individuals vary within a sample, ---- the standard error allows us to estimate how much samples will vary within a population.

- A) just as / so
C) rather / than
E) whether / or
- B) no sooner / than
D) hardly / when

2017 SONBAHAR YDS

11. 19th-century scientists fell into a bitter debate as to ---- intelligence lay in anatomy ---- a vital force was responsible for thoughts.

- A) as / as
C) so / that
E) not only / but also
- B) neither / nor
D) whether / or

2017 İLKBAHAR YDS

12. Wheat, which has been a staple food for centuries, can turn out to be bad for some people ---- because they are allergic to it ---- because they have an autoimmune disorder.

- A) so / that
C) as / as
E) either / or
- B) neither / nor
D) the more / the more

2016 SONBAHAR YDS

13. Leonardo da Vinci's drawings for machines are ---- accurate ---- it has been possible for modern engineers to build some of them.

- A) so / that
C) either / or
E) neither / nor
B) as / as
D) more / than

2016 İLKBAHAR YDS

14. The basic principles of good diets are ---- simple ---- one can summarize them in just ten words: eat less, move more, eat lots of fruits and vegetables.

- A) neither / nor
C) whether / or
E) so / that
B) the more / the less
D) such / as

2015 İLKBAHAR YDS

15. Japan is enormously centralized, and Tokyo, the capital city, hosts ---- the national government ---- the stock market and the world's largest companies.

- A) not only / but also
C) neither / nor
E) the more / the less
B) whether / or
D) such / that

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

16. Scientists do research in natural forces ---- for the sake of new discoveries ---- to use the findings for the advantage of mankind.

- A) not only / but also
C) whether / or
E) the more / the more
B) so / that
D) such / that

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

17. One central question in acupuncture is ---- the needles reduce pain ---- patients are simply responding to suggestions.

- A) whether / or
C) either / or
E) as / as
B) neither / nor
D) so / that

2014 İLKBAHAR YDS

18. As with other chronic illnesses, asthma affects ---- patients ---- their families.

- A) not only / but also
C) neither / nor
E) less / than
B) the more / the more
D) such / that

2013 İLKBAHAR YDS

19. When modern coastal fish-farming began 30 years ago, no one was doing things right, ---- for the environment ---- the industry's long-term sustainability.

- A) whether / or
C) so / that
E) as / as
B) such / as
D) either / or

2013 SONBAHAR YDS

20. Adopting a positive attitude to a terrible experience can ---- enhance accuracy in emotional memories ---- diminish their negative overtones.

- A) so / that
C) just / as
E) as / as
B) rather / than
D) both / and

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

21. In ancient Rome, pearls were rare and expensive ---- they were reserved almost exclusively for the noble and affluent.

- A) whether / or
C) so / that
E) such / that
B) as / as
D) either / or

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

22. Aesthetic surgery is a modern phenomenon that demands ---- a set of specific technical innovations in surgery ---- a cultural presupposition that you have the right to alter your body.

- A) as / as
C) not only / but also
E) no sooner / than
B) the more / the less
D) such / that

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

23. Studies have shown that flying animals manage well ---- due to the fact that they can escape predators by taking flight, ---- because flight has supplied them with a number of advantageous qualities.

- A) such / that
C) neither / nor
E) as / as
B) the more / the more
D) not only / but also

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

24. Although the composer Johann Strauss Jr. immortalised the Danube River in his famous waltz entitled On the Beautiful Blue Danube, the Danube River is not blue – its waters appear ---- greenish --- brown.

- A) no sooner / than
C) as / as
E) so / that
B) the more / the more
D) either / or

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

25. The presence of cataracts can mask additional eye problems, such as retinal damage, that ---- doctors ---- patients are aware of prior to surgery.

- A) whether / or
C) so / that
E) as / as
B) the more / the more
D) neither / nor

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

26. To test pet's sensitivity to specific allergens, a veterinarian routinely exposes it to these allergens via --- -- a Daily serum under the tongue ----- a shot everyone to two weeks.

- A) such / that
C) the more / the more
E) as / as
B) so / that
D) either / or

YKS 2019

27. The town of Ushuaia lies at the southern tip of Argentina, ---- close to the Antarctic ---- it is bitterly cold for much of the year.

- A) such / that
C) the more / the more
E) so / that
B) as / as
D) either / or

2018 YKS

28. Given that it is highly likely that further reservoirs exist, the interior of our planet could contain at least six times ---- much water ---- all the world's oceans do.

- A) as / as
C) whether / or
E) either / or
B) so / that
D) both / and

2017 YKS

29. Powdered milk can be obtained ---- by spraying a fine mist of milk into a heated chamber ---- by adding the milk in a thin layer to a heated surface, from which the dried milk solids can be removed.

- A) the more / the more
C) either / or
E) such / that
B) so / that
D) just / as

2016 YKS

30. Seoul is busy reinventing itself and practically rebuilding the city with an eye to improving ---- the aesthetic value ---- the commercial value of the city.

- A) such / as
C) not only / but also
E) neither / nor
B) so / that
D) less / than

2015 YKS

31. Animal species that may become extinct over the coming years include ---- large animals ---- smaller creatures like insects.

- A) the more / the more
C) as / as
E) whether / or
B) both / and
D) neither / nor

2014 YKS

32. Some nations have an advantage in producing certain kinds of products ---- because they have a comparative wealth of resources ---- more efficient production techniques.

- A) neither / nor
C) the more / the more
E) either / or
B) so / that
D) as / as

2013 YKS

33. All cargo passing through the European Union is subject to one security control, ---- at the origin of the shipment ---- at the destination of cargo.

- A) as / as
C) neither / nor
E) either / or
B) such / as
D) the more / the more

2012 YKS

34. ---- children see us read, ---- inclined they are to want to read.,

- A) Neither / nor
C) Either / or
E) Other than
B) Both / and
D) The more / the more

2011 YKS

35. Musical performers can be classified into many different categories ---- vocalists and ---- instrumentalists.

- A) as well as
C) such as
E) more than
B) both
D) either

İKİLİ BAĞLAÇ SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI			
1.	A	18.	A
2.	B	19.	D
3.	D	20.	D
4.	B	21.	C
5.	C	22.	C
6.	A	23.	D
7.	A	24.	D
8.	B	25.	D
9.	C	26.	D
10.	A	27.	E
11.	D	28.	A
12.	E	29.	C
13.	A	30.	C
14.	E	31.	D
15.	A	32.	E
16.	A	33.	E
17.	A	34.	D
		35.	C

MIKTAR

2019 YKS

1. Bird nests differ from ---- species to the next, and ---- nests has its own style of architecture location, materials, and shape.

- A) other / any
- B) one / each
- C) some / another
- D) all / whole
- E) every / neither

2018 YKS

2. Not ---- speaker can create great literature, but ---who knows a language can create and understand new sentences

- A) one / everybody
- B) every / anybody
- C) each / nobody
- D) another / someone
- E) any / no one

2017 YKS

3. ---- knows for certain, but it is believed by ---- scientists that during sleep the brain organises, processes and stores information, and produces memories.

- A) Anyone / some
- B) No one / most
- C) Someone / plenty of
- D) Another / all
- E) One / a number of

2016 YKS

4. ---- studies show that the most creative ideas do not emerge when people are focused intensely on a goal; instead, they arise in those moments when ---wanders away from the task at hand to other worlds and possibilities.

- A) Some / another
- B) All / everyone
- C) A number of / one
- D) Plenty of / each other
- E) A lot of / no one

MİKTAR SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI							
1.	B	2.	B	3.	B	4.	C

CLOZE TEST

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

1.

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

2.

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

3.

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

4.

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

5.

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

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

6.

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

7.

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

8.

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

9.

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

10.

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

2019 EYLÜL SONBAHAR

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

11.

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

12.

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

13.

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

14.

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

15.

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

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

16.

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

17.

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

18.

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

19.

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

20.

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

2019 MART YDS

The humble plastic bottle is now one of the most commonly recycled objects. However, it was the cheapness and durability of the product that **(21)** ---- its popularity over glass bottles. Nathaniel Wyeth, a US engineer, worked on the invention **(22)** ---- almost a decade. When he asked a colleague if plastic might be used to store carbonated beverages **(23)** ---- coke, he was told that they would explode. A series of early experiments proved that carbonated beverages caused the plastic to expand. Obviously, plastic was too weak, but it **(24)** --- if the long strands of molecules that form plastic were made up together. Wyeth knew that nylon gets stronger when its molecules are stretched and aligned, and he developed a pre-formed mold. **(25)** ---- initial results were far from successful and it took 10,000 attempts to solve that problem, he finally replaced the nylon with polyethylene-terphthalate (PET) - an artificial substance used to make materials for packaging food, including plastic drink bottles - and the bottle was quickly taken up by the booming soft drink industry.

21.

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

22.

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

23.

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

24.

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

25.

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

Nothing brings a community together like the collective glow of its televisions. In the spring of 1948, American John Walson installed community antenna television, bringing the wonders of cable television to his customers. Walson and his wife Margaret, owners of the Service Electric Company of Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania, **(26)** ---- cable television as a way to help their customers pick up signals blocked by nearby mountains. Walson decided **(27)** ---- his service literally to new heights by climbing to the top of a mountain and planting an antenna. **(28)** ---- using cables and signal boosters, he connected the antenna to his appliance store. Along the way he dropped the signal directly off at his customers' homes, **(29)** ---- creating the first community antenna television system. Community antenna television, now known as cable TV, is found in nearly 60 per cent of US homes and **(30)** ---- Europe.

26.

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

27.

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

28.

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

29.

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

30.

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

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

31.

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

32.

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

33.

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

34.

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

35.

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

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

36.

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

37.

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

38.

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

39.

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

40.

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

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

41.

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

42.

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

43.

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

44.

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

45.

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

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

46.

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

47.

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

48.

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

49.

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

50.

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

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

51.

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

52.

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

53.

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

54.

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

55.

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

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

56.

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

57.

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

58.

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

59.

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

60.

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

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

61.

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

62.

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

63

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

64.

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

65.

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

Since ancient times, architecture has been considered the 'mother' of the arts. (66) ---- music, painting, and sculpture that exist in a way separate from life, architecture incorporates life. People and their activities are an (67) ---- component of architecture, not merely as spectators to be entertained but as contributors and participants. Painters, sculptors, and composers of music (68) ---- about how their viewers or audience never see or hear their art in quite the same way as it was conceived, or that is interpreted or displayed in ways that affect its innate character. However, they have control (69) ---- the essence of their work and that essence is, in a way, tightly sealed within the object: the musical score, the covers of a book or the Picture frame. (70) ----, even the essence of architecture is realised by the people whose activities it influences.

66.

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

67.

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

68.

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

69.

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

70.

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

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

71.

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

72.

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

73.

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

74.

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

75.

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

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

76.

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

77.

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

78.

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

79.

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

80.

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

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

81.

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

82.

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

83.

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

84.

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

85.

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

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

86.

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

87.

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

88.

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

89.

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

90.

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

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

91.

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

92.

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

93.

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

94.

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

95.

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

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

96.

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

97.

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

98.

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

99.

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

100.

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

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

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

101.

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

102.

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

103.

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

104.

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

105.

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

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

106.

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

107.

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

108.

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

109.

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

110.

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

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

111.

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

112.

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

113.

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

114.

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

115.

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

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

116.

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

117.

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

118.

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

119.

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

120.

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

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

121.

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

122.

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

123.

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

124.

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

125.

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

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

126.

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

127.

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

128.

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

129.

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

130.

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

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

131.

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

132.

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

133.

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

134.

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

135.

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

Most people sum up Florida in just one word: vacation. That is not a new **(136)** ----. A century ago, steamboats and then railroads brought northerners to the land of sunshine. **(137)** ---- there is one individual's name that often appears on road names as well as the front or back covers of history books, it is that of Henry Flagler. His determination **(138)** ---- his vision transformed Florida from a wilderness into a 20th-century state in a matter of years. **(139)** ---- constructing a railroad down the eastern coast of the state, he provided thousands with easy access to areas where many people had previously struggled **(140)** ---- in isolated communities.

136.

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

137.

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

138.

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

139.

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

140.

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

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

141.

- A) unless
C) so that
- B) in case
D) whenever
- E) because

142.

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

143.

- A) About
C) For
- B) To
D) Upon
- E) By

144.

- A) cut down on
C) turn back on
- B) go in for
D) fall behind with
- E) make up for

145.

- A) Despite
C) For the sake of
- B) Owing to
D) In addition to
- E) Unlike

No single country owns Antarctica. **(146)**----, countries wishing to have a say in how the Antarctic (both the continent itself and the surrounding Southern Ocean) is governed **(147)**----, and agree to abide by, the Antarctic Treaty. However, prior to the signing of the Antarctic Treaty in 1959, several countries had made claims to parts of Antarctica, some of which overlapped. The Treaty does not **(148)**---- these claims; Article IV of the Treaty states in part, "No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica." **(149)**---- avoiding the claims issue in this way, it was possible to produce a treaty that many parties could sign. Unfortunately, this means that **(150)**---- many countries follow the spirit of cooperation of the Treaty, there are still disputes over territory that remain unresolved and come up from time to time.

146.

- A) Instead
C) At least
- B) For example
D) In short
- E) Similarly

147.

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

148.

- A) jeopardize
C) underestimate
- B) withdraw
D) recognize
- E) deteriorate

149.

- A) By
C) About
- B) From
D) Along
- E) Without

150.

- A) as
C) if
- B) while
D) until
- E) before

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

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

151.

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

152.

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

153.

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

154.

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

155.

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

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

156.

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

157.

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

158.

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

159.

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

160.

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

At some point in the future, Italian neurosurgeon Sergio Canavero and a team of 100 surgeons hope to graft the head of patient Valery Spiridonov onto the body of a brain-dead donor in the world's first head transplant operation. The surgery has already been planned in (161)---- detail. Some steps have already been individually tested, like the cooling of organs and body tissues, (162)---- others represent a new challenge for the doctors. The patient will not be conscious during the operation: after being placed under general anaesthetic, the head is cooled (163)---- a cooling cap to 10°C. This puts brain activity on hold. It is only reactivated when the warm blood (164)---- the donor's body begins to flow through to the donor's brain. The lymphatic system will also be connected to the new body. The patient will have to take immunosuppressant drugs after the operation (165)---- the risk of rejection. Canavero's trickiest task will be to cleanly separate the backbone and spinal cord before connecting it to the spine of the donor body so that the nerve fibres can be fused together.

161.

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

162.

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

163.

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

164.

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

165.

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

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

166.

- A) poorly
C) entirely
E) vividly
- B) severely
D) previously

167.

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

168.

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

169.

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

170.

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

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

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

171.

- A) as if
C) until
E) just as
B) unless
D) although

172.

- A) into
C) without
E) for
B) from
D) at

173.

- A) urgent
C) threatening
E) flexible
B) tedious
D) redundant

174.

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

175.

- A) Such as
C) Contrary to
E) In addition to
B) Regardless of
D) Instead of

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

176.

- A) despite
C) rather than
E) as a result of
B) owing to
D) similar to

177.

- A) in case
C) because
E) so that
B) as long as
D) although

178.

- A) weak
C) accidental
E) detailed
B) scarce
D) vague

179.

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

180.

- A) with
C) to
E) for
B) between
D) from

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

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

181.

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

182.

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

183.

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

184.

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

185.

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

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

186.

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

187.

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

188.

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

189.

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

190.

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

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

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

191.

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

192.

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

193.

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

194.

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

195.

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

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

196.

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

197.

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

198.

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

199.

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

200.

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

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

Overuse of insecticides in urban areas is risky for several reasons. It can be avoided if several other non-chemical controls **(201)** ----- . People, pets, wildlife, beneficial organisms, and other non-target organisms may be exposed to insecticides that have not been **(202)** ----- applied. Such exposure could cause acute or chronic health problems. Insecticides could leak **(203)** ----- the soil or enter groundwater and result in pollution. Frequent insecticide use against particular pests may result in resistant pest populations that are even harder to control. And, **(204)** ----- the harmful impact of insecticides on beneficial organisms, their use may also increase the risk of pest outbreaks. **(205)** -----, responsible insecticide use, in combination with other environmentally friendly pest management tactics, result in positive environmental consequences.

201.

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

202.

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

203.

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

204.

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

205.

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

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

206.

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

207.

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

208.

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

209.

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

210.

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

YKS 2019

Global warming will bring significant changes to the world as a whole, but the particular types and scales of these impacts will be **(211)**---- affected by local conditions. Climate change will not just have general global effects, but **(212)** ---- time it will create specific impacts within your very own neighbourhood. Because the changes people will face vary from place to place, local governments will be best equipped to address these problems as one-size-fits-all solutions **(213)**----. National governments that signed and ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change agreed to undertake adaptation planning. Several countries, **(214)**---- the Dominican Republic, Cuba, and others in the Caribbean, are also undertaking regional planning. But fundamentally, **(215)**---- climate change is happening globally, people need to react locally.

211.

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

212.

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

213.

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

214.

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

215.

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

YKS 2018

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

216.

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

217.

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

218.

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

219.

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

220.

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

2017 YKS

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

221.

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

222.

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

223.

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

224.

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

225.

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

2016 YKS

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

226.

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

227.

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

228.

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

229.

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

230.

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

2015 YKS

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

231.

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

232.

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

233.

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

234.

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

235.

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

2014 YKS

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

236.

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

237.

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

238.

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

239.

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

240.

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

2013 YKS

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

241.

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

E) for

242.

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

E) until

243.

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

E) hindered

244.

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

245.

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

E) due to

2012 YKS

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

246.

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

E) much

247.

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

248.

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

E) dealt with

249.

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

E) of

250.

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

E) although

2011 YKS

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

251.

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

252.

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

253.

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

254.

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

255.

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

2010 YKS

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

256.

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

257.

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

258.

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

259.

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

260.

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

CLOZE TEST SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI

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

CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA

E-YDS 2019

1. While some countries restrict access to tattoos to people of a certain age, ----

- A) there are currently no places in the world where the practice of tattooing is illegal
- B) few people are aware that no tests are carried out on tattoo ink before it is used
- C) there are also concerns about tattoo removal due to the harmful effects of the operation
- D) tattoos are associated with antisocial or criminal behavior in many cultures
- E) it is known that some tattoo pigments may migrate from the skin into the body

2. Teaching is not simply a matter of collecting materials and selecting activities for children; ----.

- A) in other words, this is imperative in a well-designed, suitable curriculum for all school children
- B) therefore, everything teachers plan and do in class should focus on the individual student
- C) thus, teaching methods must be age-appropriate for getting better results in class activities
- D) moreover, there should be correct teaching strategies for the inclusion of disabled children in activities
- E) rather, it requires understanding of the children, their parents and developmentally appropriate practices

3. Every minute, a million plastic bottles are bought around the world ---- .

- A) given that a great amount of carbon dioxide is released during the recycling process
- B) as it is a big misconception that all of them will be eventually recycled
- C) yet only a small proportion of these are recycled and many end up in the sea
- D) although those used in the food industry are regularly recycled in many countries
- E) so most people are still unaware of the advantages of recycling them

4. ----, it is possible to reduce the numbers and effects of wrinkles.

- A) Even if people undergo cosmetic surgery operations to get rid of their wrinkles
- B) Because people with lighter skin seem to have more wrinkles than those with darker skin
- C) While wrinkles cannot be totally prevented since they develop as a result of aging
- D) Given that extensive wrinkles may signal substantial sun damage, which is an alert for skin cancer
- E) Although products that add moisture and vitamin to the skin help us cope with wrinkles

5. ----, new scientific findings are helping to demystify them while adding to our appreciation of these incredible feats.

- A) Because the Yellow Sea between China and Korea is a critical way station for millions of migrating water birds
- B) Provided that having a large wingspan is not a prerequisite for bird migration
- C) Given that nearly half of known bird species are migratory, moving from one habitat to another
- D) Whereas scientists are trying to discover how climate change is disrupting bird migration
- E) Although bird migrations have been a source of wonder for centuries

6. ----, the roots of serious language study lie deep in the past.

- A) When a great number of sociologists began to collaborate with linguists in the 19th century
- B) Although linguistic studies were reoriented with the need to improve language pedagogy
- C) As linguistics today encompasses a wide range of disciplines and associated activities
- D) If the 19th century is considered the golden era of comparative-historical linguistics
- E) While the 19th century is a reasonable starting point for modern linguistics

7. Humans are responsible for some of the aerosols - microscopic specks of matter including dust, smoke, ash and salt - in our atmosphere ----.

- A) but most come from natural sources, such as volcanoes, dust storms, and forest fires
- B) while the cloud of smoke over central Africa is caused by agricultural burning
- C) and the blue particles are sea salt particles, lofted into the air by sea spray
- D) so NASA visualisations are a combination of the readings taken by satellites and ground sensors
- D) because the vast barren fields across the northwestern US mostly come from wildfire smoke

E-YDS 2018

8. ----, it is helpful to have a basic understanding of its symptoms.

- A) Although knowledge of mortality is a factor shaping human anxiety
- B) While anxiety is being experienced by more and more people
- C) Because not all patients with anxiety require treatment
- D) In order to understand the diagnosis and treatment of anxiety
- E) Even if symptoms of anxiety include headaches, dizziness, and nausea

9. Although many people regard smart homes, which gather data on their owners' daily routines and act accordingly, as time and energy efficient, ----.

- A) others lack knowledge about how their routine can influence the heating schedule
- B) they can adapt energy usage to people's lives, by collecting data on work and school schedules
- C) some are excited about how such homes can adjust to their owners rather than owners adjusting to their homes
- D) there are several methods of finding out what devices are being used in a house at any given moment
- E) some users are apprehensive about how smart home companies may profile people and use such data

10. ----, their academic success and learning outcomes cannot be maximized.

- A) Given that some children need intensive support in learning
- B) Unless individual differences in children's social competences are addressed
- C) Because all young children benefit from a proactive social curriculum
- D) As children demonstrate social skills with adults when seeking information
- E) When early childhood education programs promote young children's capacity to learn

11. ----, such animal foods typically contribute only a small percentage to their annual diet, most of which is made up of ripe fruits.

- A) Because several species of primates show the ability to digest high-protein foods
- B) Even if many smaller monkeys get as much as 65 percent of their diet from concentrated plant foods such as leaves and grasses
- C) Though wild chimpanzees are known to hunt, kill, and eat small mammals, termites and ants
- D) Since some plant-eating animals, such as deer, cows, or rabbits, show the tendency to consume animal proteins
- E) Despite most monkeys and apes living in social groups which dictate the types of foods they should consume

12. ----, it is not surprising that an increasing amount of attention has been given to investigating the treatment of them.

- A) As there is currently little data on the rate of anxiety disorders in the elderly population
- B) Providing that there are several potential explanations for the occurrence of anxiety disorders
- C) Given that anxiety disorders are getting more and more prevalent around the world
- D) Although it is generally believed that anxiety disorders occur less frequently in the elderly population
- E) Even though rates for anxiety disorders vary across studies and differ between males and females

13. While it may seem beneficial to use plant materials for biofuel, ----.

- A) plants like oil palm, soybean and corn have already been widely used to produce biofuel
- B) the use of crop residues and other biomass can raise many environmental concerns
- C) crops and biofuels are dependent on the same resources for production: land and water
- D) the rising consumption of fossil fuels is increasing the demand for biofuels
- E) a major effort has been made to plant crops for biofuel in several tropical countries

14. Teachers who group students for collaborative project work must ensure that each student has responsibility for part of the task —.

- A) so that parents can also help students to set more attainable goals
- B) because academic motivation is important not only for schooling but also for the future
- C) since feedback typically informs students whether they are correct or incorrect
- D) so that the bulk of the work is not done by one or two students
- E) as teachers might need to work with students to set realistic goals

15. While children's literature specialists have begun to acknowledge the significance of modernity in texts produced for children, ----.

- A) children often relate modernism in literature only with science-fiction
- B) critics think that there should be such a thing as modernist children's literature
- C) mainstream literary studies of modernism remain ignorant of texts for children
- D) cultural dynamics of modernism might contribute to children's literature
- E) children's literature is a genre with its own independent traditions and development

16. ----, and as a result, the national cultural scene is very vibrant.

- A) The Sydney Opera House is one of Australia's most recognizable symbols
- B) People in Australia devote much of their time and money to artistic pursuits
- C) Low-budget soap operas recorded in Australia have become high-earning exports
- D) Australians think that their country lives up to its nickname 'the lucky country'
- E) Going to the beach is almost a national pastime for Australians

17. Even though some herbal remedies may show beneficial effects, ----.

- A) scientists continue to investigate and discover new medicinal uses of plants
- B) plant materials are the basis for many of our most helpful medications
- C) most show little evidence of providing any health benefits
- D) the popularity of herbal products continues to increase
- E) the use of some plant remedies dates back thousands of years

E-YDS 2017

18. ----, the most promising ones are the harnessing of tidal power and ocean thermal energy conversion.

- A) Despite the differences between high and low water levels
- B) While there are several issues related to the efficiency of oceanic tidal power
- C) Once methods are found to monitor ocean temperature near the tropics
- D) Although here are several ways of utilizing energy from the oceans
- E) Because energy conversion relies on temperature differences rather than tide strength

19. People are generally advised not to take naps ----.

- A) given that naps and caffeine combined are effective in combating midday sleepiness
- B) because they can disturb the normal pattern of sleep and wakefulness
- C) as long as they can improve alertness, performance and mood
- D) since napping at particular times of day can be more beneficial than at other times
- E) even though they can negatively affect night-time sleep quality

20. Because the gasoline used by most cars causes pollution and adds to global warming, ----.

- A) car manufacturers are turning to electric engines that can use energy from cleaner sources
- B) gasoline is also used in light trucks, motorcycles, small aircraft, and boats
- C) people use about 385 million gallons of gasoline per day in the US
- D) burning a gallon of gasoline produces about 19.6 pounds of carbon dioxide
- E) biofuels are plant-derived liquid fuels that can be used as alternatives to gasoline

21. ---- in case the expected technological aids for their presentation do not function properly.

- A) It is suggested that speakers talk to the audience as if they were talking to one person
- B) Much research has been conducted on ways in which public speeches can be presented effectively
- C) It is important for speakers to prepare a presentation that does not extend past the allotted time
- D) Speakers should be able to change the message to include more examples
- E) Good public speakers make sure that they have alternative strategies prepared

22. Although our bodies and brains continue transforming throughout life, ----.

- A) the most dramatic changes happen in infancy and during the teenage years
- B) the brain of a baby has almost the same number of cells as an adult's
- C) brain cells form a dense web of connections to each other helping us learn new skills
- D) the physical changes are accompanied by emotional and behavioural changes
- E) changes in an area called the reticular formation allow a child to pay attention for longer periods

23. While the ultimate cause or causes of Alzheimer's disease are still unknown, ----.

- A) other non-genetic causes have also been studied in relation to the causes of this disease
- B) vitamin E, which is an antioxidant, can be of benefit for people with this disease
- C) a person with the disease may forget the names of family members
- D) there are several risk factors that increase a person's likelihood of developing the disease
- E) the symptoms of this disease begin gradually, usually with memory lapses

24. Although a lot of studies have been carried out over the decades to help the millions of people with spinal cord injuries, ----.

- A) researchers have achieved frustratingly little success so far
- B) a new device has been offering hope for treatment
- C) three patients at Kentucky Spinal Cord Center in the US have received their implants
- D) electrical stimulation is one of the most effective methods to help patients
- E) reawakening connections between the brain and the lower body is essential

25. ---- so that fewer people are hurt or killed in accidents.

- A) Millions of people are injured each year in road crashes around the world
- B) Driving too fast is considered by authorities to be a major cause of accidents
- C) Scientists are always looking for ways to improve safety on the roads
- D) Nine out of ten collisions with a pedestrian at 60 km/h are fatal
- E) There are many injuries in car accidents that go unreported

26. Although almost every type of packaged food today features calorie counts on the labelling, ----.

- A) their counts are based on our understanding of human digestion
- B) many people do not eat them when they pay attention to the calorie content
- C) our immune system distinguishes good food from bad food
- D) most of them are inaccurate because they ignore the complexity of human digestion
- E) our digestive system is hardly put to use for some foods such as honey

27. Since water is much more resistant to movement compared to air, ----.

- A) there are some examples of swimmers who won medals due to the shape of their body
- B) the main factor that determines your success in water is how developed your digestive system is
- C) athletes transfer as much of their own energy as possible into their resistance exercises outside the pool
- D) full body wimsuits have been banned from contests because they give swimmers an extra advantage in water
- E) swimmers have to use four times as much energy as runners to cover the same distance

28. Although the terms 'stress' and 'anxiety' are used interchangeably in everyday life, ----.

- A) stress is experienced by most people as a pattern of physiological responses to real or imagined stimuli
- B) stress and anxiety have attracted research interest in psychology
- C) anxiety disorder may be defined as an emotional discomfort characterized by worry and tension
- D) psychologists believe that stress is a much broader term than anxiety
- E) 'stressors' are the environmental demands that people face under pressure

E-YDS 2016

29. As robots advance into the service industries, ----.

- A) they are starting to look less like machines and more like living creatures
- B) their work will be of no value in the emerging industries
- C) they have been doing manual jobs since the 1960s
- D) they cannot be replaced by human beings
- E) they are machines that can perform a complicated series of tasks automatically

30. While physiological factors such as fat regulation and metabolic rate are important determinants of body weight, ----.

- A) there might be not a single disorder but a host of disorders
- B) overweight people tend to eat more when they are tense or anxious
- C) the self-perception of being overweight is common among women
- D) there is no question that overeating can also cause obesity
- E) there can be a contribution to a high incidence of diabetes, high blood pressure, and heart disease

31. Although plants can be highly diverse in appearance, ----.

- A) their leaves might come in different shapes and sizes depending on where they grow
- B) most share characteristic structures such as leaves and roots
- C) photosynthesis is a process in which plants capture and use the sunlight
- D) their basic similarity can be confusing
- E) seed plants are a highly diverse and widely distributed group

32. Although the temple form is the most important architectural type in Greek history, ----.

- A) there are a number of other kinds of structures to consider such as the theatre and tombs
- B) the history of Greek architecture is essentially the history of the development of the Greek Temple
- C) the earliest examples of temples of the Greek age can be deduced from archaeological evidence
- D) the Parthenon in Athens might be one of the best-preserved Greek temples in the modern world
- E) the Temple of Olympian Zeus was one of the largest in Athens in the antiquity

33. Even though credit cards seem to be everywhere today and are a basic requirement of Internet shopping, - ---.

- A) recently some banks have issued cards containing microchips that are activated with a personal identification number
- B) they have only been around since the 1950s when a club card was issued as the first general credit card
- C) the advantages of these cards in terms of security and universality make them suitable for online shopping
- D) they may eventually replace the use of paper money in certain situations
- E) they consist of hundreds of tiny magnetic particles contained in a film of plastic

34. Ever since psychologists started studying intelligence, ----.

- A) common measuring factors of intelligence include memory, attention and concentration
- B) it is meant to represent how generally intelligent you are based on your performance
- C) some psychologists come up with a test of mental abilities
- D) they have relied heavily on psychological tests for their concepts
- E) the first and most popular form of intelligence is called the two-factor theory

35. Today hoatzins, the Amazon's mystery birds, live only in South America, ----.

- A) although the hoatzin is one of the most interesting species in the bird kingdom
- B) as young hoatzins have claws on their wings, like their dinosaur ancestors
- C) while the oldest hoatzin fossil dates back to 34 million years ago
- D) but the oldest known fossil of these odd birds reveals they once roamed France
- E) because there is enough evidence that they evolved in South America

36. Even though nearly all people are equipped with the biological hardware to produce a wide range of notes, ----.

- A) many neurobiologists have investigated musical ability
- B) most people are quite good at timing and note memory
- C) the relationship between song and language needs to be studied
- D) musical talent, especially singing, varies between human beings
- E) some people with musical aptitude carry a tune easily

37. Although the greenhouse gas emissions generated by pollution were relatively small at first, ----.

- A) they grew dramatically as more countries industrialized
- B) it was in no country's interest to reduce them until recently
- C) carbon dioxide emissions by the US have decreased since the 1950s
- D) in 2007, the EU decided to take further essential steps towards reducing them
- E) the effects of the emissions on climate change have been ignored by a number of countries

E-YDS 2015

38. When a local, native language is not embraced by younger generations, ----.

- A) our understanding is still quite imperfect as to why a language death occurs
- B) the linguistic diversity is found in places with small and sparsely distributed populations
- C) it is shocking to learn that almost 40 percent of languages are now endangered
- D) its demise draws nearer with the passing of each native speaker
- E) linguistic extinction is happening much faster under the pressure of globalization

39. ----, insects flourish in every land habitat and play a key role in the global ecosystem.

- A) Although they recycle dead plants and animals
- B) While they are the most numerous of the animals with tough external skeletons
- C) Even if the eyes of adult insects are made up of tiny lenses
- D) If many touch-sensitive bristles on the insect's body help to detect air movement
- E) Because they have developed amazing adaptations

40. ---- but they can also appear elsewhere, at hotspots where rock moves upward from deep inside the Earth.

- A) The outside layer of the Earth is broken up into giant pieces called tectonic plates
- B) Volcanic activity has contributed to the creation of large portions of the Earth's surface
- C) Thinner plates, such as those under oceans, lead to more volcanic activity
- D) Volcanoes often form near the boundaries between tectonic plates
- E) It is almost impossible to guess the exact time of volcanic eruptions

41. Fulfilling the outdoor play needs of young children is a challenging task, ----.

- A) even though focusing on what children should be able to do outside is important
- B) so children, especially those at preschool age, spend more time in the playground
- C) and playgrounds are controlled spaces where children release some physical energy
- D) but children experience fewer and fewer opportunities to explore nature
- E) because a variety of factors such as supervision and safety must be considered

42. Although coming into contact with the bodies of Ebola victims during funerals is inevitable, ----.

- A) the World Health Organization has made additional funding available
- B) little effort has been made to inform people about the risks
- C) people have been categorized into various contact groups
- D) hospitals have installed high technology diagnosis software
- E) innovations towards record keeping have archived all cases

43. Metallurgy, the use of metals, started at different times across the globe, ----.

- A) as the West developed the technology to make cast iron during the 16th century
- B) so that metal could be worked into any shape when struck
- C) but by the first millennium BC it was extensively practiced
- D) even if early metallurgists often preferentially exploited copper ores
- E) since iron was extracted from the bloom by repeated hammering and heating

44. In order to have a well-balanced diet and to avoid nutritional problems, ----.

- A) people may not be able to buy a variety of foods all year round
- B) we should consider the possibility of living longer
- C) common food allergens include peanuts, eggs and fish
- D) whole-wheat bread might help fill you up
- E) one should eat a range of healthy foods in the correct proportions

45. ----, so it is not surprising to see that they are popular and increasing in circulation in larger markets.

- A) Advertisers may sometimes be unwilling to commit a substantial portion of their total ad budget to Sunday papers
- B) In a few regions, Sunday papers exceeding three hundred pages are not uncommon,
- C) Sunday papers provide something for everyone by offering massive diets of news, sports, travel, and other service features
- D) When compared to modern ones, old Sunday papers were providing more family reading material
- E) Sunday papers are expensive to produce and require a separate editor and additional staff

46. Ritual and ceremony have been part of our lives ----.

- A) since they provide powerful ways to symbolize and celebrate our achievements
- B) while making up your own ceremony may carry negative message from your past
- C) only if we have made peace with who we are and how we become that way
- D) although these exercises leave us at ease with our present and past
- E) and extinguishing a candle on your birthday can only help bakeries

47. In Mesopotamia, where the soil was particularly fertile, large-scale farming became possible ----.

- A) once irrigation methods had developed to supply the land with water
- B) even though it was possible to produce food for non-farmers such as workers
- C) whenever frequent rainfall made the area susceptible to destruction
- D) in case there were draughts and people were not fed adequately
- E) if the king had allowed peasants to pay less taxes for the services there presented

E-YDS 2014

48. ----, the World Wide Web is not the same thing as the Internet.

- A) Although many people treat them as synonymous
- B) For it is as much a set of principles as a technology
- C) Because the Internet is the most important digital service available
- D) Since the idea for the Web was born in 1989
- E) With the rapid spread of websites and browser technology

49. If the Sun were the size of a volleyball, ----.

- A) the Earth would be about the size of a pinhead
- B) some planets were far smaller and others vastly longer than the Earth
- C) the Sun differs from the planets in more than just size
- D) the Sun can generate energy in its core by nuclear reactions
- E) the other planets would be held in gravitational balance

2019 ARALIK YDS

50. While being physically attractive seems to be a basic requirement for Internet celebrities, ----.

- A) they closely monitor the trends in youth culture that place special emphasis on beauty
- B) their popularity will decline if they cannot create fresh ideas and engage in successful projects
- C) they are chased by investors hoping to expand their business by associating their products with famous people
- D) they are often characterised as having the ideal beauty standards
- E) they earn huge amounts of money thanks to their collaboration with famous brands

51. Although Egypt was subject to outside influences, ----.

- A) the Egyptians settled on the fertile strip of land created by the Nile in the North African desert
- B) the role played by the pharaoh, that of a link between men and gods, decreased with the disintegration of power
- C) the principal characteristics of its culture remained homogenous throughout the course of its long history
- D) the pyramids were built to testify to the pronounced hierarchical character of the Egyptian society
- E) Ramses III, who undertook extensive social and administrative reforms, was forced to defend it against fierce attacks

52. Owing to the increasing numbers of individuals and families who could no longer afford to purchase housing, ---- .

- A) the American nation's supply of low-cost rental housing was shrinking
- B) an ample boom was observed in the investment of housing construction
- C) after the mid-1970s, the poor became more numerous and they got poorer
- D) homelessness became so visible in the early 1980s in the US
- E) there was a lack of federal commitment to the production of public housing

53. ---- unless it is integrated into a meaningful curricular and instructional framework.

- A) Technology is regarded to have the potential to improve education
- B) Technology should be viewed as one tool among many
- C) The use of technology requires teachers to confront their beliefs about learning
- D) It is believed that technology has little influence on education
- E) Technology provides an excellent platform for learning environments

54. Even though the new methods of Samuel Christian Hahnemann-the creator and developer of the treatment called homeopathy-were initially met with ridicule, ----.

- A) the system was based on the idea that substances producing symptoms of sickness in healthy people would have a curative effect
- B) homeopathic remedies used in holistic treatments were often a fraction of the cost of conventional drugs
- C) by the time of his death, they were accepted over the world as a result of the great success he had with his new cure
- D) he was disturbed by the medical system of his time, believing that its cures were crude and some of its strong drugs did more harm than good to
- E) patients with the formation of the American Medical Association, which restricted alternative practices, homeopathy declined for half a century

55. A 2003 study of car-crash victims found that those with more fat were less likely to suffer abdominal injuries, ----.

- A) so you are more likely to experience some kind of trauma even months after the accident happened
- B) and no matter what protective measures you may have taken before a possible accident, it may still happen in the end
- C) since there is no correlation between total weight of passengers and the risk of getting injured
- D) but the fat-as-airbag principle may not actually be so protective as some people might think it must be
- E) although one's body fat can, in fact, act as some sort of shock absorber in violent collisions

56. People do not have a problem with obsessive compulsive disorder ----.

- A) as compulsions are undesired actions that people find themselves forced into doing over and over to reduce anxiety
- B) when the disorder causes considerable emotional discomfort and a high level of anxiety
- C) while the approach for treating it is quite similar to the treatments for anxiety, fear, and intense anger
- D) unless their repetitive thoughts and actions begin to seriously harm their relationships or their sense of freedom
- E) because it could be very severe and require them to act in collaboration with a therapist or counsellor

57. ----, Alsace's long history of political insecurity and the devastation caused by two world wars have impoverished the region.

- A) Even though its heavy industry is not fully competitive with their more highly developed counterparts in other countries
- B) While the region became the focus of territorial dispute between France and Germany in the mid-to-late 1800s
- C) Although its lands are fertile, and the region's iron and coal mines have long constituted a source of wealth
- D) Unless the region's general population participated heavily in the resistance to Germany's invasion and conquests
- E) As the new movements seek to gain greater control over economic and social development and to establish the preservation of Alsatian culture

58. Some Roman baths might have been functioning, at least partially, into the fifth century, ----.

- A) so that it was the inability of later ancient administrations to maintain the vast and complicated water systems
- B) but after many repairs, the Thermae of Agrippa was still open as a luxury establishment in the fifth century
- C) while after the seventh and eighth centuries, there are signs of bath building greatly slowing
- D) because as the great baths themselves disappeared, their memory lingered on in the public minds as myths and legends
- E) thus, many of these baths could be described as charity baths, because they served the clergy as well as the poor

59. Throughout the Tanzimat Era, Ottoman statesmen believed that as long as the European powers respected their country's sovereignty, ----.

- A) Ottoman citizens could not tolerate much of the trouble caused by dysfunctional institutions
- B) they prevented the acquisition of immovable properties within the borders of the state by the citizens of, neighbouring countries
- C) it would be unfeasible to ensure the welfare and happiness of Ottoman citizens who dispersed across (three continents
- D) there was little or no danger in allowing Europeans ever greater access to their country's economy
- E) seeking or accepting aid from a foreign power would mean to people nothing more than years of exile in distant lands

2019 EYLÜL YDS

60. As the Dakota tribes along Minnesota River in the US were fed up with settlers flooding into their territory, ----.

- A) they were less powerful and thus failed to defeat the settlers
- B) the settlers were determined to fight against the Dakota tribes
- C) they decided to respond with attacks to push the settlers off their reservation
- D) the settlers reached an agreement on the territorial issues with the Dakota tribes
- E) the new settlers of Dakota started a riot to rebel against the tribal chiefs

61. Because we are bombarded with so much information and misinformation about what might cause cancer, ---.

- A) it is often hard to separate myth from reality
- B) it affects every one of us in the same way
- C) the chance of being diagnosed is one in two
- D) there are some things we can do to reduce our risk of getting cancer
- E) the extent of public confusion was exposed in a survey last year

62. For a long time, punishment was viewed as a useful child-rearing tool, ----.

- A) since children seek role models who they can observe and imitate to learn complex social behaviours
- B) furthermore, it evokes strong negative feelings in a child that he or she relates to the person applying it
- C) therefore, punishment draws attention to the negative behaviour rather than the desired alternative
- D) yet, it is now recognised that it generally does not lead to the desired behavioural outcome for children
- E) hence, parents punishing their children for an inappropriate action are not providing an example of the correct behavior

63. While each researcher has their own way of analysing and interpreting animal remains, ----.

- A) it must be remembered that sample size and preservation quality ultimately influence the outcome
- B) animal remains aid in the interpretation of ancient resource choices
- C) it is fundamental to determine the locations and social complexity of archaeological sites
- D) animal remains can be used to provide information about a variety of issues in the study of societies
- E) some methods, terms and analytical tools are considered standard

64. Even though animal behaviourists have traditionally avoided linking human emotions, such as grief, with responses by animals, ----.

- A) grief in animals may take forms that are difficult for humans to recognise as mourning
- B) observations suggest that the ways in which we mourn might be uniquely human
- C) a growing body of evidence shows that species ranging from dolphins to ducks mourn the passing of relatives
- D) research on grief in wild monkeys that live in social units has been surprisingly limited so far
- E) we think that humans are the only species that grieves over the loss of loved ones

65. ----, language, as a complicated phenomenon of the human mind, does not seem to be restricted to a single region in the brain.

- A) If neurologists want to examine the functioning of the human brain in more detail
- B) Even if certain tasks are fulfilled through coordination among neurons
- C) Although it is localised mainly on the left side of the brain
- D) As it is a concrete manifestation of the human mind
- E) When the brain is overwhelmed with long and complex sentences

66. ----, someone who is successful in several fields often called a Renaissance man or Renaissance woman.

- A) In order to better understand the masterpieces of the brilliant Renaissance artists such as Michelangelo and Raphael
- B) While the Renaissance affected every area of human activity and knowledge, from art to zoology
- C) Because the Renaissance produced individuals with a wide range of interests who excelled in a number of different areas
- D) Although most historians shared the view of the period as a rebirth after the darkness of the Middle Ages
- E) After science advanced when Renaissance humanists discovered and spread ancient works on mathematics, medicine, and other topics

67. Peer pressure is what causes people to do things that are popular in order to fit in with others, ----.

- A) while middle school students influence each other to a great extent
- B) however, peers are the people who are of similar age, such as classmates
- C) in other words, some individuals resist peer pressure and prioritise their own personal views
- D) so it can be a very powerful driving force in the lives of adolescents
- E) as psychologists use positive peer pressure as a method to change a child's behavior

68. According to skeletal therapists, it is vital that women strengthen their bodies in their 40s, ----.

- A) so a considerable number of women do not know very well how to maintain their bone health
- B) as bone density starts to gradually decrease, leaving the bones fragile during this period
- C) but hunched shoulders and poor posture can lead to a range of health issues in the old age
- D) as long as muscles work optimally to support the skeleton and the body is positioned correctly
- E) even though bad posture is known to give them an awkward look and might lead to serious ailments in time

69. Fast food has emerged as one of the biggest enemies of health, especially for children, ----.

- A) thus its high consumption makes sense when the prices are considered
- B) provided that the most common cause of obesity is the wide availability of fast food
- C) while people are highly concerned about the nutritional deficiency of foods like burgers
- D) so the fast food industry has received a lot of critical attention in recent years
- E) as many fast food restaurants have started to provide healthier alternatives such as salads

2019 MART YDS

70. Even though some studies suggest that exposure to the blue light emitted by digital devices could be a risk factor for developing certain eye conditions, ----.

- A) it has also been revealed that long hours of screen time may trigger headaches
- B) most parents worry that digital devices can ruin their children's eyesight
- C) many scientists think that the evidence to support this claim is not very strong
- D) there are other eye issues that our screens can bring on, such as dry or tired eyes
- E) some companies are marketing special glasses that protect our eyes from the blue light

71. While Willis Carrier, who was among the most relentless researchers and promoters of air conditioning, is known as the father of air conditioning, ----.

- A) the range of processes and products involved in air conditioning cannot be attributed to a single person
- B) for centuries, ice and water had been manipulated to cool air circulating in theatres, hospitals, and factories
- C) air conditioning began to be marketed as a comfort device for domestic consumption during the 1930s
- D) the development of industrial air conditioning dominated the newly created industry at the beginning of the 20th century
- E) technologies were being developed in the refrigeration industry contemporaneously with Carrier's work in humidification

72. ----, the diseases which were also brought posed serious challenges to their way of life.

- A) Given that the Native Americans were initially hospitable to the European settlers
- B) Although the Native Americans benefited from access to new technology and trade came with the early European settlers
- C) Since the Native Americans had customs and culture which were totally different from those of the European immigrants
- D) Because the Native Americans were aware of the early settlers' thirst for land and wealth
- E) Even though the Native Americans and European immigrants had difficulties in communication due to language problems

73. Although many people equate creativity with intelligence, ----.

- A) creativity is a critical aspect of a person's life, starting from inside the womb onward through adulthood
- B) a child's creativity can be either strongly encouraged or discouraged by early experiences at home
- C) the two terms are not synonymous, and it is not necessary to have a genius-level IQ to be creative
- D) standard intelligence tests measure convergent thinking, which is the ability to come up with a single correct answer
- E) creative individuals tend to share certain characteristics, including a tendency to be more impulsive or spontaneous

74. Since virtually all cultures on earth have some form of fortune-telling, ----.

- A) most people are no longer curious about what their future will bring to them
- B) it is an incomprehensible temptation to get information about what awaits us in the future
- C) it would be somewhat undesirable for a person to know what is ahead in the future
- D) the desire to predict what will happen in the future can be a permanent feature of the human mind
- E) it is considered to be a science by some, whereas others claim that it is nothing more than speculation

75. Most people have experienced foodborne illness ----.

- A) given that those working in the field of food safety are most concerned about microbial foodborne illness
- B) because ensuring the safety of food is a shared responsibility among producers, industry, government, and consumers
- C) although current estimates of foodborne illness in the United States are 325,000 hospitalisations, and around 5,000 deaths per year
- D) even though they might not recognise it as such, instead blaming it on the stomach flu or a 24-hour bug
- E) when a person consciously thinks about food safety before, during or after eating a meal

76. The literature on treatment for learning disabilities primarily discusses school-based treatments, ----.

- A) though individuals with learning disabilities experience challenges beyond such settings
- B) because such endeavours do not guarantee that a specific treatment will be effective
- C) so treatments without widespread research support may not turn out to be successful
- D) if we treat individuals with learning disabilities through methods they prefer
- E) while defining learning disabilities is as important as conducting research on treatments

77. In our rapidly changing world, parents' skills may easily become obsolete, ----.

- A) though children sometimes look to their peers rather than their parents for guidance and approval
- B) as family-centred learning plays a key role in equipping children with social, cultural and moral values
- C) while they might have difficulty in transmitting their accumulated knowledge to their children
- D) but their children's taste in diet, music, clothes and entertainment can significantly differ from their own taste
- E) so they could have fewer opportunities for direct influence over their children's development

78. Hydroelectricity plants pose several threats to the environment ----.

- A) while flooding is an important indicator for the environmental impact they cause
- B) because they could lead to the extinction of endemic species and block fish migration
- C) even though the proliferation of mosquitoes may disturb those living close to them
- D) although the loss of historical and archaeological heritage is a big concern
- E) so that they help communities harness water resources for energy generation

79. ----, they rely on each other for optimal performance, which is a sign of concern for interdependence in groups.

- A) Since some individuals are not attracted to group activities
- B) Because it is possible for individuals to do something they find distasteful
- C) Whenever members of a group come together to do a variety of tasks
- D) Although group support depends on members' willingness to take part
- E) Whereas there is mutual interest between group members within social settings

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80. Although airborne radar shares much in common with surface and naval sets, ----.

- A) there are many factors involved that set it apart from these
- B) they were first developed and used during World War II
- C) the radar set itself needs to fit in the limited space available within an airplane
- D) home sets have a margin of error of around five kilometers and a visual range of 300 meters
- E) their development was hindered by directives prohibiting external antennae on planes

81. Although we may think that we come to our opinions independently, ----.

- A) research shows that people are profoundly influenced by group norms at all levels of thought and behavior
- B) we might go against group norms and make a unique decision despite feelings of anxiety and fear
- C) studies of the brain indicate increased activation of the amygdala region when making an independent decision
- D) people are less swayed by group opinions when they are more knowledgeable or confident
- E) most of us consider decisions about clothing or music to be personal and do not worry about group opinions

82. While the percentage of North Americans practicing vegetarianism has remained rather consistent at about only one per cent of the total population, ----.

- A) social acceptance of this lifestyle has increased dramatically since the late 20th century
- B) there is some controversy related to which dietary practices truly fall under the term 'vegetarianism'
- C) such lifestyles have rarely been understood well by communities dependent on animal products
- D) most of them believe that practicing vegetarianism will help them with their weight loss goals
- E) the philosophy of vegetarianism dates back to the views of Pythagoras in the 5th century BC

83. Because obesity, linked to health problems like heart disease and diabetes, has become more prevalent, ----.

- A) the highest prevalence is in Polynesia and Micronesia, followed by Kuwait and the US
- B) a study has found that the number of obese adults has increased sevenfold since the 1900s
- C) public health experts are expecting a very heavy burden on health systems and society
- D) the same applies to kids, teenagers, young adults and adults alike around the world
- E) cheap junk food, rural-to-urban migration and sedentary lifestyles all contribute to obesity

84. As the human population continues to increase, ----.

- A) many engineers are unaware that noise pollution is a serious problem especially in developing countries
- B) as many as 10 million people lost part of their hearing because of noise pollution
- C) manufacturers in some states do not label the noise level of products such as chain saws and lawn mowers
- D) the amount of noise in our world will also grow since we crowd together with gadgets, machines, and vehicles
- E) laws force manufacturers to specify the noise levels of their products, which should not exceed acceptable levels

85. ----, all too frequently technological devices or particular features are not adequate for the needs and abilities of older people.

- A) As problems of access to technological devices experienced by older people emerge when they have to change their habitual behaviors
- B) Even though developers and manufacturers of technical devices and systems attempt to make products as user-friendly as possible
- C) As long as acceptance of technology becomes crucial for older people for the acquisition and use of technological appliances
- D) Whereas elderly non-users of technological devices run the risk of being labelled technologically illiterate
- E) In case older people who grew up with the electro-mechanical interaction style of technological devices experience more difficulties than the software generation

86. No accurate statistics for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) exist ----.

- A) given that it is classified as a disability under federal laws and legislation in the United States
- B) when 70% of true cases exhibit psychological problems such as depression and anxiety
- C) because experts have grown alarmed by the increase in the number of individuals diagnosed with the disorder
- D) as its symptoms come and go in almost every normal, healthy person and relish in time
- E) unless many psychiatrists maintain that the disorder has become overdiagnosed

87. Much of the ocean remains mysterious ----.

- A) unless they cover more of the Earth's surface than land
- B) even though animals that live in the deep ocean need unique characteristics to survive in those conditions
- C) as sunlight, which is mandatory to investigate the deep waters, is important for the sea creatures
- D) because the dark, cold conditions make its deep waters difficult to explore
- E) although life at the bottom of the deep ocean is difficult for the ones with lungs

88. ----, one of the most "normal" elements of many developing countries' cultures is reliance on children in the later phases of life.

- A) Provided that that autonomy means independent and effective functioning in a variety of life domains ranging from basic activities of daily living to complex decision processes
- B) Although developmental researchers have primarily examined the dynamics between dependency and autonomy from childhood to adolescence
- C) Because dependency means the ongoing need for external support in order to fulfil individual or societal expectations regarding what a "normal" life is
- D) Even if one of the interpretations of dependency encompasses human needs for affiliation, attachment, and bonding to significant others
- E) While the developmental goal of maintaining autonomy in a wide variety of life domains over the lifespan is one of the highest values in most Western cultures

89. ----, these birds must be physiologically capable of drinking seawater without harm.

- A) While albatrosses are remarkably graceful in the air
- B) Even if the navigational powers of albatrosses are impressive
- C) Because albatrosses remain out at sea for days or weeks while foraging
- D) As long as albatrosses suffer extensive mortality due to fishing fleets
- E) Despite the fact that albatrosses can live to a great age

90.----, but the creation of genetic techniques to safely halt or reverse age-related conditions in humans has so far proven improbable.

- A) Some researchers have doubts whether a new genetic technique could be developed as a first step towards the medical world's fabled 'elixir of youth'
- B) It has long been known that manipulating certain genes in an organism can slow ageing and extend its lifespan
- C) More proof will be needed before new genetic treatments using stem cells can be promoted as the key to turning back the clock on old age
- D) Ageing of the body is a dynamic process, as often reported by a number of researchers
- E) The efficacy of new methods utilised to prevent ageing is still questionable

91. Because bodybuilders exert large amounts of energy, ----.

- A) they are judged on the physical appearance of their muscles and encouraged to focus on body image
- B) they try to achieve the body type that will help them be effective competitors in their sport
- C) bodybuilding is the development of the physique through exercise, often for competitive exhibition
- D) their metabolism generally requires more calories per day than the average person
- E) bodybuilding is an activity that includes weight training in order to build muscle mass

92. While people can generate cough voluntarily, ----.

- A) infectious viruses can be easily transmitted between individuals through coughing
- B) most people cough once or twice an hour during the day to clear irritants off the airway
- C) environmental pollutants, such as cigarette smoke and dust, can also cause a cough
- D) the cough that accompanies a cold usually lasts one to two weeks
- E) vitamins and minerals may be helpful in treating conditions that lead to coughs

93. When mental disorders, physical conditions, and functional decline co-occur, ----.

- A) older adults face a greatly increased risk of hospitalisation and placement in long-term care facilities
- B) some older adults have been found to be relatively active well into their 80s and 90s
- C) it is important to note that older adults vary substantially in terms of their physical and mental health
- D) physical decline is associated with causing a number of mental disorders among older adults
- E) mental health problems such as depression are not a natural consequence of growing older

94. Unless there are substantial changes in the ways that humans affect ecosystems, ----.

- A) we have already caused permanent losses in global biodiversity
- B) our knowledge of Earth's species is still incomplete
- C) there could be as many as 30-50 million species on Earth
- D) there will be much larger losses of biodiversity in the near future
- E) the scale by which we consider biodiversity ranges from local to global

95. ----, our very lives depend on it to sustain agriculture and to keep our bodies healthy.

- A) Since scientists have long struggled to comprehend the complexities of the weather
- B) Just as the Earth's atmosphere would remain stagnant without weather
- C) While cold weather might cause us discomfort or even more severe health conditions
- D) Given that humanity has, indeed, changed the weather
- E) If predicting the weather is still, in many ways, a haphazard occupation

96. ----, the nations of Europe raced to colonise the continent.

- A) Given that almost all European interaction with Africa took place along the coasts until the 18th century
- B) Because African responses to the challenge of European imperialism were complex
- C) Even if colonial administrations enticed or coerced Africans into producing goods for export
- D) When technological advances made Africa's interior readily accessible in the late 19th century
- E) Despite several factors that drove the European scramble for Africa in the 18th century

97. ----, the Romans became the first major society to wear seasonal clothing.

- A) Although Romans were very careful about the way they dressed
- B) As most of what we know about Roman clothing comes from written sources
- C) Because their empire grew so great and took them into very different climates
- D) Even if Romans made warm winter boots and the first known raincoat
- E) Whereas wealthy Romans had slaves to help choose their clothing

98. ----, the ethnic characteristics and traditions of the Balkan Peninsula's food culture have been well preserved.

- A) Provided that it displays both Asian and western European influences
- B) Even if meat might not have played a central role in the past
- C) Even though the eastern influence has been very strong in the last several centuries
- D) As long as its food culture is shaped by the historic, social and climatic elements
- E) While the use of numerous spices constitutes the basics of its cuisine

99. The Sung dynasty Chinese (AD 960-1279) had the technology to make rockets, ----.

- A) so the first European picture of a rocket was made in 1400
- B) thus it was occasionally used as a weapon by Europeans
- C) because the earliest European recipe for black powder appeared in 1265
- D) but there is no definitive evidence that they did so
- E) as the origin of the rocket is shrouded in mystery

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100. Because of its power and potential for both harm and good, ----.

- A) modern meteorology has made notable improvements in the critical discipline of predicting severe weather
- B) meteorologists are the only professionals who can keep their jobs and still be wrong half the time
- C) scientists have studied cloud seeding with the goal of making it rain in places experiencing prolonged droughts
- D) the weather has been a subject of intense interest and scrutiny by human beings since ancient times
- E) it seems unlikely that we will ever get to the point of being able to predict the weather with 100 percent accuracy

101. Forensic investigators must collect evidence while the crime scene is still fresh, ----.

- A) because forensic science is the use of scientific methods to investigate crimes
- B) even if the area is unsafe and they have to work under armed guard
- C) although it is the job of forensic scientists to provide evidence at a criminal trial
- D) since forensic scientists study evidence at the homes and workplaces of suspects
- E) as many sciences, from chemistry to engineering, are used in an investigation

102. Although alchemy began as a way to turn other metals into gold, ----.

- A) it matured into a system of thinking about nature that contributed to the development of modern chemistry
- B) alchemistic ideas and practices flourished in the ancient world within several cultural traditions
- C) a number of spectacular failures eventually led to the disappearance of alchemy in China
- D) alchemists continued in their relentless quest for gold into the sixteenth century
- E) its objectives were to find ways of accelerating the rates at which metals could be changed into gold

103. Although the available evidence shows no use of colour or decoration on early footwear, ----.

- A) the existence of twenty-five-thousand-year-old clothing suggests that footwear may be older than is even presently known
- B) prehistoric humans would make their shoes shortly after killing animals, such as sheep and deer
- C) prehistoric shoes had to resist heavy usage, whether made from leather or from plant fibers
- D) the oldest known shoes are ten-thousand-year-old sandals found in a area of eastern Oregon of the US
- E) the elaborate weaving on some shoes seems to indicate that prehistoric people would care about the appearance of the shoes

104. While most research on the role of genetics and the heritability of aggression has ruled out the idea of an aggressive gene, ----.

- A) most definitions of aggression indicate that it represents behaviours that are intended to hurt or harm another
- B) it is currently thought that one might inherit the biological susceptibility for being aggressive
- C) one of the most widely discussed theories of aggressive behavior is Albert Bandura's social learning theory
- D) there are a number of different ways to conceptualise subtypes of aggressive behaviours
- E) much of the research on aggression has focused primarily upon children who are physically aggressive

105. ----, it will not be possible to turn a draft into a finished piece of work.

- A) Although an author may have a hard time evaluating what he or she has written
- B) Even if an author thinks that characterisation is poor in his or her work
- C) Unless an author knows the strengths and weaknesses of a manuscript
- D) Because an author should realise that revision turns an amateur into a professional
- E) When rewriting and polishing lead an author to produce a good novel

106. Some birds build nests simply to protect their young, ----.

- A) since many small animals that live above the ground make their homes in trees
- B) until they have learned how to look after themselves and survive in the wild on their own
- C) given that they make mud huts that are placed in all kinds of places, from undergrowth to fence posts
- D) although sometimes a squirrel takes over an empty bird's nest and makes its home there
- E) while colonies of wasps build their nests from the top downward

107. Of the 20 amino acids that make up all proteins, 9 are considered essential ----.

- A) if thousands of proteins are assembled from some 20 different amino acids
- B) as the best sources of complete protein are lean meats, fish, low-fat dairy products, and eggs
- C) even if some foods are better sources of protein than others
- D) because they cannot be made in our bodies and must be obtained from the foods we eat
- E) although the proteins in the foods we eat are digested first into small peptides

108. Trans fat may be as harmful to your health as saturated fat ----.

- A) because it increases blood cholesterol levels, among other adverse effects
- B) although major sources are hardened vegetable fats such as margarine
- C) as long as foods high in saturated fat include red meats and dairy products
- D) since a diet that has generous amounts of vegetables is naturally lower in fat
- E) even if a diet high in fat can also be unnecessarily high in calories

109. ----, he was foremost an inventor and more interested in attracting public interest in his work than advancing scientific knowledge.

- A) When the philosopher Alfred North Whitehead famously credited Thomas Edison with the discovery of a method of invention
- B) While Thomas Edison saw himself as a member of the larger scientific community and presented papers before the National Academy of Sciences
- C) As Thomas Edison began his inventive career by becoming a contract inventor in the telegraph industry after working as a telegraph operator in the mid-1860s
- D) Because Thomas Edison depended more on the assistance of a large staff of experimenters and machinists who made important contributions to his inventive efforts
- E) Although reputation was significant for Thomas Edison, particularly because of his popular image as the primary inventor of several new technologies

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110. ---- until they are considered ready to switch to English.

- A) Around 2.6 million school-aged children throughout the US do not speak English at all
- B) It is difficult for bilingual teachers to help their students improve their native language skills in some subjects
- C) In transitional bilingual education, students are taught academic subjects in their native languages
- D) The language rights of ethnic minorities in the US have been a source of public controversy for decades
- E) Most people who are opposed to bilingualism are part of the English-only movement

111. Though China began as a small empire centred on the Great Bend of the Yellow River, ----.

- A) almost all of what we know about its culture comes from the wealthy classes
- B) the emperor of China, believed to have descended from the gods, was at the top of society
- C) it was with the Shang dynasty that people began to keep written records of Chinese history
- D) kings of local areas gained more power and sometimes fought among themselves
- E) it expanded considerably over time to become quite a vast kingdom

112. While scientists are pretty certain that black holes exist, ----.

- A) they have never observed one directly, let alone gotten in near proximity of one
- B) they are defined as areas in space from which nothing can escape
- C) it has been long known that the gravity there is intensely strong
- D) they can be produced in supernova explosions, marking the death of a star
- E) they use quantum rules to show that black holes must evaporate

113. Even though parchment was more difficult to produce and more expensive than papyrus, ----.

- A) the king of Egypt stopped exporting papyrus to Pergamum, fearing that Pergamum's great library might overshadow that of Alexandria
- B) the finest parchments, especially those made from the skins of very young animals, were called 'vellum'
- C) parchment was made from the skins of sheep and goats while papyrus was made from the stems of the papyrus plant
- D) it was Europe's favoured writing material until the 14th-century advances in paper making
- E) among the most famous medieval manuscripts written on parchment is the stunning *Très Riches Heures* of the Duc de Berry

114. Although the science of geology as we know it today is a relatively young field, ----.

- A) it basically refers to the scientific study of rocks and soil
- B) it is a vast field, stretching from palaeontology to mineralogy
- C) insightful observations of the Earth's processes date back to the ancient Greeks
- D) many geologists think there are some truths that work most of the time
- E) many of the processes attached to geology cannot be used for measurement in all situations

115. Preventing children's academic failure means developing individuals who are able to contribute to the common good; ----.

- A) yet, some types of academic failure prevention call for an increased emphasis on arithmetic skills
- B) nevertheless, causes of academic failure include socioeconomic and cultural issues
- C) accordingly, academic failure has recently come to mean a failure to acquire basic literacy skills
- D) on the contrary, a positive family environment is very important in preventing academic failure
- E) thus, the prevention of academic failure should be a primary concern for any society

116. ----, we regularly leave digital traces of our economic standing when expressing ourselves through posts on social media.

- A) In order that people can stay away from the negative effects of the Internet
- B) Unless we talk about business, politics and non-profit work with others
- C) No matter we reveal our own personal information online
- D) Although money is a topic that most of us avoid discussing publicly
- E) Since more than half of the Internet users stay away from using social media actively

117. Early humans had no explanation for the existence of a vast array of substances and their transformations, ----.

- A) so they could only attribute chemical phenomena to the acts of the gods
- B) but the first step to modern chemistry was the recognition of the fact that atoms existed
- C) as they were able to observe various materials on Earth and predict their future forms
- D) because chemical researchers identified the building blocks of matter in modern times
- E) for they could interpret chemical changes between substances in a small amount of time

118. ----, the illness can present itself at any stage of life.

- A) A cultural pressures foster both unhealthy dieting and anorexia
- B) Even though anorexia is often claimed to overlap with clinical depression
- C) While there is certainly a prevalence of anorexia in teenagers
- D) If a lack of serotonin has a causal effect on the existence of anorexia
- E) Despite the common belief that anorexia is the result of an abnormality in the brain

119. World Space Week takes place every year in October, ----.

- A) so World Space Week 2016 has been, by far, the largest space celebration in history
- B) because you do not have to be an astronaut to be part of the global celebration of World Space Week
- C) and it has grown into the largest public space event on Earth since its declaration by the United Nations
- D) but it can be a great framework for countries and agencies to foster space exploration
- E) while the Mexican Space Agency has been an important promoter of World Space Week

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120. Although buying energy-saving light bulbs and riding your bike to work are the correct choices to save the planet, ----.

- A) we cannot imagine these are going to eradicate the problem
- B) we could save the world by relying on renewable energy sources
- C) that is what we should already be doing to take action
- D) small acts of consumption can be politically activating
- E) it seems that people are in search for a complete solution

121. Since we now generate more data every year than the entire planet did up until 2003, ----.

- A) libraries continue to keep records of knowledge in the form of books
- B) it is inconceivable to have effective database management systems
- C) the way we store and preserve that data has to change
- D) it is not possible for data stored on digital platforms to vanish
- E) humanity's cumulative knowledge will not disappear if stored digitally

122. Even though William Hamilton was not the first person to come up with the idea for a jet boat, ----.

- A) Greek scholar Archimedes had the concept of a jet boat when he devised his water screw
- B) the manoeuvrability of the Jet boat has long made its design highly marketable
- C) he lived in New Zealand, where his boat was able to power quickly through shallow waters
- D) Italian inventor Secondo Campani had devised a remarkably similar jet-powered boat
- E) he has been credited with revolutionising the conventional world of boating

123. Although our bones stop growing in length in our late teens, ----.

- A) there is some evidence that too little or too much protein can reduce bone strength
- B) it is crucial that we get necessary nutrients to keep them strong and healthy right through adulthood
- C) from the first few weeks after pregnancy, our bones grow and develop healthy and strong bone tissues
- D) sources of dairy and non-dairy calcium can help fight even hereditary bone conditions
- E) low bone density disease is largely preventable at any age with the right diet and lifestyle

124. Just as an accomplished writer must help us visualise events rather than plainly tell them, ---.

- A) storytellers are a significant voice of culture, and their storytelling takes many forms
- B) a good storyteller is expected to provide not just a description but an experience
- C) some people make a living as professional storytellers
- D) the intellectual and emotional impacts of effective storytellers are undeniable
- E) the words of storytellers may capture the minds and feelings of listeners

125. The huge improvement in levels of readership in the 1960s largely coincided with the arrival of television, ----.

- A) but there was a dramatic increase in the number of people who spent their time watching TV
- B) thus people began to pay more attention to the best-selling books, especially detective novels
- C) because the production of cheaper pocket editions within reach of a wider range of the population fostered reading
- D) so the habit of book reading came to occupy proportionately less of people's leisure time
- E) while the readership of humour, biography, and history was decreasing among the younger generation

126. In 19th-century Europe, women and children were used extensively in factories ----.

- A) although only about 20 percent of workers were employed in factories in 1850
- B) when they became aware of the effects of factory work on their health
- C) since they worked for lower wages and compensated for reluctant male labour
- D) as the factory worker was not characteristic of European labour in the 19th century
- E) while domestic industry and agriculture engaged most of the population

127. A recent study shows that workers tend to be more committed to their institution ----.

- A) when the managers express their gratitude and make them feel appreciated
- B) even though payments are increased to resolve hot conflicts
- C) until they are provided with little practical direction by their bosses
- D) even if they engage in new, interesting activities together with their colleagues
- E) while supporting each other's attempts to improve relationships is crucial

128. It is more energy efficient for small birds to move by hopping ----.

- A) but they cover much more distance in a single hop than with a step with their short legs
- B) since birds spending most of their time in trees jump from branch to branch
- C) so there is an extra load on the joints of heavier birds leaving one leg on the ground all the time
- D) as almost all birds are capable of both hopping and walking at the same time
- E) because of the fact that their light bodies easily bounce into the air

129. Many of us tend to overlook our mental well-being ----.

- A) so that mental health disorders can be correctly diagnosed through specialised tests
- B) until a serious problem arises and we lose balance in our lives
- C) because we should try to maintain good mental and physical health
- D) now that we may have mental health problems when we experience too much stress
- E) although there are many complex reasons why we develop mental health problems

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130. Some estimates indicate that sea levels could rise globally by at least one meter by 2080 ----.

- A) if municipalities immediately take preventive measures
- B) though this anticipation is uniform around the world
- C) unless a sudden rise in sea levels threatens most cities
- D) since glaciers melt and warmer seas expand
- E) as coastal areas at extremely low elevations are the most prone to disaster

131. The world's cities are home to more than half of the global population ----.

- A) so they are facing unprecedented pressure and demand for investment in infrastructure and urban development
- B) until they gain recognition as one of the fastest developing regional players in the local sector
- C) since firms around the world are trying hard to sign a contract to get involved in cities' recreation process
- D) so that new industrial projects can be designed to deal with the problems resulting from overpopulation
- E) but governments hope that public transportation systems will encourage people to get out of their cars

132. When someone feels upset about a life event, telling them to cheer up actually makes them feel worse, ----.

- A) although pain and sadness are complicated and unpredictable emotions
- B) since emotional support in stressful situations has positive consequences
- C) because it simply reminds them that their emotions do not conform to societal expectations
- D) for it is not easy to get it right, but we should all try
- E) but we all have unique coping strategies and individual preferences

133. Parts of Antarctica are claimed by seven nations: Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway, and the United Kingdom, ----.

- A) given that Antarctica is generally described as having two parts, West Antarctica and East Antarctica
- B) but Antarctica is located in the far south, and is extremely cold, even during the summer
- C) therefore, it ranks fifth in size among the world's continents, being larger than Australia or Europe
- D) for example, about 98 percent of the land area is permanently covered with ice
- E) however, their territories are not recognized by the international community

134. Children learn that some types of lying are permissible and encouraged; ----.

- A) for example, they can pretend to be happy with a gift they dislike to avoid hurting the giver's feelings
- B) however, lying to protect oneself from punishment is a behaviour that appears in very young children
- C) therefore, lying to others is most often seen as an interpersonal failure because it damages trust
- D) on the contrary, it may seem reasonable to assume that the maintenance of social interaction can require lying
- E) as a result, parents are generally upset about their children's lying since it is considered socially unacceptable

135. Although there is no standard definition for a smartphone, ----.

- A) it is a mobile phone with advanced functions in its basic sense
- B) the first smartphone had a calendar, a calculator, and fax capabilities
- C) its applications are not often included when you buy it
- D) whether the smartphone will simply be a computer in the future is not certain
- E) the number of people using smartphones is increasing day by day

136. Although the first railroads date back to the mid-16th century used by horse drawn mining vehicles, ----.

- A) in 1916, the world's longest continuous rail line was completed-the 5,600 mile Trans-Siberian railroad took 25 years to build
- B) railroads continue to dominate as freight carriers in the US and in the rest of the industrialised world
- C) it was in the early 1800s when they began to really proliferate and push the Industrial Revolution into high gear
- D) trains still rank higher than most other means of transportation as efficient carriers of freight and passengers
- E) rail lines crisscrossing South America in the late 1800s helped strengthen the Latin American economy

137. While some hunter-gatherer communities exist even today, ----.

- A) hunter-gatherer communities lived by searching out food and other things they needed rather than growing or manufacturing them
- B) the era of hunter-gatherer ended about ten thousand years ago with the appearance of the first agricultural societies
- C) all hunter-gatherers lived during what is called the 'Palaeolithic Era', which means the era of 'Old Stone Age'
- D) many gathered the resources they needed for food, for shelter and clothing, and for ritual activities and other purposes
- E) scholars usually study the physical remains from hunter-gatherer communities in the absence of written evidence

138. It is not an easy decision for company founders to sell their businesses ----.

- A) no matter how much wealth a good sales deal promises to bring to the owner
- B) as long as successful entrepreneurs can build companies with great values
- C) even though some employees feel betrayed after a company has been sold
- D) thanks to being really optimistic about the bright future of their company
- E) since whether to sell relies partly on the attitudes of their new customers

139. After securing political and economic stability and overcoming severe flooding, ----.

- A) about half of Thailand's workforce is employed in the agriculture sector
- B) the Thai economy depends mainly on automotive and electronics manufacturing
- C) Thailand is now becoming attractive to foreign investors with its ability to recover
- D) the majority of the population in Thailand are ethnic Thais besides a large ethnic Chinese minority
- E) Thailand also exports processed foods like frozen shrimp and canned pineapple

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140. We will soon have to find new ways of living that do not harm environment ----.

- A) because researchers aim to make waste products less damaging to the environment
- B) when humans waste an enormous amount of the Earth's resources
- C) if we continue using the Earth's resources at current rate
- D) while the habitats of some species have been largely destroyed by humans
- E) although environmental organizations are trying to conserve the wildlife

141. Many vitamins and minerals are necessary components of our diet ----.

- A) unless they are consumed excessively
- B) although they are basic fuels of life
- C) but lack of vitamin E can cause skin diseases
- D) while moderate levels will be beneficial
- E) even if they help us stay healthy

142. Cosmetic companies have started to remove parabens and other harmful chemicals from their product ----.

- A) even though there is not much pressure from regulatory bodies to do so
- B) when they experience no adverse effects on humans
- C) even if a link between parabens and breast cancer exists
- D) because most underarm deodorants do not contain parabens
- E) although there is a long-running debate about the safety of parabens

143. ---- he is well known to future generations mostly because of his treasure-filled tomb, which was discovered intact in 1922.

- A) After King Tutankhamun's body was mummified and placed in a series of coffins
- B) Although the grave goods accompanying King Tutankhamun to the afterlife tell much about daily life then
- C) While King Tutankhamun had little opportunity to achieve greatness in his short life of 18 years
- D) Because King Tutankhamun died from a fracture in his left leg that became infected with gangrene
- E) When King Tutankhamun was still a child and under the influence of advisers

144. NASA's Kepler space telescope was launched in 2009 and stopped gathering data in 2013 after a mechanical failure ----.

- A) whereas no input has been detected from it since it broke down
- B) because during its construction the engineers worked meticulously to maximize its lifespan
- C) so it searched for planets by measuring the levels in a star's brightness
- D) yet in its relatively short lifetime it has provided a wealth of discovery
- E) since it has discovered a group of stars where each star has planets of its own

145. Whereas the aeroplanes of the future were expected to cross oceans and continents as fast as possible in the 1980s, ----.

- A) we now focus on noise reduction, lighter and stronger materials, and lower fuel consumption
- B) the race to develop new aircraft technologies is at least as intense now as it was 30 years ago
- C) the first heavier-than-air machines to fly were kites, invented by Chinese in about 1000 B.C.
- D) the needs of aircraft travellers are very well-matched with the technological development of airlines
- E) designers have improved the conditions of both the terminals and the neighbourhoods of airports all over the world

146. To cope with the increasing number of tourists visiting Saudi Arabia ----.

- A) investment in tourism sector is not among the top priorities of the government
- B) hotel managers say that the average stay for a tourist is between two and seven days
- C) the government has outlined a plan to invest more money in its airport and transportation
- D) officials have been concerned about the potential oversupply of hotels in the country
- E) the country's four main international airports handle most of the domestic air travel

147. ---- since scholars and researchers have an unrivalled understanding of potential drug targets in the development procedures of new medicines.

- A) There is an increasing recognition from scientists that they need to work closely with companies that provide complementary expertise
- B) The reason for the failure of alternative drugs in the market is their limited efficacy for their targets rather than purely safety
- C) It is sometimes ignored by authorities that brilliant experts need to be chosen earlier in the development process by the companies
- D) Academic institutions are falling short of engaging with leading drug companies at an earlier stage of a pharmaceutical development
- E) Pharmaceutical companies are increasingly turning to collaboration with the academicians at the top ranking universities

148. ---- so as to maximize the amount of accurate information in hand.

- A) The police often have the opinion of closing an investigation file
- B) It is highly crucial for the police to interview eyewitnesses
- C) It would be easy to identify someone with the help of closed-circuit television
- D) One must realise how important it is to avoid identifying an innocent person as the criminal
- E) The cognitive interview has proved itself to be more effective than other interview techniques

149. Although the story of humankind and the peopling of the planet still holds many mysteries ----.

- A) receding oceans are likely to expose ancient land bridges between continents
- B) the most widely accepted theory states that modern humans came out of Africa
- C) efforts to trace the diversification of animal forms by analyzing the change in DNA are premature
- D) one of the earliest pieces of art found in Europe can be dated to 24,000 B.C
- E) no one knows where exactly the first agricultural villages appeared

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

150. ----, which could reduce the number of undernourished people by 15%.

- A) By 2150, food demand could rise by 60% with growing global population
- B) The UN Food and Agriculture Organization says that women are just as good at farming as men
- C) Closing the gender gap in farming could increase yields in developing countries by up to 4%
- D) Governments do not seem to take considerable steps to fight starvation in underdeveloped countries
- E) As the global population grows, there is more and more demand to have access to basic food

151. In order to analyze the light reflected from Earth, ----.

- A) a team of astronomers used a very large telescope in Chile
- B) some of the light reaches the Moon and is again reflected, known as "Earthshine"
- C) it may be a while before astronomers are able to do that
- D) a number of new planets have been discovered so far with the help of new space telescopes.
- E) the light reflected from these distant worlds is too faint to be analyzed by today's telescopes

152. When managers place workers under time pressure to perform hazardous tasks, ----.

- A) employees adhering to the company rules are often encouraged through incentives
- B) violations of workers' rights cause global protests and instability in the market
- C) safety precautions become lower priority, thereby increasing the chances of injury
- D) unintentional injuries are the fourth leading cause of death in the US
- E) the attitudes of both workers and managers are important in creating a safe workplace

153. Although the role of diet and nutrition in human evolution has generally come under the scope of anthropology, ----.

- A) the subject has also been of great interest to scholars in many other disciplines
- B) "nutrition" is the state resulting from the balance between supply of nutrition and the expenditure of the organism
- C) it is nutrients that are necessary for all of our bodily functions
- D) it is a fact that modern humans require some 40 to 50 nutrients for proper health
- E) diet and nutrition are central to understanding of the evolutionary journey of humankind

154. While the study of fossil, called "paleontology", is a field of biology, ----.

- A) fossils have been the key to understanding extinct life forms since ancient times
- B) its development has been closely linked to efforts to understand the history of Earth itself
- C) there has been an ongoing search for finding even older fossils since the 1950s
- D) each geological period has its own fossils that are characteristics of that particular time
- E) some scientists find the concept of evolution difficult to accept on religious grounds

155. Particularly important to the marketer is knowledge of philosophies of all major political parties within a country, ----.

- A) since, any of them, when in power, might change the consumption patterns of the public
- B) as the historical direction each minor party is likely to take is unpredictable
- C) no matter how one tends to be more restrictive regarding foreign trade than the others
- D) so that one party sometimes changes its membership criteria
- E) although the doctrines of opposing parties have an influence on the direction of the policy

156. Scientists are not still certain why people need sleep, ----.

- A) as it can be extremely difficult for most people to do their daily activities without sufficient sleep
- B) whereas people who travel long distances generally suffer from lack of sleep
- C) though lots of people experience insomnia and they do not know its causes
- D) so neuroscientists and biologists are investigating ways to improve the quality of sleep
- E) yet it influences almost every aspect of our lives, from our mood to the functions of our organs

157. Galaxies come in many shapes and sizes; some are spirals like our own galaxy ----.

- A) as our sun belongs to a giant galaxy called the "Milky Way"
- B) but others are fuzzy balls or shapeless clouds
- C) though our galaxy is unimaginably vast
- D) if the smallest galaxies have just a few million stars
- E) so the stars in a galaxy are held together by gravity

158. ----, it is not the only incentive that drives people to take certain decisions.

- A) Whereas most shoppers decline monetary rewards in fear of being ripped off
- B) As men and women spend more and more time for their appearance
- C) Although money plays an important part in economic activity
- D) Unless people are encouraged to save and invest more of their income
- E) As if it were possible to entice customers with special offers

159. In tropical grassland and savanna areas, trees may be found frequently, ----.

- A) but savanna grasslands are located between humid tropical regions and dry deserts
- B) because temperate grasslands are an important resource for plant-eating animals
- C) since hot summers and limited precipitation allow for very short growth periods of vegetation
- D) whereas temperate or semitropical grassland areas have very little tree growth
- E) and therefore, vast areas of this type of grassland are not covered by trees

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160. Established originally in the 18th century to make medicinal chocolates, ----.

- A) chocolate factories were to remain small-scale and conventional small industries for two centuries
- B) other inventive methods were busily engaged in revolutionizing the chocolate industry
- C) chocolate was introduced to Switzerland by Italian merchants in 1750
- D) milk chocolate was born in Switzerland, earning worldwide fame for the country
- E) fashionable beverage consumption was the latest trend in the chocolate houses of London

161. While you can easily rent a car and drive around Morocco, ----.

- A) the road regulations can be quite confusing
- B) the local drivers are often courteous
- C) even the exploration of cities on foot is easier
- D) the land and culture offer exciting experiences
- E) they charge a fixed rate and a small commission

162. ---- unless they are heading back to their birthplace.

- A) Money is an important aspect when migrants decide to leave their home country
- B) There are now more humanitarian groups providing assistance around the world
- C) People usually do not move to lower-income countries
- D) Governments should do something to stop massive immigration
- E) Highly-skilled people are always in great demand and attract foreign aid

163. Even though reason is insufficient for being the source of morality, ----.

- A) morality consists solely in the relation of actions to the rule of right
- B) it plays an essential role in justifying moral decisions
- C) what exists in the nature of things is the equality of our judgement
- D) no one reasons concerning another's beauty, but the justice or injustice of his actions
- E) moral relations are determined by the comparison of an action to a rule

164. Although the pearl collection industry collapsed as a result of the economic change in the early 1930s, ----.

- A) the natural resources lost their attraction centre
- B) many of its characteristic features and practices survive
- C) pearl is still found in many oyster beds in open seas
- D) other developments worsened this change
- E) the unknown pearl areas may just be discovered by underwater historians

165. Malaria, a mosquito-borne disease, is one of the greatest threats to human health, ----.

- A) so mosquitoes find their victims easily thanks to their excellent sense of smell
- B) although there is hardly any chance of surviving a severe attack of malaria without drugs
- C) as deaths from malaria have fallen more than 25 percent over the last decade
- D) but a mosquito can transfer hundreds of parasites with a bite
- E) and scientists are struggling to defeat it by finding new ways to fight mosquitoes

166. Within the following years, satellites capable of monitoring what people are doing will be coming online ----.

- A) so that polluters will easily be spotted from space and penalized
- B) because it is vital to come up with big ideas about small satellites
- C) in spite of the fact that there is a team of researchers working on detecting carbon dioxide levels from space
- D) although penalties for adding pollution to the atmosphere have become more strict
- E) even if the goal of developing a better understanding of what causes pollution most is achieved

167. Aristophanes, who is a popular ancient Greek comic playwright, is believed to have written thirty plays, ----.

- A) though his work is still very influential in the development of Western comedy
- B) but only less than half of them survive, of which *Lysistrata*, written in 411 BC, is the most famous
- C) given that his plays generally deal with an antiwar theme even though many of his plays took their name from different themes
- E) because comic authors in general do not have a high status in society

168. ----, other changes such as habitat destruction and hunting threaten individual species.

- A) Although volcanoes erupt and meteorites hit the Earth
- B) While global warming, acid rain and holes in the ozone layer can affect the entire life on the planet
- C) Because life first appeared on the Earth more than 3,5 billion years ago
- D) As soon as atmospheric gases become part of the water cycle and are carried by the wind
- E) Though it is difficult to adapt to the harmful materials released into the environment

169. In academic fields such as literature, music and art, the emphasis is frequently on individual tests, personal opinions and other subjective judgments ----.

- A) whereas the emphasis is on objectivity in psychology and other natural sciences
- B) only if natural sciences focus on objectivity and social interaction
- C) unless the target of academic inquiry necessitates the researcher to repeat the experiment
- D) so that professors spend more time on testing hypotheses
- E) as though natural sciences involve neither subjectivity nor objectivity

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170. Although the *Internet* can present threats ----.

- A) psychological research suggests that most people use the *Internet* in ways to enhance their social relationships and personal well-being
- B) growing numbers of people are reluctant to rely on e-mail both for business and keeping in touch with friends and relatives
- C) critics worry that the *Internet* typically offers more than superficial contact with strangers
- D) the fact that young people often know more about computers than their parents do can add to concerns
- E) computer use can account for the low academic achievement of students

171. Even if DNA may have influence on our moral character ----.

- A) it is widely believed that we are products of our social and cultural environment
- B) such moral understandings are often regulated by religious and legal taboos of various kinds
- C) thinking of ethics often begins with assumptions about human nature
- D) people debate whether being moral is simply a matter of obeying social norms
- E) the story of ethics is to some extent a description of attempts to legalize morality

172. As long as there are sufficiently large volumes of information ----.

- A) it is easy to get a machine to learn to do complicated things
- B) the complexity arises from the vast numbers of connections within the system
- C) human-like machines have begun to influence every realm of life
- D) people would need to change their ideas about what artificial intelligence means
- E) people have expressed their concerns about privacy in an age of computerised systems

173. As the age of children rises, needing less care ----.

- A) mothers pay more attention to the quality of pre-school education
- B) mothers who have more than two children tend to have some psychological problems
- C) part-time work has developed because of women's preference to work more
- D) mothers can gradually shift from part-time to full-time work
- E) the low level of care provided by governments becomes an important factor

174. In spite of the current Japanese dominance of the region ----.

- A) the importance of regional economic blocs is likely to continue to increase in Tokyo
- B) the China-based economy of Asia is rapidly emerging as a new centre for industry and commerce
- C) Japan is one of the world's most unstable geological zones, and Japan experiences more than 1,000 earthquakes per year
- D) culture and religion can also form different types of national sub-groups
- E) Japan has had an enviable record for growth and prosperity

175. Spending money on others can provide happiness ----.

- A) even when you use your own hard-earned cash
- B) once people in poor countries have tried to meet their own basic needs
- C) although the tendency to experience joy from helping is part of human nature
- D) after children can get pleasure from helping others
- E) whereas charities make it easy for donors to see how their contributions are used

176. All parents struggle to find the right balance between encouragement and discipline ----.

- A) when it comes to raising their kids
- B) although they already know the causes
- C) since they have accomplished this important duty
- D) because neighbours always complain about their children
- E) as children need to be loved by their parents

177. ---- your body will be supplied with higher levels of energy and become more resistant to diseases.

- A) Just as a number of supplements can be used to make up for calcium deficiency
- B) Even if you change your eating habits and avoid living a stressful life
- C) Although you have routine blood-pressure or cholesterol level checks
- D) Once you get used to consuming vitamin-rich vegetables like broccoli and cabbage
- E) Unless you strengthen your muscles and bones through regular exercise

178. Parasites live on or inside other living beings ----.

- A) and there are more than 1,000 types that can live inside humans
- B) so some animals prefer to spend most of their time alone
- C) although animals are the only living things with muscles and nerves for movement and sensation
- D) because defensive animals have avoidance methods such as speed and colour
- E) but the heat of cold-blooded animals comes from outside the body

179. We often forget the value of things surrounding us ----.

- A) for some aspects of life inspire pride in our cultural heritage
- B) even if people avoid paying attention to old crafts and skills that were once crucial
- C) and only when seen through the eyes of tourists do we revalue our culture
- D) since some rituals and ceremonies have been so common in some civilizations
- E) so we learn to appreciate more fully the importance of culture

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180. If you own a property in Turkey but do not want to live in it all year round, ----.

- A) you can always rent it as a holiday home
- B) you should remember that the Turkish holiday season is very short
- C) some people hope to make a quick return on their investment
- D) you should try and get used to the local culture
- E) it is possible that it will lose its value dramatically

181. When a radically new form of the flu virus evolves, ----.

- A) the experts have decided which three strains of the virus are likely to be most prevalent next year
- B) we have been using vaccines to protect against seasonal flu for over 60 years
- C) it can rapidly spread across the globe, claiming lives along the way
- D) around the world, labs are working towards such a universal flu vaccine
- E) a universal flu vaccine fails to provide any protection against catching a cold

182. Even if you learn only a few Turkish words as a tourist, ----.

- A) Turkey is as safe to visit as anywhere else in Europe
- B) you should check opening times before setting out on any sightseeing expedition
- C) Turks will respect any attempt at their difficult language
- D) many English language publications are available in major cities in Turkey
- E) public telephones will prompt you to select the language of your choice

183. Since they have a tendency to have chronic illnesses, ----.

- A) health care professionals build interdisciplinary teams to develop innovative strategies
- B) some people can benefit from increases in healthy life expectancy
- C) wealthy people have a longer life span compared to poor people
- D) the majority of people in the West make group rather than individual physician appointments
- E) older people use health care service more heavily than younger people

184. As contradictory health advice appears in tabloid newspapers on an almost daily basis, ----.

- A) people argue whether sunlight is beneficial or harmful to human health
- B) sunlight does not just affect your state of mind but your body
- C) the ultraviolet B radiation in sunlight encourages your body to make vitamin D
- D) children in sunny Australia have been found to be more prone to egg allergy
- E) it is too much sunshine that poses the problem when skin cancer is concerned

185. Some species become extinct every year due to hunting, ----.

- A) as animals like foxes and racoons have adapted to increased urbanization and now live in parks
- B) yet, in some parts of the world, animals such as zebras and rhinos are protected in wildlife reserves
- C) so pollution of oceans kills animals and plants and poisons their habitats
- D) though cultivating more and more land has led to the loss of habitats like rainforests
- E) and ecology explains how individual species fit into the natural world

186. ----, coffee is surely known to stimulate the nervous system, acting on both mental and physical functioning.

- A) Because it is recommended for some digestive problems
- B) If the properties of caffeine need to be more scientifically evaluated
- C) Given that excessive coffee consumption leads to insomnia and anxiety
- D) While its effects on sleep may vary from one individual to another
- E) As many women suffering from bladder pain agree that caffeine drinks irritate a sensitive bladder

187. A growing body of research shows that being bad can actually be good, ----.

- A) but the trick is knowing exactly when and where to show your dark side
- B) whereas lying and cheating are regarded by some people as positive traits that can make us stronger
- C) because groups that behave nicely do better than groups that fight
- D) though you may think your greatest threat is still your fellow men
- E) as a result, we have developed polite behaviour, morality and law

188. Anger and sadness are an important part of life, ----.

- A) so you may not want to express how you feel to another person
- B) as positive thoughts and emotions can boost self-esteem
- C) while unpleasant feelings are as crucial as enjoyable ones
- D) although many people find it helpful to breathe slowly while learning to tolerate strong feelings
- E) and new research shows that experiencing such emotions are vital to our mental health

189. ----, many of the main tourist attractions in London are fairly close to one another.

- A) Although the city is much more spread out than other European capitals
- B) Now that hotel prices tend to stay high all year round
- C) As the city is facing an increasing migration problem
- D) Given that the routes for many places will take you to the past
- E) Despite the fact that it is an excellent city for walkers with its parks

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190. In trying to understand the development of language, ----.

- A) the grammar of a language represents the linguistic knowledge or capacity of its speakers
- B) human language utilizes a fairly small number of sounds
- C) language is a part of our essential human nature and was never invented
- D) our curiosity about ourselves has also led to numerous theories about language origin
- E) scholars, for ages, have been debating the role played by the vocal tract and the ear

2013 İLKBAHAR YDS

191. In order to make the first vessels to cross stretches of water, ----.

- A) ancient civilizations depended heavily on these for their survival and expansion
- B) the Greeks brought the art of rowing to a level of perfection that has never been surpassed
- C) early attempts were often unique to the societies that originated them
- D) people had already developed them for such purposes as fishing and transporting goods
- E) early humans employed materials ranging from animal skins to small pieces of timber

192. While several other minerals are needed for muscle function, ----.

- A) knowledge of your body and its functions can be a great ally in health matters
- B) most of the calories in the food we eat are used by our muscles
- C) the contours of the body alter as the muscles strengthen
- D) exercise is a vital ingredient for keeping the human body in good health
- E) continuous intake of calcium helps to maintain a healthy skeleton

193. Despite the political upheavals in the Arab world, ----.

- A) the Middle East is gaining ground to become one of the world's popular tourist destinations
- B) business boom, in places like Dubai and Abu Dhabi, has had little impact on the economies
- C) the airlines are rapidly expanding their routes in Europe and Asia
- D) emphasis on new policies is required to overcome recession in these countries
- E) stability, strong economic growth and value for money are the key factors of economic mobility

194. Whereas there are undoubted social benefits to increasing home ownership, ----.

- A) the mortgage companies that finance home buyers can go bankrupt
- B) there are some economic problems associated with it
- C) more and more people prefer to buy homes than rent
- D) the existing laws make it financially more attractive to purchase
- E) incentives to rent houses still remain at historically low levels

195. No matter how good the food we eat is, if it is not well digested, absorbed into the blood and assimilated into the cells, ----.

- A) we can, in time, develop symptoms and nutritional deficiency
- B) food must be well chewed and mixed with saliva
- C) an alkaline environment is needed for the next stage of digestion
- D) it reaches the stomach where it is mixed with pepsin
- E) the breakdown of the protein in food begins here

196. ----, Indian culture was primarily oral, with a high value placed on recounting tales and dreams.

- A) No matter how extraordinarily diverse Indian customs and culture have been
- B) As native American Indians evolved into complex hierarchical societies that practiced human sacrifice
- C) Even though the first Indians began constructing earthen burial sites and fortifications around 600 BC
- D) If all European emigrants had left their homelands to escape political oppression
- E) Although some North American tribes developed a type of hieroglyphics to preserve certain texts

197. ----, you can work on extinguishing any undesirable behaviours.

- A) Unless you proceed to the interviewer's office for your interview
- B) Although previous work experience is sought by almost all employers nowadays
- C) Once you are able to see yourself interacting with others
- D) Whereas there is much to be learned about human nature in general
- E) Just as any communicative event requires at least one person to be around

198. It might not be practical to use a different password for every single website that you log into ----.

- A) so online shopping involves more than just a seller and a buyer
- B) although it is more suggestible for someone to rely on a computer engineer
- C) since nicknames on the Internet are not enough to protect you from harm
- D) while the term 'surfing' has become more widespread as more people use computers
- E) but it is definitely worth having more than one for security reasons

199. The nests birds leave behind provide clues about their lives and environment ----.

- A) as the architectural complexity of these nests hardly untangles their genealogy
- B) just as archaeological sites supply glimpses of human history
- C) but nest-collecting was a popular boyhood hobby in the 19th century
- D) despite the fact that they remain a largely untapped scientific resource
- E) before they lay eggs in order to sustain the continuation of their species

200. ----, not only cell operators but also law enforcement have come under fire for exploiting personal data without the user's knowledge.

- A) After the companies have agreed widely on privacy policies
- B) Although law enforcement units permit users to reach all sites
- C) Since market demand is driving some of the biggest collectors of data into piracy
- D) As smartphones' tracking abilities have become more sophisticated
- E) Now that banking transactions via mobile devices are almost completely secure

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

201. Although American community colleges have existed since the late 19th century, ----.

- A) little sociological attention has been paid to these institutions until recently
- B) many scholars view them as a great invention of US higher education
- C) they have made post-secondary education accessible to many Americans
- D) they have been accepting students from all around the world for master's degree
- E) they have had several important functions throughout its history

202. Even though online shopping has become extremely popular all over the globe, ----.

- A) some online platforms ensure that their consumers personal information remain confidential
- B) not only teenagers but also young adults are doing online shopping more frequently
- C) many industries are voluntarily following strict self-regulation processes to avoid its abuse
- D) policy guidelines for regulating and authenticating the e-trade have been released
- E) most buyers are a bit worried about placing their faith in faceless, online companies for some products

203. ----, while public universities receive a mixture of state appropriations and student tuition.

- A) Universities are very labour intensive, with the major portion of expenditures being devoted to salaries and benefits
- B) Public and private enterprises have some specialised accounts for the unique functions of those institutions
- C) Most private universities depend heavily on student tuition as the major source of revenue
- D) The objectives of public colleges and universities differ from those of commercial enterprises
- E) The primary sources of revenue vary depending on whether an institution is public or private

204. Even though the 17th-century French philosopher René Descartes has been remembered primarily for his contributions to philosophy, ----

- A) he was one of the leading philosophers of his time
- B) he also showed curiosity about many aspects of the natural world
- C) many people encounter Descartes only through his writings
- D) his rationalistic ideas have been praised by many researchers and philosophers
- E) almost all philosophers after him were deeply influenced by his works

205. Whereas fantasy deals with the impossible, ---

- A) social and political arguments in science fiction have been emphasised even more since the 1900s
- B) the beginnings of science fiction go back to prehistoric myths and tales of fantastic voyages and adventures
- C) science fiction stories maybe set in the future as well as in the past or even in the present day
- D) science fiction describes events that could actually occur according to accepted theories
- E) science fiction is thought to have reached its most characteristic modern form by the late 1800s

206. An electronic book is the result of combining a digital text with an electronic reading device ----

- A) although computers and other electronic devices have always supported the reading of text files
- B) because the text coding in e-books provides many of the features that people value in printed works
- C) while this technology offers advantages such as keyword-searching and note-taking
- D) once the integration of printed text with electronic devices has potential in education
- E) so that the text can be read in the same manner as a paper-based book

207. The long tradition of Greek bronze sculpture started during the third millennium BC, ----

- A) but bronze was easier to cast and stronger than pure copper
- B) when the advantages of using bronze in sculpture became evident
- C) since bronze was an alloy made of 90 percent copper and 10 percent tin
- D) supposing that early Greek bronze statues were rather simple designs
- E) as sculptors employed various techniques depending on the type of the material

208. ----, Limbu, one of the ethnic languages spoken in Nepal, is likely to be completely extinct by the end of this century.

- A) Although at present it is highly unlikely that the next generation of speakers will be raised in this language
- B) When today's generation of young adults eventually start to show interest in their native language
- C) Whereas there are reportedly very few isolated households where this language is still spoken today
- D) Unless necessary measures are taken to revitalise this language through the primary school system
- E) Because many linguists think that the language needs urgent grammatical documentation

209. Many studies report an increased tendency to bully in today's society ----

- A) so that the Internet makes it easier for bullies to project their own feelings of inadequacy onto complete strangers
- B) because in our competitive world, people will do anything to inflate their fragile status, including pulling others down
- C) although more and more people commit online hate crime against other users based on their race, religion or gender
- D) given that school administrators around the globe have developed a growing awareness of the impact of bullying
- E) since psychotherapists describe bullying as a transfer of shame, a coping mechanism simply to suppress our own shame by disgracing others

210. Although Freud was flexible in his own thinking, and he reformulated his own theories multiple times, ----

- A) he was not the first clinician to practice psychotherapy
- B) many of his ideas were greatly supported by his contemporaries
- C) he aspired to make psychoanalysis an applied Science
- D) he linked childhood experiences to adult emotional adjustment
- E) he was less tolerant of the divergent views of his followers

211. The first Americans were mainly hunters ----

- A) though their prey were mostly large herbivores such as bison and mammoths
- B) if the wooded environment had not provided them with a diverse range of foods
- C) although occasional finds of plant material show that they had a varied diet
- D) as they obtained food by cultivating a number of local plants
- E) because this way of life survived until the appearance of European settlers

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212. Once the diagnosis of appendicitis is made and the decision has been made to perform an appendectomy, ---- .

- A) patients are allowed to eat when the stomach and intestines begin to function again after the surgery
- B) many patients with severe gastroenteritis will have symptoms suggesting acute appendicitis
- C) the patient undergoes the Standard preparation for an operation, which usually takes one to two hours
- D) complications are rare after appendectomy because the abdominal wall is strong in the area of the operation
- E) appendicitis is generally defined as painful swelling of the appendix that can be very serious

213. ----, but this glimpse into the gut is one of the most powerful existing weapons against colon cancer.

- A) A family history of colon cancer always calls for early screening
- B) Doctors are well aware that no one looks forward to having colonoscopy
- C) Men with no history of colon cancer should start being checked before 45
- D) Both genetics and habits are held responsible for colon cancer
- E) Guidelines for colonoscopies are becoming patient-oriented

214. While the mouth initiates the digestive process with chewing, ----.

- A) the saliva also contains an enzyme called ptyalin. or salivary amylase
- B) the salivary glands produce saliva to wet down the food for digestion
- C) a large group of unchewed food may also give harm to the stomach
- D) all enzymes are sensitive to the level of acid in their environment
- E) chewing contributes a lot to the digestion process

215. ----, the disease is only controlled through continual vaccination since the virus not yet completely eradicated.

- A) Before a significant reduction in the incidence of measles was noted in 1963 thanks to vaccination
- B) Although some believe that the war against measles was won long ago
- C) If measles were not a big threat for people in developing countries
- D) As long as scientists continue their studies to eradicate measles
- E) Because those infected with measles have small red spots on their bodies

216. Although Henry Maudsiev, in the late 1800s, was the first psychiatrist to focus on very young children with autisms, ----.

- A) many families with an autistic child also had one or more neurotypical children
- B) he believed that parents of these children were emotionally cold and distant
- C) it was Leo Kanner who coined the phrase 'early infantile autism' in 1943
- D) he claimed that parental personality played a powerful role in their development
- E) he introduced the term 'refrigerator parents' to describe their parent

217. The modern medical use of morphine, extracted from the poppy flower, began shortly after it was first chemically isolated in the early 1800s ----.

- A) while it works directly on the Central nervous system. binding to opioid receptors on nerve cells in the brain. spinal cord and gut
- B) whereas morphine can have severe side effects and can be both physically and psychologically addictive
- C) although the pain-killing and euphoric effects of the plant have been familiar to many societies since around 4000 BC
- D) only when its use tends to be restricted to treating severe pain. such as the acute pain of serious injury. or the chronic pain
- E) since authorities have to impose severe restrictions on its sale to prevent misuse and consequent problems

218. Women suffer from Alzheimer s disease more than men ----.

- A) because they live longer and it gets more common with age
- B) since it prevents the brain from functioning normally
- C) although this stressful condition affects women's quality of life
- D) while it attacks and gradually destroys parts of the brain
- E) as long as they respond to some medication differently

219. During the winter, most people suffer from seasonal affective disorder, a mental condition characterised by major mood changes, ----.

- A) while it is a disorder that makes people feel sad and tired throughout the winter
- B) even if the change in light levels causes alterations in the brain
- C) seeing that it is likely to be caused by bio-psycho-socio factors
- D) but it is not necessarily confined to this period of reduced sunlight
- E) although the symptoms are linked to the changing patterns of sunlight

220. ----, avocados, in fact, contain naturally good fats, such as monounsaturated fat.

- A) Although a diet enriched with avocados actually lowers bad LDL cholesterol
- B) While it is true that fat makes up 75 percent of the calories in the fruit
- C) Once they increase levels of the good HDL cholesterol by 11 percent
- D) If people eat half an avocado for their lunch on a daily basis
- E) Supposing that avocados show no sign of elevating a person's blood sugar

221. ----, many previously fatal infectious diseases could be controlled.

- A) While penicillin is still effective against a range of bacteria
- B) Although penicillin inspired the search for many more antibiotics
- C) Once mass production of penicillin began in the 1940s
- D) Given that Alexander Fleming had discovered penicillin accidentally
- E) Before scientists knew that penicillin kills bacteria through interference

222. Support systems for people with developmental disabilities are often based on the idea of helping them to attain the greatest level of independence possible ----.

- A) since many adults with developmental disabilities live with family members or roommates who can provide assistance
- B) so that they can maintain quality of life and make positive contributions to the society in which they live
- C) although recent research has shown that early intervention has a positive effect for many disabilities
- D) even if the support programme of one with a developmental disability is at the appropriate level for him or her
- E) while these systems help those with developmental disabilities perform their daily activities with ease

223. Despite their benefits in farms where pests are abundant, ---

- A) pesticides are widely used by farmers to increase agricultural productivity
- B) pesticides are responsible for about one million poisoning cases globally every year
- C) humans cause much more severe environmental damage than pesticides do
- D) pesticides can also be classified according to the similarities of their chemical structures
- E) contagious diseases in crops can be prevented by using pesticides

224. Once it has decided on its target, ----.

- A) the dragonfly attacks the prey in mid-air using its legs
- B) the dragonfly's menu also features mosquitoes, flies and butterflies
- C) the dragonfly is often seen over water in the wild
- D) the dragonfly has hardly changed, proving itself to be the champion of adaptation
- E) the dragonfly is an insect with a long thin body

225. Although several geological phenomena account for the formation of numerous lakes on Earth, ----.

- A) most lakes were formed as a result of glacier activity
- B) they are inland bodies of water scattered over the earth's surface
- C) salt lakes have high levels of chalky deposits at the bottom
- D) young lakes have less organic matter as opposed to old ones
- E) lake basins formed at the edge of glaciers were generally too deep

226. As the technology for piping gas from the source began to improve, ----.

- A) it was the product of the decaying of living matter over millions of years
- B) Alaska and Texas were the largest sources of gas in the US
- C) it became possible to transport gas over thousands of miles
- D) it was initially inconvenient to store in large amounts
- E) it was believed to have been first discovered and used by the Chinese

227. Although traditional recruitment sources such as newspaper advertisements are still used to recruit job applicants, ----.

- A) people also argue that the Internet may pose potential threats to personal privacy
- B) use of Internet is less likely to reduce the time associated with traditional recruitment methods
- C) most people seeking jobs are still looking at newspaper advertisements instead of using the Internet
- D) the Internet has changed the way in which many organisations announce job opportunities
- E) the Internet recruiting poses challenges for organisations that use online recruiting programmes

228. Although lead was widely known at a very early date, ----

- A) the first metal to be practically utilised was copper
- B) that period is known as the Chalcolithic Age
- C) metallurgical developments originated in mountainous regions
- D) the emergence of rock-melting process started the Copper Age
- E) most of the larger metal artefacts were produced in the Middle East

229. Fossils may be the body parts or direct traces of activities left behind by animals, plants, fungi, and microorganisms; ----.

- A) thus, they might include a mammalian tooth, a clam shell, a leaf or the entire skeleton of a dinosaur
- B) on the other hand, fossils are real and truly the remains of long-dead organisms
- C) by comparison, they are usually formed as dead organisms become buried by layers of sediment
- D) however, some people have historically studied fossils as an interest
- E) for example, ancient people used fossils to make necklaces and to exchange in trade

230. The life cycle of different insect species varies greatly, ---

- A) while the field of insect ecology investigates Mortality factors that help regulate insect populations
- B) as it is essential to understand populations and their reproductive capacity
- C) thus some feed on living plants, others on decaying plants, and still others on animals
- D) given that some species that coexist in an area and interact with each other form an ecological community
- E) but all insects undergo the basic stages of development from an egg to a reproductive adult

231. Insect-pollinated flowers are usually brightly coloured and sugary-smelling ----.

- A) although birds or bats use these colourful flowers as landing pads
- B) while hummingbirds are the only pollinating birds that fly as they feed
- C) because insects are attracted by vivid colours and sweet scents
- D) only when some plants try to shed their shiny pollen into the air
- E) as some flower heads have much larger flowers, spaced much further apart

232. Humans have drastically altered wetlands for a variety of reasons; ----.

- A) for example, an estimated 26 per cent of the world's wetlands have been converted for agricultural purposes alone
- B) however, more than half of the original wetlands in the United States have been destroyed in the past 200 years
- C) as a result, people thought that they were nothing more than breeding places for diseases
- D) on the contrary, wetland birds migrate to cold places during summer months
- E) in other words, the wetlands are home to a Large variety of wildlife

233. Chestnut wood can be worked easily to manufacture fine furniture and musical instruments; ----.

- A) on the other hand, chestnuts are species of trees in the genus Castanea
- B) moreover, it is also used for its durability in roof materials and construction timber
- C) for example, true chestnut seeds could be confused with horse chestnuts
- D) thus, in 1999, the global crop of sweet chestnut was harvested from about 630,000 acres
- E) similarly, they are species of temperate hardwood forests found in the northern hemisphere

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234. ----, with advances made by cosmology in evaluating evidence from carefully observed phenomena.

- A) The human understanding of the universe has dramatically changed over time.
- B) Cosmology touches at several points also of concern to religion, ethics and philosophy
- C) The word 'cosmology' is itself of fairly recent origin, first used by philosopher Christian Wolf
- D) Cosmology is the study of the universe as a whole, its structure, composition, history, and future.
- E) Much of cosmological theory has no immediate relevance to understanding environment of living organisms on earth.

235. ----, though there is no reliable figure to determine the size of the population

- A) The origins of slavery were not precisely understood until the end of the eight century
- B) In Classical times, the possession of at least one slave was regarded as a basic human right
- C) Slaves in Athens are thought to have outnumbered those in any other Greek community
- D) Slavery was an integral part of the ancient Greek life for centuries
- E) In Greek history, slaves who had faithfully served their masters earned their freedom

236. ----, whereas anxiety is created from an image of danger that is not present in that actual moment.

- A) Fear often triggers our defence mechanism in various ways
- B) Fear is explained by a general activation of our sympathetic nervous system
- C) Fear is a powerful yet delicate emotion that can cause physical paralysis
- D) Fear is defined as an emotional state triggered by genuine danger that is in front of you
- E) Fear is considered to be one of the most primitive emotions of humankind

237. Because social historians believe in the importance of groupings of people, ----.

- A) their passions often centre on the activities and beliefs of certain leaders
- B) some other branches of history also focus on individuals as causes of change
- C) they present their findings in terms of single events rather than social groups
- D) they spend relatively little time on individual biography
- E) they work to use familiar sources in new ways as much as possible

238. Although Gae Aulenti is considered Italy's most famous female architect, ----.

- A) she experiments with relations among materials, distances and measurements
- B) her well-deserved reputation is due to her outstanding architectural designs for theatre and museums
- C) she has had little influence on practice and theory in the architecture schools
- D) her museum designs always take into account viewing objects from different perspectives
- E) her best-known project is the design of the famous museum Musée d'Orsay

239. Even though the effects of climate change on some rivers will be limited, ----.

- A) water pollution harms a river's ecology by killing off organisms
- B) today's methods for controlling rivers are remarkably different from those employed in the past
- C) unique climatic and geographic conditions determine a river's annual discharge regime
- D) rivers contain only a minuscule portion of the total water on earth
- E) they will pose serious threats to most of the rivers in the world

240. In hunter-gatherer societies many social arrangements, such as cross-group marriage, do not eliminate serious conflicts, ----.

- A) therefore they are respected by all societies
- B) but they channel them into the ways that prevent killing
- C) while they may lead to more complex situations
- D) yet they may eventually cause the breakdown of both societies
- E) since many people do not participate in such arrangements

241. ----, some anthropologists believe that it does not differ fundamentally from the simple systems of communication employed by other animals.

- A) Though a human being is a highly intelligent creature
- B) Although human language is regarded to be highly sophisticated
- C) While 'human' is placed within a classification of animals
- D) As chimpanzees are closest to humans in problem-solving
- E) Because culture sets humanity radically apart from animals

242. ----, new shipping routes are becoming navigable.

- A) Though sailors have to learn to operate vehicles in Arctic conditions
- B) Even if the Arctic is attracting new interest from governments
- C) As the Arctic Circle warms and large masses of ice melt
- D) Although Britain has deployed its military forces in the Arctic
- E) If the Arctic becomes vulnerable to new environmental threats

243. ----, the most important questions that psychologists address have remained constant.

- A) Even though psychology has changed dramatically over its history
- B) Given that there has been an increasing influx of researchers into the field of psychology
- C) Since the study of psychology spans many different topics at many different levels of explanation
- D) As the earliest psychologists known are the Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle
- E) While the psychological disorder known as depression affects millions of people worldwide

244. Hot yoga, which typically involves going through 26 though poses in a warm and humid room, may just be a waste of effort, ----.

- A) leading improvements in the blood vessels of the participants
- B) making people sweat intensely, which is seen as a good sign of health
- C) offering little benefit compared to yoga at a normal temperature
- D) reducing the percentage of yoga groups' bodyfat of 2 percent
- E) creating a slight but still meaningful impact on muscle strengthening

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

245. Although hereditary changes in DNA often lead to aggressive tumours including childhood cancers, ----.

- A) the genetic changes that eventually trigger cancerous growth fall into two main groups
- B) many patients learn that their cancers have mutations for which no drug exists
- C) genetic analysis of tumours has become standard practise for many malignancies
- D) these kinds of genetic mutations are relatively uncommon
- E) researchers refer to the abnormal changes as 'driver mutations'

246. While traditional X-rays are usually sufficient for picking up fractures, ----.

- A) they are increasingly being used for medical applications
- B) they create images of muscles as well as bones
- C) they pass through soft structures and are absorbed by bones
- D) they reveal very little about the surrounding structures
- E) they hit each particle in the section of the body that is being scanned

247. In order for a farmer to use a drug that stimulates viruses in animals, ----.

- A) a veterinarian cannot provide certification from the government to visit farms
- B) a veterinarian should provide a prescription and extensive documentation
- C) the use of antibiotics seems to be critical for humans and animals
- D) the government also has agreement from the farm industry in many countries
- E) the number of incidents caused by wrong diagnosis has to be reduced

248. Thanks to a new effective treatment, called immunotherapy, ----.

- A) patients fight cancer with their own powerful immune systems
- B) doctors confirm that early diagnosis is crucial for most types of cancer
- C) most cancer patients cannot find enough resources to at least try drugs
- D) it is nothing like the benefits of chemotherapy in terms of its effectiveness
- E) cancer types like melanoma and leukaemia cannot benefit from it

249. A nurse must make every effort necessary to detect a patient's pain ----.

- A) just as pain is exhausting due to the significant amount of energy needed to deal with it
- B) but the previous diagnosis made based on the patient's history may prove incorrect
- C) so that some factors can contribute to the intensity of the pain more than others
- D) although pain assessment should be performed for every hospitalised patient
- E) even if the patient fails to report it in a comprehensible way during examination

250. Even though there are eight recognised types of measles, ----.

- A) the same vaccine can be used as protection against all of them
- B) those who have not been immunised can suffer more severe symptoms
- C) many viruses live in animals and can easily be transmitted to humans
- D) campaigns against vaccination proved misleading as they led to a surge in measles cases
- E) there is a very high chance of catching any of them during a travel to a third-world country

251. People experience and express pain differently; ----.

- A) therefore, a doctor can distinguish real pain from imagined pain to treat patients
- B) similarly, much progress has been made in pain measurement
- C) otherwise, a doctor can analyse certain parts of the face that are revealing pain
- D) nonetheless, a doctor's prescription can potentially become an addictive painkiller
- E) thus, a doctor cannot precisely estimate the severity of a patient's pain

252. As we get older, we become more sensitive to salt ----.

- A) even if we experience some problems after eating sodium-rich meals
- B) because the ageing body simply is not as efficient at removing sodium out of the body
- C) since all salts contain the same amount of sodium by weight
- D) whereas a diet high in salt is linked to high blood pressure
- E) even though excess sodium increases blood pressure

253. ----, but recent research has suggested that the microbes in our guts could also explain why people react differently to drugs.

- A) So many factors are known to be involved in the diversity of bacteria in our guts
- B) We know that genetic differences can influence our response to drugs
- C) It is believed that microbes are key to how we metabolise drugs
- D) It is very hard to distinguish the microbe contribution from the human contribution
- E) Microbes break down drugs and produce substances with unwanted side effects

254. ----, it also makes use of other methods such as herbal remedies, dietary therapy and lifestyle changes.

- A) Because the original text of Chinese medicine is the Nei Ching
- B) Although acupuncture is the most widely used technique in Chinese medicine
- C) Since acupuncture lessens the unpredicted effects of puncture wounds
- D) As nearly all forms of Oriental medicine have their roots in Chinese medicine
- E) While the oldest known text on acupuncture dates back to 282 AD

255. The specific causes of autism spectrum disorder in children are not fully understood, ----.

- A) but they use language abnormally
- B) as they may not be detected until school age
- C) although they are clearly biologically determined
- D) yet children have difficulty communicating
- E) so they can have physical disorders as well

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

256. As the human brain thinks, learns and remembers, - ----

- A) people might be suffering from a limited perspective
- B) it creates consciousness consisting of thoughts and feelings
- C) some experts think it is possible to understand the brain simply through scanning
- D) how identical cells produce an immense complexity is becoming clear to many scientists
- E) information flow in the brains of some animals is also easy to determine

257. Since weather plays such an important role in our daily lives, ----

- A) weather conditions are a result of the atmosphere's attempt to gain a balance
- B) everyone is interested in the weather forecast to take precautions according to the seasonal conditions
- C) temperature and pressure are the most important parameters in meteorology
- D) people pay less attention to weather forecast on TV than on mobile apps
- E) changes in temperature have minimal impact on some people's moods

258. Although people had long tried to visualize certain oceanic features, ----.

- A) by 1996, an updated map of the ocean floor based on data from orbiting satellites was created
- B) at first, scientists on ships tried to measure ocean depths and create ocean floor maps
- C) only 29% of the land surfaces on Earth is not submerged under the oceans
- D) it was not until technology improved that the first accurate maps of oceans could be drawn in the 20th century
- E) scientist have started to compile all the available data about the Atlantic Ocean

259. ----, but its increasing concentration is suspected of causing global warming.

- A) Carbon dioxide is a natural constituent of the atmosphere
- B) The burning of fossil fuels causes an increase in carbon dioxide levels and toxic chemicals
- C) High levels of carbon dioxide force governments to take precautions regarding the environment
- D) Like methane, carbon dioxide leads to an undesired change as a greenhouse gas
- E) Coal burning, which produces carbon dioxide, is a serious source of pollution

260. There have been many attempts to define the term 'planet' over the centuries, ----.

- A) because a planet refers to an object that is not a star and moves in an orbit
- B) as long as all planets must satisfy three criteria to be defined as a planet
- C) even though it is claimed that Pluto is not a planet
- D) but to date there is still no universally agreed upon scientific definition of the term
- E) unless a planet is by far the largest object in its orbital neighbourhood

261. Even though the term 'biodiversity' is relatively new, ----.

- A) for thousands of years philosophers and scientists have studied aspects of biodiversity
- B) biologists describe the diversity of organisms by comparing their anatomy and physiology
- C) biologists will need sophisticated techniques for their studies
- D) many of the people who have heard of the term still do not understand what it means
- E) scientists are not able to examine chromosomes and genes with more precision

262. Fossil fuels have traditionally been regarded as convenient sources of energy, -----.

- A) yet the burning of fossil fuels poses many serious environmental threats
- B) although fossil fuels such as petroleum, natural gas and coal are relatively plentiful in Earth's crust
- C) if they originate from ancient plants and animals which are non-renewable energy sources
- D) as they raise Earth's average temperature, worsening the effects of climate change
- E) therefore capturing a small fraction of sunlight could meet our energy needs several times

263. Digital libraries differ from traditional libraries -----.

- A) whereas the concept of digital libraries can be traced back to the 19th century
- B) in that they exist in the 'cyber world' of computers and the Internet rather than in physical buildings
- C) even if information on the Internet is chaotic and expanding quickly and remarkably
- D) although digital libraries have developed in parallel with the rapid growth of the Internet
- E) so that the digitisation of resources enables easy and rapid access to digital library content

264. Mountains rarely occur as isolated individuals; -----.

- A) still, they generally have steep slopes and a relatively small summit area
- B) instead, they are usually found in circular groups
- C) yet, some mountains have been constructed upon the surface by eruptions of volcanic ash
- D) even so, their most perceived effects are related to the blocking of air flow
- E) conversely, their systems occur both on continent and in ocean basins

265. Ever since scientists discovered a large number of dinosaur fossils in the late 18th century, -----.

- A) we have wondered how a world of giant reptiles came to an end
- B) dinosaurs might not have become extinct due to a meteor crash
- C) lots of new research studies will have been conducted by the end of the 21st century
- D) many theories regarding the extinction of dinosaurs were confirmed in the 16th century
- E) it had been a big question mark whether we could discover some new species

266. Recent findings show that storm and hurricane intensity has grown around the world since 1970 due to rising ocean temperatures -----.

- A) tough hurricanes are occurring in the northern hemisphere because of warmer ocean temperatures
- B) but global warming models predict that storms and hurricanes are about to become less intense soon
- C) as long as the number of tropical storms and hurricanes stays the same over the next 40 years
- D) unless the bigger storms and hurricanes bring higher water levels, taller waves and more storm damage
- E) in case some storm-protection barriers might not be strong enough to protect against the hurricanes and storms

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267. Because of increased migration, geographical proximity, and/or political conquest and colonisation, ----.

- A) bilingualism is often defined as proficiency in both languages
- B) in many countries, monolingualism represents the natural or norm of language development
- C) multilingual education programs aim for proficiency in more than two languages
- D) bilingual education is the instruction that uses two languages as the media of instruction
- E) few countries today can claim monolingualism as the norm

268. Although the Roman Empire finally fell in 476, ----.

- A) the Romans claimed that Romulus founded the city in 753 BCE.
- B) citizenship was given to every free male inhabitant of the empire
- C) leading generals wanted more opportunities to win wealth and glory
- D) its influence is still felt in the calendars and alphabets still in use today
- E) the Roman Republic had a complex political and administrative system

269. Although the early principles behind the calculation of an IQ score still hold, ----.

- A) IQ scores are determined in a different manner today and are known as deviation IQ scores
- B) some people consistently score higher than others on IQ tests
- C) psychologists have traditionally been interested in creating intelligence tests
- D) two-thirds of all individuals fall within 15 IQ points above or below the average score of 100
- E) IQ scores have proven very beneficial in identifying students in need of special attention.

270. Although the prices of the first gramophone recordings were incredibly high, ----.

- A) the recording industry was slow to move into the world of music
- B) each went on to sell more than a million copies
- C) they were all written by the prolific composers of the era
- D) the business was shaped by technological advances
- E) musicians lacked electronic amplification for recording

271. ---- recycling is the current solution for dealing with this basic and essential material.

- A) Despite the fact that researchers are looking beyond the general hazardous consequences of global warming
- B) As millions of electrical appliances and computers are thrown out annually without any kind of recycling policy to govern them
- C) While the plastics industry tries to develop a durable natural plastic that will not take thousands of years to break down
- D) Even though paper use in printing is estimated to decrease with more and more people using electronic books
- E) Since government policies and businesses focused on separating the components of electrical appliances are slowly emerging

272. The effects of most antidepressant drugs may not be felt for several weeks, so continuing to take the medicine is important ----.

- A) if you are suffering from its side effects such as weight gain
- B) while it reduces the extreme sadness and hopelessness
- C) because the patient's age may be taken into account to adjust its dosage
- D) given that psychotherapy could be more effective than using it
- E) even though it does not seem to be working at first

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274. ---- many countries began to adopt agricultural practices that are more oriented towards conservation and sustainability.

- A) As long as they had a wide range of natural and economic resources at hand
- B) Although they were on the brink of starvation due to famine and drought
- C) As they came to realise the importance of addressing environmental issues
- D) Whether they confronted considerable technological challenges in urban areas
- E) Until they found solutions to the extinction of species in their natural habitat

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275. The body faces many dangers such as physical damage and infectious diseases ----.

- A) once the immune system releases chemicals that trigger defence
- B) whenever it receives help from disease-fighting bacteria
- C) if it is strong enough to fight infection and damage
- D) but it has many different systems and barriers to defend itself
- E) even though these stem from certain environmental factors

276. Although whales and dolphins spend their lives in water, ----.

- A) nearly all the members are meat-eaters
- B) they all share certain features such as sharp teeth
- C) they give birth to their babies, just like other mammals
- D) most are intelligent animals and ruthless killers
- E) they have to come to the surface to breathe air

277. Despite being the best thing he had written up to that time, when Sir Arthur Conan Doyle wrote the first Sherlock Holmes story, ----.

- A) it soon became a best-seller
- B) much was known about the main character
- C) he immediately earned a great amount of money
- D) the plot of the story was loved by the public
- E) very few publishers were interested

278. Though an increasingly small per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture in France, ----.

- A) the country has a strong economy, based on commerce and industry
- B) the climate is predominately Mediterranean in the south and southeast
- C) the country's plains are mostly located in the Paris Basin to the north
- D) the country is one of the most important exporters of food in the World
- E) much of its population is concentrated in the north and southeast

279. Many lakes in the world seem to be warming, shrinking and even disappearing ----.

- A) despite the ever-rising water extraction and climate change in some regions
- B) rather than having their water withdrawn to irrigate surrounding agricultural fields
- C) in terms of their vulnerability to becoming shallow and having skyrocketing salt levels
- D) in contrast with groundwater salinisation, making the land less appropriate for agriculture
- E) as a consequence of unsustainable water use and climate change

280. We spend a notable portion of our lives asleep, ----.

- A) yet most of us understand very little about sleep and insomnia
- B) but we should learn about what happens to our bodies while we sleep
- C) so investigating what happens during sleep seems to be ignored
- D) whereas learning about sleep makes the experience less mysterious
- E) although we feel closer to finding a solution to the problem of insomnia

281. As well as getting rid of waste chemicals, ----.

- A) the urinary system includes two kidneys and various tubes for carrying urine
- B) the urinary system helps us maintain a healthy level of water in the body
- C) urine has a yellow colour because of waste chemicals produced in the body
- D) urine can be studied by doctors while diagnosing certain diseases
- E) the urinary system is known as an internal cleaning service as it removes toxic wastes

282. Tear production slows as people get older ----.

- A) because the surface of the eye is covered in a thin film of fluid to make it smooth
- B) even if tears cannot spread fast enough by themselves to keep up with the rate of evaporation
- C) as driving and staring at a computer screen are among the factors that reduce the blink rate
- D) since the different layers of the eye keep it nice and moist, which is necessary for tear production
- E) but it can also be reduced by damage to the corneal nerves from contact lenses or eye surgery

YKS 2017

283. Although we look different from animals, ----.

- A) they make up 40 percent of the existent creatures
- B) our bodies share a number of similarities on the inside
- C) the human body is a complicated system
- D) they live in all kinds of places or habitats
- E) the way we see the world differs significantly

284. Although not all cigarette smokers die of lung cancer, ----.

- A) mouth cancer has also been associated with cigars and pipes
- B) clear evidence exists that they have an increased chance of developing a form of cancer
- C) smoking and poor diets account for two thirds of cancer deaths in the United States
- D) lack of physical activity and exposure to ultraviolet light are additional risk factors for cancer
- E) personal life-style choices have the biggest influence on physical health

285. Whereas there is now an increased awareness of dark chocolate's health benefits, ----.

- A) consumers are eating chocolate more regularly
- B) chocolate recipes have been adapted to local tastes
- C) people are continuing to have inactive lifestyles
- D) consumers remain faithful to the taste of dark chocolate
- E) milk chocolate is still the most popular with consumers

286. Once you can take a positive view of stress, ----.

- A) the amount of prescribed medicine for depression is on the increase
- B) getting professional support can be the best way to recover from depression
- C) you are less likely to feel out of control or depressed
- D) social anxiety may cause more intense feelings
- E) learning lessons from your experiences is of great importance

287. We have been eating wheat for thousands of years ----.

- A) as you must surely have heard or read about the health problems triggered by gluten intolerance
- B) so it is the gluten component in the wheat flour that adds elasticity to the dough
- C) but it is only recently that people have become concerned about the gluten it contains
- D) and you should get yourself properly tested to exclude wheat intolerance
- E) although 86 percent of the patients who think they have a gluten-related problem have not

288. There is not yet enough explanation for the association between brain size and intelligence, ----.

- A) but people with bigger brains tend to have higher mental test scores
- B) so people who can think faster do better at tasks that require mental work
- C) even if there is still a lack of understanding of normal brain size and its variability
- D) if we do not have much knowledge about the brain's structure or function
- E) for there is a long way to go before a link between thinking and feeling can be established

289. ---- the human brain is still far more powerful than most computers.

- A) Although no artificial intelligence can challenge it
- B) If technology keeps developing at this pace
- C) Since right and left lobes have different functions
- D) Despite the human brain's capability to resolve complex problems
- E) When it comes to recognising different images

290. Field archeology requires a great deal of patience ----.

- A) although analytical skills are vital in determining its significance
- B) even if field archaeologists need training in excavation
- C) because years can go by without a significant find
- D) while knowledge of ancient techniques is required
- E) unless archaeologists work in difficult conditions

2016 YKS

291. Although countless children dream of becoming astronauts when they grow up, ----.

- A) astronauts must be willing to take calculated risk and keep their anxiety under control
- B) only a handful of them actually realize this aspiration
- C) school counsellors play a vital role in career guidance
- D) their families support them so that they can lead a good life
- E) astronauts experience considerable stress from dangerous conditions in which they work

292. In addition to having two airports, ----.

- A) the best times to visit Rome are spring and autumn
- B) Rome has grown into a city of three million people
- C) one of the most famous landmarks in Rome is the Colosseum
- D) Rome is linked to the rest of Europe by road and rail
- E) many of Rome's fountains are the work of the greatest sculptors of the Renaissance

293. ---- provided that they have a European Health Insurance Card.

- A) People who would like to try high risk activities in Europe may need an insurance card
- B) The United States and the European Union have mutual health arrangements with each other
- C) Full travel insurance policy is essential for everybody while travelling across Europe
- D) Some European countries may need extra cover for medical treatments
- E) British and Irish citizens are entitled to medical treatments in all European Union countries

294. If the world is to succeed in avoiding dangerous climate change, ----.

- A) people in poor countries will first feel the effects of harsh climate change
- B) a rise in the sea level will endanger man-made as well as natural areas
- C) the world has known about human-induced global warming for a long time
- D) cutting back greenhouse gas emissions must be an urgent global priority
- E) airplanes are the fastest growing source of carbon dioxide worldwide

295. Genetics contributes heavily to the rate at which someone acquires necessary skills and knowledge, ----.

- A) while some scientists emphasize the genetic components that underlie a large number of cognitive abilities
- B) but genetics helps us explain the different skills of equally well-trained individuals
- C) because finding the sources of creativity has occupied the minds of philosophers for centuries
- D) so those with more innate talent can improve faster and launch their careers earlier
- E) and there are some researchers who disapprove of the fact that genetics shapes the potential for genius

296. People once thought that the heart was the centre of thought and emotion ----.

- A) in spite of the fact that the heart works non-stop unlike other muscles in the body
- B) and thus it beats 70 times a minute, 100,000 times a day, and 40 million times a year
- C) even though it has certain structures that make sure the blood flows one way only
- D) since the heart pumps blood through its own muscular wall as well as pumping blood to the body
- E) but it is simply a muscular pump that beats tirelessly to keep blood flowing

297. You should check whether something is disturbing them in the morning ----.

- A) although you have employed some strategies to cope with your children's laziness
- B) once your children feel comfortable enough in their rooms
- C) but your children will probably have difficulty in solving problems with their friends
- D) if your children always wake up early and cannot go back to sleep
- E) so it is not necessary for your children to sleep more than 8 hours

298. Leonardo da Vinci's greatness has been recognized through the centuries, ----.

- A) but how his work has been seen and understood has differed over time
- B) for the Codex Atlanticus is the largest group of his manuscripts
- C) so critical perspectives on Leonardo have been partially shaped by incorrect attributions
- D) and he spent the last three years of his life in France, where he died
- E) even though he was the master of many drawing techniques of his time

2015 YKS

299. Although many of the countries in Central Africa have great agricultural and mineral wealth, ----.

- A) Nigeria is one of the main producers and exporters of oil in the world
- B) political instability and civil wars have kept people in this region in great poverty
- C) Africa is the only continent through which the Equator and both tropics (Capricorn and Cancer) run
- D) governments have established big national parks and wildlife reserves
- E) it is a hugely fertile region, with abundant grasslands and vast tropical rainforests

300. ----, but in the past they learned by apprenticeship, working with more experienced artists.

- A) Today, most people think that earning a living as an artist is not easy
- B) Every culture and period of history has its own great artists
- C) The achievement of women artists has often been overlooked
- D) Artists can now study at art schools and have formal training
- E) A gallery is an exhibition space where artists' works are shown

301. Because every step in the production process of olive oil is costly, ----.

- A) it is considerably more expensive than other oils like sunflower and corn
- B) in the Middle East, olive oil is still the most common body care product
- C) the choice of oil is primarily a matter of personal taste
- D) the Italians and Turks use olive oil for cooking as well as seasoning
- E) Spain and Tunisia are major producers of standard quality oils

302. Despite the tendency by many to consider Africa as a collection of distinct cultures, ----.

- A) in Africa, major religions of the world are practiced alongside indigenous religions
- B) the reality is that various groups have had a long, extensive contact with each other
- C) it is possible to encounter European-style structures in some African cities
- D) African societies vary considerably in the way they organize their families
- E) Africans produce an enormous amount of tourist art, much of which is distributed to North America

303. ----, they did not become an acute threat until the 4th century.

- A) Once the Roman Empire had been weakened by incompetent leaders
- B) Although Germanic tribes had been pushing against the borders of the Roman Empire for hundreds of years
- C) While the system of roads built to speed up trade and mail delivery was vital to the growth of the Roman Empire
- D) After Diocletian, the emperor of the Roman Empire, split the empire in 286 into two distinct units
- E) Because the Huns were skilled archers, for which the people of the Roman Empire were unprepared

304. ----, their new home became the Smithsonian's National Zoo.

- A) Whereas a study made in 2014 revealed there were only about 1,600 giant pandas in the wild
- B) Given that giant pandas had long been regarded as an endangered species
- C) When the first giant pandas arrived in the United States from China in 1972
- D) As the Smithsonian's National Zoo has housed giant pandas for more than 40 years
- E) Although baby pandas frequently made headlines in the past decades

305. ----, it is still a useful, essential and integral part of the foreign language acquisition.

- A) Whereas children start learning a foreign language with their teacher's support
- B) Because the grammar structures of a foreign language can be challenging for young learners
- C) Although a reading list can be used to develop learners' language skills
- D) Even if there are difficulties in writing in the foreign language
- E) Whenever a young learner is trying to tell you something

306. Beginning something new can feel distressing ----.

- A) given that the key to successful beginnings is not to remember painful experiences
- B) as long as a positive attitude helps us feel more confident
- C) unless negative thoughts bother us when we are on the verge of something new
- D) because we do not know yet if we will succeed and cannot predict the outcome accurately
- E) although we will need to learn new skills whether we are starting a new job or a relationship

2014 YKS

307. If employees feel valued by their boss, ----.

- A) those who do not perform well are not aware of self-evaluation
- B) they will be prepared to make the extra effort that may contribute to greater success
- C) individual work could be as important as team work, too
- D) pay rise is, however, an effective method for high staff motivation
- E) successful employees always have a high level of collaboration with their managers

308. In order to get plenty of calcium for healthy bones, ----.

- A) women are much more prone than men to thinning of the bones
- B) spinach is well-known for its health-giving properties
- C) calcium is very essential for living organisms, especially for normal growth
- D) at the age of 30, bone density gradually declines year after year
- E) one should consume such foods as dairy products, greens and oily fish

309. ----, but it also exists on the coast of California and along a coastal strip of Chile.

- A) The dry summer season with little or no rain lasts about four to six months
- B) As the name indicates, the Mediterranean climate is prevalent in the Mediterranean regions
- C) The term subtropics is defined as a climatic zone with high temperatures in the summer and mild temperatures in the winter
- D) A coastal climate is illustrated by balanced annual temperatures and high rainfall
- E) Rainfall generally occurs during one or several rainy seasons

310. Just as a building is made from thousands of bricks arranged carefully together, ----.

- A) the human body is constructed from simple parts that fit together in an organised way
- B) the smallest individual parts in the human body are atoms and molecules
- C) the human body would collapse without a framework of bones
- D) most of the muscles in the human body are attached to bones by tough straps called tendons
- E) the skin forms a barrier between the inside of the human body and the outside world

311. People are more likely to adhere to treatment ----.

- A) because only about half the people who leave a doctor's office with a prescription take the drug as instructed
- B) even though they participate in decisions about their treatment plan
- C) if they have a good relationship with their doctor and pharmacist
- D) while they may have good reasons for rejecting the treatment
- E) although doctors give clear explanations about how to take the drugs and what to expect during treatment

312. In Mesopotamia, where the soil was particularly fertile, large-scale farming became possible ----.

- A) although peasants were fortunately allowed to pay less taxes for their crops
- B) even though it was possible to produce food for larger groups
- C) whenever heavy rainfall made the area susceptible to flooding
- D) whether there were draughts and people were not fed adequately
- E) once irrigation methods had been developed to supply the land with water

313. Some bacteria are known as germs because they cause disease, ----.

- A) while they are the most abundant forms of life
- B) yet, most are either harmless or quite useful
- C) so they live in the air, on land and in water
- D) as viruses are much smaller and simpler than bacteria
- E) although a human body may contain up to 100,000 billion bacteria

314. Celebrations are an incredibly important part of family and public life ----.

- A) as Chinese people wear red clothes and rush to the streets to celebrate new year
- B) although families get together to celebrate events such as birthdays or weddings
- C) whereas at Christmas, people eat traditional foods like Christmas pudding
- D) when what people celebrate in one country is considered interesting or strange in another
- E) because they bring people together and encourage joy and high spirits

2013 YKS

315. When we recognize that we are in severe danger, ----.

- A) working memory has a deep effect on learning
- B) our brain initiates a series of physical alarms
- C) experiencing conflicts is a challenging part of life
- D) eating meat allows our brains to grow healthier
- E) negative emotions are essential for mental health

316. Because some parents' contacts with schools have not been supportive, ----.

- A) barriers between teachers and parents disappear when parents sense teachers' honesty
- B) problems with parents may involve differences in values and behaviour standards
- C) all families have something to contribute to the classroom
- D) forming positive associations is a challenging aspect in any job involving human relationships
- E) teachers often have to work diligently to combat negative attitudes

317. Whereas in rural areas visitors may arrive unannounced at any time, ----.

- A) visiting plays a huge role in traditional Turkish social life
- B) you should not expect friends to give you presents
- C) many rural women spend great time on socializing
- D) you need to always have a cake ready to be served
- E) city dwellers ring their friends before dropping in on them

318. Overconsumption of vitamin A is potentially most dangerous in pregnant women, ----.

- A) but pregnant women are not advised to eat liver because of its large vitamin A content
- B) so it helps build resistance to minor infections and is needed for healthy skin
- C) as large doses can cause birth defects and many other health problems
- D) while it is usually obtained from milk, cheese and vegetable sources
- E) and this makes no difference to the efficacy of the vitamin A

319. The massive Indian film industry produces about 1,000 films every year, ----.

- A) so some less popular films never make it to the cinema and are known as 'straight to DVD' films
- B) if a huge crew is needed to make a movie, with different teams responsible for pictures, sound and lighting
- C) because some films are made as part of a series, using the same characters who have different adventures
- D) even if Bollywood film plots are always romances with some comedy and thrill
- E) and they are full of colourful costumes, singing and dancing

320. Experts estimate that there are between 500 and 1,550 active volcanoes in the world, ----.

- A) because many of Earth's volcanoes are underwater
- B) although volcanoes are known for their dramatic explosions that throw smoke and ash
- C) and massive explosions pose several dangers to planes like engine failure
- D) but arriving at an exact number is impossible
- E) so Japan faces the threat of quakes and tsunamis as well as volcanic eruptions

321. You will no longer need iron in your multivitamin supplements ----.

- A) while mineral supplements help you get the essential components that you lack
- B) unless your doctor tells you otherwise
- C) if it is necessary to take some so as to back up your body
- D) even though your diet gives you enough calcium
- E) whether herbal remedies are thought to be effective

2012 YKS

322. By the time Daniel Defoe died, ----.

- A) he had produced many books including Robinson Crusoe
- B) it was apparently as a result of physical exhaustion
- C) many people were saddened by the death of the novelist
- D) Robinson Crusoe, despite its simple narrative style, has received notable praise in the literary world
- E) many novelists would be an inspiration for him

323. Since the purpose of charity is to make life better for others, ----.

- A) sacrificing some of your self-interest for the benefit of those in need is praiseworthy
- B) more than half of the money taken in by aid organizations is from private donations
- C) health organizations may sometimes have difficulties in raising funds to fight diseases
- D) it is now easy to donate to your favourite charity using direct deposit
- E) donations from governments are not as important as they used to be

324. ----, where visitors can walk, hike, sail, ride horse, ski and more.

- A) Turkey is home to remarkable ruins such as Aspendos, Termessos and the famous library at Ephesus
- B) The Mediterranean and Aegean coasts are under threat due to the high number of tourists
- C) From prehistory to the present, numerous cultures have emerged and declined within Turkey's present-day borders
- D) Turkey offers a range of exciting outdoor activities, particularly in the Black Sea and Eastern Anatolian regions
- E) Turkey has many ancient palaces, museums, impressive mosques and churches

325. ---- even before Europe started interfering in its local affairs.

- A) Some countries certainly had strategic importance
- B) The 19th century was a time of great scientific advances
- C) North Africa had many serious problems
- D) The potential for the exploitation of resources in Europe was limited
- E) Libya and Sudan had a peaceful period of economic development

326. Solar power stations can be an economical way to generate power ----.

- A) because the power generated by electricity is insignificant
- B) if a region has a steady amount of sunshine
- C) even though they have built a demonstration plant in Italy although
- D) they already operate a power plant there
- E) since power from solar power plants is about twice as expensive

327. ----, we are likely to be bombarded with facts and figures on pollution, unemployment and inflation.

- A) Since the field of economics deals with economic data
- B) Although politics is sometimes defined as the art of government
- C) Because most educators make use of many forms of media
- D) As we are concerned with what choices have to be made
- E) Whenever we pick up a newspaper or turn on the television

328. ----, they move their bodies according to complex rhythmic patterns.

- A) When books on dance are widely available
- B) If dancing is an important part of a culture
- C) Since dancing and religion go together in many cultures
- D) As dancers perform in front of an audience at a festival
- E) Although dancing is beneficial for many people

2011 YKS

329. If the brain were simpler, ----.

- A) we have lots of data observed from identical twins
- B) the scientists can produce simulations of it
- C) we wouldn't be smart enough to understand how it works
- D) our brains surely had a way of interfering with our minds
- E) some of us could cure genetically-determined illnesses

330. Once we have acknowledged the painful memories of the past, ----.

- A) trying to remember the distant past can be difficult
- B) we can begin to come to terms with them
- C) you can start by trying to remember them
- D) remind yourself of the choices you have made
- E) remembering them makes you feel hopeless

331. Just because global warming has come to dominate conversations about the environment, ----.

- A) it does not mean that industrial pollution has disappeared
- B) Japan has passed a law that will reduce industrial pollution
- C) the US has decided not to introduce technological changes
- D) global pollution problems are becoming more serious
- E) developing nations such as Turkey have been negatively affected

332. Although people complain about paying a high fee for paid TV channels, ----.

- A) they are supposed to cancel their membership
- B) the fee is considerably higher than in the previous year
- C) most viewers still preferred to watch football
- D) no one thinks of those who cannot afford it
- E) they accept it as they have no other choice

333. Malaria is spread by mosquitoes in tropical areas

- A) if you take anti-mosquito precautions and medication to keep safe
- B) as long as people can find a cure for it
- C) but it cannot be transmitted directly from person to person
- D) since it is the world's second biggest killer after tuberculosis
- E) even though malaria is potentially a deadly disease

334. ---- the disagreement will continue.

- A) While the primary concern is transparency through a secret ballot
- B) If the United Nations have agreed on the structure of the Assembly
- C) Until the nomination process was cancelled by the majority
- D) When the candidates for the position have been declared
- E) Unless African countries take a pragmatic approach

335. The worst effects of climate change are almost certainly going to be on food production in the poor countries ----.

- A) through which the majority has been suffering from agricultural pollution
- B) in which case the effects of climate change will be minimal
- C) so that people in the developed world could take the problem seriously
- D) where more than half of the population depends on growing its own food
- E) which would have been an overwhelming tragedy, worse than all floods and earthquakes

336. Productivity has been improving in the Turkish private manufacturing sector ----.

- A) because the effects of economic recovery had prompted a heated public debate
- B) while real wages have been going down
- C) if the employers started recruiting again
- D) although Turkey's long-term potential growth rate may rise as well
- E) whether inflation has lost its decades-long status as the number one economic problem

2010 YKS

337. Because Thailand and Indonesia are geographically close to each other in East Asia,

- A) they can easily trade with each other
- B) they are different from each other in many ways
- C) their economies showed a fast growth in the 1990s
- D) they are both developing a hard-working and well-educated workforce
- E) the World Bank predicted that they would be included in the world's top ten economies by 2015

338. As she looked down into the garden from the balcony, ----.

- A) birds rarely sing at night
- B) the sound of passing traffic would have disturbed her
- C) a dog suddenly ran out from among the bushes
- D) the grass should have been cut a week ago
- E) it rained heavily all that night

339. ----, that does the rabies injection.

- A) In Ankara, there is only one hospital
- B) Several new hospitals will soon be opened
- C) At that time, there were at least three hospitals in Erzurum
- D) The government has approved the new hospital Project
- E) At the hospital, the number of patients has increased lately

340. ----, since she was in a hurry to get back.

- A) She recognized the bookshop at once
- B) The hotel was fairly near to the centre of town
- C) She returned to the hotel by taxi
- D) Suddenly the car came to a stop
- E) It was already beginning to get dark

341. This is my favourite magazine, ----.

- A) so I buy a copy nearly every month
- B) even though it may help me in many areas
- C) since I cannot really tell why
- D) so that it is getting very expensive
- E) which often makes me decide not to buy it anymore

342. Music in Paris nightclubs tends to follow the trends set in the US and Britain, ----.

- A) if they also host African, Brazilian and other groups
- B) since big jazz festivals are held right through the year
- C) whether opera and classical music are also performed
- D) just as there are numerous first-class clubs in the city
- E) but home-grown groups playing French pop are also popular

343. Trees living in a downtown setting, ----, live, on average, for only seven years.

- A) whether all parts of a plant can be damaged by air pollution
- B) where air pollution is highest
- C) even if the leaves of a plant are most affected
- D) in case it can cause plants to die
- E) though one of the important factors is lack of water

344. The availability of a wide variety of tasty food could produce widespread obesity, ----.

- A) although eating disorders of many different kinds are on the increase
- B) as long as a stable weight is maintained
- C) which is exactly the situation that exists in many industrialized countries today
- D) since starvation exists in many parts of the World
- E) unless families had agreed to eat at home

CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.	A	46.	A	91.	D	136.	C	181.	C	226.	C	271.	C	316.	E
2.	E	47.	A	92.	C	137.	B	182.	C	227.	D	272.	E	317.	E
3.	C	48.	A	93.	A	138.	A	183.	E	228.	A	273.	E	318.	C
4.	C	49.	A	94.	D	139.	C	184.	A	229.	A	274.	C	319.	E
5.	E	50.	B	95.	C	140.	C	185.	B	230.	E	275.	D	320.	C
6.	E	51.	C	96.	D	141.	A	186.	D	231.	C	276.	E	321.	B
7.	A	52.	D	97.	C	142.	A	187.	A	232.	A	277.	E	322.	A
8.	D	53.	D	98.	C	143.	C	188.	E	233.	B	278.	D	323.	A
9.	E	54.	C	99.	D	144.	D	189.	A	234.	A	279.	E	324.	D
10.	B	55.	D	100.	D	145.	A	190.	E	235.	C	280.	A	325.	C
11.	C	56.	D	101.	B	146.	C	191.	E	236.	D	281.	B	326.	B
12.	C	57.	C	102.	A	147.	E	192.	E	237.	D	282.	E	327.	E
13.	B	58.	C	103.	E	148.	B	193.	A	238.	C	283.	B	328.	D
14.	D	59.	D	104.	B	149.	B	194.	B	239.	E	284.	B	329.	C
15.	C	60.	C	105.	C	150.	C	195.	A	240.	B	285.	E	330.	B
16.	B	61.	A	106.	B	151.	A	196.	E	241.	B	286.	C	331.	A
17.	C	62.	D	107.	D	152.	C	197.	C	242.	C	287.	C	332.	E
18.	D	63.	E	108.	A	153.	A	198.	E	243.	A	288.	A	333.	C
19.	B	64.	C	109.	B	154.	B	199.	B	244.	C	289.	E	334.	E
20.	A	65.	C	110.	C	155.	A	200.	D	245.	D	290.	C	335.	D
21.	E	66.	C	111.	E	156.	E	201.	A	246.	D	291.	B	336.	B
22.	A	67.	D	112.	A	157.	B	202.	E	247.	B	292.	D	337.	A
23.	D	68.	B	113.	D	158.	C	203.	C	248.	A	293.	E	338.	C
24.	A	69.	D	114.	C	159.	D	204.	B	249.	E	294.	D	339.	A
25.	C	70.	C	115.	E	160.	A	205.	D	250.	A	295.	D	340.	C
26.	D	71.	A	116.	D	161.	A	206.	E	251.	E	296.	D	341.	A
27.	E	72.	B	117.	A	162.	C	207.	B	252.	B	297.	A	342.	E
28.	D	73.	C	118.	C	163.	B	208.	D	253.	B	298.	B	343.	B
29.	A	74.	D	119.	C	164.	B	209.	B	254.	B	299.	B	344.	C
30.	D	75.	D	120.	A	165.	E	210.	E	255.	C	300.	D		
31.	B	76.	A	121.	C	166.	A	211.	C	256.	B	301.	A		
32.	A	77.	E	122.	E	167.	B	212.	C	257.	B	302.	B		
33.	B	78.	B	123.	B	168.	B	213.	B	258.	D	303.	B		
34.	D	79.	C	124.	B	169.	A	214.	B	259.	A	304.	C		
35.	D	80.	A	125.	C	170.	A	215.	B	260.	D	305.	D		
36.	D	81.	A	126.	C	171.	A	216.	C	261.	A	306.	D		
37.	A	82.	A	127.	A	172.	A	217.	C	262.	A	307.	A		
38.	D	83.	C	128.	E	173.	D	218.	A	263.	B	308.	E		
39.	E	84.	D	129.	B	174.	B	219.	D	264.	B	309.	B		
40.	D	85.	B	130.	D	175.	A	220.	B	265.	A	310.	A		
41.	E	86.	D	131.	A	176.	A	221.	C	266.	B	311.	C		
42.	B	87.	D	132.	C	177.	D	222.	B	267.	D	312.	E		
43.	C	88.	E	133.	E	178.	A	223.	B	268.	D	313.	B		
44.	E	89.	C	134.	A	179.	C	224.	A	269.	B	314.	E		
45.	C	90.	B	135.	A	180.	A	225.	A	270.	B	315.	B		

DIYALOG

E-YDS 2019

1. Jean:

- **Almost all the science fiction films produced recently are remakes of the famous films from the 1950s and 60s. They're newer but I think most of them fall far short of their originals.**

Paul:

- **Are you kidding? Have you seen Tim Burton's 2001 remake of *Planet of the Apes*. It's vastly superior to the original as a work of visual art.**

Jean:

- ----

Paul:

- **What else would you need? Are you talking about actors? Or is it the decline in importance of cinema with the appearance of DVDs?**

Jean:

- **None of those. I think a sci-fi is at its best not when celebrating the spectacle but when it offers intelligent social and political commentary. That's what the new remakes lack.**

A) You may be right. Still, its being a remake doesn't change the reality that it simply relies on nostalgia.

B) Your reaction is understandable given that your taste in cinema lies only in the fame of a film's director.

C) I see what you mean, but making a good sci-fi film is more than using impressive special effects.

D) That's right as long as one cares more for the popularity of the original film than that of the remake.

E) Yes, it's easy to see Burton's unique flair but the film lacks the energy and impact of the original.

2. Alissa:

- **Do you know the Roman theatre in the 3,000-year-old city of Volterra is currently being immortalised with three-dimensional (3D) scanning techniques for visiting?**

Brian:

- **Wow, that's great when you think about all the important structures destroyed due to natural disasters and conflicts. So, how are historic buildings preserved digitally?**

Alissa:

- **Scientists use laser scanning and drones to take full 3D scans of architecture and artefacts. These then can be reconstructed in a computer to produce identical 3D models.**

Brian:

- ----

Alissa:

- **Exactly! I can't wait to see some 13th-century medieval castles without even getting out of my apartment.**

A) I guess 3D technology is even likely to help scientists unearth historical truths if used properly.

B) Virtual tours are already possible thanks to the virtual reality technology. And this has made the job of archaeologists and art historians more visible.

C) So, this means now we can put on our virtual reality headset and virtually visit them whenever we want. That's cool!

D) Actually, the biggest contribution of the 3D technology is to attract the attention of people uninterested in history.

E) As virtual tourists, we all appreciate the benefits of virtual reality and 3D technologies. They've made it possible to visit important modern buildings as well.

3. Rick:

- **After that presentation today, I have to agree that Henry Ford was really a business pioneer.**

Sarah:

- **I'm not sure we can define him as "pioneer."**

Rick:

- **Why not? He was the first to realize that in addition to focusing on providing a quality product at an affordable price, companies also need to understand that employees are potential customers.**

Sarah:

- ----

Rick:

- **Exactly! If your workers become your customers, your business will thrive.**

A) So if your employees are involved in the decision making process, they can help to boost sales as well.

B) I see. That's why he doubled his employees' wages - so they could afford to buy his products?

C) Right, so he saw that while the production line was more efficient, his workers were still unhappy with their work.

D) But aren't low-wage workers the ones that make the products for middle- and upper-class consumers?

E) Ok, that might have been useful in that century, but can this strategy be applied to today's businesses?

4. Sam:

- **Have you heard some companies are now seriously thinking about mining asteroids?**

Ashley:

- **Really? I've never thought asteroids could offer commercial value. You know, it must be too costly even to go near an asteroid.**

Sam:

-

Ashley:

- **Oh, now I see why they're highly motivated to mine asteroids. But it may lead to rivalries and even hostilities among companies over who has the right to mine which asteroid.**

A) The real problem is to determine which asteroids are economically viable to exploit and how mining operations can be done reliably.

B) As a matter of fact, asteroids could help humans in many ways, including telling us about our place in the Solar System.

C) Well, the organic compounds and water in asteroids could provide us with the raw materials we need in our exploration of the Solar System.

D) Incredibly, a metallic asteroid could contain enough gold, platinum, and nickel to make it worth thousands of billions of dollars.

E) I think with inadequate laws and regulations, the race for asteroid-mining could lead to serious problems.

5. Professor:

- **Astrobiologists are searching for signs of past life on Mars, where they'll probably never go.**

Student:

- ---

Professor:

- **They designed a very complicated instrument to send to the surface of the planet.**

Student:

- **Do you mean a robot?**

Professor:

- **It looks like a lunch box. It'll move across the surface with three pairs of legs in tiny 100-micron size steps and analyse the chemical make-up of different areas.**

- A) What do astrobiologists hope to discover without going to the planet?
- B) How are they examining the planet from such a distance?
- C) How different is their research from previous Mars investigations?
- D) Why are they insisting on finding evidence of ancient life on Mars?
- E) Do you think they will be successful in this new Mars mission?

6. Journalist:

- **Recently, images of sea turtles that drowned from becoming entangled in plastic bags have been widely shared on social media.**

Ecologist:

- **Very upsetting! These sea turtles are especially young ones. They're at greater risk of being affected by plastic pollution in the oceans than their elders.**

Journalist:

- **What makes them more vulnerable to death from plastic?**

Ecologist:

- ---

Journalist:

- **So, because younger turtles encounter higher concentrations of plastic debris, their risk of death is higher.**

- A) Drowning is not the only threat from plastic bags. Sea turtles mistake plastic bags as jellyfish and ingest them, which leads to blockage or starvation.
- B) Whether it's a plastic bag or any other kind of plastic material, plastic pollution impacts sea turtles at every stage of their life.
- C) I think governments should increase their efforts to clean up plastic trash from the world's oceans, as it affects not only young sea turtles, but also many other sea creatures.
- D) They tend to swim near the surface, where plastic floats, and thus they generally drift with plastic-rich currents.
- E) Everything from cosmetics, cleaning products, toys to household items include bits of plastic that may eventually end up in the ocean.

7. Journalist:

- **Why do you write?**

Author:

- ---

Journalist:

- **What do you feel your strengths are as an author? How have you developed these qualities?**

Author:

- **My goal has always been to be honest. Honest to the characters, honest to the people who experience in real life what the character goes through on the page, honest to myself and the vision I hold.**

- A) Since my job is, in part, to write dialogue, I think I have, over the years, gotten better and better at finding that honesty through what the characters say and leave unsaid.
- B) I can go for long stretches when I don't write anything, but there's always an idea brewing.
- C) I love being in the flow that comes when you're open to anything happening on the page, and I love reading what comes out as a result.
- D) The process is never perfect, and since I rarely work from an outline, there's a lot of time spent just sitting and waiting for the next idea to come.
- E) These days when I have a project in mind, I write at weekends unless I'm on a deadline. That way, I can allocate enough time for my businesses and my creative work.

8. Reporter: - **Your area of expertise is the Enlightenment period. Can you briefly describe the period?**

Historian:

- **Of course! The Enlightenment refers to a period in European history from the late seventeenth to late eighteenth century. It was an intellectual time when scholars sought to shift inquiry away from the supernatural towards physical and human nature.**

Reporter:

- ----

Historian:

- **Print culture plus the creation of a literate middle-class. This expanding audience with more leisure time had access to pamphlets, essays, novels and such. And this allowed knowledge to be disseminated more quickly and be debated in salons and coffee houses.**

- A) What else changed among the middle-class along with the new way of thinking?
- B) What developments would you say aided in the proliferation of this type of critical thinking?
- C) In your opinion, how did the printing press help in the Enlightenment period?
- D) Were there any factors that impeded the progress of this new thinking style?
- E) How would you explain the impact of leisure time on people's access to new information?

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9. Kelly:

- I've been on a diet and jogging for over a month, but I haven't lost any pounds yet. Look at you! You're always very fit. What's your secret, Jason?

Jason:

- Just change your workout pattern. Instead of jogging for 30 or 60 minutes, mix up short, intense bursts of activity with less hardcore moves in between. Try 4-minute intense workouts followed by 10 seconds of a moderate activity. It's called high intensive interval training - also called HUT.

Kelly:

- ---.

Jason:

- Oh no, it's the other way around. In fact, studies have shown that you burn more calories and fat soon after you start.

- A) Is there a faster and more successful method you can advise because I can't cut down on fatty foods?
B) Oh, its advantages outweigh those of other types of training? I think it's a common way of training.
C) It must be the latest trend. Don't you think being healthy is more important than burning calories?
D) It sounds awesome, and in your case it seems to have worked. Do I have to do it in the gym?
E) Does it really work? To be honest, I don't think it can be as effective as longer workouts that gradually build in intensity.

10. Andy:

- It's a tough time to be a teen. Cyberbullying and this new selfie culture pile on the pressure to always look good.

Bill:

-I completely agree. My daughter lives in a virtual world. Sometimes I think she lives to display her life online.

Andy:

-Oh, that's such a pity! Experts warn that teenagers are in the midst of a mental health crisis: self-harm and depression are soaring, especially among girls.

Bill:

- ----.

Andy:

- First, don't judge her. She's living in a sensitive age, so you need to sympathize with her. But if I were in your shoes, I'd encourage her to engage in some social activities, such as sport or art clubs.

- A) We don't know how to cope with it. She doesn't seem to recognize our worries at all.
B) Well, we don't want to criticise her actions and decisions. We just want her to be happy.
C) Don't you think as parents we exert more pressure on her by talking about this issue all the time?
D) Do you think we should ask her to put herself into our shoes to make her understand how we feel?
E) We really care about her, but this doesn't mean that we can interfere in her business.

11. Professor:

- So, Hanna, I heard you're interested in becoming a historian?

Hanna:

- That's true. I'm fascinated by history, but maybe you can tell me more about what a historian does.

Professor:

- ----.

Hanna:

- That sounds very exciting, but challenging as well. Trying to understand all the dimensions of an event must be quite engaging, I think.

- A) Sure. A historian is not generally a well-paid position, though it's possible to earn a good salary if you publish ground breaking research.
B) Certainly. In a nutshell, historians conceptualize, describe, explain, and interpret the past. That is, they answer questions like "What happened, how, and why?".
C) That might be difficult. The job of a historian is not easily defined. There is a number of different, sometimes contradictory, definitions.
D) Well, in my personal experience, history is no longer an interesting discipline since technology has made many aspects of the career unnecessary.
E) Of course. We historians focus on "why" questions: "Why did this event happen?" We leave the questions of "what" and "how" to writers.

12. Ian:

- According to some estimates, there are now more than one billion videogames in the world.

Michael:

- ----.

Ian:

- Well, they offer a lot with their fantastic environments, fabulous design, some social content, and competition. There are many people addicted to online games.

Michael:

- I agree. I do hear stories about people who just play games endlessly and start to ignore the other aspects of their lives.

- A) The media and some experts often talk about some potential risks of gaming, like violent video games. What's the current thinking on that?
B) How do you think we could integrate some educational content to videogames so that young people would benefit from them?
C) I think play is ubiquitous. I mean, everybody likes to play. Even most animals enjoy playing. But why do you think videogames are particularly popular?
D) We've witnessed dramatic changes in both content and design of the videogames over the past several decades. Where do you think games might be heading?
E) When we talk about addiction we mean a psychological condition. Is it really possible to associate videogaming to addiction or dependence?

13. Researcher:

- **There are some studies claiming that the higher a family's socioeconomic status, the more successful their children will be at school.**

Education expert:

- ----.

Researcher:

- **Then, can you explain what makes a child do well at school?**

Education expert:

- **IQ levels, cognitive abilities, learning styles, personality characteristics, or goals for the future. These all have an important role to play in children's school success.**

A) I absolutely disagree. Children from disadvantaged homes are often more successful than those of high-income families, as they recognize the fact that they must succeed at school to find a job and earn their living in the future.

B) I don't believe that it is possible to predict a child's academic potential just by looking at his or her family's income. There are many other variables that should be taken into account.

C) That might be true. Children of affluent families go to prestigious schools, and there's no doubt that school quality has much to do with children's school success.

D) Studies also show that impoverished upbringing affects some regions of the brain responsible for mental processing. So, growing up poor may have a negative impact on children's cognitive abilities.

E) There is a common tendency to think that children who live in poverty get lower grades at school, and most studies have proven this.

14. Clare:

- **A current study has revealed that some caterpillars can consume 92 milligrams of plastic in half a day.**

Andy:

- **Amazing! That's fast, considering it takes at least 100 years for a plastic bag to decompose naturally. How on earth can they do that?**

Clare:

- ----.

Andy:

- **If this is the case, I can picture a scenario in the future where they can isolate it, produce it on a large scale, and use that to biodegrade plastics.**

A) Scientists believe that a single enzyme is what breaks down the plastic.

B) The study suggests that there is an unknown mechanism at work.

C) Scientists want to make sure caterpillars digest plastic rather than just bite it.

D) A biotech company has organized detailed plans, but they don't have the funds to test the idea.

E) Not sure. It hasn't been made clear yet if they can consume it faster or not.

15. Maggie:

- **I California's Central Valley, industrial activities, farming and traffic have made the air quality so bad that four areas in the region now rank among the top 10 dirtiest cities in the US.**

Judith:

- **What a terrible result for those who live there! It must be threatening their health.**

Maggie:

- ----.

Judith:

- **Well then, the government must take necessary precautions as soon as possible to protect people.**

A) Well, for a start, using electrical power in cars can cut as much as three tons of smog emissions.

B) As far as I know, exposure to pollutants can cause memory impairment and weaken the immune system.

C) A group of environmentalists have recently launched a health campaign to deal with air pollution.

D) In fact, local residents seem reluctant to suggest practical measures as they believe the government is doing its best to protect their health.

E) State funds are not sufficient alone to cope with air pollution, so people living in those areas should also take immediate action.

16. Professor:

- **Can you please tell me what the science of psychology is?**

Student:

- **It focuses on people's emotions, perceptions, and thoughts. It's also concerned with the consistency and change in an individual's behaviour.**

Professor:

- ----.

Student:

- **Even so, most people think of psychology as a field that particularly studies how we behave in certain situations.**

A) It's very important to recognise the relevance of basic concepts and principles of psychology to real-life situations.

B) I certainly agree that studying psychology helps us a lot to better understand others' feelings and behaviours.

C) So you mean psychologists often limit themselves to the study of outward, observable behaviour.

D) It deals with not just what people think or feel, but it also studies our mental processes, personality traits, dreaming and motivation.

E) It has many subfields such as educational psychology, but most people think that it focuses solely on human behaviour.

17. Interviewer:

- You have a very unique and important job – you de-ice aeroplane wings. What you tell us about this job?

Aeroplane Tech:

- As you know, aeroplanes are designed to cope with extreme temperatures. But, even a little build-up of ice can change the shape of the wings which can change their ability to generate lift.

Interviewer:

- ----

Aeroplane Tech:

-Well, yes, but in severe conditions they can be inadequate. That means people like me need to be on hand to apply high pressure blasts of antifreeze to ensure a safe flight.

- A) Can de-icing systems cause damage to the aeroplane itself?
- B) Don't aeroplanes have de-icing systems built into them?
- C) Are there any examples of crashes because of insufficient de-icing?
- D) Is it possible for de-icing systems to fall short in reducing the ice on the wings?
- E) Are people like you important in the decision to de-ice a plane?

18. Greg:

-Traditional cheese making is a lengthy process. Modern production methods are much faster, but they make the cheese less tasty. How do you deal with this?

Tom:

- Well, we're experimenting with a technique that uses sound waves to speed up the rate of natural cream-milk separation. Smaller fat globules are retained in this process, and this gives a creamier taste.

Greg:

- ----

Tom:

- We've been able to carry out this process in just five minutes, as opposed to the normal 6 hours.

Greg:

- That's amazing!

- A) How long does it take for the cheese to be delivered to the supermarket?
- B) How much faster is this method compared to the natural separation process?
- C) How many days in total do you need to produce cheese using this process?
- D) When did you carry out the first cream-milk separation using sound waves?
- E) So, how exactly do you produce this creamier taste with your new technique?

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19. Journalist:

- So, you're working on using viruses to create bio-batteries. Can you tell us about your work?

Engineer:

- We're working with one certain type of virus. We're trying to develop ways to harness its energy and use that energy to charge batteries.

Journalist:

- ----

Engineer:

- The batteries we currently use contain substances which are toxic to the environment. That's why we're focusing on rechargeable, environmentally-friendly batteries.

- A) How do you actually make these bio-batteries?
- B) What distinguishing features does the most useful virus have?
- C) How did the idea to use viruses to grow materials for batteries first occur to you?
- D) How do you dispose of bio-batteries when they can no longer be charged?
- E) Why do we need new types of batteries?

20. Journalist:

- Professor, we know that you use online games to study humans' responses to catastrophic events. Why online games?

Scientist:

- Simply because you can't go into the middle of a real-life disaster area and ask people: "What are you doing? How do you feel?" They're too busy trying to survive.

Journalist:

- ----

Scientist:

- We go into the game and interview the characters present, or read about their experiences in the game's forums.

- A) How would you describe your own reaction to a catastrophe?
- B) Can games like this really yield broad insights into our behaviour?
- C) How do you examine players' behaviour and feelings?
- D) What options other than online games can you use to study human behaviour?
- E) What sorts of games are you using for this?

21. Lecturer:

- **In an emergency, people stop whatever they're doing and engage in the situation and do something to help, right?**

Student:

- **Absolutely. It's like an instinct.**

Lecturer:

- **Lone bystanders will usually react like this, often without hesitation. However, when several bystanders are present, there is a clear tendency to hold back and even to not respond at all.**

Student:

- ----

Lecturer:

- **Yes, in these situations most people don't want to take responsibility, but transfer it to others.**

- A) Are they overreacting by doing so?
- B) Are people aware of the importance of first-aid?
- C) Do you mean people are sometimes reluctant to help victims?
- D) Do people understand the severity of the situation?
- E) Do you think all witnesses share responsibility?

22.

Doctor:

- **Your check-up results look fine but during the winter months, you need to be careful and protect yourself against bronchitis.**

Patient:

- **What is bronchitis exactly?**

Doctor:

- **It's a respiratory disease which inflames the bronchial tubes, the air passages leading into the lung.**

Patient:

- ----

Doctor:

- **A cough and a sore throat are the primary symptoms, but difficulty in breathing and the development of fever are also common characteristics.**

- A) How is the condition treated?
- B) How will I know if I have this condition?
- C) Why do I have to be particularly careful during winter?
- D) Is it in any way related to emphysema?
- E) Does smoking also contribute to the development of bronchitis?

23. Interviewer:

- **David, you've just published your new biography about Einstein. What's the biggest misconception about him?**

David:

- **Well, most people think that because he was very smart he was kind of nerdy, but, in fact he was attractive, very popular with women, and had quite a muscular physique.**

Interviewer:

- ----

David:

- **True, usually his Theory of Relativity overshadows his more personal attributes. Did you know he spent most of his income in the 1930s to help people escape from the war?**

Interviewer:

- **That is something I've never heard before! How wonderful.**

- A) This isn't what we expect from famous scientists.
- B) That sounds typical for a famous scientist.
- C) I think this is a fact that most people would find normal to hear.
- D) So, it seems we know a lot about his personal life.
- E) Because he was so famous, it seems likely that he was a social person.

24. Donna:

- **In the near future, it seems that we'll finally have robots around us. Do you think you'll want to share your life with them?**

Roger:

- **A companion robot is something I'd want to have because it could do valuable work for me, but only if it had some sort of personality. Otherwise, it would be no more interesting than a washing machine.**

Donna:

- ----

Roger:

- **We'd still be directing the movements of the robot. We'd play the role of puppet master.**

- A) Why aren't we inspired by some cartoon or film characters in designing humanoid robots?
- B) How do you think we can make them have personalities?
- C) What other characters do you think are good models for companion robots?
- D) If robots start to have personalities, does it mean that humans will no longer be controlling them?
- E) Why aren't robots very charismatic yet?

25. Journalist:

- **Why do you think psychiatry needs to be better integrated with general medicine instead of separate healthcare services for our physical and mental health?**

Psychiatrist:

- **Well, most illnesses aren't so easily divided. Also, the evidence that psychological treatments can have an impact on physical disorders is growing.**

Journalist:

- ----.

Psychiatrist:

- **Take heart attacks. It's perfectly physical. But depression actually has a greater influence than smoking on your chances of surviving the following 12 months.**

- A) Would the influence of the psychological treatment be stronger before or after the physical disorder is developed?
- B) Is there any evidence which shows this approach works?
- C) Could you give an example of such an occurrence to illustrate the impact?
- D) So what needs to be changed for integrating psychiatry into medicine more effectively?
- E) Could you elaborate on how psychological treatments positively affect our mental health?

26. Miranda:

- **Shannon told me that she's going to throw a surprise birthday party for her husband at the weekend. I don't understand why people like surprise parties. So many things could go wrong.**

Carole:

- **That's because you can't tolerate unpredictability. You need to control everything around you.**

Miranda:

- ----

Carole:

- **But that's the idea of surprise parties. People want to see the astonishment on your face.**

- A) This has nothing to do with my personality. I want things to be organized, neat and comfortable for all people.
- B) Just a tiny mistake can turn everything into a chaos. You may even hurt one's feelings in the end.
- C) Definitely! It annoys me when something unexpected happens, because I really hate being shocked.
- D) Those who like to do unusual things may find surprise parties amusing, but I dislike such events.
- E) Staying safe and not going through trouble is more important to me than stressing over the details of a party.

27. Professor:

- **Apart from being an ambiguous subject area. Cultural Studies also lacks its own principles, theories or methods.**

Student:

- **Excuse me, Professor. I'm not sure if I understand. If Cultural Studies doesn't have its own theories or methodology, how does it actually function?**

Professor:

- ----.

Student:

- **Now it makes sense. Thank you!**

- A) Yes, Cultural Studies is practically impossible to define, but it doesn't mean that anything can be its subject.
- B) Well, it does have its own very distinct and distinctive history as well as principles.
- C) Good question. That's why Cultural Studies is often described as an "anti-discipline".
- D) It might sound problematic, but Cultural Studies aims to examine its subject matter in terms of its relation to power.
- E) Very effectively indeed because Cultural Studies takes whatever it needs from any discipline and adapts it for its own purposes.

28. Carlos:

- **I really hate airline food, even when I fly business class! It's horrible!**

Anita:

- ----

Carlos:

- **Oh really? Is that why the food is so tasteless during flights?**

Anita:

- **Yes. I've read that saltiness and sweetness drop by about 30 percent at 35,000 feet as if you had a cold.**

- A) You should check the food reviews on the Internet before choosing the airline company.
- B) It's prepared in a limited time, so it's normal it's not tasty.
- C) It is because you lose your sense of taste at a high altitude.
- D) The quality of the food is not the issue; it is the way they serve it.
- E) It is mostly because of the ingredients in the food.

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29. Kemal:

- ----

Deniz:

-That's right. You can find articles about adoption even in the Babylonian Code of Hammurabi, written in 2285 B.C.

Kemal:

-Definitely! I've also read that the ancient Romans supported adoption with their laws.

Deniz:

-But when it comes to Europe, it's a far newer institution.

- A) I can describe adoption as the lawful transfer of parental obligations and rights in short.
- B) Ancient people used adoption to satisfy religious requirements, as it was the case with the Shinto religion in Japan.
- C) Although adoption has become much more institutionalized since the 20th century, it is a much older phenomenon.
- D) In the past, adoption mostly served the family and society, but in modern societies its primary purpose is to serve the individual.
- E) Both institutionalization and practices of adoption show a great variety throughout the world.

30. Professor:

-Prehistoric people living on the British Isles were more than hunter-gatherers; they were bakers, too.

Student:

-Excuse me, Professor. How do we know that for sure?

Professor:

- -----

Student:

-Oh, I see. So I guess it's safe to assume prehistoric Britons were not just hunters but also skilled bread makers.

- A) They seem to have been using axes thousands of years before arable farming started on the islands.
- B) Boat builders probably had a fondness for flat bread to complement their protein-rich diet.
- C) A team of scientists found wheat DNA dating back some 8000 years in mud at a shipyard near an isle.
- D) The closest wheat farmers at this time were probably in Southern Europe or near the East.
- E) The fact that they made bread does not mean that wheat was grown there; it was probably imported.

31. Fatma:

-Did you know that plastic bags damage the environment?

Hatice:

-Yes, because plastic isn't biodegradable, meaning it can't decay naturally.

Fatma:

- ----

Hatice:

-There are indeed some efforts to that end in the USA. For example, California is the first state to ban single-use plastic bags.

- A) Are there any alternatives to plastic bags?
- B) Can you give me an example of plastic recycling?
- C) Then, why is no one taking any measures against plastic bags?
- D) How many countries are fighting against the use of plastic?
- E) What evidence shows that plastic is harmful to the environment?

32. Professor:

-Russian scientists have drilled a four-kilometre hole through Lake Vostok in Antarctica to reach the surface of an ancient lake. Is any of you familiar with this research?

Student:

-As far as I know, they will be studying what are called 'extremophiles', the microbes that are able to survive in extreme conditions – extreme cold, extreme acidity and so on.

Professor:

- -----

Student:

-I've read that they may have pharmaceutical uses, perhaps in creating new antibiotics.

- A) Previously we assumed that this cold, lost lake was nothing more than a geological curiosity.
- B) And what could be the benefit to mankind? What can we learn from these strong microscopic organisms?
- C) New extremophile species are being discovered almost daily. Can you tell me about the most recent significant discoveries?
- D) The study of these creatures is still in its infancy, but how have they broadened our conception of life on Earth?
- E) Human beings have always searched for ways to improve their ability to survive in difficult environments.

33. Journalist:

-Many governments are now taking action to encourage the use of natural gas to slow down the rate at which climate changes.

Professor:

- ----

Journalist:

-Why do you say so? Isn't natural gas less damaging than other fossil fuels?

Professor:

-That may be true but relying on natural gas will probably push down the renewable energy sector.

A) Natural gas doesn't do less harm to the environment than fossil fuels anyway.

B) I don't think a move to natural gas will help the climate after all.

C) There are a number of differing theories on climate change.

D) Climate change isn't the only catastrophe humanity is facing.

E) It's difficult to understand how climate change affects the environment.

34. Teacher:

-I want you to write a paper on prehistoric Britain. You can visit the library to find resources for your assignment.

Student:

-Can we look for information on the Web?

Teacher:

- ----

Student:

-I guess I'm one of them. Then I should criticize what I read and make sure it gives correct information.

A) You need to be careful about what you find online since most people mistakenly believe all information on the Web is accurate.

B) There's a lot of information on the Web, so you all might get confused about what you aim to mention in your papers.

C) If you're going to be careful while searching, it's OK, as I don't want you to read whatever you find and use irrelevant stuff.

D) It won't pose any problem as long as you give a list of references, otherwise you'll be accused of plagiarizing others' work.

E) Most of the students would rather do online search instead of going to the library, but you may not reach the right resources if you don't get help.

35. Robin:

-Do you know that when Belgian astronomer Georges Lemaitre suggested that the Universe is expanding, many physicists, including Einstein, rejected his theory?

Douglas:

- ----

Robin:

-No, not at the beginning. Einstein was at first convinced that the Universe was static. But later, after the introduction of more advanced telescopes, he changed his mind and accepted Lemaitre's theory.

Douglas:

-Well, at least he had the wisdom to correct his mistake. Many scientists insist on their misconceptions despite a lot of counter evidence.

A) That's because Einstein was in competition with him, isn't that right?

B) So, Lemaitre was the first person to offer what shaped the world of physics?

C) Really? I thought that Einstein also supported the same theory, didn't he?

D) Were there any other popular scientists opposed to Lemaitre's theory?

E) Did Lemaitre's theory gain widespread acceptance before he died

36. Dorian:

-Do you feel good about all the possibilities a new day will bring when you spring out of bed in the morning?

Joanne:

- ----

Dorian:

-Lucky you! A current study suggests that those with a feeling that life is worth living are 23 percent less likely to die from all causes than their numerous pessimistic counterparts.

Joanne:

-I always favour positive thinking and try to be optimistic about life.

A) I generally feel positive about life, but I'm more likely to worry about my daily routine.

B) I think it partly depends on your social life, as it can make you feel very happy or vice versa.

C) No, not really. What I expect from a new day changes very often.

D) Actually, I like to enjoy the pleasures of life, though I get frustrated at times.

E) Yes, I believe that something great will happen, and this thought excites me.

37. Journalist:

-You had a problem in your latest flight, when one of the engines of the spacecraft failed. Did you manage to cope with the situation thanks to your great technical knowledge?

Astronaut:

- ----.

Journalist:

-Do you mean keeping calm is more important?

Astronaut:

-Yes, that's exactly what I mean.

- A) If you aren't knowledgeable about the spacecraft, you can't solve anything.
- B) To some extent, it's necessary. But what matters most is to have good knowledge of engines.
- C) Having a good communication with the other team members plays an important role in solving such problems.
- D) If I hadn't been able to control myself and remember how we trained before the flight, we would have crashed.
- E) You should really know who to ask about the problem before solving it.

38. Parent:

-My daughter seems to obsess about having the latest clothes and gadgets nowadays.

Psychologist:

-You don't have to worry. The must-have mentality decreases over time among teenagers and they establish other ways of defining themselves.

Parent:

-What can I do to help her find alternative ways to develop her personality?

Psychologist:

- ----.

Parent:

-I see. It's like directing her attention to other fields in which she's interested.

Psychologist:

-Exactly.

- A) You should be patient. It's too early for her to earn her own money and understand the importance of financial security.
- B) Materialism peaks during teen years. So, you shouldn't avoid spending money if you can afford to buy the things that she wants.
- C) Praise from peers can increase her self-esteem dramatically and can make her feel confident when she's with them.
- D) It would be beneficial to help her identify her distinctive skills like playing an instrument and boost her self-esteem in that way.
- E) Just tell her that you're a family and each member is supposed to share responsibilities and sometimes cut his or her expenses.

E-YDS 2015

39. April

-Here is some good news about climate change. We might, unexpectedly, stay below 2°C of global warming.

Wendy:

-What does this mean for the future?

April:

- ----.

Wendy:

-Got it now. It'll give us a little more time to reduce gas emissions.

- A) Climate change is greatly responsible for the sudden rise in sea levels.
- B) Following decades will face some strange consequences of climate change.
- C) We will have to come up with more effective solutions to cope with global warming.
- D) We should have paid more attention to climate change in the previous years.
- E) Earth will warm more slowly over this century than we thought it would.

40. Charlotte:

-Look! There is a ladybug on my skirt!

Emily:

-Cool! People say ladybugs bring good luck. Make a wish and then carefully blow it off.

Charlotte:

- ----.

Emily:

-But isn't it fun to make wishes about things we can't control, like winning the lottery?

- A) I'll rather do my best to achieve my goal instead of believing in superstition! Sorry!
- B) Seriously? I believe wishes will work if they are to help people, not to get rich.
- C) OK. I guess there's no harm in expecting a small creature to increase my financial gains.
- D) Sure! This makes me very excited since I'm superstitious about ladybugs!
- E) I can't believe you're one of those who use ladybugs selfishly for their own benefit!

41.Zeynep:

-I'm planning to buy an expensive camera and take up photography to produce high quality pictures of nature.

Emel:

-That's really interesting. But just buying an expensive camera may not be the only answer to photography.

Zeynep:

-Why do you say so?

Emel:

- ----

Zeynep:

-You may be right. Some professional help could be useful for me to get better prepared.

- A) I don't understand why you've chosen photography while you could have chosen something else.
- B) I think you'll just waste your money simply buying an expensive camera.
- C) You should also equip yourself with adequate knowledge before you start, so you should have some course on photography.
- D) I'm also interested in photography, but I'd rather take architectural pictures rather than nature pictures.
- E) You also need to be careful about choosing the right type of memory card for your camera.

42.Tuğçe:

-I've seen a very interesting advertisement about a color-boosting detergent.

Selen:

-I also saw that ad. Do you think it can actually make the colors of your clothes brighter?

Tuğçe:

- ----

Selen:

-I doubt that. I think it's just a marketing tactic to deceive people and make more profit.

- A) Perhaps they just want to show off their product.
- B) Actually, I've no idea about how it works.
- C) It's just another way of cheating customers.
- D) Well, they say it has additional chemicals that make the colors more intense.
- E) There is no difference between this type of detergents and ordinary ones.

43.Lisa:

-Many people say robots in the near future will do most of the housework, leaving plenty of time for leisure activities.

Martha:

- ----

Lisa:

-Interesting! Why do you think so?

Martha:

-Well, having to work for a living gives us a feeling of self-worth, and this feeling makes leisure time enjoyable.

- A) Robots can also allow us to rediscover the rich cultural life enjoyed by our less pressured ancestors.
- B) I wouldn't like that. A world where virtually all work is carried out by robots would be a sad place.
- C) The idea of limitless leisure time sounds attractive, and I'm looking forward to living in such an environment.
- D) I don't think robots will ever be sophisticated enough to be able to do complicated tasks humans perform.
- E) That's good news, especially for those who hate going to work every day, as they'll have more time to do the things they enjoy.

44.Ezgi:

-I've just read an interesting article. It explained that laughing, itching, coughing and crying are all socially contagious actions.

Merve:

- ----

Ezgi:

-You're right but some actions are also infectious.

Merve:

-Then it probably means that even yawning can spread from person to person. Am I right?

Ezgi:

-Absolutely. It's so infectious that we tend to yawn when we see, hear, or even read about someone else doing it.

- A) I think that traits and choices of our friends have an effect on our emotions.
- B) I know for certain that not all infections are highly contagious.
- C) I've always thought that germs are the only things we have to worry about "catching".
- D) I know infectious laughter can spread from one person to another.
- E) Well, we like to be in control of our well-being without interference from others.

45.Ceren:

-I think parents shouldn't allow their children to use the Internet during the school year.

Ayşe:

- ----

Ceren:

-Can you give me an example?

Ayşe:

-They can get online and easily access a lot of science websites to gather information for their science projects.

A) These days we hear more and more about incidents of cybercrime.

B) I think you are right. A child can be exposed to many threats from the Internet.

C) Yeah, the Internet can become unnecessarily time-consuming for children.

D) I don't agree with you. The Internet has a lot of use for children that could help with their schooling.

E) Internet-addiction is one of the most prevalent conditions with children today.

46. Gizem:

-Did you know energy drinks can have more than five times the caffeine of a cup of coffee?

Melek:

-That much? I didn't realize it was such a high amount.

Gizem:

- ----

Melek:

-Then anyone with such problems should abstain from them completely.

A) Moreover, consuming energy drinks without water is not recommended.

B) Fortunately, it provides relief when you're feeling drowsy by forcing your brain into an alert state.

C) And what's more, they can disrupt a person's heart rate and raise blood pressure.

D) I'm not sure but they can improve physical performance better in an endurance exercise.

E) I think people don't realize how harmful energy drinks are for their health.

47.Berkan:

-During exercise, most of us will sweat more than 1 litre per hour.

Okty:

- ----

Beran:

-You can suffer seizure and heart failure once you've lost much of the water in your body.

Okay:

-I guess it's a good idea to keep a bottle of water at hand during exercise.

Berkan:

-You're definitely right.

A) What are the situations where we can lose more than that?

B) Why do we sweat excessively during some physical activities?

C) How can we protect ourselves from the negative effects of too much sweating?

D) What are the possible consequences of excessive sweating?

E) Does this amount increase if one has a health problem?

48.Erhan:

-Today, I read an interesting article about people who live in hot climates. They act too quickly without thinking of what might happen.

Duygu:

-I remember hearing about this, too, but I can't remember why this happens.

Erhan:

- ----

Duygu:

-Oh, yes. Just as gloomy weather causes us to feel depressed, hot weather can have a negative effect.

A) Hot weather makes us more stressed, which raises adrenalin levels and reduces our ability to think rationally.

B) The most violent countries are found around the equator, where it is very hot. Isn't that interesting?

C) In the US, for example, crime rates rise as temperatures increase up to 26°C and start to fall again at around 22°C.

D) On the contrary, cold weather can make us more active and willing to work hard.

E) There are various reasons for this in the article, but I don't know which one is the real cause.

E-YDS 2014

49. Meltem:

-Television has failed to develop into a new form of meaningful communication. It communicates almost nothing worth being conveyed.

Önder:

-So you mean it's as if printing had been invented not in order to print the works of literature, but to print handbills, in order to advertise things we don't need.

Meltem:

- ----

Önder:

-I agree. TV watching is mostly entertainment, aiming to distract us from conflicts but not encouraging us to solve them.

- A) Exactly. Television hasn't achieved its potential as a medium to spread information of use to citizens or to raise awareness about problems.
B) Critics point out that one-sixth of the time most children spent awake is devoted to watching TV.
C) The reactions of viewers to a television show vary greatly with regard to their age, gender or socioeconomic level.
D) Television has mostly been a means of exposing audiences to adverts, and they affect them both in negative and positive ways.
E) Many people say they don't actually like watching TV, but statistics show there is a sharp increase in the number of viewers.

50. Ayşegül:

-I'm really concerned about the high consumption of fast food especially among teenagers.

Nilgün:

-You're absolutely right, and what is worse they themselves are not aware of the devastating effects it has on their health.

Ayşegül:

- ----

Nilgün:

-Well, apart from that, I believe governments should also take some measures to reduce the consumption of fast food.

- A) Do you really think that we should be so worried about this?
B) I don't really agree with the fact that teenagers should be blamed for that.
C) In fact, they cannot do without it.
D) I think parents should be held responsible for this as these teenagers acquire this habit at a very young age.
E) Why do you think fast food consumption has been so high in the last decade?

2019 ARALIK YDS

51. Daisy:

- Thank you for your presentation about the differences between the flu and cold, but I missed the part about how their symptoms differ.

Presenter:

- Well, when you have a cold, the symptoms show up primarily above your neck, but if it is the flu, you have the symptoms both above and below your neck.

Daisy:

- ----

Presenter:

- Yes! When you have a cold, things get worse slowly, but the flu hits you like a high-speed train.

- A) I see. Then, the best thing to do is to rest up when you have a cold.
B) Alright, and you also mentioned some facts about their severity.
C) So, we can say that the flu and cold have similar impacts.
D) I believe you also said that when we have the flu, we have a terrible headache.
E) It's not hard to imagine why so many people confuse cold and the flu.

52. Adam:

- So anyway, I heard that the registration deadline for summer school is fast approaching. You'd better hurry up and register if you want to take that physics class you've been going on and on about.

Lara:

- ----

Adam:

- Wow, that sounds like a fantastic holiday, something I can only dream of.

Lara:

- Well, if you keep up your good grades like you always have, I'm sure you'll land a good job after graduation and be able to travel wherever you want someday.

- A) Thanks for keeping me on track, but I wish I could go on holiday instead of going to summer school.
B) Yeah, I will. Speaking of summer, did I tell you that after summer school I've got a trip to China booked? I'm finally going to climb The Great Wall.
C) Sure thing. I'm ready to get this physics class out of the way. By the way, did I mention my summer holiday plans?
D) I need to get on that soon since I've wanted to take this class for ages. So I will have some time to go on holiday this summer.
E) Yep, it's on my to-do list, but there are always so many things keeping me busy that I feel it's high time for a bit of rest and relaxation.

53. Rob:

- **How lucky that they've found over 80 fossilised dinosaur footprints that have survived for over 100 million years in England!**

Sherry:

- ----

Rob:

- **Well, the animal has to step in a sediment that is pliable enough to record their footprint, but not so pliable that it gets washed away before being protected by another layer of fresh sediment.**

Sherry:

- **Is that so? Seems like a lot of luck is involved then.**

A) Yes, that's an incredibly rare find!

B) What's luck got to do with fossilisation?

C) What's the significance of these footprints though?

D) Wow! I wish I were lucky enough to discover them.

E) I didn't know England has the type of sediment Required for fossilisation.

54. Kim:

- **Hey! Look at what I've just read. Did you know that the game darts evolved in the 20th century from military training?**

Hailey:

- **Well, I don't think that's correct. Darts were in use as early as the Middle Ages. Archers used these heavily weighted hand arrows in close combat.**

Kim:

- **How could you possibly know so much about darts? I didn't know you were a fan!**

Hailey:

- ----

Kim:

- **Oh, now I know where that interest comes from.**

A) Everyone in England knows how darts became a big pub sport about a hundred years ago.

B) I was reading a book about Anne Boleyn which has a long part explaining the origins of darts.

C) The traditional setting of darts are pubs and bars and this has created several misconceptions about it, concealing its origins in military training.

D) You need to read more history so you can know how almost everything we modern people do already existed in this or that form thousands of years ago.

E) The National Darts Association is planning to start a campaign to educate the public about darts.

55. Mr. Jackson:

- **The price of the innocent mistakes allowed by our current software-based security is simply too high.**

Mrs. Swanson:

- ----

Mr. Jackson:

- **Exactly. That's why our networked world needs better approaches to cybersecurity.**

Mrs. Swanson:

- **Yeah. Just patching the software after a cyberattack, and hoping for the best is not good enough.**

A) Right. This sort of restructuring is likely to be a sensible solution to our cybersecurity problems.

B) I couldn't agree more. As critical infrastructure becomes more and more interconnected, we create more points of vulnerability that can be exploited.

C) Data fraud and cyberattacks, however, are listed in its top five most likely global risks by the World Economic Forum.

D) To be honest, software programmers who have many effective ways of protecting a networked society are the best way of dealing with this problem.

E) Fortunately, the risk of exposing sensitive personal data has dramatically decreased recently thanks to software innovations.

2019 EYLÜL YDS

56. Chris:

- **A group of scientists tried to develop drones that could fly through the hoops or gates used in drone racing, and prepared a track with gates laid out in a circuit.**

Luke:

- **Really? Were their drones able to stay on course?**

Chris:

- ----

Luke:

- **That's a key development. A drone that can autonomously escape from things in its way could be useful in a number of contexts.**

A) The on-board camera in each device gathered images of the gates and the pictures allowed a neural network controlling drones to learn how to pass through them.

B) If they were smarter, they could be relied on to deliver packages in complex environments like cities.

C) The study revealed that they had to come up with better ways for drones to learn to avoid obstacles as they fly.

D) Drones have a habit of crashing, so they planned to alter the position of these obstacles after each lap.

E) Their performance in simulated experiments does not guarantee success in real life. It's early to say that a drone can pilot itself in environments with lots of obstacles like disaster zones.

57. Doctor:

- **Most people don't worry about their eye health, but we often say that all of us need an eye test, even if we can see fine.**

Reporter:

- **You're right, but people generally don't see a doctor unless they have a problem with their vision. So, could you tell us why you highlight the importance of eye examinations?**

Doctor:

- ----

Reporter:

- **It seems early diagnosis is crucial in fighting some eye diseases.**

- A) If people would make a conscious effort to try to understand their visual health through personal research, many eye diseases would be less problematic.
- B) Eye tests not only help us treat visual impairment, but they can also reveal the presence of some non-eye diseases like diabetes and high blood pressure.
- C) Many eye conditions show no symptoms, and if people put off eye tests until they experience symptoms like blurry vision, the damage could already be irreversible.
- D) The frequency of eye tests differs with age and the health of the person, but we often recommend an eye test every two years between ages 19 and 40.
- E) Visual problems are not the single cause. People should also have an eye test when they experience redness, pain, discharge or flashes of light.

58. Daisy:

- **Look at the lighthouse over there. It's on a very steep hill. Do you think there is someone in it?**

Kate:

- ----

Daisy:

- **Perhaps the huge antenna on the roof can explain that.**

Kate:

- **So, the lighthouse-keeper just goes there for periodic maintenance of the equipment.**

- A) I'm not certain. Some modern installations are controlled remotely from a convenient location.
- B) I can't say for sure, but it seems there is no one there. Otherwise, the lights would be on.
- C) Probably! Lighthouses usually overlook the sea from a coastal hill and provide a safe shelter for the residents.
- D) Yes, and I'm really curious about daily routines of a lighthouse-keeper. Watching the ships must be entertaining.
- E) I don't think so. Lighthouses guide ships with a strong light, so why should they be attended?

59. Student:

- **How do leaves know that it's autumn?**

Teacher:

- **During the autumn, every day is four minutes shorter than the one before it. This means leaves have four minutes less sunlight.**

Student:

- ----

Teacher:

- **Exactly! And, at some point, when it's simply not worth the effort, trees shed their leaves.**

- A) In other words, they have a relatively smaller amount of time to change light and water into energy.
- B) Does this mean some trees closest to streetlights keep their leaves later into autumn?
- C) But the decrease in the amount of sunlight is not the sole reason, is it?
- D) So, trees are very strong and in winter even produce their own anti-freeze in their cells.
- E) That's because leaves can't distinguish between sunlight and artificial light, right?

60. Amanda:

- **Don't you think people attach too much of their personal happiness to their weight?**

Jane:

- **Definitely! They're even willing to spend huge sums of money for the slightest chance of being thinner especially overweight people and the ones who suffer from obesity.**

Amanda:

- **Yeah, but so many of them get frustrated in the process because it's more complicated than it looks.**

Jane:

- **What do you mean?**

Amanda:

- ----

Jane:

- **Oh, so dietary advice won't work in the same way for everybody.**

- A) The vast majority of people place such a high value on being thin that overweight people face prejudice and discrimination.
- B) The view that undisciplined eating habits are the major cause of weight gain has been widespread for a long time.
- C) Fortunately, dieticians have been coming up with a variety of new treatments to fight unhealthy weight gain.
- D) The reality is weight-gain has many causes and there can be various combinations of these causes in different people.
- E) Permanent lifestyle changes like making healthy food choices can promote long-term weight loss.

2019 MART YDS

61. Johanna:

- Today, our psychology professor talked about a biological process called 'neuroplasticity'. He said that even the adult brain can grow new brain cells in response to new experiences.

Stan:

- ----

Johanna:

- Yeah, he said the exact same thing. I'd never thought of them as being beneficial at all. I used to think they only cause aggressive behaviour and addiction.

Stan:

- Well, apparently some scientists still have those fears, but it all depends on how effectively you use them.

A) Such as playing action video games? I remember reading that they help the brain and improve cognitive skills.

B) That's really interesting. I've always thought that the human brain couldn't grow new cells after a certain age.

C) Did he say what kind of experiences? I've been playing chess for years hoping that it'll give me a cognitive advantage at school.

D) I've seen scientists trying it with patients suffering from Alzheimer's disease to prevent them from losing cognitive skills.

E) But, don't forget that outdoor games are more useful and educational than indoor games, no matter how entertaining they are.

62. Debby:

- I was recently offered a job at a different firm with a higher salary. I feel as if I'm at a crossroads in my career. I'll have to make a decision soon.

Lucy:

- ----

Debby:

- I love my job and the team, but I feel the company is asking too much of me.

Lucy:

- I think you'll easily get used to working with a new team. And this change will be to your advantage. You know it's much easier to set your limits at the beginning. If you do so, I'm sure you'll manage your professional life more easily.

A) What stops you from negotiating a better deal with your current employer?

B) Until now you seemed really happy with your current job. What's the problem?

C) I know it's quite challenging. What's attractive about the new offer?

D) You've always dreamed of working in a big company. Why would you let yourself miss such an opportunity?

E) Do you think you've practised building appropriate boundaries in your professional life?

63. Daisy:

- Last week, I was in a situation where things went from bad to worse. I failed to meet my end-of-year targets at work, the central heating system in my apartment broke, and my car was hit by an unknown car. All these happened in the same week!

Sally:

-Terrible! How do you keep calm in such situations?

Daisy:

- ----

Sally:

- What do you do with that information?

Daisy:

- I look at the list and focus on the ones I can do something about. Then I think about the actions I can take, including asking for help if necessary.

A) I can think and worry about many things at the same time, but when I'm in the action phase, I try to avoid that.

B) The truth is, it's hard not to lose it in these moments. I may end up giving up because of the never-ending list of problems.

C) I write everything down. I draw a line, and on the left I put down all the problems, and on the right what to do about those problems.

D) In my experience, the easiest way to keep calm is to regain control of the situation by collecting information from as many people as possible.

E) No matter how bad things are, keeping my calm always helps me come up with a possible solution. I keep saying "This too shall pass".

64. Kelsey:

- Now, more and more experts are complaining about modern parenting styles. They say parents try to create an image of success that has little to do with their children's desires, talents or needs.

Jill:

- ----

Kelsey:

- Actually, this makes children less independent. They always feel the need to meet their parents' wishes and ask them what to do in their lives.

Jill:

- So, over-parenting may prevent children from building self-confidence and gaining the ability to adapt to an unpredictable world.

A) Parents tend to bring up their children as they were raised in the past, but it's really difficult in this ever-changing world.

B) I think every child has a special talent, but it may remain undiscovered unless their parents help them recognise themselves.

C) In today's world, parents are bombarded with information from books and experts, so they can't often decide how to contribute to their children's success.

D) I agree that parents should offer advice to their kids about their future plans, but they shouldn't forget to understand their wishes too.

E) That's true. They want to sculpt their kids into a particular kind of adult, stressing them with endless schedules and heavy expectations.

65. Robert:

- **The article I read this morning says whales stop singing when ships are nearby.**

Leonie:

- ----

Robert:

- **It said that they used two underwater recorders to capture their singing in a remote area where a cargo liner was the only large ship around, and they found that whales within 500 metres of the ship when it passed tended to stop singing.**

Leonie:

- **So, it's obvious that for some reason shipping interferes with whale songs.**

- A) Does the article say which kind of whales was examined in their research?
- B) How did researchers observe the whales' response to shipping noise?
- C) Do researchers think that whales feel threatened and try to remain undetected?
- D) Then, how do whales communicate with each other when they don't sing?
- E) Why does shipping noise have a considerable impact on whale behaviour?

2018 ARALIK YDS

66. Rebecca:

- **Did you know that the Sun had a "mother"?**

Adam:

- **The Sun had a mother? No, I thought the Sun was an unremarkable star.**

Rebecca:

- ----

Adam:

- **Then maybe the Sun had siblings, too?**

Rebecca:

- **Yes, it had aunts and uncles as well. Scientists have reported that it may have stolen a planet from one of its relatives.**

- A) Researchers have recently identified a candidate for at least one of the Sun's siblings.
- B) In the beginning, there was nothing but cold and dark between the atoms that became the solar system.
- C) Astronomers know that in about five billion years, the Sun will also burn through its hydrogen supply and begin to cool.
- D) Astronomers have recently found that when sun-like stars die, they have a chance to give birth to future stars.
- E) An upcoming project will orbit a research satellite more closely to the Sun than any satellite before.

67. Jane:

- **I'm trying to revise for the exam next week, but I can't remember what was so important about Francis Bacon. Maybe your notes are clearer than mine.**

John:

- **Bacon? Well, I wrote that he was responsible for creating the scientific method as we know it today.**

Jane:

- ----

John:

- **Yes, but he was the first to explain methods of inductive reasoning.**

Jane:

- **Ok, now I remember! Thanks!**

- A) I think he said, "Whether or not anything can be known, can be settled not by arguing, but by trying."
- B) But weren't there some Arab scientists conducting experiments 600 years before he came around?
- C) In his book, *Novum Organum*, he sets out three fundamentals for the scientific method: observation, deduction, and experiment.
- D) Wasn't he also responsible for contributions that helped found the Royal Society in London in 1660?
- E) Didn't he think like Plato that if something was discussed for long enough, the truth would result?

68. Tracy:

- **I read a magazine article last night which says that the number of people with obesity is increasing day by day and we should do something to stop this.**

Laura:

- ----

Tracy:

- **What do you mean by that?**

Laura:

- **For example, making junk food less prominent in supermarkets can make us less likely to want it. Or, if governments increase the taxes on foods and drinks that put people at risk of obesity, we may buy them less.**

- A) In my opinion, tackling obesity is not an individual but a social thing. We can only achieve this by working collectively.
- B) I think people with obesity should be determined to overcome the condition through a healthy diet and regular exercise.
- C) I suppose some pharmaceutical companies are trying to make use of this situation by producing quick fixes that always fail to work.
- D) Somehow, we've already normalised obesity, I guess. Not many people think obesity is really a health problem.
- E) As far as I know, it's not only cardiovascular diseases, but diabetes and certain mental disorders may also be linked to our dietary habits.

69. Career coach:

- **So, can you try to describe how you feel about your job?**

Sue:

- **Currently I'm editing and rewriting other people's words, and managing all of our deadlines. But I feel I've done all I can with my job. I think I need a new challenge.**

Career coach:

- ----

Sue:

- **I guess I want to do something more creative, where I can develop and work on my own ideas.**

Career coach:

- **Then you can start by trying to understand your strengths, skills and talents.**

A) Many people usually talk about what they'd really like to do, but they rarely take action and do what's needed.

B) Whether we admit it or not, many of us have a tendency to label people and put them in boxes, and this is especially true at work.

C) Getting out of your comfort zone and into the growth zone is scary, and there's a chance of failure and humiliation.

D) It's really important to identify what type of change you're looking for and what you'll get out of this change.

E) To be successful, happy and resilient, one needs to practice being open-minded, resourceful and brave enough to take some risks.

70. Instructor:

- **This year, you're going to apply to universities. You know, it's quite a challenging task. Have you decided what to study?**

Sandy:

- **Yes, actually I'm really nervous about it, but I'm sure that I want to study philosophy. I've already read many works by seminal figures in this field.**

Instructor:

- ----

Sandy:

- **That's great! Then we'll have a lot to talk about.**

A) Studying philosophy is not that hard as most people think, and it contributes to your intellectual development.

B) Oh, you seem really enthusiastic about it! I'm sure you'll reflect this during the application process as well.

C) How inspiring! I can imagine that you'll be one of the prominent philosophers of our age.

D) So, it's an informed decision. If you're going to study abroad, you should start looking for some grants that will support you financially.

E) Oh, really? I'm glad that you like philosophy. You know, I'm a teacher of history, but I also minored in philosophy.

2018 EYLÜL YDS

71. Roert:

- **You've persuaded me to volunteer for that organ donation team, but I can't figure out what exactly we're supposed to do.**

Lee:

- **The team is trying to encourage families to consider how they would feel about donation if they needed an organ transplant when not enough people give their consent.**

Robert:

- ----

Lee:

- **Exactly. Surveys show that 30% of people have never discussed organ donation with their friends and relatives.**

A) So, as far as I understand, the team is basically trying to raise people's awareness about the issue.

B) I see. People are aware of the importance of organ transplantation but most are unwilling to be donors.

C) OK, so non-profit organisations try to ensure that the ethical considerations are understood.

D) Yeah, everybody knows that organ transplantation is a must for those who desperately need organs.

E) I think more and more people are now well-informed about the challenges of the procedure.

72. Journalist:

- **So, your company has set up a system that offers online clinical-counselling, and you're the chief operating officer. Do you think e-therapy is more effective for certain people?**

Psychologist:

- **Of course, for any therapy to be effective, it has to meet the individual needs of patients. E-therapy may appeal to people looking for convenience, flexibility and privacy, in particular. College students and workers with not much time usually opt for our online services.**

Journalist:

- ----

Psychologist:

- **People have a tendency to think that because you're using an online service, it must be impersonal and can't have the same effect. But it's not true. The difference in results between e-therapy and a face-to-face one is quite minimal.**

A) How do you talk tech-challenged people into e-therapy?

B) Why do you think e-therapy will overtake face-to-face therapy?

C) What is the biggest myth about e-therapy?

D) How does an e-therapy session work?

E) How does e-therapy help people with a serious mental illness?

73. Richard:

– I saw a video the other day on the Internet about a polyglot.

Lucy:

– A polyglot? What's that?

Richard:

– A polyglot is a person who speaks several different languages. The person in the video I saw speaks eight languages including Portuguese and Chinese.

Lucy:

– ----

Richard:

– There are some methods used. For example, allocating a few hours a day for a language until mastering it, including intense listening and speaking activities.

A) Why aren't there more people who can speak many languages like this?

B) What's the minimum number of languages needed to describe someone as a polyglot?

C) Do you think he's completely fluent in all eight of those languages?

D) How do you think such people manage to learn so many languages?

E) How many more languages do you think he can add to his repertoire?

74. Sarah:

– Recently, I've read a magazine article, and it says over the first four years of marriage, spouses report a gradual increase in their willingness to forgive each other.

Francis:

– So, it means they learn to forgive each other as they spend more time together.

Sarah:

– ----

Francis:

– What do you mean?

Sarah:

– The article says forgiving benefits both partners only if the forgiven partner is agreeable and cooperative. If not, he or she tends to offend again.

A) I think anyone who is in a close relationship will, at some point, have to decide whether or not to forgive.

B) Well, I believe the most important thing in relations is mutual trust. If you have it, you don't experience such forgiveness problems.

C) It's also possible that even if someone wants to forgive, they might not think that the wrongdoer or offender really deserves it.

D) One needs to be cautious, though, as forgiveness could backfire, depending on the offending partner's personality.

E) Maybe the reason is that being exposed to situations where forgiveness is required helps one improve that skill.

75. Stacy:

– I'm so bored with my never-ending to-do list. But I can't say I've been able to cross a single item off the list so far.

Carole:

– Maybe you should stop procrastinating and just start working on your list.

Stacy:

– What do you mean?

Carole:

– ----

Stacy:

– I think you're right, finding another person with the same aspirations will help me take action.

A) I don't get why you've been feeling so desperate about your life plans. You're one of the most ambitious and motivated people I know.

B) Well, I've been seeing a psychologist to deal with the same type of issue. Maybe that's something you can look into as well.

C) Life seems to be getting busier for us modern working women. Maybe keeping a diary of goals you've achieved will help you stay focused.

D) Maybe one way to deal with your problem is just making a habit out of it. I mean you should make a habit of taking action to fulfil your plans.

E) You don't have to keep waiting for the perfect moment. Plus sharing your goals and plans with someone else could be a good idea.

2018 NISAN YDS

76. Reporter:

– Kids love to eat hamburgers, but they're not very healthy. Tell us about the public-school initiative to make lunches healthier for students.

Dietician:

– With some help from food engineers, we've created a mushroom-beef blend that's being used in schools across country to help students eat healthier.

Reporter:

– ----

Dietician:

– True. In addition to fewer calories and saturated fats than regular hamburgers, this blend is also a greener alternative to meat since mushrooms are more sustainable than beef.

Reporter:

– That makes sense as they require fewer resources than livestock to produce.

A) I think there are more than just health benefits to using this vegetable and meat blend.

B) It seems that the health benefits are the most positive thing about this vegetable and meat blend.

C) As far as I understand, blending mushrooms with beef requires some careful procedures.

D) I don't think this is a more sustainable alternative to traditional meat hamburgers.

E) Great! I think students will like eating this vegetable and meat blend at lunch.

77. Researcher:

- From your documentary, we learned that Princess Diana secretly collaborated with journalist Andrew Morton to write a book about her life, in which he discloses details of her troubled relations with the royal family.

Documentarist:

- Well, when the book was published in 1992, Diana's cooperation was a secret. But, when Morton republished the book after her death in 1997, he exposed the fact that Diana herself was the direct source for many revelations in the book.

Reporter:

- ----

Documentarist:

- He wanted to bring an important fact to light; the Princess herself wanted the public to know she was not living a fairy tale, but life of misery.

- A) Why did Morton's book change the way the world looked at the royal family?
- B) Do you think the public was as deeply affected as Morton by Diana's death?
- C) How could Morton convince people that his book was based on Diana's own words?
- D) What may have prompted Morton to reveal Diana's involvement in the publication?
- E) How did Morton deal with the criticism from the royal family and the British media?

78. Journalist:

-You're the co-leader of an international project to drill for rock samples in the South China Sea. Why is that sea bed of such interest?

Geophysicist:

- We want to answer questions about when it was formed to better understand continental movements.

Journalist:

- ----

Geophysicist:

- We also plan to study the microbiology of the ocean crust to see if there are new organisms at these great depths.

- A) What key questions do you hope to answer?
- B) What kind of rocks do you expect to find?
- C) How will you determine how old the rocks are?
- D) What methods are you going to use to collect all these samples?
- E) What other things may this study help us understand?

79. Professor:

- And here you see a picture of a little devil frog. The male produces noisy sounds in pursuit of a partner

Student:

- ----

Professor:

- Well he's a poisonous frog and has bright colours which warn predators that he's unsafe to eat.

Student:

- How significant characteristics it has!

- A) Do the sounds he makes differ or does he use the same kind of sounds?
- B) How do the partners react to these sounds when they hear them?
- C) But doesn't it make him noticeable and vulnerable to being attacked?
- D) Is it really difficult for the little devil frog to find a partner?
- E) Is it only male, or do females also produce such sounds before mating?

80. Matthew:

- A friend of mine plays in an orchestra and has invited me to their concert. I'm really nervous because I don't know anything about orchestras.

Judy:

- Actually, most people don't know much about orchestras. Just pay attention to the instrument categories, and then you'll be less worried.

Matthew:

- ----

Judy:

- Well, each group sits together. First, you have the strings. Woodwinds are in the following section. Behind them are the brass instruments, and at the back is the percussion section.

- A) How do you know the features of all these categories? Have you ever taken a course about orchestras?
- B) How exactly is a typical orchestra organised? If I learn that at least, maybe I can relax and enjoy the performance.
- C) As far as I know, you've attended several concerts before. Can you predict what will attract me most at the concert?
- D) What do you know about the percussion section? I think that's the section my friend plays in. So please tell me about it.
- E) I don't even know the name of instruments played in an orchestra. Are there many different instruments?

81. Journalist:

- **Could you tell us about your research on heroic Egyptian kings?**

Anthropologist:

- **We found a skeleton that showed extensive battle trauma. After examining his injuries, we discovered that he had died due to the injuries he got while on a horse.**

Journalist:

- ----

Anthropologist:

- **Previously, the Egyptian kings riding into battle could only be seen in paintings and were thought to be just aggressive depictions of the ruling class. This is the first real evidence that points to the kings actually joining their armies in battle.**

- A) How does this discovery impact our traditional perceptions of the Egyptian kings?
- B) How often did the Egyptian kings fight in battle and get injured?
- C) Why is it significant that all the Egyptian kings were on horseback in battle?
- D) Why did you focus on the injuries the Egyptian kings had?
- E) Do you think that old paintings portray the Egyptian kings in detail?

82. Patient:

- **I don't know if I'll ever overcome this fear. Can you tell me again about this new memory therapy you want to try?**

Psychologist:

- **Well, I'm going to show you a series of pictures of the thing you're afraid of at 10-minute intervals.**

Patient:

- ----

Psychologist:

- **Time is crucial to disrupting the brain's ability to remember your fear. If we increase the time intervals between the pictures, your brain has more time to remember, and that's exactly what we don't want.**

- A) Are the lengths of the intervals important?
- B) Is there a particular order of pictures?
- C) How many times will you show me these pictures?
- D) What does memory have to do with my fear?
- E) What happens if my fear doesn't go away?

83. Ann:

- **There's a very interesting article in this magazine about a scientist, Ella Al-Shamahi, who's a palaeontologist and also performs stand-up comedy about her field.**

Jane:

- **Science and comedy, how does that work?**

Ann:

- ----

Jane:

- **I get it now. She's using comedy to increase interest in her scientific research. Well, she might be on the right path, maybe comedy is the next stage in the evolution of how we present science.**

- A) I guess she's using palaeontology to add variety to the topics she's talking about in her performance to be different from the other stand-up performers.
- B) I'm not sure, but I can assume that she might have really good time management skills to be able to do research and fulfill other responsibilities as a palaeontologist.
- C) Well, when you think about it, we seem to have a communication problem in science, so she might be using comedy to get to people with no enthusiasm about science.
- D) The rest of the article says it's an incredible therapy for her as some of the places she researches are quite dark and it's nice to find the funny side in them.
- E) If she's really good at it, these shows might even make her famous meaning that she can also continue doing research in her field if she wants to.

84. Journalist:

- **You always highlight the importance of keeping a checklist during complex operations. You've also written a book on how to create such checklists. Why do we need them?**

Surgeon:

- **Well, they're memory aids. They can help you perform well when you're working with many people on a complex procedure which eventually will save lives during surgery.**

Journalist:

- ----

Surgeon:

- **A checklist was used during surgical procedures for 8,000 patients in eight hospitals around the world. In every hospital, major complications were reduced by 36 percent and the death rate was lowered by half.**

- A) How did you come to the decision that checklists are really beneficial?
- B) How did you manage to create a common checklist to be used in various complications?
- C) How exactly can a checklist be used during a surgical procedure?
- D) How could you spare enough time to write a book on checklists while working as a surgeon?
- E) How did you convince your medical staff to start using a checklist?

85. Robert:

- **Can perfectionism or stress be a reason for nail-biting?**

Carl:

- **This might be true, but I'm not sure one can find reliable research as to why nail-biting is so addictive.**

Robert:

- ----

Carl:

- **Anyway, I think it'd be better not to form an opinion on the causes of nail-biting without knowing all the details and scientific facts.**

A) Some experts say childhood nail-biters are less prone to allergies, presumably because they're exposed to more germs.

B) The most common treatment of this addiction, which is also cheap and widely available, is to apply a bitter-tasting nail polish to the nails.

C) I know some other body-focused repetitive behaviours like skin-picking and the urge to pull out hair, and they sometimes coexist with nail-biting.

D) Doctors state that nail-biting does not only lead to harmful effects in fingers, but also mouth and more generally the digestive system.

E) We can speculate that it's to do with experiencing high levels of anxiety and fear, or being too passionate or impatient about things and events.

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86. Christopher:

- **I like the idea of Formula E, which is a new racing championship for single-seater cars powered only by electricity.**

Albert:

- ----

Christopher:

- **Well, it is a platform for research to improve electric power stations and charging systems to make electric cars more feasible and hopefully more popular.**

Albert:

- **I see, this seems to be a good way to encourage the use of energy-efficient and sustainable transportation.**

A) Why do we need this when there are other races such as Formula 1?

B) What kind of power do Formula E race cars use?

C) How do they plan to attract sponsors for such an event?

D) Where do they plan to have these races?

E) How frequently will the Formula E races be held?

87. Reporter:

- **Antibiotic resistance is on the rise, and we are potentially facing a time when standard antibiotics simply won't work anymore. Why is antibiotic resistance becoming more widespread?**

Chemist:

- **One reason could be that a type of bacteria has developed molecular mechanisms that actually make an antibiotic drug ineffective.**

Reporter:

- **Why is the increase in bacterial resistance considered a threatening issue?**

Chemist:

- ----

Reporter:

- **This sounds horrible!**

A) The misuse of antibiotics has certainly contributed to the resistance phenomena. A lot of antibiotics are used in farming, which is practised without complete control.

B) We should prevent them from producing toxins that lead to illness rather than kill them. That kind of intervention can reduce the chances that the bacteria will develop resistance.

C) Whenever any pressure is put on bacteria, it will resist. If such pressure is not created, there will be no evolutionary pressure for the bacteria to develop resistance.

D) If new drugs are not developed against these resistant bacteria, by the year 2050, death from antimicrobial resistant bacteria could actually even surpass death from cancer.

E) I'm encouraged by the fact that there are more than 200 different bacteria species that live in our guts, and the majority of them are actually beneficial to us.

88. Daisy:

- **I want to take up gardening as a hobby and grow vegetables, but I don't have a garden to plant them in.**

Caroline:

- ----

Daisy:

- **But they may not grow successfully if they don't get a sufficient amount of sunlight.**

Caroline:

- **You can grow some vegetables without any sun at all. For example, lettuce and parsley will grow beautifully under artificial light.**

A) It's not only the space you should take into account, but sunlight is also important when growing vegetables.

B) Vegetables need to be watered very frequently, and they tend to grow more nicely in sunny areas.

C) Have you ever heard about indoor gardening? You can use your attic, basement, or balcony to grow vegetables.

D) Near a bright window that takes sunlight at high intensity, you can grow cherry tomatoes and cucumbers.

E) I suggest you install a greenhouse. Greenhouses are the most convenient places to grow vegetables, and they vary vastly in size and price.

89. Defne:

I read that remembering the past in a positive way could make us happy in times of crisis.

Beren:

- ----

Defne:

- Can you give me an example?

Beren:

- During a divorce, I'm not sure that it's helpful for a person to focus on all the good times in the marriage. They're likely to experience an even greater sense of loss.

- A) Actually, when I'm in a bad mood, I find it more beneficial to think about a prosperous future rather than the better past.
- B) Most people believe that looking at old photos showing the good times in the past has a positive influence on mood.
- C) I don't agree. Recalling better times when a person is depressed will worsen their problems rather than solve them.
- D) I don't think so. Instead of being nostalgic to feel happy, I generally try to find possible ways to overcome my crisis.
- E) In such situations, seeking professional help or receiving support from close friends may bring a deep relief.

90. Edward:

- What do you think the difference between the words 'inequality' and 'disparity' is?

William:

- Well, both have negative connotations. And they both imply a lack of something. I guess they are basically synonyms.

Edward:

- ----

William:

- Oh, I see. So, if I say that there is a disparity between you and me, it might not be a bad thing, but inequality would be negative.

- A) That's sort of correct, but we use 'disparity' when we talk about scientific topics and 'inequality' for social issues.
- B) That's basically correct, though 'disparity' tells us that something is unfair, while 'inequality' means some groups have more advantages than others.
- C) They're more or less the same, but in academic circles, the term 'disparity' is an out-of-date expression; the current term is 'inequality'.
- D) They're essentially synonymous, but we can use 'inequality' to express minor differences and 'disparity' for significant levels of difference.
- E) You're right, they're very similar, but 'disparity' can be used to talk about differences neutrally, while 'inequality' suggests a value judgement.

2016 SONBAHAR YDS

91. Radio Presenter:

- So, here we have Dr. Henstridge from the University of Edinburgh who analyses people's brains in his lab. How do you persuade people to agree to donate their brain after death?

Dr. Henstridge:

- These are people who participated in a project 70 years ago in which they had their IQ tested. We then sent them a letter so they had the opportunity to think about it with their family without any pressure.

Radio Presenter:

- ----

Dr. Henstridge:

- It is the only one where we have a good idea about their intelligence levels when they were young.

- A) What kind of information is gained in your project by analysing donated brains?
- B) Can you tell us a bit about the profile of those people who donated their brain?
- C) What's the difference between IQ in the childhood and in the old age?
- D) How long are you planning to pursue this research?
- E) There are several other brain banks, why is yours different?

92. Journalist:

- Can you tell us briefly what accounting is?

Accountant:

- Basically, accounting is a body of principles for recording financial information related to a company's resources and its use in meeting the company's goals.

Journalist:

- ----

Accountant:

- Preparation for the field is provided by secondary schools, business schools, or universities.

- A) Why is accounting critical to the functioning of companies?
- B) Why did you choose to be an accountant?
- C) What makes a successful accountant?
- D) What does it take to be an accountant?
- E) What are the generally-accepted accounting principles?

93. Erkan:

- According to the psychology magazine I was reading yesterday, people love betting on the World Cup, but making predictions about uncertain events actually reduces the enjoyment in them?

Nergis:

- Why is that? I believe that when you bet in favor of a team, you support that team during the game, and it makes the experience more meaningful and fun for you?

Erkan:

- ----

Nergis:

- It really doesn't make any sense to me. I think the satisfaction one can get from making the right choice can balance that out.

- A) Some people focus on potential gains in life and play to win, while others try to prevent negative outcomes and just want to avoid losing.
B) Psychologists say the opposite. They say the possibility of being wrong in your prediction hangs over your head, so you can't enjoy the game.
C) Well, it was mentioned in an article that people's anxiety level increased when they watch sports events and that people with heart problems should stay away from going to stadiums.
D) You may have a point there, but remember that betting on football matches puts even more pressure on the players in the field.
E) The authors of the article acknowledge that betting on sports events like football can make a person win huge sums of money as well.

94. Kemal:

- Can you have a look at this headline? It says ear genes are linked to musical talent. What does that mean?

Onur:

- Well, it suggests musical talent may partly be due to genes determining the structure of the inner ear.

Kemal:

- ----

Onur:

- OK. If you have an excellent inner ear structure, you can play the tunes you hear without looking at the notes.

- A) What do you mean in layman's terms?
B) Do you think this can change later with new research?
C) Are you interested in the link between genes and talent?
D) Do you really believe that genes can have an impact on musical talent?
E) Doesn't it sound incredible that genes can be that important?

95. Bilge:

- I can't believe there are still some people who think the wealthy have limitless leisure time.

Kerem:

- ----

Bilge:

- Yes, I do. The well-off people I know work 80 hours per week inventing and producing things.

Kerem:

- It seems they don't really have so much free time after all.

- A) Do you think they'd would like to have a lot of leisure time?
B) Do you feel it is unfair for us to have limited leisure time unlike them?
C) Do you think they are rich because they have wealthy families?
D) I don't think having a lot of free time means resting a lot, do you?
E) I see you disagree with what they say, don't you?

2016 İLKBAHAR YDS

96. Defne:

- Why have you been stirring your tea for so long? You've cooled it off faster.

Beren:

- ----

Defne:

- When you stir it, the molecules move faster. So, you quicken the heat loss.

Beren:

- Okay, next time I won't stir my tea a lot.

- A) What do you think can be done to reduce the heat loss?
B) What are you trying to say? I can't see any relation between them.
C) As far as I know, the purpose of stirring drinks is to help the sugar dissolve in it.
D) I agree that it's much more related to evaporation than to stirring.
E) Do you say the spoon takes away some of the heat during the stirring?

97. Cahit:

- It says here in newspaper that although a woman's core body temperature is generally higher than a man's, her hands are usually a few degrees colder.

Ayşe:

- ----

Cahit:

- It must be about the women's hormone levels and relatively smaller muscle mass.

Ayşe:

- That's interesting! I'd never have thought of it that way.

- A) Does this happen even in mildly cold situations?
- B) What's the explanation for this?
- C) Are there any situations where a man's hands get colder?
- D) Don't the blood vessels constrict when temperatures drop?
- E) Have you also read anything about the contribution of blood circulation?

98. Okan:

- Recently, I've been sleeping far less than I normally do. Do you think this could be related to stress?

Shan:

- Well, we all have stress but how it affects us differs from one person to another.

Okan:

- ----

Sinan:

- Probably. But I also know people who suffer from eating disorders due to their stress levels,

- A) I think I'm one of those whose sleeping patterns are dramatically disturbed.
- B) However, my body needs more sleep than many people because I work at night.
- C) These days, I also have poor appetite since I can't get sufficient sleep.
- D) Do you mean lack of sleep has both biological and psychological reasons?
- E) I agree. People who are self-employed tend to have less stress-related problems.

99. Pinar:

- I'm just back from the hospital. The doctor changed my medication and suggested more rest.

Hazal: OK. But why do you look depressed?

Pinar:

- ----

Hazal:

- So, you're worried that your manager won't be very happy with news.

- A) I guess so, but every type of medication has its side effects along with benefits
- B) No, it's bad news because the new medication is not covered by my health insurance.
- C) I don't think so because I'm supposed to exercise more after work in the evenings.
- D) I'm not sure. That means I'll have to take more days off, so I fall behind with my work.
- E) It might work better, but I'm afraid it's going to provide temporary relief.

100. Student:

- ----

Professor:

- They're fixed three months before you're born. You can leave a mark on them with a cut, abrasion or acid, but they'll grow back within a month.

Student:

- What about aging?

Professor:

- It doesn't have such an effect, but it gets harder to scan your fingers or take a print from them.

- A) Do all people throughout the world have different fingerprints?
- B) How do they treat finger injuries without damaging one's fingerprints?
- C) Are fingerprints utilized in any fields other than forensics?
- D) What's the role of fingerprints in upcoming technological advances?
- E) Do fingerprints change during our lifetime?

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

101. Murat:

- Why is it easier to speak using gestures?

Taylan:

- Well, speaking without gesturing requires more thought.

Murat:

- ----

Taylan:

- Exactly. For instance, pointing to keys on the table and saying "The keys are there." is much faster and simpler than saying, "Your keys are right behind you on the table, next to the book."

- A) I believe one needs to think in depth before he or she speaks.
- B) So we need to read more on the neurological link between speech and gesture.
- C) But some people still insist on verbalizing their thoughts even if they use body language.
- D) Do you think gesturing should be used only when one is short of words?
- E) Do you mean a lot more words are needed to convey your message?

102. Hüseyin:

- **What do you think about going to Russia for the summer holiday?**

Gülsüm:

- **I've always wanted to visit St. Petersburg. It's a beautiful city that has inspired artists, writers, composers and thinkers for hundreds of years.**

Hüseyin:-

- ----

Gülsüm:

- **Yes, it's everything a culture lover could dream of. We could also visit dozens of palaces and over 200 museums. Please, let's go there.**

A) Russia makes me think of deep snow and frigid temperatures, but in the summer we could enjoy the natural beauty of the countryside and the warm sunshine.

B) I don't know. I was actually planning to go on a camping holiday. Being in the countryside is what excites me. You know, mountains, lakes, forests and plenty of fresh air.

C) The Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway in the world, and we can take it all the way from Moscow in the west, to the seaport of Vladivostok in the east.

D) From May through the end of July, they have a celebration featuring opera, classical music, and of course, the ballet.

E) Russia spans eleven different time zones, so you can easily see how big the country actually is and it has such a diverse mixture of different cultures.

103. Cansu:

- **In the article I've been reading, it says we're closer to either our mother or our father. Which is true for you?**

Erkan:

- ----

Cansu:

- **What do you mean by that?**

Erkan:

- **Well, until I was 18, I was closer to my mother, but as I got older, I felt more empathy with my father.**

A) Well, the generation gap is a key factor that illustrates it best.

B) As I'm getting older and older, my expectations from both of them change.

C) I think it depends on what stage a person is at in his or her life.

D) Both mother and father have the same responsibilities while raising their children.

E) I don't think children usually make a preference between their mother and father.

104. Harun:

-- **Have you ever heard about the companies that use 'multisensory' marketing?**

Gizem:

- ----

Harun:

- **Not exactly. They want to have not only the right look for their products but also the right sounds, smell, taste, and touch.**

Gizem:

- **Now, I see your point. Coffee shops are a good example, right? They have a particular style of music that they play in their stores as well as certain aromas and flavors.**

A) It's a complex issue which I only partially understand. I haven't read enough about it.

B) Companies using multisensory marketing! Are they the ones that sell multifunctional products?

C) Well, I visited one last week and it was really amazing. What do you know about them?

D) Really? I haven't heard about them yet. Can you explain what you mean?

E) Of course. One of my friends has started up such a company.

105. Gülşen:

- **Do you think living in an extended family makes children more sociable and self-confident?**

Orhan:

- **It may make them more sociable but I don't think it makes them more self-confident but rather more dependent.**

Gülşen:

- ----

Orhan:

- **Definitely! They might not be able to find someone to back them up all the time. They have to make their own decisions.**

A) Do you mean that children in nuclear families are more independent?

B) It's always easy for these children to make friends, isn't it?

C) Do you believe that children brought up in extended families also have high self-esteem?

D) Aren't there any positive results of growing up in an extended family?

E) Is it really true that being social depends on the number of the family members?

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106. Cavit:

- I sometimes have difficulty in understanding what genre means in the literary world.

Nuray:

- It depends on where you're positioned in the book world. For a bookseller, it's a shelving and location issue.

Cavit:

- ----

Nuray:

- With fiction, for example, there will be classics, romance or horror sections.

- A) So it's a pragmatic question of what to put where.
- B) I think fiction is always the best-selling line.
- C) But even in small bookstores, I get confused.
- D) Bookstores say Westerns mostly attract male customers.
- E) Then, a genre can have large number of dedicated readers.

107. Sami:

- I've always been fascinated by the idea of the discovery of an Earth-like planet for humans to live on.

Feridun:

- ----

Sami:

- I didn't know about that. Do you think they will be successful in doing so?

Feridun:

- Yes, but more research is needed. Even if they find an Earth-like planet with water, food might still be an issue if life on that planet were based on a different biochemistry.

- A) Me too, but only a few scientists think it's possible. They're trying to develop alternative life-support systems.
- B) So have I, considering how exciting and interesting it would be to be visited by aliens from other planets.
- C) I totally agree with you. I think we aren't alone in such thinking as I've read articles by scientists writing on Earth-like planets.
- D) I don't understand why you're so interested in this subject while even some astronomers don't believe Earth-like planets exist.
- E) I also like dreaming about living on a new planet, as scientists now say the Earth is running out of its resources.

108. Fevzi:

- I've always fancied being a writer and now my dream is coming true thanks to a home-study creative writing course.

Recep:

- ----

Fevzi:

- Why not? I'm going to receive individual, personal tuition from a professional writer.

Recep:

- I'm not really convinced though. He or she may teach you the rules of the publishing world, but not provide the inspiration to produce.

- A) Do you really think you can become a writer through an online course?
- B) Congratulations! Have you finally had the opportunity to realize your goal?
- C) Do you know if there is an age limit for attending the course?
- D) Can't it be also quite rewarding if you're determined to learn everything in detail?
- E) Don't misunderstand me, but shouldn't you be looking for a different career?

109. Zeliha:

- How do you think our media consumption has changed over the last ten years?

Hayri:

- I feel that we've become more reliant on technological tools such as mobile phones and tablets in addition to TV.

Zeliha:

- ----

Hayri:

- Yet, we shouldn't miss the point that we're also becoming enslaved since there's more and more to discover now.

- A) So you mean people should decrease their TV viewing hours.
- B) Yes, we've become so extravagant. Even children have smartphones.
- C) That's why I don't allow my kids to play computer games for long hours.
- D) In fact, it's not completely true for the older generation.
- E) That's right. They give us the freedom to access information anywhere and anytime we want.

110. Emrullah:

- We sometimes use certain polite expressions instead of offensive and unpleasant ones in order to show respect to others.

Cemil:

- Do you mean it's like asking "Would you mind if I opened the window?" instead of saying "I'll open the window."?

Emrullah:

- ----

Cemil:

- Oh, I see. Politicians often do the same thing. For example, 'user fees' is the term they use for 'taxes'.

A) However, this all depends on whom you're talking to. We often try to be more polite while communicating with authority figures or our supervisors.

B) Actually, we use them to refer to taboo topics like disability and death. Do you understand what I mean?

C) Sure, but over-politeness can also disturb people and make them feel like you want to put a safe distance between you and them.

D) I especially want to emphasize language change. Some words lose their original meanings and gain new ones depending on the context or tone.

E) No, it's more related to word choice and the connotations behind language. I'd rather use the term 'government officer' than 'civil servant'.

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

111. Martin:

- I read Tom Jenkinson has built his entire career out of doing the unexpected.

Jack:

- ----

Martin:

- No, not necessarily. I think he doesn't want to repeat himself or imitate his predecessors.

Jack:

- It must be really interesting and challenging for him.

A) I'm sure teenage girls are passionate fans of him.

B) That sounds disappointing. Why bother to please others?

C) It is just the atmosphere of the scenes that makes him so amazing.

D) Does it mean that his all life is based on surprising the others?

E) Then, he must be really proud of himself.

112. Ceyhun:

- I haven't been feeling very well for a long time. I've tried hard but cannot help feeling less and less happy.

Kemal:

- It sounds like depression. Maybe you need some changes in your life. Experts believe that living in the country may be relaxing for your mind.

Ceyhun:

- ----

Kemal:

- I quite agree with you. I hope you'll be alright soon.

A) Interesting, that makes sense. Perhaps I should now focus more on my retirement and settling down in a village.

B) Do you really think I'm going to suffer from depression? I wonder whether you know any psychologists I can see.

C) So that means living in the countryside will refresh me, as it may provide wonderful views. Yet, I can't decide what to do.

D) I'm not ready to give up my urban living. I suspect those experts haven't made an evidence-based comparison of urban living and country living.

E) It must be due to plenty of stress factors in cities. I've heard of many studies confirming the link between social strain and mental illness.

113. Allison:

- -----

Jill:

- I'd recommend you to study the latter since it is a language spoken worldwide, with official status in a great number of countries, holding the second place only after English.

Allison:

- Wow, I didn't know that it had that many speakers around the world.

Jill:

- Yes, and besides, I think you will find it much easier considering you can also speak French, having an extensive amount of vocabulary in common.

A) I am so much interested in languages and linguistics that I want to learn about the evolution of languages but don't know with what to start.

B) My parents are going to support me if I plan to pursue an academic career abroad. But I can't decide where to go to study.

C) Do you have any idea which of the two is a more appropriate place for an international student: Brazil or Argentina?

D) I was considering how it would be if I settled down in a totally new country once I am done with the work and get retired.

E) I have decided to take up learning a new foreign language but I'm finding it a bit confusing to choose between German and Spanish.

114. Yavuz:

- **Did you ever think about how huge the Universe really is? We're merely one small part of an enormous system.**

Ebru:

- **No, I haven't really given any thought to it.**

Yavuz:

- ----

Ebru:

- **Oh, wow! That's really fantastic. Tell me more.**

Yavuz:

- **I can't remember much now, but soon I'll share with you any information I learn.**

A) You probably haven't thought about it before because you've never read much about this topic.

B) Well, you really should think about it. Don't you care about the Universe?

C) I don't want to think about it anymore because it confuses me a lot.

D) Are you even listening to me? Please try to pay more attention.

E) Me neither, until I started taking this astronomy course. We're learning a lot of interesting facts about outer space.

115. Dilek:

- **Do you think the digital age will bring an end to libraries?**

Selin:

- ----

Dilek:

- **I never thought about it like that. So, you mean libraries actually encourage the digital age.**

Selin:

- **Exactly, the future offers hope by placing libraries in a broader context as key parts of the information society rather than just rooms full of books.**

A) I don't know, but to my mind, using a mouse to control a cursor is as important as learning to understand letters on a page.

B) I am not certain whether tomorrow's libraries will be able to offer access to the shared space of the network.

C) Today, some libraries are being handed over to voluntary groups or charities, so the answer of your questions depends on their steps.

D) Sooner or later, we'll find ourselves at a point in time where the library will either become extinct or evolve into something fitter for the modern age.

E) Definitely not. For me, they offer a lot more than just books; they are information centres and the *Internet* access points for a wide community.

2014 İLKBAHAR YDS

116. Job Applicant:

- **I've applied for this position mainly because I like interacting with people.**

Interviewer:

- ----

Job Applicant:

- **I don't have much experience about financial problems. I'd like to learn about them while I'm doing it.**

Interviewer:

- **Alright. Thanks for showing up. We'll contact you soon about the result of your application.**

A) That's interesting. You've come to the right place if you're interested in dealing with various people.

B) I'm trying to understand what traits you have to distinguish you from other candidates.

C) Looking over your CV, I assume that you can contribute a lot to our company by using your high skills in financial problem solving.

D) We're looking for a candidate with plenty of experience in public relations.

E) Our company has many skilful and intellectual employees. Are you ready to work with them?

117. Fahri:

- **The use of chemicals poses serious hazards to the environment. It's often the main cause of habitat destruction.**

Aydin:

- ----

Fahri:

- **Could you give me an example to support your claim?**

Aydin:

- **Sure. Following World War II, chemicals were used to control agricultural pests, which increased productivity and farmers' income.**

A) Significant fish kills have resulted from the legal application of chemicals, such as the 1991 death of more than one million fish in the US.

B) Yes, I agree, but people have long been using a variety of chemicals in a wide range of areas for some benefits.

C) While some ecological changes due to heavy use of chemicals have been documented, others remain poorly researched and understood.

D) More and more chemicals have been pressed into use in industry, but pollution arising from industrial sources can now be effectively prevented.

E) When chemicals like insecticides reduce the insect populations that comprise the diet of birds, this leads to dramatic population reductions.

118. Dilek:

- I'm rather disturbed by the sound of incoming mails and messages on your mobile phone. I can hardly concentrate on what I'm doing.

Salih:

- Sorry, but I need to see the messages from customers instantly to answer.

Dilek:

- ----

Salih:

- Yes, that may be a good way, but I think I'm a bit obsessed with responding to messages right away. But I can try it anyway.

- A) I think you're a hard-working employee, so you can respond to the messages coming from customers at any time you like.
- B) Customers might perhaps reach you during the day through the company's telephone line to talk about your projects.
- C) It must be really stressful for you to deal with all those incoming messages all day, so I can help you with your work if you like.
- D) Visiting your customers in person could also be an option for you to build up your profits.
- E) That's right, but why don't you disable the message sound and try answering them at regular intervals by checking your inbox?

119. Hakan:

- Do you think new technologies can have additional benefits for us?

Gizem:

- ----

Hakan:

- Does this mean we can react more quickly to what we read and improve our attention?

Gizem:

- Exactly. If we develop a better ability to scan large amounts of information rapidly, we can distinguish between what's important and what isn't.

- A) Some activities, such as sending e-mail or playing video games, are said to sharpen some cognitive abilities.
- B) We should take advantage of their efficiencies, but we also need to maintain our skills unique to humankind.
- C) Disadvantages can actually outweigh advantages, so we have to cope with negative aspects all the time.
- D) It's proven that many people who have been working on the Internet for several hours without a break report making frequent errors.
- E) Well, in my opinion, our brains are not built to sustain monitoring for extended periods, and mental stress is threatening to become an epidemic.

120. Nancy:

- In your article, you explain the relationships between culture and our perception of advice. Am I right?

Dr. Watson:

- Yes, you are. This is actually the main point I make in my paper.

Nancy:

- ----

Dr. Watson:

- Though we don't know much about the prevalence, we do know very well that it exists everywhere and in every culture.

- A) Do you think your paper will receive interest from the scientific world?
- B) How do people from different cultures perceive autism then?
- C) Can you come up with any satisfactory solution to this problem?
- D) You also say autism is universal. What do you mean by that?
- E) Will you continue to search for a relationship between culture and autism?

2013 SONBAHAR YDS

121. Interviewer:

- What role does health psychology play in, contributing to the goals of healthy people?

Health Psychologist:

- It will raise their awareness of pain management, fitness, substance abuse and eating disorders.

Interviewer:

- ----

Health Psychologist:

- It will play an important role in both the management and prevention of chronic illnesses.

- A) Isn't health psychology an area young people are interested in?
- B) Nowadays, there are many attempts to fight against deadly diseases, aren't there?
- C) What is the outlook for the future of health psychology?
- D) How do you treat those who have just started working in your clinic?
- E) Does the training of health psychologists include public management?

122. Tank:

I believe global warming will define the political and cultural landscape of the 21st century.

Uğur:

Critics say it has been invented to scare us into thinking we're part of the problem when, in fact, we can't really do anything.

Tank:

- ----

Uğur:

- No, not really. I guess I should be better informed, so I can have a more balanced opinion.

A) Well, the melting polar ice-caps is one of the indicators of global warming. Do you think there are other reasons for this?

B) I think the claims that global warming is nonsense are unfounded and can be disputed by scientific evidence. Haven't you read anything about it?

C) International organizations are trying to find solutions to stop greenhouse gas emissions. Will all those efforts stop global warming?

D) I agree. Records of temperatures in some parts of the world cannot be regarded as representative on a global scale, can they?

E) It may be dangerous to dismiss the threat of global warming. Don't you think we should avoid using products that harm the environment?

123. Lecturer:

- Before I finish the lecture, let's just go over the main points again. Is there anywhere you would like to start?

Student:

- Well, we examined the importance of hospital gardens, particularly in the treatment of young children.

Lecturer:

- ----

Student:

- You mentioned a 3-year-old who had a heart transplant and who loved to go out and feed the birds. He recovered really quickly.

A) That's right, and what makes them attractive?

B) Yes, and what about hospitals that don't have a garden?

C) And what conclusions did we reach?

D) Good. Now can you give me a specific example?

E) OK, and do such gardens only contain plants?

124. Doruk:

- A recent study shows that many young people today just don't have a clear vision for their future.

Ender:

- ----

Doruk:

- Yes, but besides planning, luck plays the greater part.

Ender:

- I disagree. For instance, I don't owe my success to luck.

A) I think there's too much emphasis placed on setting and achieving goals. Sometimes things happen spontaneously.

B) It's their parents to blame for this fact. They should provide much greater support.

C) In that case, they're probably not going to expect much from their future career.

D) Do you think it's only young people? What about the middle-aged, shouldn't they also have a vision?

E) I can understand that. They just don't seem to be able to set clear goals for themselves.

125. Hakan:

- Do you think we should accept everything modern science comes up with?

Serap:

- That's quite difficult to answer. But I guess, not always.

Hakan:

- ----

Serap:

- Remember: researchers are not always objectively motivated.

A) You might have a point; I've heard of researchers plagiarizing,

B) So, you say the scientific process hardly allows flawed research to be published.

C) However, the notion of trust has largely been ignored by lab scientists.

D) I tend to think we don't have any choice other than relying on researchers' findings.

E) I agree. The scientific establishment has matured enough to distinguish facts from fiction.

2013 İLKBAHAR YDS

126. Emre:

- **What's so funny that you've been laughing now for hours?**

Figen:

- **I was just remembering a friend of mine who owns a shoe shop. He was very upset because he realized that many customers were trying to squeeze their feet into shoes that were too small, and were ruining his shoes.**

Emre:

- ----

Figen:

- **Even so, I just can't help laughing.**

- A) That must have been quite an experience for him. Now he won't let anyone try on different sizes,
- B) Doesn't the salesman have any rights? He should be able to fill out some kind of complaint form.
- C) Being a frequent shoe-buyer myself, I don't know where your friend's store is.
- D) Perhaps he should start selling other things. This way, he won't have to deal with those customers anymore.
- E) I don't find it amusing whatsoever. The customers should have been more careful with what they were doing.

127. Timur:

- **Do you know the difference between the use of barbecues and conventional gas cooking?**

Levent:

- ----

Timur:

- **What can be done to reduce this?**

Levent:

- **I think we should use gas over barbecue as it contributes to an increase in smog levels.**

- A) Burning charcoal releases carbon monoxide into the air much more than cooking with gas does.
- B) Well, actually, both are good ways of cooking, but barbecues take longer to prepare.
- C) Gas cooking is far more efficient than using a barbecue, as you can adjust the heat according to your needs.
- D) Unfortunately, both are harmful and cause damage to the environment,
- E) Gas appears to be more dangerous as there is a high risk of explosion.

128. Teacher:

- **Your son has adapted quite well socially. He's, had no problems making friends. Also, he's quite a leader among them.**

Parent:

- **I'm glad to hear that. What about his class work?**

Teacher:

- ----

Parent:

- **He's never been very good at sitting still and focusing.**

- A) His math skills are very good, but he needs to work harder on his language skills.
- B) He enjoys group work, probably because he likes to socialize so much,
- C) I think he needs a private tutor to help him with the more difficult subjects.
- D) I really enjoy having him in class because he's such a good example to others.
- E) He has the ability but he seems to lack the concentration to do the work.

129. Jale:

- **Here is an article about how people react in emergencies. Researchers say that when more people are around, it reduces the chances of actually being helped.**

Adnan:

- ----

Jale:

- **Apparently, onlookers provide a model for action. If they are docile and disinterested, the situation may seem less serious.**

Adnan:

- **I think if there is only one bystander, your chance of being helped increases, as he will think he must help immediately,**

- A) Is an individual aware that others are present?
- B) How did they carry out that research?
- C) Do they offer any explanation as to why this happens?
- D) Is this finding true for all cultures?
- E) Who were the participants in this research?

130. Ayça:

- Do you think environmental factors like diet and stress affect the ageing process as much as the decline of hormonal systems?

Berkan:

- ----

Ayça:

- So, you mean physiological and environmental factors contribute to one's longevity to the same degree.

Berkan:

- Definitely! I also think living in an extended family and playing an important role in society bring in some beneficial effects.

A) I don't believe dietary habits and lifestyle have much to do with ageing. It's all about the gradual failing of the body to be able to repair itself and replace cells.

B) I heard some people live longer and have fewer health problems than others thanks to their easy going lifestyle and the amount of vegetables they consume.

C) Perhaps, calorie restriction and anti-ageing treatments can be successful interventions that may cause increases in life expectancy.

D) Even if ageing seems to be a serious problem for many people, some rely on plastic surgeries to cope with it.

E) Extending one's lifespan isn't simply a case of stopping the ageing process, because ageing isn't a scientifically recognized cause of death

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131. Kevin:

- Have you heard what famous footballer David Beckham says is his greatest achievement?

Richard:

- ---

Kevin:

- Actually, no. He says his greatest achievement has been always putting his family first. He even makes breakfast every day for his kids.

Richard:

- That's really unexpected from someone like him. I always thought celebrities only cared about themselves.

A) Let me guess! He must've said something about his career playing for several well-known clubs.

B) How would I know? I've never met a celebrity in my life!

C) That's easy. Celebrities always say they put their loved ones and friends first.

D) That's a really tricky question. He's had such a successful career that anything could be considered great!

E) In my opinion, the real achievement is what you do for others in your daily life.

132. Interviewer:

- Many people believe that our personal information is quite safe if we have no apps on our phones.

How true is that?

Tech Expert:

- Well, that depends. There's new software available that can collect information about you simply by using your Wifi connection.

Interviewer:

- ----

Tech Expert:

- By using this software, I can see which Wifi networks you've connected to before, I can predict your financial status, and I can also figure out where you live and work.

A) What do you think is safe about this software?

B) What kind of information could you possibly learn through Wifi connection?

C) How can I protect my personal information from this type of software?

D) What would be the best way to detect such threats?

E) Are there any other ways to get information about people in addition to Wifi connection?

133. Jane:

- Do you think there could be another planet in the Solar System other than the ones we already know?

Ronald:

- Why not? But even if one exists, it must be quite distant from the Sun.

Jane:

- ---

Ronald:

- Oh, don't worry. If one's out there, they'll find it! Science has been improving faster than we may think.

A) Astronomers are going to start analysing the movements of objects in the Solar System soon.

B) Do you think that scientists will ever be able to find another one?

C) I hope people will be able to travel across the universe in the future.

D) Will people ever believe that there could be life on other planets?

E) What if it was not that far from the Sun or our planet?

134. Teacher:

- Have you ever read a book by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle?

Student:

- Yes. I've just finished reading The Return of Sherlock Holmes.

Teacher:

- ---

Student:

- Because it's the collected short-story adventures published after the Great Detective's return from the dead.

- A) Can you tell us what you really liked about the book
- B) Why do you think the book is called so?
- C) Do you know why the first one was titled Sherlock Holmes?
- D) Why does the writer have a collection of stories?
- E) Why is Sherlock Holmes so famous in fiction?

135. Adam:

- I don't understand how meditation has become so popular and is practised everywhere from hospitals to schools.

Jennifer:

- ---

Adam:

Yeah, you're right, all you need is a comfortable posture and wish for self-transformation and desire for others' well-being.

Jennifer:

-Of course the beneficial psychological effects can also be the reason.

- A) It may be because it is derived from various branches of Buddhism.
- B) Because scientists proved that its practitioners are less prone to stress.
- C) I think it's very easy to practise, I mean no equipment and workout is needed.
- D) You know, meditation also leads to some physiological changes in the brain.
- E) Especially three types that developed through Buddhism are very commonly practised.

2018 YKS

136. James:

- Is it possible to cite sources from the Internet in our papers?

Vince:

- Well, it depends on the source you're referring to.

James:

- ---

Vince:

-Of course not. We're writing an academic paper and all the information should be reliable.

- A) I see. Why don't we go to the computer lab and check the database?
- B) So are you saying that we should consult our advisors first?
- C) The Internet has the necessary information. It isn't worth going to the library, is it?
- D) What do you mean by that? Can't we cite every source we find online?
- E) I didn't get your point. Would you please be more specific?

137. Jessica:

- Why do you think Galileo Galilei is accepted as one of the most important scientists?

Robert:

- Because he invented the astronomical telescope and suggested the sun-centered Solar System.

Jessica:

- ---

Robert:

- It's really surprising that you're questioning it. His studies started everything about the Universe!

- A) Yes, I also learnt that he used improved telescopes to identify the moons of Jupiter.
- B) Doesn't everybody know that his obsession with measurable experiments marked him as one of the founders of modern science?
- C) He did but it's unfortunate that his conflict with the Church led to the censorship of his publications.
- D) I know all about this, but I just can't understand why so many popular writers still mention him in their works.
- E) Maybe you can check it online before you believe what people say about him.

138. Journalist:

- **Experts warn that food industries are being threatened by a growing resistance to antibiotics.**

Researcher:

- **Yes, it's becoming more serious day by day. A UK government report states that by 2050, antimicrobial resistance will cost more money than the current size of the world's economy, leading to catastrophes in food production.**

Journalist:

- ---

Researcher:

- **For example, if you buy a farmed salmon today, chances are it will have eaten a greater weight of antibiotics during its life than its own body weight.**

Journalist:

- **So, we can say that farming practices are perfect for boosting antimicrobial resistance.**

A) We know that farmers rely heavily on antibiotics. What is the reason behind their practices?

B) What can health scientists and clinicians do to sort out the problem?

C) Can you tell us how antimicrobial resistance affects food?

D) Do you think food industries could collapse if resistance spreads?

E) What else does the report warn us about?

139. Eda:

- **I haven't seen you on social media for some time. Don't you use it any more?**

Çiğdem:

- ---

Eda:

- **You've done the right thing! Experts say browsing social media sites leads to depression as it triggers a feeling of envy among users.**

Çiğdem:

- **That could be true, as well. But my reason is being too busy to use it these days, not because I'm jealous of others.**

A) I'm afraid I've forgotten my password, so I can't log in these days.

B) Well, seeing how people are satisfied with their lives gets on my nerves.

C) I believe it's a waste of time and I do nothing but follow the lives of people around me.

D) I didn't expect you'd notice my absence, but don't worry I'll be back very soon.

E) I've closed my account as I've got much more important stuff to do.

140. Mert:

- **I ran a couple of kilometres this morning as usual, and I've got this awful pain in my leg.**

Fatma:

- ---

Mert:

- **No, I've been running in the mornings for the last three months, I haven't taken a break.**

Fatma:

- **Frequent runners often suffer pain in their legs, and nobody knows why. Maybe you should take it easy for a couple of days.**

A) Do you stop for water breaks when you're running?

B) Do you always suffer pain after running?

C) Do you usually run in the evenings?

D) Was it your first time running for a while?

E) Do you think it would help staying healthy?

YKS 2017

141. Ryan:

- **I've read that you can leave a good impression on others by changing your posture.**

Fiona:

- **I agree. For example, if you sit upright, this means you're self-confident, which may attract the interviewer's attention in a job interview.**

Ryan:

- **What's the reason behind this?**

Fiona:

- ---

Ryan:

- **This might be just like making predictions about a person's socio-economic status by examining his or her clothes.**

A) I know that good posture is essential for our health, especially for the proper functioning of our muscles and joints.

B) In fact, I can hardly see a close link between the position in which you hold your body and self-confidence.

C) People tend to draw conclusions from others' appearance, and this helps them make certain decisions.

D) I think employers should be concerned about professional knowledge and business skills rather than posture.

E) If you have poor postural habits and don't bother to change them, they may result in frequent neck or back pain.

142. Berna:

- **I'm really fed up with my Wi-fi connection at home!**

Cengiz:

- **What's wrong with it?**

Berna:

- ---

Cengiz:

- **Maybe you should change your provider for one that offers a high-speed connection**

.

A) I think there's something wrong with the computer.

B) I find it quite hard to access certain government websites.

C) I might have accidentally broken the internet connection.

D) Nobody has a slow connection problem anymore.

E) It's really slow and it's constantly cutting out.

143. Ross:

- **Do you know why people tend to visit places that they've never seen before?**

Timothy:

- ---

Ross:

- **Still, one should take dangers and threats into consideration. You can have traumatic experiences in an unknown place.**

Timothy:

- **You're right. When we were in Iceland last winter, we were warned about a risk of volcanic eruption, but it was still worth seeing its stunning volcanoes and national parks.**

A) No matter whether it's the first time you've seen a place or you've been there before, the most exciting thing about your trip, is being able to eat different food.

B) While some people go to quiet and faraway places, others like travelling to busy and crowded cities.

C) At first, exploring a different place sounds fascinating, but most towns and cities do not meet people's expectations in the end.

D) I think the pleasure of discovering something new is what makes them enthusiastic about travelling to those places.

E) It mostly depends on the amount and range of activities people can do in those places; otherwise they wouldn't feel attracted.

144. Journalist:

- **Do you believe planting a row of trees down the middle of an avenue in an urban area is really good for a city?**

Scientist:

- **I think it could be highly beneficial, because trees have been said to reduce urban heat and pollution.**

Journalist:

- ----

Scientist:

I've never heard of it. Though it seems to be true, trees are a great source of oxygen, which means cleaner air.

A) You're right. Having trees, regardless of their location in an urban area, always helps to deal with pollution.

B) That's true, but research shows that a line of trees along a road may prevent the flow of fresh air.

C) Absolutely! Trees play an important role in reducing heat and pollution, but it largely depends on the size of a city.

D) Not only can they combat heat and pollution but also they provide people with areas for leisure and recreational activities.

E) Actually, people should plant more trees to cope with urban heat, because we've already been threatened by climate change.

145. Interviewer:

- ----

Buzz:

- **If we don't, humanity might die out here on Earth.**

Interviewer:

- **Do you think that we're doing enough?**

Buzz:

- **Not really. We need to increase the budgets of current projects and look for other planets that are suitable for human life.**

A) Why is it essential for us to keep focusing on space?

B) What do you think could be done to stop global warming?

C) Do you think we should be looking at alternative living arrangements, such as artificial islands?

D) Some people are against space travel. What's your opinion?

E) How do you think we can go to Mars?

2016 YKS

146. Okan:

- **What do you think about the physicist Stephen Hawking?**

Buket:

- **Well, he's considered one of the greatest scientists of the 20th century.**

Okan:

- ---

Buket:

- **You're right. He just proves that being a person with disabilities doesn't necessarily mean that you can't be successful.**

A) A Brief History of Time includes Hawking's theories about time and space, which he started to form in his Harvard years.

B) Hawking Radiation about black holes is the most well-known contribution he has made to theoretical physics.

C) In my opinion, what makes him outstanding is that he's made huge contributions to science despite being severely handicapped.

D) His disability is caused by an illness known as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and his doctors didn't expect him to live very long.

E) More and more people with disabilities should be encouraged to participate in scientific studies and also to take part in the working life.

147. Lisa:

- **Have you heard about FutureFest, a festival of ideas and innovations that took place in the heart of east London?**

Arthur:

- **No! But fantastic! What kind of activities did it contain?**

Lisa:

- ---

Arthur:

- That must have been awesome. I wish I had chance to join it and meet these innovative people.

- A) There were compelling talks, technology demos and crowd-sourced experiments with the opportunity to be with creative minds.
- B) The themes of the festival were emerging technologies, extending life, our impact on the Earth and the political economy of the future.
- C) The festival is organized by an independent charity with a mission to help people bring great ideas to life.
- D) It aims to create an immersive experience of what the world might feel like over the next few decades.
- E) To tell you the truth, I was really stunned by the variety of exhibitions, and I could find more than I expected.

148. Murat:

- **Norway would be a good place to work, wouldn't it?**

Elif:

- **You're right, it's got oil, and you can imagine all the benefits that it brings.**

Murat:

- ---

Elif:

- **Apparently, the unemployment rate is below 3 percent, together with free health care and education for all its citizens.**

- A) I've heard there are great job opportunities in the food sector, aren't there?
- B) I think the country can benefit from having more foreign workers, can't it?
- C) Do you know what the country's current inflation rate is?
- D) All I know is that it's the third richest nation per capita. What else?
- E) Would you consider encouraging your son to study there?

149. Alper:

- **Is height determined mostly by the father?**

Onur:

- **No. It's determined by a combination of genes, diet and hormones.**

Alper:

- ---

Onur:

- **Yes. It seems that height can only be partly predicted by looking at the height of the parents.**

- A) So our genes have a role to play, but there're some other factors to take into account.
- B) Are you saying that the height of the mother also has an effect?
- C) I see, so the height of the parents can actually have no influence at all.
- D) Where do you get all this information from? Are you also interested in human anatomy?
- E) Does that mean diet and hormones are not as good a predictor as our genes?

150. Pelin:

- **Recently, the number of shopping malls in our city has been rising very rapidly.**

Ayça:

- **But few of them are as frequently visited and well-known as the others.**

Pelin:

- ---

Ayça:

- **Location is also an important factor. The ones close to the city-centre are more crowded than those in the suburbs.**

- A) Nearly every month, an event like concert or exhibition is held at a shopping mall.
- B) This can be due to the entertainment facilities and the diversity of shops inside them.
- C) People prefer to go shopping less than they did in the past because of increasing prices.
- D) I really don't understand why people spend so much time just wandering inside a shopping mall.
- E) I've heard some of them will soon be closed because they haven't been making huge profits

2015 YKS

151. Pelin:

- I read in a magazine that "A day without laughter is a day wasted." said Charlie Chaplin, and behavioural psychologists agree with him.

Buket:

- ---

Pelin:

- They say it's a skill to be able to call on memories to make us laugh when we feel hijacked by negative emotions.

Buket:

- I totally agree. Recalling happy past events makes me laugh and calms me down when I feel angry.

- A) Do they think we can feel happy just by laughing?
- B) What is the connection between Charlie Chaplin and psychology?
- C) Do they say anything about whom we laugh at most?
- D) Our funny friends generally make us laugh, don't they?
- E) What do they put forward about this issue?

152. Darren:

- Don't you have a degree in psychiatry?

Albert:

- Yes, I do. I studied medicine with the intention of becoming a psychiatrist.

Darren:

- ---

Albert:

- I wasn't convinced that I'd really be able to help people.

- A) Were you an idealistic medical student?
- B) Why is psychiatry growing more dominant in our culture?
- C) Do you think psychiatry is a profession that requires much effort?
- D) Why didn't you pursue the profession?
- E) How did you decide to study medicine?

153. Cansu:

- These days, I can't sleep easily, or I wake up too early and can't get to sleep again.

Okan:

- ----

Cansu:

- I can't stop thinking about stressful problems before I go to bed.

Okan:

- You should try to resolve them, or you can note down your problems to deal with them later.

- A) Do you know going to bed at the same time each night provides a good night's sleep?
- B) Do you think there is something that disturbs your sleep?
- C) Why don't you make your bedroom as calm as possible so that going to bed is a peaceful experience?
- D) Are you planning to get professional help to overcome your sleeping problem?
- E) Why don't you try avoiding drinks that contain caffeine after 8 p.m.?

154. William:

- Can animals be allergic to humans?

Harriet:

- Yes, they can. Some cats and dogs are known to react badly to their owners.

William:

- ---

Harriet:

- The dust around the house that contains large amounts of dead skin falling from us can cause coughing, shortness of breath or itching.

- A) Can excessive cold or heat also cause an animal to be allergic to humans?
- B) How can we solve such a problem before it gets worse?
- C) What will happen if they are constantly exposed to human allergens?
- D) What is the reason for the allergic reactions in animals?
- E) Do animals display aggressive behaviour when they're affected by allergens?

155. Journalist:

- Why do we need to better understand food preferences?

Dietician:

- ---

Journalist:

- So, people can avoid obesity by changing their food preferences, can't they?

Dietician:

- Exactly, they can shape their diets by replacing high-calorie foods with lower-calorie dishes that still trigger a satisfactory sense of pleasure.

- A) Many think of their food preferences as being tied to cultural structures.
- B) They determine what we eat, and thus have a huge impact on our health.
- C) It might be difficult to find out whether they depend on genes or traditions.
- D) Well, we definitely need to know where our food comes from.
- E) We know there are genes regulating the receptors for bitter, salty, sour and sweet taste.

2014 YKS

156. Sinem:

- ----

Buse:

- Well, I think enthusiasm, a high level of self-motivation and good communication skills will be considered important.

Sinem:

- Yes, I think those are some of the most important qualities they want in an employee.

Buse:

- Don't worry so much. I'm sure that you'll do very well.

- A) I believe I've got the relevant experience needed for the job, haven't I?
B) What do you suggest me to do before the interview?
C) I'm really nervous about my interview. What do you think they'll be looking for?
D) Why haven't you also applied for such a rewarding job?
E) Isn't it good that my salary will be based on my performance at work?

157. Gözde:

- To be good at sports, you need to be naturally gifted.

Kaya:

- ----

Gözde:

- That's important as well. However, they say people have a certain level of ability in sports.

Kaya:

- On the other hand, they say by working hard, you can do a lot to change that level.

Gözde:

- Well, you might be right.

- A) Do you mean that we should discover our skills for doing sports?
B) So, if I'm not gifted, I shouldn't do sports? Is that what it means?
C) Then, if a person plays basketball for many years, can we say that he or she is gifted?
D) I think they're the ones who have the minds of champions.
E) I think it's more important to learn techniques and practise them regularly.

158. Ali:

- Why is trade essential to countries?

Pelin:

- Trade creates wealth and jobs by encouraging countries to produce goods that can be exported.

Ali:

- Yes, but its benefits are not evenly spread across all countries.

Pelin:

- Why do you say so?

Ali:

- ----

Pelin:

- You're right. Exporting cars or computers is more lucrative than exporting food.

- A) When countries import more than they export, they can't prosper.
B) In addition to goods, countries may also trade internationally in services.
C) Rich countries export expensive products and they make huge profits.
D) Countries may try and harmonize the rules that govern buying and selling.
E) Oil, for example, is produced and exported by a few countries.

159. Emel:

- I wish people could see the price the next generations will pay

Evren:

- What are you talking about?

Emel:

- ----

Evren:

- Yes, you're right. It's time we realized that there is nothing more important than the environment.

- A) They believe humans are more creative and productive than they were in the past.
B) People still think they have limitless resources and so consume more than they need.
C) If we run out of resources, we'll be able to find substitutes?
D) There've been several important attempts worldwide to save the environment.
E) I think we can go to the Moon or mine asteroids to find alternative energy resources.

160. Onur:

- **Do you think it's cruel to ask employees to work extra hours?**

Hasan:

- **Yes, it's not fair to keep people away from their families.**

Onur:

- ---

Hasan:

- **That's true. As long as the payment is satisfactory, it could be a reasonable thing to ask for.**

- A) Many employers don't even pay more for these extra working hours.
- B) Yet, payment for extra working hours can increase motivation among employees .
- C) Definitely! People should have a good family-work balance.
- D) Recent research indicates that employees asked to work extra often feel frustrated.
- E) But family life is more important than being paid overtime.

YKS 2013

161. Yeşim:

- **Have you heard about the personal trainer who will take on the challenge of gaining 40 kg and then losing it again all within a year?**

Pelin:

- **That sounds ridiculous! Why would anyone do that?**

Yeşim:

- ---

Pelin:

- **That's something to be addressed by health experts, not amateurs!**

- A) He looks really fit though, don't you agree? He must be following a very strict diet
- B) I guess you're one of those who are struggling with their weight.
- C) I don't know what he's thinking, but losing weight isn't difficult for me.
- D) Well, he'll do this on a TV program every week to raise awareness about obesity.
- E) If you ask me, one's weight also has to do with his or her height.

162. Reporter:

- **Do you reward your employees based on individual performance or group work?**

Businessman:

- **I think placing people with different skills and knowledge together improves the overall quality of the work, so I promote teamwork.**

Reporter:

- ---

Businessman:

- **Yes. Last month, one of my employees won the lottery and gave some money to his colleagues. Since then, they all have been communicating effectively and making important decisions.**

- A) In fact, people with certain characteristics may fail to work in a group and feel uncomfortable. Do you have any employees of that sort
- B) I've interviewed many businessmen, and you're one of the most successful ones. I'm sure your employees respect you a lot, am I wrong?
- C) But many say one member's behaviour or experience in a team leads to changes in others' performances. Do you agree?
- D) Surveys show many employers don't care about their workers' demands. Are there any areas your employees complain about?
- E) Suppose that one of your employees weren't able to complete his or her work on time. How would you react to it?

163. Emel:

- **Lately, I've noticed that I'm getting lines around my eyes and mouth.**

Zeynep:

- **You should try drinking more water to prevent them.**

Emel:

- ---

Zeynep:

- **Certainly, you'll notice the difference in your skin in a few months.**

- A) That's really interesting. How much water should I drink in a day?
- B) I've never heard such a benefit of water. Does it really work?
- C) Facial expressions like smiling or frowning also make existing wrinkles worse.
- D) Have you read anything that states water is the best solution for kidney disorders?
- E) I'm not sure whether it'll work. Can the lines be the symptoms of an illness?

164. Serdar:

- One of the most exciting things about travelling is seeing how big the world actually is.

Ayça:

- That sounds wonderful, but I've never had the chance to leave my hometown yet. I hope that someday I experience this feeling.

Serdar:

- ---

Ayça:

-I really appreciate your support. I'll need to save up some money and ask my parents, but maybe this is a possibility for us to consider in the near future.

- A) I can help you achieve that goal. Let's just plan a small trip to somewhere not so far from here but still something very different from what you're used to.
B) I can't believe that you've never left this town. I'm sure that there'll be many chances for you to travel as you're young and still studying.
C) I've seen many parts of the world, and I must admit that no other country compares to my own.
D) You've an interest in exploring more of what the world can offer, but it might be dangerous for a person at your age to go to a distant place alone.
E) If you haven't travelled yet, then it seems that you won't have many chances to do so in the future.

165. Ender:

- ---

Aylin:

- Are you having problems with concentrating?

Ender:

- Yes, but even without any distractions, I can't seem to focus intensely on anything for more than half an hour.

Aylin:

- Actually, that's perfectly normal. Most people can only focus for 20 to 30 minutes.

- A) The new boss has introduced a very strict regime. He's even stopped our coffee breaks.
B) I'm finding the new job quite challenging, but my colleagues are so helpful that we generally work in collaboration with each of us.
C) I've just been promoted, but I'm not really sure if this is really what I want to do.
D) There's so much going on at work. I don't seem to be able to finish anything.
E) It's such a dull place to work, because there is no entertainment of any kind, and it'd be better for me to leave this job soon.

2012 YKS

166. Oya:

- I wish I could live a simpler life like people who lived 100 years ago.

Selin:

- Why would you want that? I think life must have been really boring back then.

Oya:

- ----

Selin:

- You have a point. Sometimes I feel like throwing away my cell phone and my computer.

- A) But there was also more simplicity. Nowadays, we spend all our time being overwhelmed with technology.
B) Maybe, but imagine being alive in the era of such adventure. Wouldn't that be exciting?
C) True, life was much more difficult for most people. You have to admit though, for some people it was great.
D) If you don't like the past, would you prefer to live at some point in the future?
E) I suppose you are right. I couldn't imagine life without the Internet.

167. Birgül:

- I have an interesting job and I'm earning a good salary, why do I still feel so stressed?

Eda:

- ----

Birgül:

- What do you mean by that?

Eda:

- I have read it in an article. It says that as you gain more responsibility, your level of stress increases.

- A) Perhaps, you should talk to your boss instead.
B) Maybe you're suffering from the stress of having to do too much.
C) You have such a calm personality to be so stressed.
D) Don't you think you're exaggerating this time?
E) Have you considered doing yoga to relieve your stress?

168. Okan:

- **There are now almost a dozen studies showing that mind power can be increased over time by doing simple exercises.**

Berkay:

- **Really? That's very interesting. What kind of exercises are you talking about?**

Okan:

- **Things like sitting up straight instead of lying down and brushing your teeth with your less dominant hand.**

Berkay:

- ----

- A) So, what you're saying is that we should keep doing the same things over and over again.
- B) Scientists always come up with fresh claims about fitness and exercising for a healthy life
- C) I've never realized such simple exercises could contribute to the development of our brain.
- D) That's not new to me. I've been trying to improve my memorization skill for a very long time.
- E) Studies on the brain tend to be quite popular nowadays, but this one doesn't sound very appealing.

169. İpek:

- **Can you say which foreign language is easier to learn?**

Nilüfer:

- **I've studied French, but it's very different from Turkish and the pronunciation is really hard.**

İpek:

- **So maybe I should just give up on learning a foreign language.**

Nilüfer:

- ----

- A) You're right. Learning a language is both enjoyable and brings in many advantages.
- B) You shouldn't quit. Learning anything new takes time and hard work.
- C) Sure, that's an interesting way of learning a foreign language in a short time.
- D) Yes, it's better to go to the country where the language is actually spoken.
- E) Definitely, you can ask someone else about learning German or Spanish.

170. Doruk:

- **You know I have been hosting a guest from Egypt. He has come to celebrate Children's Festival with us.**

Ozan:

- ----

Doruk:

- **Certainly. He wants to visit us again this summer. He has also invited me to spend a month in his country.**

Ozan:

- **Really? You're so lucky. That sounds very exciting.**

- A) Sure, you told me all about it the day he arrived. How could you forget that?
- B) No, I haven't heard anything about it. When will you introduce him to me?
- C) Well, isn't that the country your family was working in previously?
- D) I'm really looking forward to seeing him on stage while performing their traditional dance.
- E) Oh, that's great. Has he been enjoying his time here with you?

2011 YKS

171. Barry:

- **Do you remember Uri Geller?**

Steve:

- ----

Barry:

- **That's right. He claimed to be able to bend metal with the power of his mind.**

Steve:

- **It turns out he was just a fraud, wasn't he?**

- A) What happened to his powers?
- B) Yes, wasn't he famous in the 1970s?
- C) Not really. Can you tell me about him?
- D) What made you think about him?
- E) Yes, do you remember him as well?

172. James:

- **Did you read about that 13-year old who climbed Mt. Everest?**

Steve:

- **No, when was that?**

James:

- ----

Steve:

- **You're right. What was his father thinking?**

- A) For a teenager, he was extremely brave.
- B) He went last summer with his father and three friends.
- C) Last summer, with his father. Too young, wasn't he?
- D) He was really lucky that his father decided to take him.
- E) I think he was the first teenager ever to have climbed Mt. Everest.

173. John:

- **I can't believe this! Psychologists believe that gossip can be a healthy social activity.**

Kate:

- ---

John:

- **Well, apparently through gossip, people can make social comparisons, and learn what is and isn't acceptable.**

Kate:

- **That sounds reasonable.**

A) Which group of psychologists would be right in this matter?

B) What did they say against gossiping?

C) What if they were all wrong and people were right?

D) Why do they have to make comments like that?

E) What sort of claim are they making?

174. Paul:

- **Did you hear the news that they found a whale in the River Thames in the middle of London?**

Henry:

- **Yes, I did. No one knows why the poor whale ended up in the river.**

Paul:

- ----

Henry:

- **Well, that's a credible explanation.**

A) I think people have petitioned to have it placed in the zoo.

B) They say the cause of its death can only be known after an autopsy.

C) Do you think a whale has to eat in order not to get dehydrated?

D) I guess it was too young to find its way out to the North Sea.

E) Whales always use their sense of navigation not to get lost.

175. Robert:

- **Do you think the planet Mars can have an effect on life on Earth?**

Luis:

- **Well, some astrologers claim that it can, while others reject the idea completely.**

Robert:

- **Which one do you agree with?**

Luis:

- ----

A) Not everyone is convinced that there are real effects.

B) Astrology doesn't have the answer to that question.

C) It's hard to say but the former is more appealing.

D) There are signs that Mars is getting closer to Earth.

D) It has nothing to do with when you were born.

2010 YKS

176. Carl:

- **When does your bus leave?**

Brian:

- **At 8.30. So we've got a couple of hours.**

Carl:

- ----

Brian:

- **That's just what I was going to suggest.**

A) Fine. Then let's go and get something to eat.

B) Are you hungry by any chance?

C) We can't do much in two hours.

D) Where's your luggage? Do you only have the one bag?

E) It's been good seeing you! Come again soon!

177. Richard:

- **There must be an explanation for why gossiping is so popular.**

Mary:

- ----

Richard:

- **Isn't it more likely to disconnect us from the people we gossip about?**

Mary:

- **I see your point, but what they mean is "nice" gossip.**

A) Yes, it is done intensively all over the world.

B) In fact, there is. Psychologists say that gossip makes us feel connected to others.

C) Well, what's your explanation?

D) When there is gossip about public figures, it seems to make them more human.

E) People may say they don't gossip – but usually they do!

178. Interviewer:

- **Are you unhappy about the lack of privacy?**

Film Star:

- **Not at all. Privacy has never been that important to me.**

Interviewer:

- ----

Film Star:

- **Well, why would you choose this sort of a life and then worry about privacy?**

A) That's exactly what I think about it.

B) So, you're complaining about it?

C) Really? That surprises me.

D) That sounds like a good idea.

E) My private life has to be my own.

179. Liz:

- **What did you think of the play?**

Bob:

- **It was great fun to watch. There was so much colour and activity in it.**

Liz:

- ----

Bob:

- **No; not really. I must watch it again to get the main idea.**

- A) Wasn't the scene where they danced terrific?
- B) I wish they had included some music to make it more enjoyable.
- C) Even though the stage was very small and dark.
- D) What did you think of the acting?
- E) Yes; that's true. But did you understand it?

180. Peter:

- **Are you going to join one of the further training schemes the bank is offering?**

James:

- ----

Peter:

- **Yes; you really ought to. But at least explain the situation to the manager.**

James:

- **Good idea. I'll do that.**

- A) No; I'm content with things as they are.
- B) No; I like to keep my evenings free.
- C) I'm not sure. I'll think it over.
- D) No, I'm not. Things are difficult at home as you know. But I know I ought to.
- E) Perhaps. I'm still thinking about it. What about you?

DİYALOG SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.	C	46.	C	91.	E	136.	D
2.	C	47.	D	92.	D	137.	D
3.	B	48.	A	93.	B	138.	C
4.	C	49.	A	94.	E	139.	E
5.	B	50.	D	95.	A	140.	D
6.	D	51.	B	96.	B	141.	C
7.	C	52.	B	97.	B	142.	E
8.	B	53.	B	98.	A	143.	D
9.	E	54.	B	99.	D	144.	B
10.	A	55.	B	100.	E	145.	A
11.	B	56.	A	101.	E	146.	C
12.	C	57.	C	102.	D	147.	A
13.	B	58.	A	103.	C	148.	D
14.	A	59.	A	104.	B	149.	A
15.	B	60.	D	105.	A	150.	B
16.	D	61.	A	106.	A	151.	E
17.	B	62.	B	107.	A	152.	D
18.	B	63.	C	108.	A	153.	B
19.	E	64.	E	109.	E	154.	D
20.	C	65.	B	110.	E	155.	D
21.	C	66.	D	111.	D	156.	C
22.	B	67.	B	112.	A	157.	E
23.	A	68.	A	113.	E	158.	C
24.	D	69.	D	114.	E	159.	B
25.	A	70.	E	115.	E	160.	B
26.	E	71.	A	116.	C	161.	D
27.	C	72.	C	117.	B	162.	C
28.	C	73.	D	118.	E	163.	B
29.	C	74.	D	119.	A	164.	A
30.	C	75.	E	120.	D	165.	D
31.	C	76.	A	121.	C	166.	A
32.	B	77.	D	122.	B	167.	B
33.	B	78.	E	123.	D	168.	C
34.	A	79.	C	124.	E	169.	B
35.	C	80.	B	125.	D	170.	E
36.	E	81.	A	126.	E	171.	B
37.	D	82.	A	127.	A	172.	C
38.	D	83.	C	128.	E	173.	E
39.	E	84.	A	129.	B	174.	D
40.	A	85.	E	130.	B	175.	C
41.	C	86.	A	131.	A	176.	A
42.	D	87.	D	132.	B	177.	B
43.	B	88.	C	133.	B	178.	C
44.	C	89.	C	134.	B	179.	E
45.	D	90.	E	135.	C	180.	D

YOU SAY

1. After several months of seeking a position as a computer engineer, you've recently been accepted by a big international company. In your second week at work, you start thinking that it doesn't live up to its reputation. When asked by a relative whether you would consider working there for a long time, you say:

- A) I'm open to new opportunities, as I couldn't find what I was looking for in this company.
- B) Well, it's very easy for me to find a job as a computer engineer, so I just don't let it bother me.
- C) We're talking about one of the world's biggest companies, why would I want to leave such a place?
- D) I've heard some rumours about this company, but I think they are all lies.
- E) The promotion possibilities in the company might be poor, yet I'm determined to work my way up.

2. Your child comes home disappointed with the result of an important exam. Upon noticing, you comfort her and say in a supporting tone:

- A) You know you should have prepared better for such an important exam.
- B) No need to be discouraged! You'll make up for it next time.
- C) You're going to have to follow a much stricter study plan from now on.
- D) I see how frustrated you are for the following exam.
- E) In fact, my hopes were very high from a student like you.

3. You are looking for a history book in a store, but when you approach the shelves related to history, you see some books on psychology. Realizing that books have been misplaced, you turn to the salesperson and say sarcastically:

- A) It'd be better if you placed the history books in the identified shelf.
- B) You might like to know that some of your customers have left psychology books section.
- C) Could you please direct me to the shelves where history books are placed?
- D) The staff should be paid extra, because you seem to have spent lots of time classifying the books.
- E) I've been trying to find books on history for half an hour, but all I can find are books on psychological issues.

4. Your new classmate promises to visit you at the weekend, but she doesn't turn up. Next time you see her at school, you want to let her know about your feelings without offending her:

- A) You'd better come up with a reasonable excuse for not coming to visit me.
- B) Don't tell me that you forgot your appointment with me.
- C) I waited for you at home all weekend, and it was so rude of you to let me down.
- D) To tell you the truth, I wasn't expecting you to keep your promise.
- E) I wish you'd called me before to say you couldn't come; I was a bit upset.

5. Contrary to your agreement with your mechanic, he fails to inform you of the possible cost for the repair of the car. Upon learning the very high bill, you say:

- A) That's a huge amount of money. You should have called me before doing the work.
- B) I'm not prepared to pay such a huge bill because you didn't tell me before that you only accept cash.
- C) I'm sorry, but I won't pay a cent of this bill, because I could have repaired it myself.
- D) You should have left a message when you called and told me what work needed to be done.
- E) Will it be repaired soon? I really need to use the car.

6. You have an appointment to see a doctor and you have been waiting in the reception area for about an hour. It is clear that the doctor has been very busy, as the waiting area has been very full, but now you are the only one still waiting. You go to the receptionist and say politely:

- A) Do you have any idea when this crowd of people will clear up? It's starting to get depressing.
- B) I've been waiting for an hour to see the doctor. Will I have to wait much longer?
- C) Clearly the doctor doesn't want to see me today. This has been a complete waste of time.
- D) I don't see anyone else waiting. I'll go in and see the doctor now.
- E) I don't think I will be able to come to my appointment next week. Sorry about that.

7. You are at a meeting and you are giving a presentation on a project you have been working on. Several people have entered the meeting late and you have had to start over three times already, when another colleague enters the room and asks you to start from the beginning. You don't want to start again. So you firmly say:

- A) It is normal for people to be late on Mondays.
- B) I guess it's my duty to start again if I'm told to do so.
- C) I'm sorry, I'm going to continue anyway.
- D) I guess I can do it one more time, but we're falling behind schedule.
- E) I would like to thank everyone for being so alert.

8. You and your friend are worried about her newborn baby's constantly changing behaviour. Because your friend works, she relies on different carers while she is at work. You feel that the baby's problems are due to the frequently changing caregivers. So you say to your friend:

- A) really think you ought to consult a paediatrician as soon as possible because your choice of babysitter is quite an important decision.
- B) Why don't you wait a little? I think everything will be fine in a few months' time and then you can get a new caregiver.
- C) You know, all babies can go through difficult times, but yours is rather different. I guess you should stop working.
- D) Have you ever considered that there may be too many people taking care of the baby? May be this is the part of the problem.
- E) I think the caregivers must reach an agreement on the reasons for the baby's behaviour.

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9. You were invited to be a key speaker at a conference and gladly accepted the invitation. However, as the conference draws near, you realize you will not be able to have your presentation ready in time. You feel bad, but you won't be able to do it and so you want to let them know about it without making a fake excuse and you say:

- A) I really must apologize for this but I've been asked to present at another conference on the same day. Sorry about that.
- B) There's just no way that I will be able to speak at the conference because of my health problems. Can you get someone else?
- C) I'm afraid you didn't give me enough time to prepare my presentation, so I'm going to drop out of the conference.
- D) Look, I'm sorry but would it be OK with you if I don't present at the conference?
- E) I realize that I'm letting you down, but unfortunately, my presentation will not be ready and I'm afraid I'll be unable to speak at the conference.

10. You have just boarded the plane and see that an elderly woman is sitting in your seat. You specifically requested a window seat, but when you ask the woman to move, she just ignores you. You don't want to get angry, but you do want your seat. You say:

- A) I'm sorry, you just don't want to understand, but that's my seat.
- B) Please move, you know you're in the wrong seat, don't you?
- C) As I said before, that's my seat. I'm afraid you are going to have to move to your own seat.
- D) Are you deaf? I told you that's my seat you're sitting in.
- E) Look, I've already told you once before, you're sitting in my seat.

11. You are taking part in a panel discussion on nuclear power. All the other panellists disagree with you as you are the only one who is against it. They rarely give you an opportunity to speak. Eventually, you are able to speak and you want to politely express your dissatisfaction with not being able to speak before. You say:

- A) At last! Are you so afraid of what I was going to say that you were not going to let me speak? That's disgraceful!
- B) Thank you for finally allowing me to put across a different perspective, I thought the other side would never be heard.
- C) So now I can speak. I was just about to get up and go. I've never been so badly treated before.
- D) I just have to say that this isn't a panel discussion at all. You all seem to be unaware of what it means to discuss an issue.
- E) Don't any of you realize that it is extremely rude not to allow the other side to be heard?

12. You have been queuing for almost ten minutes to buy a coffee when suddenly someone pushes to the front of the queue, so you politely but firmly say:

- A) Excuse me, that's a really selfish, ignorant thing to do!
- B) Who do you think you are pushing to the front of the queue?
- C) Have you no manners at all? What gives you the right to push in front of others?
- D) Excuse me, we are all waiting patiently, can you please join the queue?
- E) I'm sorry, that kind of behaviour is totally unacceptable. Don't do it again!

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13. You are chairing a meeting and one of the participants keeps going off the subject. You need to politely remind him to only make comments related to the topic under discussion. He is in mid-sentence and you say:

- A) OK, that's enough. We really need to move on.
- B) You have no choice but continue? OK?
- C) I'm afraid that's not relevant to this discussion.
- D) I'm sorry but that's totally absurd. Stop now!
- E) Why do you have to talk so much!

14. You are being interviewed on television. Before the interview you said you wouldn't answer personal questions. When the interviewer asks about your marriage, you tactfully say:

- A) That really is none of your business.
- B) Why do you want to know that?
- C) How can you ask such a question?
- D) I'm afraid I'm not married
- E) I'd rather not comment.

15. A colleague has just been promoted. You are pleased for her, but you feel disappointed it wasn't you. You want to congratulate her, but at the same time in order to let her understand how you feel, you say:

- A) You're so lucky! It could have been me if I had applied.
- B) I'm sorry to say this but I feel disappointed that I didn't get promoted.
- C) That's good. I suppose you do deserve it more than any other candidate.
- D) I heard about your promotion, I am a little disappointed I didn't get it, but good for you.
- E) Well done, you deserve it. No one else could do that job.

16. Your child, John, is being bullied and it has reached the stage where he's afraid to go to school. You have found out that the bully is Charlie, the son of one of your friends. You don't know how to bring up the subject but when you see the mother one day you say:

- A) This may be hard, but could I have a word about Charlie?
- B) Did you know that John was making Charlie very unhappy?
- C) Why are Charlie and John so aggressive?
- D) You know what children are like, they really are hard to understand!
- E) You really ought to speak to Charlie, he's a bully, and everyone knows it!

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17. An old friend of yours, whom you haven't seen for years, wishes to see you as soon as possible and, on the telephone, asks for an appointment. Since you will be away for a few days for a conference, you wonder whether an appointment sometime next week will be alright for him. As you will also be very pleased to see him after such a long time, you say to him politely:

- A) Unfortunately, I won't be here for a week as I will be attending a conference abroad. Besides, I can't remember you well. Anyway, come next week to see me.
- B) Actually I am extremely busy. Besides, there is a conference I have to attend. I suggest we meet sometime later next week. Sorry, not earlier.
- C) I am going away for a conference. How nice of you to call me! Will it be convenient for you if we meet sometime next week? After so many years, I will indeed be most delighted to see you again.
- D) After so many years, I hardly remember you. If you feel that you have to see me, you have to wait until next weekend because I am going away for a conference.
- E) You should have called me earlier as I am going away for a conference. Can you come next week? It has been a long time since I saw you last.

18. Your nephew, who is yet at high school, is very interested in history. You feel that you ought to encourage him to study history when he goes up to the university. So you say to him:

- A) Although you seem to like history, you are not qualified enough to specialize in it.
- B) Since history appeals to you so much, I strongly recommend it for you to choose as your field of study when you enter the university.
- C) History is a very broad field, and I am afraid you will soon be fed up with it.
- D) Since you're determined to study history at the university, there is nothing I can do for you.
- E) As far as I am concerned, your interest in history is hardly genuine and will soon disappear.

19. As an eminent scholar in political science, you have been asked by the organizing committee of an international conference to be one of their plenary speakers. You are pleased with the invitation and wish to express your thanks to the committee for honouring you. You say:

- A) You have been very kind indeed to consider me as a plenary speaker. Unless something unexpected comes up, I will attend the conference.
- B) In view of my publications and senior position, I think I deserve such an invitation. I will get to work right away.
- C) Your invitation has come at the right time as I have been doing research on a subject that best suits your conference.
- D) Actually I was expecting to receive an invitation from your committee. It will be a wonderful opportunity for me to address your distinguished audience.
- E) Let me say how glad I am for the invitation you have extended to me. I really feel privileged to speak at the plenary session. I am grateful to you all.

20. One of your colleagues has been promoted to associate professor. As you have always been very impressed by the academic quality of his work, you think that he fully deserves the promotion. So you say to him:

- A) My congratulations on your promotion, which I knew you would get as I have always thought that your work is academically perfect.
- B) Given the academic quality of your work, I would refrain from making any comment on your promotion, but I simply express my congratulations.
- C) Even though I would like to congratulate you on your promotion, I must draw your attention to the fact that you must upgrade the academic quality of your work.
- D) I congratulate you on your promotion as associate professor, but I would advise you to work harder to improve the quality of your research.
- E) I am very pleased with your promotion. Yet, as far as I am concerned, you ought to be more concerned about the academic quality of your work.

21. Your friend's son is getting married. You have been invited to the wedding, which will take place on the very day you are going abroad on urgent business that cannot be postponed. So, to apologize, you call your friend and say:

- A) I am sure there will be many people at the wedding. As for me, on the day of the wedding I will be travelling abroad on urgent business. I know you will understand.
- B) I received your invitation. Yet, due to my forthcoming trip abroad on urgent business, I will not be able to attend your son's wedding. Clear?
- C) This forthcoming business trip abroad that I have to make cannot be cancelled. So it will be impossible for me to attend the wedding.
- D) Thank you so much for your invitation. On the very day the wedding takes place, I will be abroad for urgent business.
- E) Thanks for the invitation. How unfortunate it is that the wedding coincides with my urgent business trip abroad, which I cannot put off! Therefore, I am indeed very sorry I can't attend the wedding.

22. At a panel, you are discussing with another colleague the uses and abuses of nuclear power. You notice that your colleague focuses completely on the benefits of nuclear power, without referring to a major problem, which is the safe disposal of nuclear waste. So you wish to draw attention to this problem and say:

- A) You seem to be approaching the subject only from one angle and ignore the serious question of how to dispose of nuclear waste safely.
- B) I fully share your views about the uses of nuclear power, and I think we should also look at the financial problems.
- C) Certainly, nuclear power is cheap, clean and environmentally harmless. However, there are a number of problems about it and we have to consider them in detail.
- D) I completely agree with you that the most serious question concerning nuclear power is how to get rid of nuclear waste.
- E) As you have just indicated, the safe disposal of nuclear waste is a problem that needs to be discussed extensively.

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23. One of the research assistants in your department has written an abstract for a paper, which he wishes to submit at an international conference. He asks you to have a look at it and advise him. You've read the abstract and are impressed by the originality of the topic. You say to him:

- A) In dealing with this topic, is it your purpose to provoke the conference participants?
- B) As far as I am concerned, the way you present the topic is rather dull and flat.
- C) I wonder why you have decided to choose such a controversial topic for your paper.
- D) I find your topic most unusual, and it will certainly arouse much interest.
- E) The abstract needs to have more clarity although the topic itself is a common one.

24. At a panel of historians, a controversial issue is under discussion. One of the historians has referred to a number of documents as evidence to defend his point of view. You notice that the contents of the documents significantly differ from each other and are mostly irrelevant. So you intervene by saying to this historian:

- A) I don't think any of us has had the opportunity to see these documents, which obviously contain much evidence about the issue under discussion.
- B) The documents you have presented as evidence throw much light on the issue we have been discussing.
- C) As one can see from the documents you have presented, you must have carried out a great deal of careful research on the issue.
- D) Like my colleagues here, I have much respect for the quality of your research and have no objection to the evidence you have presented here.
- E) I am afraid the evidence you have presented through these documents is contradictory and has nothing to do with the issue under discussion.

25. As a specialist on Middle Eastern affairs, you are being interviewed by a journalist and are asked about Western governments' attitude towards the Middle East. You think for a while and then state in general terms:

- A) Well, let me see. All I can say is that Western governments have always treated the Middle East as a vital strategic centre of gravity because of its rich oil reserves.
- B) I can tell you right away that the West's needs for oil have encouraged international corporations to seek concessions from Middle Eastern states.
- C) Your question involves various issues. However, let me say this: in the Middle East, processes of modernization and globalization have produced an anti-Western attitude.
- D) Certainly, the oil boom brought about by the increasing Western demand in the 1980s and 1990s has ultimately led to fierce competition among Middle Eastern producer states.
- E) It is a fact that Western powers are always prepared to intervene by force if the stability of oil production is jeopardized.

26. Your new book on Shakespeare has been much acclaimed by critics. So you have often been invited to give talks, but now you feel that these talks are very tiring and need to be limited. You discuss this with your wife and say:

- A) Because critics have praised my book on Shakespeare, I have been overwhelmed by a flood of invitations to give talks, which I indeed find very thrilling.
- B) Since Shakespeare has been my major academic interest, dear, I am glad that I have finally written a comprehensive book on him, which has brought me much popularity.
- C) My dear, I would never refrain from giving talks on Shakespeare although they can be extremely exhausting and take all my free time.
- D) Dear, much has already been written on Shakespeare, but my recent book, which has made me famous, is actually the product of long and painstaking research.
- E) The publication of my book on Shakespeare has put me in the limelight, and I am constantly being invited to give talks. But I find this exhausting; so, dear, I'm going to turn down most invitations.

27. A graduate student of yours is doing research on Napoleon's imperial aims. You wish to give him a guideline so that his research might not drift into other matters about Napoleon. So you say to him:

- A) One can suggest that the main moral cause of Napoleon's fall as an emperor was his unmasterable ambition.
- B) I think the essence of Napoleon's imperialism was to reconstitute Europe as a new Roman empire, ruled from Paris.
- C) Like the Roman emperors, Napoleon erected triumphal columns and arches to commemorate his victories.
- D) It is true that Napoleon made his brothers and sisters the monarchs of his newly created kingdoms.
- E) In military terms, Napoleon was a master of well-timed, well-directed shock attacks on the battlefield.

28. At a company meeting today, you are expected to present your report on the new trends in marketing. However, your little boy is suddenly taken ill and, therefore, it will be impossible for you to attend the meeting. So you call the director and ask him to excuse you, proposing that you submit the report at the next meeting. You say:

- A) Unfortunately, my little one is not well, and my apologies for not being able to attend the meeting. I should be grateful if you could excuse me, and I can present my marketing report at the next meeting.
- B) I am afraid you will have to excuse me today since my little one is very ill. As for the report about marketing, I can present it any time you wish me to.
- C) I am calling you to tell you that I cannot present my marketing report today at the meeting because my boy is seriously ill. I can definitely present the report at the next meeting.
- D) Let me tell you right away that I won't be at the meeting today because of my boy's illness. My report on marketing is ready and can be presented at the next meeting.
- E) Since my little boy is not feeling well, I have decided not to attend the meeting today. However, if you agree, I can present the report at the meeting next week.

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29. A colleague of yours seems worried that the paper he is going to present at an international conference contains a great deal of radical argument and that it may provoke the participants into strong objections and protests against his views. So you wish to lend your support for his views and encourage him to speak out confidently. You say:

- A) I suggest you get rid of all these provocative ideas, since many people at the conference will oppose you vehemently and try to silence you.
- B) Your views may be provocative and, therefore, displease others, but I know they are sound. So don't be discouraged.
- C) It is incomprehensible to me why you should always attempt to provoke other people and, in a way, subvert the conference.
- D) Everybody knows that you are a radical and always cause trouble at international academic gatherings. So I advise you to be careful.
- E) This conference you are going to attend is not the right occasion for you to express your provocative views. I would advise you not to get involved in a row

30. As a literary critic, you are asked to express briefly your opinion of a novel recently published. You have read the novel and noticed some structural and stylistic defects in it. So you say:

- A) I am fully convinced that, like me, other critics will be much impressed by the novel as it deals with serious issues.
- B) In my opinion, it will take a long time before the novel really draws the attention of the reading public.
- C) With regard to the novel, I should stress in the first place that the author's portrayal of the characters is very disappointing indeed.
- D) Although the author of the novel has a great deal of capacity for creativity, he is so much under the influence of other novelists that he lacks originality.
- E) As far as I am concerned, it is not a very successful novel, as it lacks clarity and has certain plot problems.

31. As the chairman of a committee, you must call the members to an unscheduled but urgent meeting. So you phone them each and, with your apologies, inform them about the meeting. You say:

- A) I am wondering whether all the committee members will be available to attend a meeting later today.
- B) This is your chairman calling. We are going to have a meeting, which I want you to attend without any excuse.
- C) As a committee, we have to come together immediately. I am sorry about this, as it is contrary to our usual practice.
- D) Our committee needs to meet as soon as possible. I am sure you have no objection whatsoever.
- E) I am asking you and the other members to come to my office right away for a meeting. No one must be absent.

32. You have been invited to give a talk on the current global economic crisis. Yet you feel that, following your talk, there will be questions which may get you involved in a domestic political debate. Since you don't wish to be part of such a debate, you decide to decline the invitation. So you say:

- A) I am afraid my talk on the current crisis in the world economy may in the end turn into a controversy over domestic politics, which is not what I want. So you will have to excuse me from giving the talk.
- B) Before I can accept your invitation for a talk on the world economy, you must assure me that there will be no questions concerning domestic politics.
- C) I know out of experience that such issues as the current economic crisis in the world are extremely controversial, and I am absolutely sure that questions will be asked about domestic policies.
- D) There is no doubt that the world economic crisis has its adverse impact on domestic policies, which I wouldn't like to touch on in my talk.
- E) I have decided mainly to focus in my talk on the global effects of the current economic crisis, but I am also prepared to answer questions concerning domestic political issues.

33. You've lent a friend of yours one of the reference books in your own personal library, which you often use for your own research. Although he promised you to return it soon, he hasn't done so, and you need the book urgently. You are upset and say to him:

- A) Should you need other books for reference, you just let me know, and you needn't worry about returning the book soon, which I have already lent you.
- B) I hope the book I gave you has been most useful for your research; you can give it back to me when you don't need it any longer.
- C) Since you haven't kept your word about the book you borrowed from me, I am really angry; it is an indispensable source for my research, and I need it now.
- D) Since my library has a number of reference books, you can borrow them whenever you need them, and you needn't hurry to return the one I've lent you.
- E) You said you would return the reference book I lent you. It is alright; I am using other sources for my research.

34. You are lecturing on the Industrial Revolution and the economic changes it brought about in England in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. You conclude your lecture by saying:

- A) So, to wrap up, the Industrial Revolution at the end of the 18th century and thereafter altered not only the foundations of the economy but also the very assumptions with which people approached economics.
- B) Moreover, one can suggest that Britain in the 18th and 19th centuries had ample supplies of coal and a well-developed network of canals, all of which proved important for industrialization.
- C) In fact, by the end of the 18th century and the early 19th century, London had become the leading centre for international trade and a headquarters for the transfer of raw materials, capital, and manufactured products throughout the world.
- D) Actually, the Industrial Revolution began with dramatic technological leaps in a few industries towards the end of the 18th century and the early 19th century, the first of which was cotton textiles.
- E) Undoubtedly, at the end of the 18th century and during the early decades of the 19th century, expanding networks of trade and finance in Britain created new markets for goods and new sources of raw materials.

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35. A young colleague of yours is worried that the proposal for a paper he has submitted to the scientific committee of an international conference may be rejected due to his lack of advanced research experience. As a senior colleague, well aware of his research capacity and seriousness of purpose, you wish to cheer him up and encourage him by saying:

- A) I told you that your paper needs to be extensively revised. You may be good at research, but your arguments in the paper are extremely controversial.
- B) I know how a scientific committee reaches a decision. Chances are slim for your paper to be accepted as it is hardly based on sound research.
- C) Relax. Though you haven't got much experience in research, you are a promising scientist, and I am sure they will take that into consideration.
- D) It is too early for someone like you to be welcomed as a speaker at an international conference. You need to show your seriousness of purpose in your studies.
- E) As far as I am concerned, you should never have submitted your proposal because I know your research for this paper has been very limited.

36. As a highly respected economist, you have been invited by a group of businessmen to give a talk on the current global crisis. However, on the very day you are expected to speak, you are taken ill, and, upset about missing such a chance, you call the organizers and say:

- A) Frankly, I have already decided to cancel the talk that you wished me to give on the current consequences of the global crisis.
- B) Although I am not feeling well today, I would really like to take this opportunity and discuss with you the effects of the economic problems that the world is currently facing.
- C) Let me first express my apologies for cancelling the talk which I am expected to give today on the global impact of the current economic crisis.
- D) This is to inform you that, due to my prolonged poor health, I am not going to make my speech today on the global effects of the economic crisis.
- E) Unfortunately, I am not well at all. I would like to convey my apologies for not being able to share my thoughts with you all on the problems affecting the world today.

37. You are the moderator at a panel on tax reform. The discussion has drifted into a debate on the question of whether indirect taxation needs to be abolished altogether. You feel that, instead of narrowing the panel down to a single issue, the speakers should deal with various other issues that are related to taxation and tax reform in general. So you turn to the speakers and say:

- A) I think we have to look at tax reform from various angles. So I would like you to discuss many different aspects of the subject rather than focus only on one aspect.
- B) I can see that you'll never reach an agreement on tax reform. In this case, there is no use in discussing indirect taxation.
- C) I am glad to point out that each speaker has dealt with tax reform in detail and come up with a wide range of recommendations that need to be taken into consideration.
- D) We all know that indirect taxation is widely practised in the world, and so it is important that this taxation must be looked at from different angles.
- E) All this time, no speaker has yet addressed the problem of indirect taxation. So I would urge every speaker to discuss how this form of taxation can best be reformed.

38. As the head of the department, you have recently noticed that a junior staff member is often late for work. So you wish to find out why and send for him. In talking to him politely, you say:

- A) I have warned you several times, and you still continue to come late. This is a serious offence that can never be tolerated. So be careful.
- B) You know very well that you are always late for work and that this is intolerable. Let me warn you once again, and if you insist on being late, I'll have to take disciplinary action against you.
- C) I am sure you are aware that it has almost become a habit with you not to get to the office on time. I wonder whether there is something that prevents you from being punctual.
- D) I've been informed by some of your colleagues that every day you seem to be late for work. So I sent for you to talk it over and warn you once again.
- E) Every day, you apologize for being late for work. I don't find your excuses very convincing. Unless you show up on time from now on, you'll be fired right away.

39. A friend of yours, who you think is a fully qualified accountant, has applied for a vacancy in a company, but his application has been turned down by the Human Resources Department of the company. You are surprised. So, on his behalf, you call the director of the department, tell him about this unexpected decision, and ask him politely for an explanation:

- A) I didn't expect that my friend would be rejected by your company, since, in my opinion, professionally he is perfect, so I would be grateful if you could kindly give me your reasons for his rejection.
- B) It is clear that you are biased against my friend, who is a good accountant, and so I want you to tell me frankly why he was not accepted.
- C) Your rejection of my friend's application to your company is absolutely unfair, since he is the best accountant I have ever known. So I need to know your reasons why he was not accepted.
- D) Contrary to my expectations, my friend, who is a professional accountant, has been rejected unfairly by your company. Give me a full account of your reasons for his rejection.
- E) I am extremely upset that you have turned down my friend's application for a job in your company. Now I want you to tell me in detail why he failed to qualify.

40. At a literary gathering, you are introduced to a famous and popular novelist whose works you have always read with great pleasure. You wish to express your admiration for his writing and say to him:

- A) I am really very impressed by the popularity you have earned through your novels, some of which I find enjoyable.
- B) I know your novels are very popular, but in reading them I sometimes feel that some chapters need to be revised.
- C) Because your novels have always been admired by the public, you must be very pleased and feel encouraged for better writing.
- D) It has always been my wish to meet you, since your novels are most admired by the public.
- E) I would like to tell you how enormously I have always enjoyed reading your novels, which I believe are great works of literature.

YKS 2019

41. Your friends have invited you to a concert; however, you have already made plans with your grandmother to go shopping for an upcoming special occasion. So, you tactfully decline their offer by saying: ----

- A) Sure, as soon as I finish shopping with my grandmother, I'll be at the concert hall. See you all there!
- B) Thanks for the invitation guys, but I've promised my grandma that I'd help out with some shopping as we have a party coming up.
- C) I'd rather spend the day with my grandmother shopping than go see a concert with you. It just doesn't sound fun to me.
- D) I'm afraid I'll have to pass. I've promised my grandma that we'd hang out together and then see a concert.
- E) I can't believe my favourite singer is in town. Can I also bring my grandma to the concert?

42. Your friend is going to run in a marathon but is doubtful if she can complete the race because she has recently been ill. Now that she is feeling better, you want to encourage her before she runs the race, so you say: ----

- A) Good luck, running in a marathon is difficult and now it will be even more challenging.
- B) Is this a good idea? Some runners can become ill when running such a long distance.
- C) You've worked hard to be in this marathon, and I'm sure you'll do great from start to finish.
- D) Why don't you consider running in next year's marathon, instead? I'm sure you can do it then.
- E) You don't have the courage to run a marathon because you're disadvantaged from the start

43. One of your friends has asked you to check his project work before submitting it, but because of your own commitments, you lack the time to do it. You want to let him know about the situation without offending him, so you say: ----

- A) I wish you had given it to me days before. How can you expect me to do it in such a short time? You know I'm busy.
- B) Why don't you ask another friend for help? I wish I could help you, but I'm clueless about the content of the project
- C) I really would like to help you but I'm really very busy. I wish I had enough time. I'm very sorry.
- D) I'm sorry, I suppose you'd better do it yourself, it's your own responsibility. I can't spare any time.
- E) Do you think it'd be better if you asked your teacher to change the deadline? Otherwise, it won't be possible to finish it.

44. You go to a restaurant for lunch and pay with your credit card. When you check your bank statement later on, you realise the cashier has charged you more than your actual bill. So you call the restaurant and ask politely: ----

- A) Your waiter charged me more than the amount of my bill. Put yourself in my shoes, can you imagine my frustration?
- B) I've just realised that I paid more than the bill by mistake. Have you ever thought about firing your overcharging cashier?
- C) I think there's been a mistake with my bill. Would it be possible to correct it and give me a refund?
- D) I'm busy with too many things at the moment and now look what you've made me deal with. Can you send my refund with one of your waiters?
- E) I don't remember his name, but the waiter gave me the wrong bill. Can you check what's going on?

45. You are walking on a crowded street when suddenly you bump into a woman carrying several grocery bags and cause her to drop her groceries all over the ground. You feel terrible for the accident and say to her: ----

- A) Hey lady! Watch where you're going!
- B) Excuse me? Why would I help with those?
- C) Sorry, but that shop should offer higher quality grocery bags so accidents like this won't happen.
- D) I guess if we were both paying attention this would have never happened.
- E) I'm so sorry! Here, let me help you with your things.

2018 YKS

46. You and a friend are supposed to meet for dinner at a restaurant. Your friend arrives twenty minutes late and says it was because of the traffic, which is normal in your city. Frustrated, you want to criticise your friend for being late, so you say: ----

- A) I know. The traffic is always terrible around here, especially this time of day.
- B) If you had planned ahead and left home earlier you wouldn't have been late.
- C) Next time why don't you consider taking the metro? It isn't affected by the traffic.
- D) I really wish more could be done to deal with the traffic problem in our city.
- E) It's okay. The food here is usually not served in a timely manner, anyway.

47. You and your friends went out for dinner. Your friends all found their meals delicious but you were dissatisfied with yours. You disagree with them about the quality of the food, so you say politely: ----

- A) The food was terrible. I'm going to write a very negative review for this restaurant.
- B) This restaurant is very disappointing, especially the old decor and slow service
- C) I'm glad you all enjoyed your meals, but I must say I was a bit disappointed with mine.
- D) It appears that none of us liked the food, let's go somewhere else for good desserts.
- E) I'm really sorry, but I won't be joining you in this restaurant again.

48. Your friend's mother is in the hospital and needs to have immediate surgery. Your friend is worried about her mother's health. You try to empathise with her situation and console her by saying: ----

- A) Your mother's surgery is a major one and the chances of a full recovery seem a bit low. Good luck to your mom.
- B) The doctors and nurses in this hospital are very well-trained. If I needed surgery, I guess I would also choose this hospital.
- C) Why don't you take your mother to another doctor for a second opinion? This might help you feel much better and get rid of your doubts.
- D) I know it's difficult when our loved ones are ill, but I'm sure the operation will go well and your mother will feel better in a very short time.
- E) Actually, my friend Jane's mom had the same operation three times. But she still has a lot of pain, so I hope your mother's will go better.

49. You suddenly realise that you've completely forgotten that yesterday was your best friend's birthday, because you've been so busy studying. You sincerely apologise to your friend and say you'll make up to her for it: ----

- A) I'm so sorry I forgot about your birthday. I thought it was in summer.
- B) My heartfelt apologies for forgetting your birthday. Let me take you to dinner to celebrate.
- C) Sorry I forgot, but I don't understand why some people are so obsessed with birthdays.
- D) Forgive me for not buying you a present you'd like. Let's celebrate next year.
- E) I didn't mean to forget your birthday, but I've just been so busy this week.

50. You couldn't hand in your assignment on time, so you lied to your teacher about your mother being sick in hospital. The next day, your teacher found out the truth, then she phoned your mother. You are ashamed of what you did, and you apologise to your teacher: ----

- A) It's a shame my mother didn't back me up. I won't ever talk to her again.
- B) I regret lying to you, but that's my habit, and I can't help it. But why did you call my mother?
- C) Sorry, I shouldn't have lied. The truth is I played computer games instead of doing the homework.
- D) Sorry, I should have told you the truth. But then, you would have been worried about my mother.
- E) I apologise to you for not handing in the assignment, but you had given us so little time to finish it.

2017 YKS

51. While you are driving during rush hour, you see a car with a flat tyre on the side of the road. The driver is young and seems worried. You want to help, so you say: ----

- A) I know how to change a tyre. I can give you a hand if you like.
- B) Why don't you call the technical assistance? It looks like you have a problem.
- C) I know how these tyres are like. They're really reliable.
- D) You can't stop there like this. Don't you see it's dangerous?
- E) You're blocking the traffic, please move your car now.

52. One of your friends is overthinking in every aspect of her life but she still thinks she cannot make right decisions and she has low self-esteem. You do not want to offend her but also give her some advice to change her attitude: ----

- A) While thinking is generally considered to be a good thing, overthinking may have an adverse impact on your life.
- B) Stop wasting your time thinking about your plans! I think it's high time you spent more time achieving your plans than designing them.
- C) Do something unplanned and spontaneous. The courage that leads you to do something new or scary will turn into confidence.
- D) I'm really fed up with your annoying need to control everything. You must accept that things may sometimes go wrong. Otherwise, you'll probably feel disappointed.
- E) Realise that you're a people-pleaser who doesn't want her decisions to upset others. You don't have to be certain that any decision you're making is the most pleasant one.

53. Your son and his friends have made up their minds to go hiking in the mountain range near your town. They are planning to walk 20 kilometres during the day and stay there overnight in their tents. Having seen the day's forecast, you warn him about their excursion. So you say to him: ----

- A) People who live in the isolated areas in the forest may not provide you with food and shelter.
- B) The mountain range has an amazing variety of wildlife, so don't forget to take some pictures.
- C) Less than 1,000 people live in that area collecting fruits, growing grain or herding animals.
- D) You shouldn't go hiking today as they are predicting thunder storms in the area.
- E) In many places the mountain slopes are terraced to create space for crops, so you'd better walk carefully there.

54. You have recently subscribed to an e-magazine. However, over the past few weeks you have come to realise the quality has deteriorated. Having decided to cancel your subscription, you call the e-magazine company and say: ----

- A) Although I am aware that your latest issues had some problems with the writers, I still want to renew my subscription.
- B) The latest issues have been of poor quality, but I still love your magazine and I am sure that you will be able to turn things around.
- C) I would like to let you know that I no longer want to be listed among your subscribers. I'd like to be taken off your e-mail list.
- D) Unfortunately, I haven't enjoyed your past few editions. Would you be so kind as to transfer my subscription to the print format?
- E) I enjoyed the contents of your first few issues, but that doesn't give you the right to constantly call me and promote your magazine.

55. You are going to attend a very important meeting tomorrow which will determine the future of your company but one of your employees has not completed his report yet. You want to warn him sarcastically, so you say: ----

- A) I hope you've enjoyed your free time, but keep in mind that if that report is not on my desk by the afternoon, you may not feel so relaxed.
- B) Why do you keep doing this? I just asked for a simple report, but you didn't finish it. Do it today or I will fire you.
- C) With your experience, you should have been able to finish on time. Hurry up and get me the report.
- D) What on earth should I do with you now? I have no choice but to fire you for not doing your job.
- E) You've really let the company down. Whatever you do now, you'll never get a promotion

2016 YKS

56. You are invited to an interview for a position which you really want to get. However, on the day of the interview, you have to take an important exam. So you call the interviewer and ask him politely: ----

- A) I'm really sorry, but the time for the interview isn't suitable for me. Could you please arrange another day?
- B) It's impossible for me to be there on the day you've scheduled. Can't you postpone it?
- C) Don't you think it's saddening for me to miss the interview just because I've got an important exam on the same day?
- D) Because I'll take an important exam on the day of the interview, can we do it another day?
- E) I've been looking for this job for so long, but unfortunately, I can't make it. Will there be any other positions to apply for?

57. Your 30-year old friend wants to take foreign language courses but she is uncertain about what language to learn. Being aware of the fact that learning a widely-spoken language brings in many advantages, you suggest to her: ----

- A) The best way to learn a foreign language is to live in the country where it is spoken and interact with its people as much as you can.
- B) It seems difficult to learn a foreign language at your age, as scholars say children learn a foreign language faster than adults.
- C) Why don't you learn Chinese or Spanish? They're widely used in various fields across the world such as trade and tourism.
- D) If I were you, I'd not learn French or German because big companies already have many employees who can speak these languages.
- E) If you want to work internationally, you should not only be competent in the grammar of a foreign language, but also in speaking and writing.

58. You try to interact with your students to elicit their ideas about the rules you require them to obey in the classroom. You observe that they do not feel comfortable to speak objectively. So you say to calm them: ----

- A) I just want to let you know that your ideas won't be criticised, so you don't need to worry.
- B) Can you explain why you haven't been attending the classes regularly?
- C) You have to tell me the truth to solve our problems without any difficulty.
- D) Do you think some of you display abusive behaviours in the classroom?
- E) Why do you hesitate to say that you have difficulty in understanding some subjects?

59. You invite your new neighbour to dinner at your house. You cook beefsteak as the main course but she tells you that she is a vegetarian and cannot eat it. You do not want her to go home with an empty stomach, so you say hospitably: ----

- A) Everybody loves my beefsteak. It's a pity that you can't taste it.
- B) I don't understand why some people deprive themselves of the taste of meat by refusing to eat it.
- C) Sorry, I didn't know that you're a vegetarian. I'll order some vegetarian food for you right away.
- D) You should have warned me that you don't eat meat beforehand so that I could prepare some vegetarian food.
- E) It's very rude of you to refuse to eat what I've prepared. I've been cooking for you all day.

60. While moving your house, you dropped a heavy box on your sister's foot and she is in pain. You're sorry as you didn't do it on purpose. So you say to apologise: ----

- A) You'd better put some ice on your foot. You'll probably feel better soon.
- B) You're so lucky that you haven't been seriously injured.
- C) I don't think it hurts a lot. You really seem to be exaggerating!
- D) If you hadn't blocked my way, I wouldn't have dropped it.
- E) I didn't mean to hurt you. I'll definitely be more careful next time.

2015 YKS

61. As a teacher at a primary school, you arrange a meeting to warn parents about the effects of their actions on their children. So you simply say: ----

- A) We teachers believe that parents' contribution to homework completion is needed.
- B) Children at the age of 7 or 8 can be so irresponsible that you'll probably have problems in teaching them.
- C) Play is very important in the learning process, so you should let your child play games with their peers.
- D) Activities at primary school are more likely to shape children's behaviours than at home.
- E) You should be very careful about how you do things at home because it'll leave a long-lasting effect on them.

62. Your friend is broke and asks you to lend him some money. As he did not pay you back in the past, you do not want to give him money any more. So you make an excuse not to offend him: ----

- A) It's very rude of you to ask me such a question for the second time!
- B) It's high time you started to earn and spend your own money
- C) I'll let you borrow some money only if you promise to pay me back.
- D) There's no way I'll give that money to you since you never pay me back!
- E) I'd like to help you, but I'm also in need of money these days .

63. You borrowed a book from the campus library for your friend. You have realized that you should have returned the book almost a week ago. Since you are planning to return it immediately, you call your friend and politely request: ----

- A) You haven't returned the book that I borrowed from the campus library for you without informing me, have you?
- B) Why do you keep ignoring deadlines for returning the books that I borrow from the campus library for you?
- C) Since the deadline for returning the book has passed, could you please bring it to me as soon as possible?
- D) Do you know that you'll have to pay a big fine as the deadline has passed?
- E) Since you never return the books on time, I'll no longer borrow books from the campus library for you.

64. One of your friends and you have decided to learn French and attend an intensive course. However, when you ask him when you will enrol on the course, he hesitates to give a straight answer to you. To express your disappointment, you say: ----

- A) I don't want to miss the deadline for enrolment, so we should hurry up.
- B) If you think French is hard to learn, we can sign up for another course.
- C) It's so frustrating to see that you seem unwilling to take the course.
- D) Well, I'm still planning to take the course whether you go or not.
- E) I suppose your heavy workload makes it difficult for you to attend the course.

65. You are a manager in a company and lead an important project. You realize that only a few employees spend time completing the project although you expect all employees to contribute to it. So you say sarcastically: ----

- A) I really appreciate your efforts, as you're all doing your best to complete the project.
- B) You should work harder because the project must be completed by the following week.
- C) I see some aren't paying enough attention to the project, but this may mean being fired.
- D) Our company will make a great success in the market if we can complete this project with no errors.
- E) I promise those who have been working hard in this project will get extra payment.

2014 YKS

66. You are a film director and you have been left with limited time to complete the recording of the scenes. However, you see that your leading actress often comes late to the set. You've got very angry with her and you say sarcastically: ----

- A) I want to congratulate you as I've never seen such a punctual actress before.
- B) You must immediately learn how to come to the set on time.
- C) If you don't want to drop out of the cast, you'd better stop coming late to the set.
- D) This film is of vital importance for your career, so I can't understand why you're so careless.
- E) I really wonder why you're always being late. Is there anything wrong with you?

67. You are studying hard for an important exam, but your roommate, who will also take the same exam, insists on chatting with you. You want to go on studying and you politely say: ----

- A) Why don't we make a deep conversation instead of studying for such a critical exam?
- B) Why on earth are you disturbing me while I'm trying to study here?
- C) I'd really like to chat with you, but you know we have a difficult exam next week.
- D) I've never seen such a thoughtless person like you. Stop disturbing me!
- E) I can't understand why you are not studying for the exam, though you know it's very important.

68. You are expected to complete a project in a week, and you realize that one of your classmates chose the same subject. You say firmly: ----

- A) You'd better find a different subject to study, as I've already begun to work on it.
- B) I wish you'd told me before that you wanted to study the same subject.
- C) Why don't we tell our teacher that we'll do group work?
- D) Can you please find another subject? I'm very interested in this subject and want to study alone.
- E) If I had enough time to change my subject, I'd certainly do so, but now it seems impossible.

69. One of your friends has a 5-year old son, and whenever he wants to play with his father, he refuses. Knowing that it will adversely affect the child's development, you warn him: ----

- A) When you don't want to play with him, you can suggest that he do painting or watch cartoons.
- B) When you're really busy at home, you can allow him to play with his peers.
- C) If you think your son has become very aggressive, stop playing games that require excess physical effort.
- D) You should spend some time playing with your son, otherwise he may fail to develop good social skills.
- E) Why don't you take him to the park for a while rather than playing with him at home for all day?

70. You are a basketball coach, and some of your players often have sports injuries. To inform them about possible causes, you say: ----

- A) As all you know, your recovery time depends on the severity of your injuries
- B) Your injuries can cause swelling and bruising, so you should rest enough.
- C) Don't apply ice directly to the skin when you're injured, as it can irritate and damage your skin.
- D) I want you to avoid activities causing pain until your injuries have healed.
- E) Some of you do not warm up properly and have weak muscles. Your problems can result from this

2013 YKS

71. You are a boss at a company, and you are not happy with the recent reports on the financial condition of the company. You have organized a meeting with the department managers, but you do not want to demotivate them. So you politely say: ----

- A) As far as I understand, nobody is happy with their salaries and working conditions in the company.
- B) I don't mean to upset anybody, but you could do better than what you're doing at present.
- C) You'd better find a new job if you will keep on working like that.
- D) I've been told that some of you are not doing their jobs as told by your managers.
- E) I don't think anybody in this room deserves to be here based on his current performance.

72. One of your teachers assigns too much reading for next week's class. You do not want to have any problems with your teacher, but you also feel that you must at least try to see if the teacher can reduce the reading load. So you say: ----

- A) Can you please let us hand our work in a little bit later because of the readings you have assigned?
- B) It's not fair to give us so much work for just one week. We won't have any time left to study other lessons
- C) Please consider dividing next week's readings over two weeks instead of one. More people will be able to actually read them if you do this.
- D) I'm so frustrated that you've done this to us. I'll speak to your superior if you don't change it immediately
- E) I was wondering if it's acceptable for me to miss classes next week. I'm very busy with my other courses, and I've to complete a project in a week

73. You have just got your drink from the counter at a coffee shop. While you are walking to your table, you bump into another customer and spill your coffee all over the floor. You do not want the other customer to get angry, so you jokingly say: ----

- A) Excuse me, but you should watch where you're going, sir.
- B) Well, I guess I'm lucky that they give free refills. So, we don't need to worry.
- C) Oh, I'm terribly sorry, that was all my fault. I'll be more careful next time.
- D) This is such a terrible day for me, everything is going wrong.
- E) I've burnt my hand, and it really hurts a lot. I should go to the chemists.

74. You are becoming increasingly concerned about the rising temperatures in your region. One day, while you are out walking with your friend, you comment sarcastically about the weather: ----

- A) The sun is shining more brightly than ever, but it's still not hot enough.
- B) These days, the weather is so hot that it's very hard for elderly people to adapt to it.
- C) We'll soon be suffering from the harmful effects of overexposure to sun like skin diseases.
- D) If the weather forecast misleads us again, no one will take it seriously anymore.
- E) I don't often go out without wearing my hat and sunglasses to avoid heat stroke.

75. You are a university student sharing a flat with your classmate. Unfortunately, she does not help much with the household chores. You are angry with her, as you are very tired of doing all the housework.

When she arrives home, you complain about her irresponsibility and remind her to help in a strict manner: ----

- A) When shall I see this house neat and clean without warning you? Please try to be more careful.
- B) You're so irresponsible, and I won't go on cleaning the house any longer. To tell you the truth, I'm thinking about moving to my own flat.
- C) I know you're busy at work, but it doesn't mean you don't need to do anything, but rest and sleep.
- D) I'm so fed up with cleaning this flat on my own. Will you never help me with the housework?
- E) Why don't we get someone to clean the flat for us? We haven't been able to tidy it up regularly, so it's in a mess.

2012 YKS

76. You have been staying in a hotel for 5 days and as you are about to check out, you see that you have been charged for 10 days. You want to point this out to the receptionist politely but in a serious manner. So you say: ----

- A) The information I read on your website about the prices is wrong, isn't it?
- B) Do I have to pay this extraordinary amount even if it is not my fault?
- C) I'm afraid there's been a mistake. Could you check your records once again please?
- D) Can I learn how much a customer has to pay just for one night in this hotel?
- E) I don't remember ordering anything else apart from the full-board option.

77. A friend of yours is insistent on your going to her birthday party, but you don't want to go. So you come up with an excuse and say: ----

- A) It has been very long since I last saw you. It'll be a great chance for me to see you again.
- B) Is it possible for you to postpone the party to another day?
- C) It could make you feel sad but I won't be able to come to the party. I promise I'll send your present later.
- D) I'd love to but I have to look after my younger brother, as my parents will be dining out.
- E) I'm so sorry that I have completely forgotten it. It is very thoughtful of you to remind me of joining.

78. Your boss has invited you for dinner in his home. You suspect that the main dish was prepared with nuts, which you are allergic to. You want to let him know about the situation without offending him, so you say: ----

- A) I'm sorry, I'm not feeling well. I'd better go home now.
- B) What did you use to make this awful dish? It smells very bad.
- C) That looks wonderful, but if there are nuts in the food, I'm afraid I won't be able to have any.
- D) No thanks, I've had enough nuts already. That was quite delicious!
- E) Could you write down the recipe for this dish? I would like to know how it was prepared.

79. While you are going to the supermarket to do your weekly shopping, you see your next door neighbour, who is an elderly lady. She is going to the supermarket too, but she can hardly walk. You want to help her immediately, so you say: ----

- A) Let's take a walk together. We can do our shopping later.
- B) Could you do me a favour? Will you buy some milk and bread for me too?
- C) Shopping must be really difficult for you. Why don't you ask someone to help you?
- D) If you had computer skills, you wouldn't have any difficulty in shopping online.
- E) I'm on my way to the supermarket. If you tell me what you need, I can buy it for you.

80. One of your colleagues visits you in your office. Although you are very busy with paperwork, you try to be polite. After some time, however, you want to let him know that you would like him to leave. So you say: ----

- A) I'd love to spend more time with you today, but unfortunately I really need to get back to work.
- B) What I don't understand is how they always manage to make me work so hard.
- C) Sorry, but I may not be able to call you back when I'm finished with my work.
- D) As you can see, I'm totally free right now, so we can do whatever you please.
- E) You can't just come in and sit down without knocking on the door first, you know.

2011 YKS

81. You and a colleague have been asked to give a presentation at a conference. Unfortunately, she left you to do all the work. You feel really angry and just before the presentation you want to make a sarcastic comment about her not doing anything and so you say:

- A) Well, thank you for all your hard work!
- B) Why don't we work on another presentation?
- C) I seem to have finished all the work
- D) We don't work that well together.
- E) I'm tired after all that preparation.

82. A friend has just lost his job and is desperately seeking another. He is over sixty years old, and he feels that his chances of getting a job are slim. You want to encourage him in his efforts to find a job and so you say:

- A) If I were you, I think I'd just accept the reality of the situation.
- B) You're almost at retirement age. Why don't you sit back and relax?
- C) Unfortunately at your age, it might not be so easy to find another job.
- D) Have you ever thought about retiring? It's about time.
- E) It's not the end of the world. With your experience something will turn up.

83. A close friend has just bought a new red coat. Unfortunately, it doesn't suit her at all. When she asks you for your opinion, you feel you have to be truthful without hurting her feelings and so you say:

- A) I've never seen you wearing red before. You look stunning!
- B) That's a ridiculous colour to buy. Whatever made you choose that coat?
- C) It's a lovely colour. I'm not used to seeing you in red but it looks really good on you.
- D) I really think other colours look better on you. I find red a bit overpowering.
- E) You must feel really confident wearing such a bright colour.

84. Your boss has asked you to work over the weekend. You don't really know if you can do it as you have already made plans. He can be a very difficult person and doesn't like to be refused. So when he calls you into his office, you tactfully say:

- A) I'll do my best, but I may not be able to come in.
- B) Of course, I can come in on the weekend.
- C) I'm afraid what you are asking is impossible!
- D) Look, I have no obligation to work overtime!
- E) No way am I giving up my weekend!

85. You have just spent a week's holiday in a five-star hotel. Although the brochure was very attractive, the reality was quite different. You are very disappointed and feel that you have to say something about this discrepancy. Before you leave, you see the manager and say:

- A) You really ought to improve your brochure!
- B) The way you advertise this hotel in your brochure is very misleading!
- C) I think you need to appoint a new manager!
- D) I'd like to extend my holiday and stay for another week!
- E) You've cheated me. I've been overcharged!

2010 YKS

86. Your sister wants to buy books for summer reading, and asks for your help and suggestions. You want to help her choose well and say:

- A) I'm not sure about your likes and dislikes, so I can't recommend any specific books.
- B) With any book, read the topic and reviews on the back cover and a few random pages.
- C) Why don't you choose your own books yourself? Nobody can help you.
- D) I'm sorry, but I don't know what's available on the market at the moment.
- E) I always get best-sellers; but a lot of them aren't much good.

87. You are interviewing applicants for a post in the furniture department of a large store. You want to make the applicant talk about himself, so you say:

- A) Is this the first time you are applying for a job?
- B) You do realize, don't you, that you'll be expected to work hard?
- C) Tell me why you think you could make a success of this job.
- D) Criticize the furniture in this office.
- E) Do you like modern styles in furniture or classical styles?

88. Both you and your brother are in the school basketball team. Your coach sees you and asks you to tell your brother to get in touch with him as soon as possible. As you are not likely to see him for a while, you leave him a note, saying:

- A) The coach wants to see you, not me! You'd better hurry.
- B) The coach seems annoyed about something. You'd better find him quick.
- C) The coach wants to see you about something; but there's no hurry.
- D) The coach was looking for you. Could be good news!
- E) The coach wants to see you. You'd better find him right away.

89. A friend is taking his driving test and is feeling rather excited about it. You have two pieces of advice for him which you think will be helpful. You say:

- A) Keep calm and listen carefully to whatever instructions are given.
- B) Stop worrying! If you don't pass this test, you'll pass the next one.
- C) It's important to look confident.
- D) After all, most people don't pass the test first time.
- E) If you pass, I'll take you out to lunch.

90. The sister of a close friend of yours has got an ankle injury playing tennis. You don't know how bad it is, but you send a message of sympathy on the cell phone, and promise to call round soon. You say:

- A) Ankle injuries don't recover quickly! Take care and get plenty of rest!
- B) What were you doing to fall and break your ankle?
- C) Sorry to hear about the accident. Hope it's not too serious. I will call round in a day or two.
- D) Glad to hear you're nearly back to normal. But no more tennis for a while!
- E) Don't worry! You'll probably be playing tennis again by the end of the month.

YOU SAY SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.	A	31.	C	61.	E
2.	B	32.	A	62.	E
3.	D	33.	C	63.	C
4.	E	34.	A	64.	C
5.	A	35.	C	65.	A
6.	B	36.	E	66.	A
7.	C	37.	A	67.	C
8.	D	38.	C	68.	A
9.	E	39.	A	69.	D
10.	C	40.	E	70.	E
11.	B	41.	B	71.	B
12.	D	42.	C	72.	C
13.	C	43.	C	73.	B
14.	E	44.	C	74.	A
15.	D	45.	E	75.	D
16.	A	46.	B	76.	C
17.	C	47.	C	77.	D
18.	B	48.	D	78.	C
19.	E	49.	B	79.	E
20.	A	50.	C	80.	A
21.	E	51.	A	81.	A
22.	A	52.	D	82.	E
23.	D	53.	C	83.	D
24.	E	54.	C	84.	A
25.	A	55.	A	85.	B
26.	E	56.	A	86.	B
27.	B	57.	C	87.	C
28.	A	58.	A	88.	E
29.	B	59.	C	89.	A
30.	E	60.	E	90.	C

İNGİLİZCE
TÜRKÇE
ÇEVİRİ

1. Omega-3s have such vital importance for the development of the nervous system that during infancy, the most rapid period of human brain growth, mothers transfer them to the infant through breast-feeding, depleting their own fat reserves.

- A) Omega-3ler sinir sisteminin gelişimi için o kadar hayati bir öneme sahiptir ki insan beyninin en hızlı büyüdüğü dönem olan bebeklikte anneler kendi yağ depolarını tüketerek onları bebeğe emzirme yoluyla aktarırlar.
- B) Omega-3ler sinir sisteminin gelişimi açısından o kadar hayati bir öneme sahiptir ki anneler kendi yağ depolarını tüketmek pahasına bebeklikte, yani insan beyninin en hızlı büyüdüğü dönemde, onları bebeğe emzirme yoluyla aktarırlar.
- C) Bebeğin sinir sisteminin gelişimi için hayati bir öneme sahip olduğundan, anneler kendi yağ depolarını tüketerek omega-3leri bebeğe emzirme yoluyla aktarırlar ki bu insan beyninin en hızlı büyüdüğü dönem olan bebeklikte gerçekleşir.
- D) İnsan beyninin en hızlı büyüdüğü dönemde sinir sisteminin gelişimi için hayati bir önemi olan omega-3ler, bebeklikte anneler tarafından kendi yağ depolarını tüketerek bebeğe emzirme yoluyla aktarırlar.
- E) Omega-3ler sinir sistemimizin gelişiminde hayati bir önem taşır ve anneler insan beyninin en hızlı büyüdüğü dönem olan bebeklikte kendi yağ depolarını tüketerek onları bebeğe emzirme yoluyla aktarırlar.

2. One of the important figures in contemporary Japanese literature. Kobo Abe attracted an international audience with his novels exploring the alienation and loss of identity experienced in Japanese society after World War II.

- A) Çağdaş Japon edebiyatının önemli isimlerinden biri olan Kobo Abe, İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra Japon toplumunun maruz kaldığı yabancılaşmayı ve kimlik kaybını romanlarında inceleyerek uluslararası bir okuyucu kitlesini cezbetmiştir.
- B) Kobo Abe'nin çağdaş Japon edebiyatının önemli isimlerinden biri olmasının ve uluslararası bir okuyucu kitlesini hayran bırakmasını sağlayan şey, romanlarında İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra Japon toplumunda yaşanan yabancılaşmayı ve kimlik kaybını ele almış olmasıdır.
- C) Çağdaş Japon edebiyatının önemli isimlerinden biri olan Kobo Abe, İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra Japon toplumunda yaşanan yabancılaşmayı ve kimlik kaybını inceleyen romanlarıyla uluslararası bir okuyucu kitlesini cezbetmiştir.
- D) Çağdaş Japon edebiyatının önemli isimlerinden biri olan Kobo Abe'nin İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra Japon toplumunda yaşanan yabancılaşmayı ve kimlik kaybını konu edinen romanları, uluslararası bir okuyucu kitlesini cezbetmiştir.
- E) İkinci Dünya Savaşı'ndan sonra Japon toplumunun yaşadığı yabancılaşmayı ve kimlik kaybını ele alan romanlarıyla uluslararası bir okuyucu kitlesinde hayranlık uyandıran Kobo Abe, çağdaş Japon edebiyatının önemli isimlerinden biri olmuştur.

3. A study, in which more than 18,000 adults participated, has shown that people who sleep for 5 hours or less a night drink significantly more sugary and caffeinated drinks.

- A) 18,000'den fazla yetişkini kapsayan bir araştırma, çok daha fazla şekerli ve kafeinli içecek içen insanların gecede 5 saat veya daha az uyuduğunu ortaya koymuştur.
- B) 18,000'den fazla yetişkinin yer aldığı bir araştırma, gecede 5 saat veya daha az uyuyan insanların çok daha fazla şekerli ve kafeinli içecek içtiğini göstermiştir.
- C) Gecede 5 saat veya daha az uyuyan 18,000'den fazla yetişkin ile gerçekleştirilen bir araştırma, bu insanların çok daha fazla şekerli ve kafeinli içecek içtiğini göstermiştir.
- D) 18,000'den fazla yetişkinin katıldığı bir araştırma, çok daha fazla şekerli ve kafeinli içecek içen insanların gecede 5 saat veya daha az uyuduğunu ortaya koymuştur.
- E) Bir araştırma tarafından, gecede 5 saat veya daha az uyuyan 18,000'den fazla yetişkinin çok daha fazla şekerli ve kafeinli içecek içtiği ortaya konulmuştur.

4. Aromatherapy is a scientifically unproven alternative medicine practice involving the use of aromatic oils obtained from plants to affect mood or to promote health.

- A) Aromaterapi, ruh hâlini etkilemek ya da sağlığı güçlendirmek için bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsayan bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulamasıdır.
- B) Aromaterapi, ruh hâlini etkilemek ve sağlığı güçlendirmek için bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsasa da bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulamasıdır.
- C) Ruh hâlini etkileyerek sağlığı güçlendirmek için bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsayan aromaterapi, bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulamasıdır.
- D) Bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulaması olan aromaterapi, ruh hâlini etkilemek ya da sağlığı güçlendirmek için bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsar.
- E) Bitkilerden elde edilen aromatik yağların kullanımını kapsayan ve ruh hâlini etkilemeyi ve sağlığı güçlendirmeyi hedefleyen aromaterapi, bilimsel olarak kanıtlanmamış bir alternatif tıp uygulamasıdır.

5. Yellowstone, established in 1870, is regarded as the world's first national park, and since then, the number of national parks and other protected areas has proliferated.

- A) Dünyanın ilk millî parkı olarak kabul edilen ve 1870 yılında kurulmuş olan Yellowstone'u o tarihten itibaren aşılacak pek çok millî park ve diğer korunan alanlar takip etmiştir.
B) Dünyanın ilk millî parkı olarak kabul edilen Yellowstone'un 1870 yılında aşılmasıyla birlikte millî parkların ve diğer korunan alanların sayısında hızlı bir artış meydana gelmiştir.
C) Millî parkların ve diğer korunan alanların sayısının hızlı bir biçimde artması, dünyanın ilk millî parkı olarak kabul edilen Yellowstone'un 1870 yılında kurulmasından sonra gerçekleşmiştir.
D) 1870 yılında kurulan Yellowstone, dünyanın ilk millî parkı olarak kabul edilmektedir ve bu tarihten itibaren millî parkların ve diğer korunan alanların sayısı hızlı bir şekilde artmıştır.
E) Millî parkların ve diğer korunan alanların sayısı, dünyanın ilk millî parkı olarak kabul edilen Yellowstone'un kurulmasıyla 1870 yılından itibaren hızlı bir şekilde artmıştır.

6. In order for a society to produce a substantial body of children's literature, it must regard children as an important and distinctive group of readers with separate needs.

- A) Çocuklar farklı ihtiyaçları olan önemli ve kendine has bir okuyucu kitlesi olarak görülmelidir ki bir toplumda çocuk edebiyatına yönelik büyük ölçüde üretim yapılabilir.
B) Bir toplumda çocuk edebiyatına yönelik büyük ölçüde üretim yapılabilmesi için gereken şey, çocukların farklı ihtiyaçları olan önemli ve kendine has bir okuyucu kitlesi olarak görülmesidir.
C) Bir toplumun çocuk edebiyatı alanında büyük ölçüde üretim yapabilmesi için çocukların farklı ihtiyaçları olan önemli ve kendine has bir okuyucu kitlesi olarak düşünülmesi gerekmektedir.
D) Bir toplumun çocuk edebiyatına yönelik büyük ölçüde üretim yapabilmesi için çocukları farklı ihtiyaçları olan önemli ve kendine has bir okuyucu kitlesi olarak görmesi gerekmektedir.
E) Çocuklar farklı ihtiyaçları olan önemli ve kendine has bir okuyucu kitlesi olarak tanındığı zaman, bir toplum çocuk edebiyatına yönelik büyük ölçüde üretim yapabilir.

E-YDS 2018

7. Considering that fighting among siblings is highly widespread in early childhood, parents should help their children to work out disagreements without taking sides.

- A) Erken çocukluk döneminde kardeşlerin kendi aralarında oldukça fazla kavga ettiği düşünüldüğünde, ebeveynler taraf tutmamalı ve anlaşmazlıkları çözerek çocuklarına yardım etmelidir.
B) Kardeşler arasında kavgaın erken çocukluk döneminde oldukça yaygın olduğunu gözlemleyen ebeveynler, taraf tutmayarak anlaşmazlıkları çözmek için çocuklarına yardım etmelidir.
C) Ebeveynler, kardeşler arasında kavgaın erken çocukluk döneminde oldukça yaygın olduğunu göz önünde bulundurarak anlaşmazlıkları çözmek için taraf tutmadan çocuklarına yardım etmelidir.
D) Erken çocukluk döneminde kardeşler kendi aralarında çok fazla kavga ettikleri için, ebeveynler bu durumu göz önünde bulundurarak anlaşmazlıkları çözmek için taraf tutmadan çocuklarına yardım etmelidir.
E) Ebeveynler, kardeşler arasında kavgaın erken çocukluk döneminde çok fazla yaygınlaştığını düşünüyorlarsa anlaşmazlıkları çözmek için taraf tutmadan çocuklarına yardım etmelidir.

8. Organic chemistry is already at the heart of modern advances in nanotechnology and medicine; however, it is still perceived to be a challenging field that many students fear because of its far-reaching applications.

- A) Organik kimya çoktandır nanoteknolojideki ve tıptaki modern ilerlemelerin merkezinde bulunmasına rağmen geniş kapsamlı uygulamaları yüzünden hâlâ birçok öğrenciyi korkutan zor bir alan olarak algılanmaktadır.
B) Organik kimya, çoktandır nanoteknolojideki ve tıptaki modern ilerlemelerin merkezindedir, fakat geniş kapsamlı uygulamaları yüzünden zor bir alan olarak algılanmakta ve hâlâ pek çok öğrenciyi korkutmaktadır.
C) Organik kimya, çoktandır nanoteknolojideki ve tıptaki modern ilerlemelerin merkezinde bulunmaktadır, ancak geniş kapsamlı uygulamalarından korkan birçok öğrenci tarafından hâlâ zor bir alan olarak algılanmaktadır.
D) Çoktandır nanoteknolojideki ve tıptaki modern ilerlemelerin merkezinde olan organik kimya, geniş kapsamlı uygulamaları yüzünden hâlâ birçok öğrenciyi korkutan zor bir alan olarak algılanmaktadır.
E) Organik kimya, çoktandır nanoteknolojideki ve tıptaki modern ilerlemelerin merkezindedir, fakat geniş kapsamlı uygulamaları yüzünden hâlâ birçok öğrencinin korktuğu zor bir alan olarak algılanmaktadır.

E-YDS 2017

9. Stress from pollution, noise, and crowding, combining in cities with the commuting hassle, create a situation described as urban press, but each of these sources of stress should be considered individually.

- A) Kent baskısı olarak tanımlanan durum; kirlilik, gürültü ve kalabalıktan kaynaklanan stresin şehirlerde her gün işe gidip gelme sıkıntısıyla birleşmesiyle oluşur, fakat bu stres kaynaklarının her birinin ayrı ayrı ele alınması gerekmektedir.
- B) Kirlilik, gürültü ve kalabalıktan kaynaklanan stres, şehirlerde her gün işe gidip gelme sıkıntısıyla birleşerek kent baskısı olarak tanımlanan bir durum yaratmaktadır, ancak bu stres kaynaklarının her biri ayrı ayrı ele alınmalıdır.
- C) Kent baskısı olarak tanımlanan durum; kirlilik, gürültü ve kalabalıktan kaynaklanan stresin şehirlerde her gün işe gidip gelme sıkıntısıyla birleşmesi sonucu ortaya çıkar, fakat bu stress kaynaklarının her birini ayrı ayrı ele almak gerekir.
- D) Kirlilik, gürültü ve kalabalıktan kaynaklanan stres, şehirlerde her gün işe gidip gelme sıkıntısıyla birleşmektedir ve kent baskısı olarak tanımlanan bir durum yaratmaktadır, fakat bu stress kaynaklarının her birinin ayrı ayrı ele alınması gerekmektedir.
- E) Kent baskısı olarak tanımlanan durumu yaratan şey; kirlilik, gürültü ve kalabalıktan kaynaklanan stresin şehirlerde her gün işe gidip gelme sıkıntısıyla birleşmesidir, oysaki bu stress kaynaklarının her biri ayrı ayrı ele alınmalıdır.

10. Ebola virus was first discovered in 1976, in a blood sample gathered from an ill nun in Zaire, which is now known as the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

- A) Ebola virüsünün ilk olarak şu anda Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti olarak bilinen Zaire'de hasta bir rahibeden alınan kan örneğinde bulunması 1976 yılına dayanmaktadır.
- B) Günümüzde Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti olarak bilinen Zaire'de, hasta bir rahibeden kan örneği alınması 1976 yılında ebola virüsünün bulunmasını sağlamıştır.
- C) Hasta bir rahibeden alınan kan örneği, 1976 yılında Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti olarak bilinen Zaire'de, Ebola virüsünün bulunmasını sağlamıştır.
- D) İlk olarak 1976 yılında bulunan ebola virüsüne, günümüzde Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti olarak bilinen Zaire'de, hasta bir rahibeden alınan kan örneğinde rastlanmıştır.
- E) Ebola virüsü, ilk olarak 1976 yılında, şu anda Demokratik Kongo Cumhuriyeti olarak bilinen Zaire'de, hasta bir rahibeden alınan kan örneğinde bulunmuştur.

E-YDS 2016

11. Plants respond to gravity, water, light, chemicals and even touch; yet, how they do this without a brain or nervous system is something the botanists are unsure about.

- A) Bitkiler beyin ya da sinir sistemi olmadan yer çekimine, suya, ışığa, kimyasallara ve hatta dokunmaya bile tepki verirler, fakat bitki bilimciler onların böyle bir şeyi nasıl yaptıklarından emin olamamaktadır.
- B) Bitkilerin beyin ya da sinir sistemi olmadan yer çekimine, suya, ışığa, kimyasallara ve hatta dokunmaya bile tepki veriyor olması, bitki bilimcilerin emin olmadığı bir şeydir.
- C) Yer çekimine, suya, ışığa, kimyasallara ve hatta dokunmaya bile tepki vermek, bitkilerin beyin veya sinir sistemi olmadan yapabildikleri fakat bitki bilimcilerin bunun nasıl yapıldığından emin olmadıkları bir şeydir.
- D) Bitki bilimciler emin olmasalar da bitkiler, beyin ya da sinir sistemi olmadan yer çekimine, suya, ışığa, kimyasallara ve hatta dokunmaya bile tepki verebilirler.
- E) Bitkiler yer çekimine, suya, ışığa, kimyasallara ve hatta dokunmaya bile tepki verirler, fakat bunu beyin ya da sinir sistemi olmadan nasıl yaptıkları bitki bilimcilerinin emin olmadığı bir şeydir.

12. Contrary to general belief, the Industrial Revolution did not trigger any improvement in the standard of living for a large section of the population.

- A) Genel kanının aksine, Sanayi Devrimi, nüfusun büyük bir kesimi için hayat standardında herhangi bir iyileşme sağlamadı.
- B) Genel kanıdan farklı olarak Sanayi Devrimi, nüfusun büyük bir kesimi için hayat standardında herhangi bir iyileşmeye temel oluşturmadı.
- C) Sanayi Devrimi nüfusun büyük bir kesimi için hayat standardında herhangi bir iyileşme yaratmasa da genel kanı böyle değildi.
- D) Genel kanıya zıt olarak Sanayi Devrimi'nde nüfusun büyük bir kesiminin hayat standardında herhangi bir iyileşme yaşanmadı.
- E) Genel kanıyla örtüşmese de nüfusun büyük bir kesiminin hayat standardında yaşanan iyileşme, Sanayi Devrimi sayesinde gerçekleşmedi.

13. Once we have become fossil-fuel free, we will not only see the climate change come to a halt but we will also feel more secure knowing that we can get all our power from renewable sources.

- A) Fosil yakıtlardan arınmış hâle geldiğimizde, hem iklim değişikliğinin durduğunu görüp hem de tüm gücümüzü yenilenebilir kaynaklardan elde edebileceğimizi bilerek kendimizi daha güvende hissedeceğiz.
- B) Sadece iklim değişikliğinin durduğunu görmeye kalmayıp tüm gücümüzü yenilenebilir kaynaklardan elde edebileceğimizi bilerek kendimizi daha güvende hissedeceğiz.
- C) Fosil yakıtlardan arınmış hâle geldiğimizde, iklim değişikliğinin durduğunu görerek ve tüm gücümüzü yenilenebilir kaynaklardan elde edebileceğimizi bilerek kendimizi daha güvende hissedeceğiz.
- D) Fosil yakıtlardan arınmış hâle geldiğimizde, iklim değişikliğinin durduğunu görmeye kalmayıp tüm gücümüzü yenilenebilir kaynaklardan elde edebileceğimizi bilerek kendimizi daha güvende hissedeceğiz.
- E) Fosil yakıtlardan arınmış hâle geldiğimizde, sadece iklim değişikliğinin durduğunu görmeye kalmayıp tüm gücümüzü yenilenebilir kaynaklardan elde edebileceğimizi bilerek kendimizi daha güvende hissedeceğiz.

14. The newspaper sector has been negatively affected by the transition to digital applications, and its future survival relies upon creating feasible Internet models.

- A) Dijital uygulamalara yapılan geçiş gazetecilik sektörünü olumsuz yönde etkilemiştir ve gelecekte bu sektörün ayakta kalabilmesi için kullanışlı İnternet modelleri oluşturulmalıdır.
- B) Gazetecilik sektörünün dijital uygulamalara geçiş sürecinden kötü bir şekilde etkilenmesinden dolayı gelecekte ayakta kalması ancak kullanışlı İnternet modellerinin yaratılmasıyla mümkün olacaktır.
- C) Dijital uygulamalara geçiş gazetecilik sektörünü olumsuz bir şekilde etkilediğinden, bu sektörün gelecekte ayakta kalabilmesi için kullanışlı İnternet modelleri oluşturulması kaçınılmazdır.
- D) Gazetecilik sektörü dijital uygulamalara geçiş yapamamaktan olumsuz yönde etkilenmiştir ve gelecekte kullanışlı İnternet modelleri oluşturulmadığı sürece var olması mümkün değildir.
- E) Gazetecilik sektörü dijital uygulamalara yapılan geçişten olumsuz bir şekilde etkilenmiştir ve gelecekte ayakta kalması için kullanışlı İnternet modelleri oluşturulmasına bağlıdır.

15. Adult education has now become so important a feature of societies that it increasingly attracts more attention of sociologists, politicians, and businesses.

- A) Yetişkin eğitimi günümüzde toplumların oldukça önemli bir özelliği hâline gelmiştir, bu yüzden toplum bilimcilerin, politikacıların ve işletmelerin gittikçe daha çok dikkatini çekmektedir.
- B) Yetişkin eğitimi günümüzde toplumların son derece önemli bir özelliği hâline geldiği için toplum bilimcilerin, politikacıların ve işletmelerin gittikçe daha çok dikkatini çekmektedir.
- C) Yetişkin eğitimi günümüzde toplumların o kadar önemli bir özelliği hâline gelmiştir ki toplum bilimcilerin, politikacıların ve işletmelerin gittikçe daha çok dikkatini çekmektedir.
- D) Yetişkin eğitimi günümüzde toplumlar için son derece önemli bir hâl aldıkça, toplum bilimcilerin, politikacıların ve işletmelerin gittikçe daha fazla dikkatini çekmektedir.
- E) Yetişkin eğitiminin günümüzde toplumlar için oldukça önemli bir hâl alması, toplum bilimcilerin, politikacıların ve işletmelerin gittikçe daha fazla dikkatini çekmektedir.

16. There are no blood tests or brain scans for mental illnesses, so diagnoses can be subjective and unreliable.

- A) Ruh hastalıklarının teşhislerini öznel ve güvenilirmez kılan şey, bu hastalıklar için kan testi veya beyin taraması bulunmamasıdır.
- B) Ruh hastalıklarına yönelik kan testi veya beyin taraması kullanılmadığı için teşhisler öznel ve güvenilirmez kalabilir.
- C) Kan testi veya beyin taraması bulunmayan ruh hastalıklarının teşhisleri, öznel ve güvenilirmez olabilmektedir.
- D) Ruh hastalıkları için kan testi veya beyin taraması bulunmamaktadır, bu yüzden teşhisler öznel ve güvenilirmez olabilmektedir.
- E) Kan testi veya beyin taraması bulunsaydı, ruh hastalıklarının teşhisleri öznel ve güvenilirmez olmayabilirdi.

E-YDS 2015

17. Getting regular exercise might be beneficial for reducing the risk, or delaying the onset, of Alzheimer, because neurons in the brain regenerate throughout life.

- A) Beyindeki sinir hücreleri yaşam boyu yenilenebildikleri için Alzheimer riskini azaltmak veya başlangıcını ertelemek için düzenli egzersize başlamak yararınıza olabilir.
- B) Düzenli egzersiz yapmak Alzheimer riskini azaltmak veya başlangıcını ertelemek için yararlı olabilir, çünkü beyindeki sinir hücreleri yaşam boyunca yenilenirler.
- C) Alzheimer riskini azaltmak veya başlangıcını geciktirmek istiyorsanız düzenli egzersiz yapmalı ve beyindeki sinir hücrelerinin yaşam boyu kendini yenileme özelliğinden yararlanmalısınız.
- D) Beyindeki sinir hücreleri yaşam boyunca kendini yenilediğinden düzenli egzersiz yapmak hem Alzheimer riskini azaltma hem de başlangıcını geciktirme konusunda fayda sağlar.
- E) Düzenli egzersiz yapmak Alzheimer riskini azaltma ve başlangıcını geciktirmede faydalı olduğu gibi beyindeki sinir hücrelerinin yaşam boyu kendini yenilemesini de sağlar.

18. Whether somewhere is hot or cold is mainly to do with how close it is to the equator, but other factors, such as ocean currents and altitude, are also important.

- A) Bir yerin sıcak veya soğuk olması özellikle o yerin ekvatora ne kadar yakın olduğuyla ilgilidir fakat okyanus dalgaları ve deniz seviyesinden yükseklik gibi başka unsurlar da önemlidir.
- B) Bir yerin ekvatora yakınlığı özellikle o yerin sıcak ve soğuk olması konusunda etkilidir fakat okyanus dalgaları ve deniz seviyesinden yükseklik de önemli unsurlardandır.
- C) Bir yerin sıcak veya soğuk olması o yerin ekvatora olan yakınlığıyla doğrudan ilişkilidir fakat okyanus dalgaları ve deniz seviyesinden yükseklik de bu konuda önemli unsurlar arasındadır.
- D) Bir yerin sıcak ve soğuk olması o yerin ekvatora olan yakınlığına bağlıdır fakat okyanus dalgaları ve deniz seviyesinden yükseklik de diğer önemli unsurlar olarak görülür.
- E) Bir yerin sıcak veya soğuk olması o yerin ekvatora yakın veya uzak olmasının yanı sıra okyanus dalgaları ve deniz seviyesinden yükseklik gibi başka unsurlarla da ilişkilidir.

19. The reason why Germany has been able to sustain its competitiveness against manufacturers in Asia and elsewhere is that it has made good use of new technology.

- A) Almanya'nın Asya ve başka yerlerdeki üreticilere karşı rekabet edebilirliğini sürdürebilmesinin sebebi yeni teknolojiyi iyi kullanmasıdır.
- B) Almanya'nın yeni teknolojiyi iyi kullanması, Asya ve başka yerlerdeki üreticilere karşı rekabet edebilirliğini sürdürebilmesini sağlamıştır.
- C) Almanya, Asya ve başka yerlerdeki üreticilere karşı rekabet edebilirliğini sürdürmektedir ve bunu yeni teknolojiyi iyi kullanmasına borçludur.
- D) Asya ve başka yerlerdeki üreticilere karşı rekabet edebilirliğini sürdürebilen Almanya, yeni teknolojiyi iyi kullanmaktadır.
- E) Almanya'nın Asya ve başka yerlerdeki üreticilere karşı rekabet edebilirliğini sürdürebilmesinin sebebi olarak yeni teknolojiyi iyi kullanması gösterilebilir.

20. Deforestation may have increased global carbon dioxide levels during the agrarian era, but the use of fossil fuels since the Industrial Revolution has greatly increased these levels.

- A) Ormanların yok edilmesi küresel karbondioksit seviyelerini tarımsal dönem boyunca arttırmıştır ve bu seviyeler Sanayi Devrimi'nden itibaren fosil yakıtların kullanılmasıyla iyice artmıştır.
- B) Ormanların yok edilmesi küresel karbondioksit seviyelerini tarımsal dönem boyunca arttırmış olsa da bu seviyeleri asıl yükselten Sanayi Devrimi'nden itibaren fosil yakıtların kullanılmasıdır.
- C) Ormanların yok edilmesi küresel karbondioksit seviyelerini tarımsal dönem boyunca arttırmış olabilir ancak Sanayi Devrimi'nden itibaren fosil yakıtların kullanılması bu seviyeleri iyice arttırmıştır.
- D) Ormanların yok edilmesi, küresel karbondioksit seviyelerini tarımsal dönem boyunca arttırmakla birlikte Sanayi Devrimi'nden itibaren fosil yakıtların da kullanılması bu seviyelerin iyice artmasına neden olmuştur.
- E) Sanayi Devrimi'nden itibaren fosil yakıtların kullanılması zaten tarımsal dönem boyunca ormanların yok edilmesi yüzünden artmış olan küresel karbondioksit seviyelerini iyice arttırmıştır.

21. Tea reached France at the same time as other European countries, at the start of the 17th century, but its consumption was initially confined to Paris.

- A) Çay, Fransa'ya 17. yüzyılın başında diğer Avrupa ülkeleriyle aynı zamanda gelse de çay tüketimi başlangıçta Paris ile sınırlı kalmıştır.
- B) Fransa'ya diğer Avrupa ülkeleriyle aynı zamanda gelen çayın tüketimi 17. yüzyılın başında Paris ile sınırlı kalmıştır.
- C) Tüketimi başlangıçta Paris ile sınırlı kalsa da çay, 17. yüzyılın başında diğer Avrupa ülkelerine Fransa ile aynı zamanda gelmiştir.
- D) Çay, Fransa'ya 17. yüzyılın başında diğer Avrupa ülkeleriyle aynı zamanda gelmesine rağmen çay tüketimi Paris ile sınırlı kalmıştır.
- E) Çay, Fransa'ya 17. yüzyılın başında, diğer Avrupa ülkeleriyle aynı zamanda gelmiştir fakat çayın tüketimi başlangıçta Paris ile sınırlı kalmıştır.

22. The real meaning of a society cannot be found in its constitution but in the actions and beliefs of its people and its leaders.

- A) Bir toplumun gerçek değeri anayasasında değil, insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarında bulunabilir.
- B) Bir toplumun gerçek değeri söylendiği gibi anayasasında değil, insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarında bulunabilir.
- C) Bir toplumun gerçek değerini bulmak için anayasasına değil, insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarına bakılması gerekir.
- D) Bir toplumun gerçek değeri sadece anayasasında bulunmaz, aynı zamanda insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarına bakılmalıdır.
- E) Bir toplumun gerçek değeri anayasasında bulunamayacağı için insanların ve liderlerinin davranışları ve inançlarında bulunabilir.

2019 ARALIK YDS

23. Accurate measurements in scientific investigations gained more importance in the 17th century, when scientists became aware that only with reliable measurements could they support their theories.

- A) Bilim insanlarının 17. yüzyılda teorilerini sadece güvenilir ölçümlerle destekleyebileceklerinin farkına varmasıyla bilimsel araştırmalardaki doğru ölçümler daha fazla önem kazandı.
- B) Bilimsel araştırmalardaki doğru ölçümler, 17. yüzyılda bilim insanları teorilerinin sadece güvenilir ölçümlerle desteklenebileceğinin farkına varınca çok daha önemli hâle geldi.
- C) 17. yüzyılda bilim insanlarının sadece güvenilir ölçümler sayesinde teorilerini destekleyebileceklerinin farkına varması, bilimsel araştırmalardaki doğru ölçümlere daha fazla önem kazandı.
- D) Bilimsel araştırmalardaki doğru ölçümler, bilim insanlarının sadece güvenilir ölçümlerle teorilerini destekleyebileceklerinin farkına vardıkları 17. yüzyılda daha fazla önem kazandı.
- E) Bilimsel araştırmalardaki doğru ölçümler, 17. yüzyılda bilim insanları teorilerini sadece güvenilir ölçümlerle destekleyebileceklerinin farkına vardıkları için daha çok önem kazandı.

24. Recent studies have shown that chocolate can slow down the signs of skin ageing because cocoa extract is packed with antioxidants that neutralise free radical damage, which can harm collagen production.

- A) Kakao özütünün kolajen üretimine zarar veren serbest radikal hasarını ortadan kaldıran antioksidanlarla dolu olduğu ve bu nedenle çikolatanın cilt yaşlanmasının belirtilerini yavaşlattığı yeni yapılan çalışmalarla ortaya konmuştur.
- B) Yeni yapılan araştırmalar, çikolatanın cilt yaşlanmasının belirtilerini yavaşlatabildiğini göstermektedir çünkü kakao özütü, kolajen üretimine zarar verebilen serbest radikal hasarını ortadan kaldıran kakao özütünün antioksidanlarla doludur.
- C) Çikolata, cilt yaşlanmasının belirtilerini yavaşlatabilmektedir çünkü son yapılan araştırmalar, kolajen üretimine zarar veren serbest radikal hasarını ortadan kaldıran kakao özütünün antioksidanlarla dolu olduğunu göstermektedir.
- D) Son yapılan araştırmalar, kakao özütü kolajen üretimine zarar verebilen serbest radikal hasarını ortadan kaldıran antioksidanlarla dolu olduğu için cilt yaşlanmasının belirtilerinin çikolata sayesinde yavaşlanabileceğini göstermektedir.
- E) Çikolatanın cilt yaşlanmasının belirtilerini yavaşlattığı, kolajen üretimine zarar veren serbest radikal hasarını ortadan kaldıran kakao özütünün antioksidanlarla dolu olduğunu gösteren son çalışmalarla ortaya konmuştur.

25. Dolly, the first mammal cloned from the DNA of an adult animal, was regarded as a monumental scientific breakthrough when her birth was announced in early 1997.

- A) Dolly, yetişkin bir hayvanın DNA'sından klonlanan ilk memeli olduğundan 1997'nin başında doğumu duyurulduğunda çok büyük bir bilimsel gelişme olarak kabul edildi.
- B) Doğumu 1997'nin başında duyurulduğu zaman çok büyük bir bilimsel gelişme olarak kabul edilen Dolly, yetişkin bir hayvanın DNA'sından klonlanan ilk memeliydi.
- C) Yetişkin bir hayvanın DNA'sından klonlanan ilk memeli olan Dolly, çok büyük bir bilimsel gelişme olarak kabul edildi ve doğumu 1997'nin başında duyuruldu.
- D) Yetişkin bir hayvanın DNA'sından klonlanan ilk memeli olan Dolly, 1997'nin başında doğumu duyurulduğunda çok büyük bir bilimsel gelişme olarak kabul edildi.
- E) Dolly, yetişkin bir hayvanın DNA'sından klonlanan ilk memeliydi ve 1997'nin başında doğumunun duyurulmasıyla çok büyük bir bilimsel gelişme olarak kabul edildi.

2019 EYLÜL YDS

26. Alternative medicine has become increasingly popular in the Western World since about 1975, and has been the subject of much research ever since.

- A) Yaklaşık 1975'ten beri Batı dünyasında gittikçe yaygınlaşan alternatif tıp, bu tarihten itibaren birçok araştırmının konusu olmuştur.
- B) Alternatif tıp, Batı dünyasında yaklaşık 1975'ten beri gittikçe popüler hâle gelmiştir ve bu tarihten itibaren pek çok araştırmının konusu olmuştur.
- C) Alternatif tıp, Batı dünyasında yaklaşık 1975'ten beri gitgide yaygınlaşarak bu tarihten itibaren çok sayıda araştırmının konusu olmuştur.
- D) Yaklaşık 1975'ten beri Batı dünyasında gittikçe artan bir popülerliğe sahip olan alternatif tıp, bu tarihten itibaren birçok araştırmaya konu olmuştur.
- E) Alternatif tıp, yaklaşık 1975'ten beri Batı dünyasında gitgide tanındığı için bu tarihten itibaren birçok araştırmının konusu olmuştur.

27. Forensic investigators make a permanent record of anything at a crime scene that is relevant to the crime, and not only does this attention prevent dependence on highly unreliable human memory, and it also provides evidence that is likely to be accepted in court.

- A) Adli arařtırmacıların olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her Őeyin kalıcı kaydını tutmaları ve onların bu dikkatleri, oldukça güvenilmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmayı engellemekle kalmaz, mahkemede muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt da sağılar.
- B) Olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her Őeyin kalıcı kaydını tutan adli arařtırmacılar ve onların bu dikkatleri, oldukça güvenilmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmayı engellemekle birlikte mahkemeye muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt sağılar.
- C) Adli arařtırmacılar, olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her Őeyin kalıcı kaydını tutarlar ve bu dikkat sadece oldukça güvenilmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmayı engellemekle kalmaz aynı zamanda mahkemede muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt da sağılar.
- D) Adli arařtırmacılar, olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her Őeyin kalıcı kaydını dikkatle tutarlar ve bu, hem oldukça güvenilmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmalarını engeller hem de mahkemede muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt sunmalarını sağılar.
- E) Adli arařtırmacılar olay yerinde suç ile ilgili her Őeyin kalıcı kaydını dikkatli bir Őekilde tutarak hem oldukça güvenilmez olan insan hafızasına bağımlı olmaktan kaçırlar hem de mahkemede muhtemelen kabul edilebilecek kanıt elde ederler.

28. Bullying has been documented in almost every culture around the world though there is evidence that it may be more prevalent in some countries than in others.

- A) Dünya genelinde neredeyse bütün Őlkelerde zorbalığa dair kanıtlar bulunmaktadır ancak bazı kŐltŐrlerde diđerlerinde olduğından daha yaygın olabileceğı ispat edilmiřtir.
- B) Dünya genelinde neredeyse her kŐltŐrde kanıtları olan zorbalığın bazı Őlkelerde diđerlerinde olduğından daha yaygın olabileceğı ispat edilmiřtir.
- C) Dünya genelinde neredeyse her kŐltŐrde bulunduğı ispat edilmiř olsa da zorbalığın bazı Őlkelerde diđerlerine oranla daha yaygın olduğına dair kanıtlar bulunmuřtur.
- D) Zorbalığın dünya çapında neredeyse her kŐltŐrde var olduğı ispat edilmiřtir ancak bazı Őlkelerde diđerlerinde olduğından daha yaygın olabileceğine dair kanıtlar bulunmaktadır.
- E) Bazı Őlkelerde diđerlerine oranla daha yaygın olabileceğine dair kanıtlar bulunan zorbalığın, dünya genelinde neredeyse her kŐltŐrde var olduğı ispat edilmiřtir.

2019 MART YDS

29. The Morse code, which is a milestone in long-range communication, was designed so that telegraph operators could communicate via electrical signals.

- A) Uzun mesafe iletiřimde bir dŐnŐm noktası olan Mors alfabesi, telgraf operatŐrlerinin elektrik sinyalleri kurabilmeleri için tasarlanmıřtır.
- B) Uzun mesafe iletiřimde bir dŐnŐm noktası olsa da Mors alfabesi ilk olarak telgraf operatŐrlerinin elektrik sinyalleri yoluyla haberleřmeleri için tasarlanmıřtır.
- C) Telgraf operatŐrlerinin elektrik sinyalleri aracılığıyla iletiřim kurması için tasarlanması, Mors alfabesini uzun mesafe iletiřimde bir dŐnŐm noktası haline getirmiřtir.
- D) Elektrik sinyalleri aracılığıyla telgraf operatŐrlerinin iletiřim kurması için tasarlanan Mors alfabesi, uzun mesafe iletiřimin dŐnŐm noktasıdır.
- E) Uzun mesafe iletiřimde bir dŐnŐm noktası olan Mors alfabesinin tasarlanması sebebi, telgraf operatŐrlerinin elektrik sinyalleriyle iletiřim kurabilmelerini sağılamaktı.

30. Solving a series of incredibly difficult problems, the Wright brothers created a revolutionary new technology that changed the world in a way that even they could not imagine.

- A) Wright kardeřler, kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceğı bir biçimde dünyayı değıřtiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratarak inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözmüřlerdir.
- B) Wright kardeřler, inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözmüřler ve kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceğı bir biçimde dünyayı değıřtiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmıřlardır.
- C) Wright kardeřlerin inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözererek dünyayı değıřtiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmaları, kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceğı bir Őeydi.
- D) Wright kardeřlerin kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceğı bir biçimde dünyayı değıřtiren, devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmak için yaptıkları Őey, inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözmektir.
- E) Wright kardeřler, inanılmaz derecede zor bir dizi problemi çözererek kendilerinin bile hayal edemeyeceğı bir Őekilde dünyayı değıřtiren devrim niteliğinde yeni bir teknoloji yaratmıřlardır.

31. Every child has an individual learning style, and they learn information best when it is delivered in a mode suited to their style.

- A) Her çocuk kendine özgü bir öğrenme Őekline sahiptir ve çocuklar bilgiyi en iyi kendi tarzlarına uygun bir biçimde verildiğinde öğrenir.
- B) Kendine özgü öğrenme Őekliyle her çocuk, bilgiyi en iyi kendi tarzına uygun bir biçimde verildiğinde öğrenir.
- C) Kendine özgü bir öğrenme Őekli olan her çocuk, öğrenme tarzına uygun verildiğı takdirde bilgiyi en iyi Őekilde öğrenir.
- D) Her çocuk kendine özgü bir öğrenme Őekline sahip olduğı için bilgiyi en iyi kendi tarzına uygun bir biçimde verildiğinde öğrenir.
- E) Her çocuk kendine özgü bir öğrenme Őekline sahiptir ve onlar için bilgiyi öğrenmenin en iyi yolu, kendi tarzlarına uygun olanıdır.

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32. As a result of dramatically increased communication between people in recent years, we live in a world that is increasingly multilingual, where languages we speak are no longer confined to a specific geographical area.

- A) İnsanlar arasındaki iletişim son yıllarda önemli ölçüde arttı ve bunun sonucunda konuştuğumuz dillerin artık belirli bir coğrafi bölgeyle sınırlanmadığı, giderek çok dilli olan bir dünyada yaşıyoruz.
- B) Son yıllarda insanlar arasındaki iletişimin artması, konuştuğumuz dillerin artık belirli bir coğrafi bölgeye özgü olmadığı, giderek çok dilli hale gelen bir dünyada yaşamamızın bir sonucudur.
- C) Konuştuğumuz dillerin artık belirli bir coğrafi bölgeyle sınırlanmış olmaması sonucunda giderek çok dilli hale gelen bir dünyada yaşadığımız için insanlar arasındaki iletişim son yıllarda önemli ölçüde arttı.
- D) Son yıllarda insanlar arasındaki iletişimin büyük ölçüde artması sonucunda giderek çok dilli olan ve konuştuğumuz dillerin artık belirli bir coğrafi bölgeye özgü olmadığı bir dünyada yaşıyoruz.
- E) Son yıllarda insanlar arasında önemli ölçüde artan iletişimin bir sonucu olarak, konuştuğumuz dillerin artık belirli bir coğrafi bölgeyle sınırlanmadığı, giderek çok dilli olan bir dünyada yaşıyoruz.

33. In the West, meditation is regarded as a cure for depression, as a recipe for happiness, and it is even advised for pain relief when the drugs fail, yet in Asia, it represents a spiritual exploration of the mind.

- A) Meditasyon, her ne kadar Batı'da depresyon için bir tedavi, mutluluk için bir reçete olarak görülse ve hatta ilaçlar yetersiz kaldığında ağrıdan kurtulmak için tavsiye edilse de bu uygulama Asya'da, zihnin ruhani bir keşfini simgeler.
- B) Asya'da zihnin ruhani bir keşfini temsil eden meditasyon, Batı'da depresyon için bir tedavi, mutluluk için bir reçete olarak görülür ve ilaçların ağrıyı gidermediği durumlarda bile tavsiye edilir.
- C) Batı'da, depresyonun tedavisi, mutluluk için bir reçete olarak görülen ve ilaçların yetersiz kaldığı durumlarda ağrıdan kurtulmak için tavsiye edilen meditasyon, Asya'da zihnin ruhani bir keşfini temsil eder.
- D) Batı'da meditasyonun depresyon için bir tedavi, mutluluk için bir reçete olarak görülmesine ve hatta ilaçların yetersiz kaldığı durumlarda ağrıdan kurtulmak için tavsiye edilmesine rağmen Asya'da zihnin ruhani bir keşfini simgeler.
- E) Meditasyon, Batı'da depresyon için bir tedavi, mutluluk için bir reçete olarak görülür ve hatta ilaçlar yetersiz kaldığında ağrıdan kurtulmak için tavsiye edilir ancak Asya'da zihnin ruhani bir keşfini temsil eder.

34. Persuasive communication designed to arouse fear is usually effective; however, if the message arouses too much fear, the effects may be disruptive and lead people to ignore or reject the information.

- A) Korku uyandırmaya yönelik ikna edici iletişim genelde etkilidir ama çok fazla korku yaratan mesajın etkileri rahatsızlık verebilir ve kişiler tarafından bilginin göz ardı edilmesine veya reddedilmesine neden olabilir.
- B) Korku uyandırmaya yönelik ikna edici iletişim genellikle etkilidir ancak mesaj çok fazla korku yaratırsa, etkileri rahatsız edici olabilir ve kişilerin bilgiyi göz ardı etmesine veya reddetmesine yol açabilir.
- C) İkna edici iletişim korku uyandırmaya yönelik olursa genellikle etkilidir fakat mesaj gereğinden fazla korku yaratırsa, etkileri rahatsızlık verici olabilir ve bilginin kişiler tarafından göz ardı edilmesiyle veya reddedilmesiyle sonuçlanır.
- D) İkna etmeye yönelik iletişim korku uyandırdığında genellikle etkilidir ancak mesaj fazla korku yaratırsa, etkileri rahatsızlık verebilir ve bilginin kişiler tarafından göz ardı edilmesine veya reddedilmesine neden olur.
- E) İkna etmeye yönelik iletişim korku uyandırdığı takdirde genelde etkilidir fakat fazla korku uyandırdığı durumlarda mesajın etkileri rahatsız edici olabilir ve kişilerin bilgiyi göz ardı etmesine veya reddetmesine yol açabilir.

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35. Intelligence, which has been open to a range of definitions due to its-abstract nature and thus has become a controversial topic, is usually regarded as a measure of cognitive skills and the ability to solve problems.

- A) Çoğunlukla bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülen zekâ, soyut doğasından ötürü bir dizi tanıma açık olduğu için tartışmalı bir konu haline gelmiştir.
- B) Zekâ, soyut doğası gereği bir dizi tanıma açık olup tartışmalı bir konu hali ne gelse de genellikle bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülmektedir.
- C) Genellikle bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülen zekânın soyut doğası nedeniyle bir dizi tanıma açık olması, onu tartışılan bir konu haline getirmiştir.
- D) Soyut doğasından ötürü bir dizi tanıma açık olan ve bu yüzden tartışmalı bir konu haline gelen zekâ, genellikle bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülmektedir.
- E) Zekâ çoğu zaman bilişsel becerilerin ve problem çözme yeteneğinin bir ölçütü olarak görülmüş, soyut doğası gereği bir dizi tanıma açık olmuş ve bundan dolayı tartışmalı bir konu haline gelmiştir.

36. World War I was supposed to be the war to end all wars, but defeated countries faced with harsh peace terms, which led to the outbreak of World War II.

- A) I. Dünya Savaşı'nın tüm savaflara son verecek savař olacađı düşünülüyordu, fakat yenilen ülkelerin ağır barıř kořullarıyla karřı karřıya kalması sonucunda II. Dünya Savařı gerçekteřti.
- B) Tüm savařlara son verecek savař olacađı zannedilen I. Dünya Savařı'nda yenilen ülkeler ağır barıř kořullarıyla karřı karřıya kaldı ve bu durum II. Dünya Savařı'nın ortaya çıkmasına neden oldu.
- C) I. Dünya Savařı'nın tüm savařları sona erdirecek savař olacađı zannediliyordu, ancak yenilen ülkeler ağır barıř kořullarıyla karřı karřıya kaldı, ki bu da II. Dünya Savařı'nın ortaya çıkmasına neden oldu.
- D) II. Dünya Savařı'nın gerçekteřmesine neden olan şey, I. Dünya Savařı'nın tüm savařlara son verecek savař olacađının düşünülmesine rađmen yenilen ülkelerin ağır barıř kořullarıyla karřı karřıya kalmasıydı.
- E) I. Dünya Savařı'nın tüm savařları sona erdirecek savař olacađına inanılsa da yenilen ülkelerin ağır barıř kořullarıyla karřı karřıya kalması II. Dünya Savařı'nın ortaya çıkmasına neden oldu.

37. Today's urban developments, coupled with an increasing population, threaten many archaeological sites in Egypt.

- A) Günümüzdeki kentsel geliřmeler, nüfus artıřının da etkisiyle birlikte, Mısır'daki birçok arkeolojik alan için tehdit oluřturmaktadır.
- B) Mısır'daki birçok arkeolojik alan, günümüzdeki kentsel geliřmeler ve artmakta olan nüfus yüzünden tehdit altındadır.
- C) Günümüzdeki kentsel geliřmeler, artmakta olan nüfusla birlikte, Mısır'da ki birçok arkeolojik alanı tehdit etmektedir.
- D) Günümüzdeki kentsel geliřmeler, nüfus artıřını beraberinde getirerek Mısır'daki birçok arkeolojik alan için tehdit oluřturmaktadır.
- E) Günümüzdeki kentsel geliřmelerin artmakta olan nüfusla desteklenmesi, Mısır'daki birçok arkeolojik alanı tehdit etmektedir.

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38. Since the 1970s, media literacy has developed through the work of educators who have implemented programs to explore mass media, popular culture, and communication technologies with children and young people.

- A) Medya okuryazarlıđı, kitle iletiřimini, popüler kültürü ve iletiřim teknolojilerini çocuklar ve genç insanlarla keřfetmek için çalıřan eđitimcilerin yaptığı programlar sayesinde 1970'lerden beri geliřmektedir.
- B) Kitle iletiřimini, popüler kültürü ve iletiřim teknolojilerini keřfetmek üzere 1970'lerden beri çocuklara ve genç insanlara uygulanan programlar eđitimcilerin çalıřmalarıyla birlikte medya okuryazarlıđını geliřtirmiřtir.
- C) Çocuklar ve genç insanlarla kitle iletiřimini, popüler kültürü ve iletiřim teknolojilerini keřfetmek için programlar düzenleyen eđitimcilerin çalıřmaları sayesinde medya okuryazarlıđı 1970'lerden günümüzdeki haline gelmiřtir.
- D) Medya okuryazarlıđının geliřmesi çocuklarla ve genç insanlarla kitle iletiřimini, popüler kültürü ve iletiřim teknolojilerini keřfetmek için 1970'lerden beri programlar uygulayan eđitimcilerin çalıřmaları sayesinde olmuřtur.
- E) 1970'lerden beri medya okuryazarlıđı, çocuklarla ve genç insanlarla kitle iletiřimini popüler kültürü ve iletiřim teknolojilerini keřfetmek için programlar uygulayan eđitimcilerin çalıřmaları aracılıđıyla geliřmektedir.

39. As members of households established complex relationships with outsiders during the agrarian era, they came under the influence of new rules, structures, and expectations.

- A) Hane fertleri, tarım dönemi boyunca yabancılarla çeřitli iliřkiler kurarak yeni kuralların, yapıların ve beklentilerin etkisi altına girmiřlerdir.
- B) Hane fertlerinin yabancılarla karmařık iliřkiler kurması tarım dönemine denk gelmiřtir ve bu dönemde yeni kurallardan, yapılardan ve beklentilerden etkilenmiřlerdir.
- C) Tarım döneminde hane fertleri yabancılarla karmařık iliřkiler kurduka yeni kuralların, yapıların ve beklentilerin etkisi altına girmiřlerdir.
- D) Tarım döneminde hane fertlerinin yabancılarla çeřitli iliřkiler kurmasının sebebi- yeni kuralların, yapıların ve beklentilerin etkisi altına girmiř olmalarıdır.
- E) Yeni kuralların, yapıların ve beklentilerin etkisi altına giren hane fertleri tarım döneminde yabancılarla daha karmařık iliřkiler kurmuřlardır.

40. More than a hundred different studies have shown that there really is a significant relation between happiness and physical health.

- A) Yapılan yüzden fazla farklı çalıřma göstermiřtir ki mutluluk ile beden sađlıđı arasında gerçekten önemli bir iliřki bulunabilir.
- B) Mutluluk ile beden sađlıđı arasındaki önemli bir iliřkinin gerçekliđi yüzden fazla farklı çalıřma sayesinde ortaya konmuřtur.
- C) Mutluluk ile beden sađlıđı arasında gerçekten önemli bir iliřki olup olmadıđını göstermek için yüzden fazla farklı çalıřma yapılmıřtır.
- D) Yüzden fazla farklı çalıřma, mutluluk ile beden sađlıđı arasında gerçekten önemli bir iliřki olduđunu göstermiřtir.
- E) Yüzden fazla farklı çalıřmaya göre, mutluluk ile beden sađlıđı arasında gerçekten önemli bir iliřki olabilir.

41. New Zealand, separated from other land masses, has unique plant and animal species, which are vulnerable to the impacts of non-native species.

- A) Eşsizbitki ve hayvan türlerinin bulunduğu Yeni Zelanda diğer kara parçalarından ayrıdır, dolayısıyla bu türler yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasızdır.
 B) Yeni Zelanda'nın diğer kara parçalarından ayrı olması, eşsizbitki ve hayvan türlerini yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasız hale getirmiştir.
 C) Yeni Zelanda diğer kara parçalarından ayrılmış olsa da yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasız halde bulunan eşsizbitki ve hayvan türlerine sahiptir.
 D) Diğer kara parçalarından ayrı olan Yeni Zelanda, yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasız halde bulunan eşsizbitki ve hayvan türlerine sahiptir.
 E) Yeni Zelanda diğer kara parçalarından ayrı olduğu için burada bulunan eşsizbitki ve hayvan türleri, yabancı türlerin etkilerine karşı savunmasızdır.

42. Believing that sports could be used to promote peace between countries, the French aristocrat Pierre de Coubertin organised the first modern Olympic Games in Athens, in 1896.

- A) Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin, sporun ülkeler arasındaki barışa önayak olması için kullanılabileceğine inanarak 1896'da Atina'da ilk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nı düzenledi.
 B) 1896'da, sporun ülkeler arasındaki barışa önayak olması için kullanılabileceği inancıyla ilk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nı düzenleyen kişi Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin'dir.
 C) Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin, spor aracılığıyla ülkeler arasındaki barışa önayak olunabileceğine inanarak 1896'da Atina'da ilk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nı düzenledi.
 D) Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin, sporun ülkeler arasındaki barışa önayak olabileceğine inandığı için 1896'da Atina'da ilk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nın düzenlenmesini sağladı.
 E) İlk modern Olimpiyat Oyunları'nın 1896'da düzenlenmesi, Fransız aristokrat Pierre de Coubertin'in sporun ülkeler arasındaki barışa önayak olması için kullanılabileceği düşüncesine dayanır.

43. Originally imported from China in the 12th century, tea has been a significant component of Japanese culture ever since.

- A) 12. yüzyıldan beri Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olan çay, aslında Çin'den getirilmiştir.
 B) 12. yüzyılda aslında Çin'den getirilen çay, o zamandan beri Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olmuştur.
 C) Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olan çay, aslında 12. yüzyıldan beri Çin'den getirilmektedir.
 D) Çay aslında 12. yüzyılda Çin'den getirilse de o zamandan beri Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olmuştur.
 E) Çay aslında 12. yüzyılda Çin'den getirildiğinden beri Japon kültürünün önemli bir parçası olmuştur.

44. The arrival of the domestic horse in West Africa transformed warfare there and turned the area into a set of kingdoms dependent on the force of cavalry.

- A) Batı Afrika'nın atlı asker gücüne bağlı bir dizi dönüşmesinin nedeni, evcil atların bölgeye gelişi ve oradaki savaş anlayışını değiştirmesidir.
 B) Batı Afrika'daki savaş anlayışı evcil atların gelişiyle değişti ve bölge atlı asker gücüne dayalı bir dizi krallığa dönüştü.
 C) Evcil atların Batı Afrika'ya ulaşması oradaki savaş anlayışını değiştirdi ve bölgeyi atlı asker gücüne dayalı bir dizi krallığa dönüştürdü.
 D) Evcil atların bölgeye ulaşmasıyla savaş anlayışında değişiklikler yaşayan Batı Afrika, atlı asker gücüne dayalı bir dizi krallık haline geldi.
 E) Evcil atların Batı Afrika'ya ulaşması oradaki savaş anlayışını değiştirerek bölgenin atlı asker gücüne dayalı bir dizi krallığa dönüşmesine neden oldu.

45. A study carried out at Weill Cornell Medical College has found out how the brain switches between waking and the unconscious, which is promising for rousing people from an unconscious state.

- A) Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde yapılan ve beynin uyanma ve bilinçaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkaran çalışma, insanların bilinçsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vericidir.
 B) Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde yapılan bir çalışma, beynin uyanma bilinçaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkardığı için insanları bilinçsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vad ediyor.
 C) Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde, beynin uyanma ve bilinçaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkarma ve insanları bilinçsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vadeden bir çalışma yapılmıştır.
 D) Beynin uyanma ve bilinçaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkaran ve insanları bilinçsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vadeden bir çalışma, Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde yapılmıştır.
 E) Weill Cornell Tıp Fakültesi'nde yapılan bir çalışma, beynin uyanma ve bilinçaltı arasında nasıl geçiş yaptığını ortaya çıkarmıştır, ki bu insanları bilinçsiz bir durumdan uyandırma konusunda ümit vericidir.

46. Widely regarded as Australia's capital of culture, Melbourne is a vibrant city with various surprises around every corner.

- A) Çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilen Melbourne her köşesinde çeşitli sürprizler barındıran canlı bir kenttir.
 B) Melbourne'un çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilmesinin sebebi, bu canlı şehrin her köşesinde çeşitli sürprizler barındırıyor olmasıdır.
 C) Çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilen Melbourne, canlı olduğu kadar her köşesinde çeşitli sürprizler de barındıran bir kenttir.
 D) Her köşesinde farklı sürprizler barındıran ve canlı bir kent olan Melbourne, çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilir.
 E) Melbourne çoğunlukla Avustralya'nın kültür başkenti olarak kabul edilir, çünkü bu canlı şehir her köşesinde çeşitli sürprizler barındırır.

47. James Hansen, a climatologist at Columbia University, critically expressed that as long as fossil fuels are the cheapest fuels in the market, they will continue to be used.

- A) James Hansen, fosil yakıtların piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar olduğu sürece kullanılmaya devam edileceğini eleştirel bir şekilde ifade ettiğinde Kolombiya Üniversitesi'nde iklim bilimciydi.
B) İklim bilimci James Hansen, fosil yakıtların piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar olduğu sürece kullanılmaya devam edileceğini Kolombiya Üniversitesi'nde eleştirel bir şekilde ifade etti.
C) Kolombiya Üniversitesi'nde iklim bilimci olan James Hansen, fosil yakıtların piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar olduğu sürece kullanılmaya devam edileceğini eleştirel bir şekilde ifade etmiştir.
D) Fosil yakıtların, piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar olduğu sürece, kullanılmaya devam edileceğini eleştirel bir şekilde ifade eden Kolombiya Üniversitesi'ndeki iklim bilimci James Hansen'di.
E) Kolombiya Üniversitesi'nde iklim bilimci olan James Hansen, fosil yakıtların piyasadaki en ucuz yakıtlar oldukları için kullanılmaya devam edileceğini eleştirel bir şekilde ifade etti.

48. There are over 100 trillion bacteria in our body, most of which are in the guts and they support essential functions like digestion, immunity and mental health.

- A) Sindirim, bağışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları destekleyen ve vücudumuzda çoğunlukla bağırsaklarda bulunan 100 trilyondan fazla bakteri vardır.
B) Vücudumuzdaki 100 trilyondan fazla bakterinin çoğu bağırsaklardadır ve bunlar sindirim, bağışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları desteklemektedir.
C) Vücudumuzdaki 100 trilyonu aşkın bakterini çoğu bağırsaklarda yaşar ve sindirim, bağışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları destekler.
D) Vücudumuzda çoğu bağırsaklarda olan 100 trilyondan fazla bakteri vardır ve bunlar sindirim, bağışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları desteklemektedir.
E) Sindirim, bağışıklık ve akıl sağlığı gibi önemli fonksiyonları destekleyen 100 trilyonu aşkın bakteri, vücudumuzda çoğunlukla bağırsaklarda bulunmaktadır.

49. Although sleep disorder has negative effects on almost all of the occupations throughout the world, it is a particular source of concern for those who work the night shift.

- A) Gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağı olan uyku bozukluğu, artık tüm dünyada hemen hemen bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkiler yaratmaktadır.
B) Uyku bozukluğu, gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağı oluştursa da dünya çapındaki hemen hemen bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkilere sahiptir.
C) Uyku bozukluğu, tüm dünyada neredeyse bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkilere sahip olmasında rağmen, en çok gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağı oluşturmaktadır.
D) Uyku bozukluğu, dünya genelindeki hemen hemen bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkiler oluşturmaktadır ancak gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağıdır.
E) Uyku bozukluğu, dünya çapında neredeyse bütün meslekler üzerinde olumsuz etkilere sahip olsa da gece vardiyasında çalışanlar için özel bir endişe kaynağıdır.

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50. The notion of algorithm, a procedure for arriving at a solution by a sequence of elementary steps, was also familiar to the ancient Greeks, as can be seen in Euclid's algorithm used even today.

- A) Bir dizi temel adımla çözüme ulaşma prosedürü olan algoritma kavramı, Öklid'in bugün bile kullanılan algoritmasında da görülebileceği üzere antik Yunanlılar tarafından da bilinmekteydi.
B) Algoritma kavramı, yani bir dizi temel adımla bir çözüme ulaşma prosedürü, Öklid'in bugün bile kullanılan algoritmasında da görülebileceği gibi antik Yunanlılar döneminde de bilinmekteydi.
C) Bir temel adımlar zinciri ile bir çözüme ulaşma prosedürü olan algoritma kavramı, Öklid'in algoritmasında da görülebileceği üzere bugün olduğu gibi antik Yunanlılar zamanında da bilinmekteydi.
D) Bir temel adımlar dizisiyle bir çözüme ulaşma prosedürü olan ve antik Yunanlılar tarafından da bilinen algoritma kavramı, Öklid'in bugün bile kullanılan algoritmasında görülebilir.
E) Öklid'in bugün bile kullanılan algoritmasında da görülebileceği üzere antik Yunanlılar tarafından da bilinen algoritma kavramı, bir dizi temel adımla bir çözüme ulaşma prosedürüdür.

51. Reptiles and insects have no need to sweat because, unlike other mammals, they do not need to maintain a constant body temperature.

- A) Memelilerin sabit bir vücut ısısını korumak için terlemeye ihtiyaçları vardır fakat sürüngenler ve böcekler için aynı durum söz konusu değildir.
B) Sürüngenler ve böcekler, sabit bir vücut ısısını korumaları gerekmeyeceği için, memeliler gibi terlemeye ihtiyaç duymazlar.
C) Memelilerin sabit bir vücut ısısını korumak için terlemeleri gerekmektedir ancak sürüngenlerin ve böceklerin buna ihtiyacı yoktur.
D) Sürüngenler ve böcekler terlemeye ihtiyaç duymaz çünkü memelilerin aksine sabit bir vücut ısısını korumaları gerekmez.
E) Sürüngenlerin ve böceklerin terlemeye ihtiyaçları yoktur çünkü memelilerde olduğu gibi sabit bir vücut ısısını korumaları gerekmez.

52. It is true that power nourished all relationships, but only equally shared power can create happy individuals and satisfying marriages.

- A) Bütün ilişkileri besleyen şeyin güç olduğu doğrudur ancak mutlu bireyler ve tatminkâr evlilikler, güç sadece eşit olarak paylaşılırsa yaratılabilir.
B) Bütün ilişkilerin güçle beslendiği doğrudur, ancak güç sadece eşit olarak paylaşıldığında mutlu bireyler ve tatminkâr evlilikler yaratabilir.
C) Gücün bütün ilişkileri beslediği doğrudur, ancak güç sadece eşit olarak paylaşıldığı takdirde mutlu bireyler ve tatminkâr evlilikler yaratabilir.
D) Gücün bütün ilişkileri beslediği doğrudur, ancak bireyler ve tatminkâr evlilikler sadece eşit olarak paylaşılan güçle yaratılabilir.
E) Gücün bütün ilişkileri beslediği doğrudur, ancak ece eşit olarak paylaşılan güç mutlu bireyler ve tatminkâr evlilikler yaratabilir.

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53. It is noteworthy that the new vision of an ideal world in Leonardo's art was expressed at a moment when the political situation in Italy was considered as hopeless.

- A) Leonardo'nun sanatındaki yeni ideal dünya görüşünün, İtalya'da politik durumun ümitsiz görüldüğü bir anda ifade edilmiş olması dikkat çekicidir.
B) Leonardo'nun ifade ettiği yeni ideal dünya görüşünün İtalya'da politik durumun ümitsiz sanıldığı bir zamanda ortaya konuş olması dikkate değer bulunmaktadır.
C) İtalya'da politik durumdan ümit kesildiğinin düşünüldüğü bir zamanda, Leonardo'nun sanatta yeni ideal dünya görüşünü ortaya koymuş olması çarpıcıdır.
D) Leonardo'nun sanatındaki yeni ideal dünya görüşü, İtalya'da politik durumun ümitsiz olduğunun düşünüldüğü bir anda Leonardo tarafından ortaya atılmıştır.
E) İtalya'da politik durumun ümitsiz olduğu bir anda Leonardo tarafından sanatta yeni ideal dünya görüşünün ortaya atılması hayli dikkat çekmektedir.

54. Violence prevention strategies can work through changing individual behavior, environment, or the law.

- A) Şiddeti önleme yöntemleri, çevre veya kanunun etkisiyle bireysel davranışı değiştirebilir.
B) Şiddeti önleme yöntemleri; bireysel davranış, çevrenin veya kanunun değiştirilmesiyle fayda sağlar.
C) Bireysel davranış, çevreyi veya kanunu değiştirmek, şiddeti önleme yöntemlerine katkıda bulunabilir.
D) Bireysel davranışın çevre veya kanun aracılığıyla değiştirilmesi, şiddeti önleme yöntemlerini işe yarar hale getirebilir.
E) Şiddeti önleme yöntemleri; bireysel davranış, çevreyi veya kanunu değiştirerek işe yarayabilir.

55. People frequently think of science as a relatively modern field; however, in its broadest terms, it is as old as humankind itself.

- A) İnsanlar, genel olarak en geniş anlamıyla insanlığın kendisi kadar eski bir tarihe sahip olan bilimin nispeten yeni ortaya çıkmış bir alan olduğunu düşünmektedir.
B) İnsanlar, genel olarak bilimin nispeten yeni bir alan olduğunu en geniş anlamıyla düşünse de bilim insanlığın kendisi kadar eskidir.
C) Genelde en geniş anlamıyla insanlığın kendisi kadar eski olan bilimin, nispeten yeni bir alan olarak yakın bir zamanda ortaya çıkmış olduğunu düşünen insanlar bulunmaktadır.
D) İnsanlar, genelde bilimin nispeten yeni bir alan olduğunu düşünür, ancak en geniş anlamıyla bilim insanlığın kendisi kadar eskidir.
E) İnsanlar, genel olarak bilimin modern bir alan olduğunu düşünmekten ziyade en geniş anlamıyla insanlığın kendisi kadar eski olduğuna inanmaktadır.

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56. Since the reality reflected in documentaries is not natural, documentary filmmakers are aware that their choices shape the meaning they want to convey.

- A) Belgesellerde yansıtılan gerçeklik doğal olmadığı için belgesel film yapımcıları, tercihlerinin vermek istedikleri anlamı şekillendirdiğinin farkındadırlar.
B) Belgesel film yapımcıları, tercihlerinin vermek istedikleri anlamı şekillendirdiğinin ve bu yüzden belgesellerde ortaya konan gerçekliğin doğal olmadığını farkındadırlar.
C) Belgesel film yapımcılarının tercihleri ve vermek istedikleri anlamla şekillenen belgesellerde yansıtılan gerçeklik doğal değildir.
D) Belgesel film yapımcılarının vermek istedikleri anlam, tercihlerini şekillendirdiğinde belgesellerde sunulan gerçeklik doğal olmaktan uzaklaşır.
E) Belgesel film yapımcıları, belgesellerde yansıtılan gerçekliğin doğal olmadığını farkında oldukları için tercihlerini vermek istedikleri anlama göre şekillendirirler.

57. Though international security and global economics constitute the two major traditional issue areas in world politics, some academics now claim that the environment has emerged as the third major issue area.

- A) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonominin dünya siyasetindeki iki büyük geleneksel sorun olduğu düşünülse de, bazı akademisyenler tarafından çevrenin de üçüncü büyük sorun olarak ortaya çıktığı iddia edilmektedir.
B) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetinde geleneksel olarak iki önemli sorun alanını teşkil etse de, bazı akademisyenlere göre çevre, artık üçüncü büyük sorun alanını teşkil etmektedir.
C) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetindeki iki büyük geleneksel sorun alanını teşkil etse de, bazı akademisyenler çevrenin artık üçüncü büyük sorun alanı olarak ortaya çıktığını iddia etmektedirler.
D) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetinin iki büyük geleneksel sorun alanını teşkil etmektedir ancak bazı akademisyenlerce çevrenin artık üçüncü büyük sorun alanını teşkil ettiği iddia edilmektedir.
E) Uluslararası güvenlik ve küresel ekonomi dünya siyasetinde iki büyük geleneksel sorun alanı olsa da, bazı akademisyenler üçüncü büyük sorun alanının da çevre olduğunu iddia etmektedirler.

58. Bacteria are an essential part of the life cycle because they feed on dead matter, decomposing it and recycling many of the chemical constituents.

- A) Bakteriler, ölü maddeleri ayrıştırarak ve kimyasal bileşenlerin çoğunu geri dönüştürerek bu maddelerle beslendiklerinden yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçasıdır.
- B) Yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçası olan bakteriler, ölü maddeleri ayrıştırıp kimyasal bileşenlerin çoğunu geri dönüştürür ve bu maddelerle beslenir.
- C) Beslenmek için ölü maddelerin kimyasal bileşenlerinin çoğunu geri dönüştürüp bu maddeleri ayrıştırdıklarından bakteriler, yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçası durumundadır.
- D) Ölü maddeleri ayrıştırıp kimyasal bileşenlerinin çoğunu geri dönüştürerek beslenen bakteriler, yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçasıdır.
- E) Ölü maddeleri ayrıştıran ve kimyasal bileşenlerinin çoğunu geri dönüştüren bakteriler, yaşam döngüsünün temel bir parçası olan bu maddelerle beslenir.

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

59. Textbooks are viewed as a means of presenting established bodies of knowledge to students.

- A) Ders kitapları, yerleşmiş olan bilgiyi öğrencilere takdim eden araçlar olarak görülür.
- B) Yerleşmiş olan bilgi, öğrencilere ders kitapları aracılığıyla aktarılmaktadır.
- C) Ders kitaplarının yerleşmiş olan bilgiyi öğrencilere aktarma işlevi bulunmaktadır.
- D) Yerleşmiş olan bilgiyi öğrencilere sunan ders kitapları bir araç olarak görülmektedir.
- E) Öğrenciler, yerleşmiş olan bilgiyi ders kitapları aracılığıyla edinir.

60. Many people still use plants as medicine, and about half of medicines bought from a drugstore are obtained directly from plants.

- A) Birçok insan bitkileri hâlâ ilaç olarak kullanmakta ve doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilen ilaçlar eczaneden alınan ilaçların yaklaşık yarısını oluşturmaktadır.
- B) Birçok insan bitkileri hâlâ ilaç olarak kullanmakta ve eczaneden alınan ilaçların yaklaşık yarısı doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilmektedir.
- C) Bitkiler hâlâ birçok insan tarafından ilaç olarak kullanılmakta ve doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilen ilaçların yaklaşık yarısı eczanelerden alınmaktadır.
- D) Eczanelerden alınan ilaçların yaklaşık yarısı doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilmekte ve birçok insan bitkileri hâlâ ilaç olarak kullanmaktadır.
- E) Doğrudan bitkilerden elde edilen ilaçların yaklaşık yarısını birçok insan hâlâ eczanelerden almakta ve kullanmaktadır.

61. How much vision is affected by a cataract depends on the intensity of light entering the eye and the location of the cataract.

- A) Katarakt, bulunduğu yere ve göze giren ışığın ne kadar yoğun olduğuna bağlı olarak görüşü etkiler.
- B) Katarakt nedeniyle görüş, göze giren ışığın yoğunluğuna ve kataraktın yerine bağlı olarak etkilenir.
- C) Göze giren ışığın yoğunluğu ve kataraktın bulunduğu yer, kataraktlı gözde görüşün ne kadar etkilendiğini belirler.
- D) Görüşün katarakt nedeniyle etkilenip etkilenmediği, göze giren ışığın yoğunluğuna ve kataraktın bulunduğu yere göre değişir.
- E) Görüşün katarakt tarafından ne kadar etkilendiği, göze giren ışığın yoğunluğuna ve kataraktın yerine bağlıdır.

2014 İLKBAHAR YDS

62. How advertisements affect both the audience and those who rely on advertising for their income is one of the most important debates on the media.

- A) Medya ile ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan biri de reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de reklamlardan kazanç sağlayanları nasıl etkilediği olmuştur.
- B) Medya ile ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan biri reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de gelirleri için reklamlara bel bağlayanları nasıl etkilediğidir.
- C) Reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de gelirleri için reklamlara bel bağlayanları nasıl etkilediği medya ile ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan biridir.
- D) Reklamların hem izleyiciyi hem de reklamlardan gelir elde edenleri nasıl etkilediği medya hakkındaki en önemli tartışmalardan birini oluşturmaktadır.
- E) Reklamlardan gelir elde edenlerin ve izleyicilerin reklamlardan nasıl etkilendikleri medya ile ilgili en önemli tartışmalardan birinin konusudur.

63. Advanced data analysis is now on the verge of breaking free of its confines in hospitals and computer labs and making its way into our daily lives.

- A) Gelişmiş veri analizi artık sınırlarından kurtulup hastanelerde ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarında olduğu gibi günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere.
- B) Hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtuluyor olması, gelişmiş veri analizinin artık günlük hayatımıza gireceğini göstermektedir.
- C) Gelişmiş veri analizi artık hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtulup günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere.
- D) Hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtulan gelişmiş veri analizi artık günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere.
- E) Günlük hayatımıza girmek üzere olan gelişmiş veri analizi artık hastanelerdeki ve bilgisayar laboratuvarlarındaki sınırlarından kurtuluyor.

64. It is difficult to find the most suitable dose of drugs to be used to treat illnesses, and virtually all drugs will produce undesirable side effects if too high a dose is given.

- A) Hastalıkları tedavi etmede kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur ve aşırı yüksek doz verilirse neredeyse bütün ilaçlar istenmeyen yan etkiler doğuracaktır.
B) Hastalıkları tedavi ederken kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur çünkü aşırı yüksek dozda verildiğinde neredeyse bütün ilaçlar istenmeyen yan etkilere sebep olmaktadır.
C) Hastalıkları tedavi ederken kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur çünkü aşırı yüksek doz verilirse neredeyse bütün ilaçlar istenmeyen yan etkiler ortaya çıkarmaktadır.
D) Hastalıkları tedavi etmede kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur ve aşırı yüksek doz kullanımında istenmeyen yan etkilerin ortaya çıkması kaçınılmazdır.
E) İstenmeyen yan etkiler neredeyse bütün ilaçlar aşırı yüksek dozda kullanıldığında ortaya çıkar, bu yüzden hastalıkları tedavi etmede kullanılacak ilaçların en uygun dozunu bulmak zordur.

2013 İLKBAHAR YDS

65. For the last 20 years, there has been an ongoing argument as to whether jazz is no longer an exclusively American let alone an Afro-American music.

- A) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmaktan çıktığı varsayılan cazın sadece Amerikan müziği olup olmadığını sorgulayan bir tartışma bulunmaktadır.
B) Son yirmi yılın süregelen tartışması, Afro- Amerikan müziği olmasından ziyade, cazın artık tamamıyla Amerikan müziği olup olmadığıdır.
C) Son yirmi yıldır, cazın Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını göz ardı eden ve tamamen Amerikan müziği olduğunu savunan bir tartışma süregelmektedir.
D) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını bırakın, cazın daha ne kadar Amerikan müziği olarak anılabileceği tartışılmaktadır.
E) Son yirmi yıldır, Afro-Amerikan müziği olmasını bir kenara bırakın, cazın artık yalnızca Amerikan müziği olup olmadığı konusunda süregelen bir tartışma mevcuttur.

66. Patriarchy originally meant superiority of the father and used to be employed by sociologists to describe family structures where the father rather than the mother was dominant.

- A) Ataerkillik, esasen babanın ayrıcalığını ifade etmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını tanımlarken kullanılırdı.
B) Ataerkillik, özünde babanın hâkimiyeti anlamını taşımaktaydı ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını ele alırken kullanılırdı.
C) Ataerkillik, ilk olarak babanın üstünlüğü anlamına sahipti ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın ön planda olduğu aile yapılarını tasvir etmek için kullanılırdı.
D) Ataerkillik, başlangıçta babanın üstünlüğü anlamına gelmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın baskın olduğu aile yapılarını tanımlamak için kullanılırdı.
E) Ataerkillik, aslen babanın üstünlüğü anlamına gelmekteydi ve toplum bilimciler tarafından anneden ziyade babanın sözünün geçtiği aile yapılarını vurgulamak için kullanılırdı.

67. Most of the fears that we had when we were children are actually quite profound, but as we grow older and become more self-sufficient, the reality of fears diminishes.

- A) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derindir ancak büyüyüp kendimize daha fazla yeter hâle geldikçe korkuların gerçekliği azalır.
B) Çocukken aslında çok derin birçok korku yaşarız fakat büyüyüp daha çok kendimize yettikçe bu korkular gerçekliğini yitirir.
C) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derin boyuttadır ancak büyüyüp kendimize daha fazla yeten bireyler hâline geldiğimizde bu korkular zamanla ortadan kalkar.
D) Çocukken yaşanan korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derindir fakat kendimize yetecek kadar büyüdüğümüzde bu korkular gerçekliğini kaybeder.
E) Çocukken yaşadığımız korkuların çoğu, aslında oldukça derin olsa da büyüyüp kendimize daha fazla yettikçe bu korkular gerçek olmaktan uzaklaşır.

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68. Although Siberia feels far away to many Americans, it actually sits only 90 kilometres from Alaska, which is separated from Asia by the glacial waters of the Bering Strait.

- A) Sibirya birçok Amerikalıya çok uzak gelse de aslında Asya'dan Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile ayrılan Alaska'ya yalnızca 90 kilometre uzaklıktadır.
B) Sibirya birçok Amerikalıya çok uzak gelmektedir, ancak Asya'dan Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile ayrılmış olan Alaska'ya aslında sadece 90 kilometre uzaklıktadır.
C) Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile Asya'dan ayrılmış olan Sibirya, aslında Alaska'ya sadece 90 kilometre uzaklıkta olduğu halde pek çok Amerikalı tarafından uzak bir yer olarak görülür.
D) Aslında Alaska'ya yalnızca 90 kilometre kadar yakın olmasına rağmen birçok Amerikalı, Asya'dan Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile ayrılmış olan Sibirya'yı çok uzak bir yer olarak düşünmektedir.
E) Aslında Asya'dan Bering Boğazı'nın buzlu suları ile ayrılmış olan Alaska'ya sadece 90 kilometre uzaklıkta olsa da birçok Amerikalı Sibirya'yı çok uzak bir yer olarak düşünmektedir.

69. Of the many different relationships we form over the course of the life span, the relationship between parent and child is among the most important.

- A) Tüm hayatımız boyunca kurduğumuz birçok farklı ilişkiye kıyasla ebeveynlerin çocukları ile kurdukları ilişki hepsinden çok daha önemlidir.
B) Tüm hayatımız boyunca kurduğumuz birçok farklı ilişkiden en önemli olanlarından biri de ebeveyn ve çocuk arasındaki ilişkidir.
C) Ebeveyn ile çocuk arasındaki ilişki, tüm hayatımız boyunca kurduğumuz birçok farklı ilişki içinde en önemli olanıdır.
D) Tüm hayatımız boyunca birçok farklı ilişki kurarız, ancak bunların arasında en önemlisi ebeveyn ile çocuk arasındaki ilişkidir.
E) Tüm hayatımız boyunca kurduğumuz birçok farklı ilişki içinde ebeveyn ile çocuk arasındaki ilişki en önemlileri arasındadır.

70. The term 'urbanisation' is used to define the economic and social changes that accompany population concentration in urban areas and the growth of cities.

- A) Kentleşme' terimi, ekonomik ve sosyal değişimlere bağlı olarak kentlerin büyümesiyle meydana gelen nüfus yoğunluğunu tanımlamak için kullanılır.
- B) Kentsel alanlardaki ekonomik ve sosyal değişimlerini yanı sıra nüfus yoğunluğu ve kentlerin büyümesini tanımlamak için de 'kentleşme' terimi kullanılır.
- C) 'Kentleşme' terimi, kentsel alanlardaki nüfus yoğunluğu ile kentlerin büyümesinin yol açtığı ekonomik ve sosyal değişimleri tanımlamak için kullanılır.
- D) Kentsel alanlardaki nüfus yoğunluğu ile kentlerin büyümesiyle birlikte oluşan ekonomik ve sosyal değişimler, 'kentleşme' terimi kullanılarak tanımlanır.
- E) 'Kentleşme' terimi, kentsel alanlardaki nüfus yoğunluğuna ve kentlerin büyümesine eşlik eden ekonomik ve sosyal değişimleri tanımlamak için kullanılır.

71. Archaeology, which combines the accumulated knowledge of centuries of investigation, gives us the story of the human past on our planet.

- A) İnsanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesini sunan arkeoloji, yüzyıllar boyunca süren araştırmaların sonucunda biriken bilgiyi bir araya getirmektedir.
- B) Arkeoloji, yüz yıllardır devam eden araştırmalar sonucunda biriken bilgiyi bir araya getirmekte ve insanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesini sunmaktadır.
- C) Arkeoloji, bizlere insanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesini sunarken, yüzyıllardır devam eden araştırmalar sonucu birikmiş olan bilgiyi bir araya getirmektedir.
- D) Yüz yıllardır devam eden araştırmalar sonucunda birikmiş olan bilgiyi bir araya getiren arkeoloji, bizlere insanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesini sunmaktadır.
- E) Yüzyıllar boyunca yapılan araştırmalar sonucu biriken bilgi, arkeoloji tarafından bir araya getirilerek bizlere insanlığın gezegenimizdeki geçmişinin hikâyesi sunulmaktadır.

72. International organisations count countries and states as their members, and these organisations have some official role in the international system, most notably as providers of collective security.

- A) Uluslararası kuruluşların, ülkeleri ve devletleri üyeleri olarak kabul etmesinin sebebi, bu kuruluşların özellikle müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir rol yüklenmiş olmalarıdır.
- B) Özellikle ülkeleri ve devletleri üye olarak kabul eden uluslararası kuruluşlar müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir rol oynamaktadır.
- C) Uluslararası kuruluşlar, ülkeleri ve devletleri üyeleri olarak görmektedir ve bu kuruluşların özellikle müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir rolü vardır.
- D) Ülkeleri ve devletleri üyeleri olarak kabul eden uluslararası kuruluşlar, özellikle müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir rol yüklenmiştir.
- E) Özellikle müşterek güvenlik sağlayıcısı olarak uluslararası sistemde resmi bir role sahip olan uluslararası kuruluşlar, ülkeleri ve devletleri üyeleri olarak saymaktadır.

73. Although European explorers had ventured into Asia in the 1st century AD, the first significant European contact with the continent began in 1498, when the Portuguese fleet of Vasco da Gama arrived in the west coast of India.

- A) Avrupalı kaşifler Asya'ya MS 1. yüzyılda gitme cesaretini göstermiş olsalar da, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı teması Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosunun Hindistan'ın batı kıyılarına vardığı 1498'de başlamıştır.
- B) Avrupalı kaşifler Asya'ya MS 1. yüzyılda gitme cesaretini göstermiş olsalar da, Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosunun Hindistan'a vardığı yıl olan 1498, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı temasının başlangıcıdır.
- C) MS 1. yüzyılda Asya'ya gitme cesareti gösteren Avrupalı kaşiflere rağmen, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı teması Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosuyla Hindistan'ın batı kıyılarına vardığı 1498'de gerçekleşmiştir.
- D) MS 1. yüzyılda Asya'ya gitme cesareti gösteren Avrupalı kaşiflerden sonra, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı teması Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosunun Hindistan'ın batı kıyılarına vardığı 1498 yılında olmuştur.
- E) Avrupalı kaşifler Asya'ya MS 1. yüzyılda gitme cesaretini göstermiş olmalarına rağmen, kıta ile kayda değer ilk Avrupalı temasının başlaması Vasco da Gama'nın Portekizli filosunun Hindistan'ın batı kıyılarına vardığı 1498 yılına dayanır.

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74. It is possible for people to get most nutrients they need from a balanced diet, though vegans may need to take supplements or fortified foods.

- A) İnsanların dengeli beslenme yoluyla edinebilmeleri mümkün olan birçok besini; veganlar ancak ek gıda veya içeriği güçlendirilmiş yiyeceklerle alabilirler.
- B) Dengeli beslenme insanların besin ihtiyaçlarının karşılanmasını mümkün kılsa da veganlar ek gıda veya içeriği güçlendirilmiş yiyeceklere ihtiyaç duyabilirler.
- C) İnsanların dengeli beslenme sonucu ihtiyaç duyabilecekleri birçok besini almaları mümkündür, ancak buna rağmen veganların ek gıda veya içeriği güçlendirilmiş öğünler tüketmeye ihtiyaçları vardır.
- D) İnsanların ihtiyaç duydukları besinlerin çoğunu dengeli beslenme ile alabilmeleri mümkündür, fakat veganların ek gıda veya içeriği güçlendirilmiş yiyecekler tüketmeleri gerekebilir.
- E) Dengeli beslenme insanların besin ihtiyaçlarının çoğunu karşılanmasını mümkün kılar, ancak veganların ek gıda veya içeriği güçlendirilmiş yiyecekler tüketmeleri gerekir.

75. The stages of language development are universal for all humans; however, age and the pace at which a child reaches each stage of language development vary greatly.

- A) Bir çocuğun tüm insanlar için evrensel olan dil gelişiminin her bir aşamasına hangi yaşta ve hızda eriştiği konusunda büyük farklılıklar vardır.
- B) Dil gelişiminin aşamaları tüm insanlar için evrensel olmasına rağmen bir çocuğun eriştiği her bir dil gelişimi aşaması, yaş ve hız bakımından büyük değişiklik gösterir.
- C) Dil gelişiminin her bir aşamasına hangi yaşta ve hızda eriştiği konusunda çocuklar arasında farklılıklar bulunmaktadır, ancak dil gelişiminin aşamaları tüm insanlar için evrenseldir.
- D) Dil gelişiminin aşamaları tüm insanlar için evrenseldir, ancak bir çocuğun dil gelişiminin her bir aşamasına eriştiği yaş ve hız büyük ölçüde değişiklik göstermektedir.
- E) Tüm insanlar için evrensel olan dil gelişimi aşamaları, bir çocuğun bu aşamaların her birine eriştiği yaş ve hız bakımından büyük değişiklik göstermektedir.

76. Unhealthy nails may be the result of a local injury, fungal infection, nail biting or a deficiency of certain nutrients.

- A) Sağlıksız tırnaklar: bölgesel yaralanma, mantar enfeksiyonu, tırnak yeme veya belirli besinlerin eksikliğinin sonucu olabilir.
- B) Bölgesel yaralanma, mantar enfeksiyonu, tırnak yeme veya belirli besinlerin eksikliği, sağlıksız tırnaklarla sonuçlanabilir.
- C) Bölgesel yaralanma, mantar enfeksiyonu, tırnak yeme veya belirli besinlerin eksikliğinin sonucunda sağlıksız tırnaklar ortaya çıkabilir.
- D) Bölgesel yaralanma, mantar enfeksiyonu, tırnak yeme veya belirli besinlerin eksikliği sonucunda sağlıksız tırnaklarla karşılaşmaktadır.
- E) Bölgesel yaralanma, mantar enfeksiyonu, tırnak yeme veya belirli besinlerin eksikliği, sağlıksız tırnakların nedenleri arasındadır.

77. The traditional Mediterranean diet, which is rich in veggies, fish and olive falls short of your daily calcium requirements, so you should add dairy to your meals to strengthen your bones.

- A) Geleneksel Akdeniz beslenme tarzı sebze: balık ve zeytinyağı bakımından zengindir, ancak günlük kalsiyum ihtiyacınızı karşılayamadığından, kemiklerinizi güçlendirmek için öğünlerinize süt ürünlerini eklemelisiniz.
- B) Sebze; balık ve zeytinyağı bakımından zengin olmasına rağmen günlük kalsiyum ihtiyacınızı karşılayamayan geleneksel Akdeniz beslenme tarzı, kemiklerinizi güçlendirmek için öğünlerinize süt ürünlerini eklemenizi gerektirebilir.
- C) Sebze, balık ve zeytinyağı bakımından zengin olan geleneksel Akdeniz beslenme tarzı, günlük kalsiyum ihtiyacınızı karşılamamaktadır: bu nedenle kemiklerinizi güçlendirmek için öğünlerinize süt ürünlerini eklemelisiniz.
- D) Sebze, balık ve zeytinyağı bakımından zengin olan geleneksel Akdeniz beslenme tarzında kemiklerinizi güçlendirmek için öğünlerinize süt ürünlerini eklemeniz gerekmektedir, çünkü bu beslenme tarzı günlük kalsiyum ihtiyacınızı karşılamamaktadır.
- E) Geleneksel Akdeniz beslenme tarzı sebze, balık ve zeytinyağı bakımından zengin olsa da günlük kalsiyum ihtiyacınızı karşılamaz: bu yüzden öğünlerinize kemiklerinizi güçlendirecek süt ürünleri eklemeniz gerekir.

78. Manufacturers guarantee that their products are safe only until the expiration date, but a study showed that more than 100 drugs are still safe and effective at least one year afterward.

- A) Üreticiler sadece son kullanma tarihine kadar ürünlerinin güvenli olduğunu garanti ederler, ancak bir araştırma 100'den fazla ilacın, en az bir yıl sonra da hâlâ güvenli ve etkili olduğunu göstermiştir.
- B) 100'den fazla ilacın en az bir yıl sonraya kadar hâlâ güvenli ve etkili olduğunu gösteren bir çalışma bulunsa da, üreticiler ürünlerinin sadece son kullanma tarihine kadar güvenli olduğunu garanti etmektedir.
- C) Üreticiler tarafından ürünlerinin sadece son kullanma tarihine kadar güvenli olduğu garanti edilse de, bir araştırma 100'den fazla ilacın, en az bir yıl sonra da hâlâ güvenli ve etkili olduğunu göstermiştir.
- D) Üreticiler yalnızca son kullanma tarihine kadar ilaçlarının güvenli olduğunu garanti etmektedir, ancak bir araştırma tarafından 100'den fazla ilacın en az bir yıl sonra bile hâlâ güvenli ve etkili olduğu ortaya konmuştur.
- E) Bir araştırmada 100'den fazla ilacın en az bir yıl sonrasında kadar hâlâ güvenli ve etkili olduğu ispat edilmiş olmasına rağmen, üreticiler sadece son kullanma tarihine kadar ürünlerinin güvenli olduğunu garanti ederler.

79. One of the active ingredients that was initially contained in the secret formula for coke and got buyers addicted was removed in 1903 and replaced with caffeine.

- A) Başlangıçta kolanın gizli formülünde bulunan ve satın alanları bağımlı hâle getiren etken maddelerden biri. 1903'te çıkarıldı ve kafein ile değiştirildi.
B) 1903 yılında, ilk zamanlar kolanın gizli formülünde bulunan etken maddelerden biri, satın alanları bağımlı hâle getirdiği için çıkarılarak kafein ile değiştirildi.
C) İlk zamanlar gizli formülünde satın alanları bağımlı hâle getiren bir etken madde olan kola, 1903 yılında bunun yerine kafein ile üretildi.
D) Başlangıçta satın alanları bağımlı hâle getiren etken bir madde ile üretilen kolanın gizli formülüne, 1903 yılında bunun yerine kafein eklendi.
E) 1903'te gizli formülünde bulunan etken maddelerden biri çıkarılıp kafein ile değiştirilen kola, ilk zamanlar satın alanları bağımlı hâle getiriyordu.

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80. By opening the way to the use of high-rise buildings, the elevator played a decisive role in the creation of the characteristic urban geography of many modern cities.

- A) Pek çok modern şehrin karakteristik kentsel coğrafyasını oluşturmada belirleyici bir rolü olan asansör, çok katlı binaların kullanılmasının yolunu açmıştır.
B) Asansör, çok katlı binaların kullanımının yolunu açarak pek çok modern şehrin karakteristik kentsel coğrafyasının oluşmasında belirleyici bir rol oynamıştır.
C) Çok katlı binaların kullanımının yolunu açan asansör, pek çok modern şehrin karakteristik kentsel coğrafyasının oluşmasında belirleyici bir rol oynamıştır.
D) Asansör çok katlı binaların kullanımının yolunu açtığı için pek çok modern şehrin karakteristik kentsel coğrafyasının oluşumunda belirleyici bir rol oynamıştır.
E) Çok katlı binaların kullanımının yolunu açan asansör, pek çok modern şehrin karakteristik kentsel coğrafyasının oluşmasında belirleyici bir role sahip olmuştur.

81. At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, engineers devoted their efforts almost entirely to making devices that functioned profitably, but with no attention to their safety

- A) Sanayi Devrimi'nin başlangıcında mühendisler neredeyse bütün çabalarını kârlı bir şekilde işleyen, ancak güvenliğine önem vermedikleri aygıtlar yapmaya adanmışlar.
B) Sanayi Devrimi'nin başlangıcında hemen hemen bütün çabalarını kârlı bir şekilde çalışan aygıtlar üretmeye adanan mühendisler, güvenliğe hiç önem vermediler.
C) Güvenli aygıtlar yapmak, Sanayi Devrimi'nin başlangıcında mühendislerin kârlı bir şekilde çalışan aygıtlar yapmak kadar önem verdikleri bir konu değildi.
D) Kârlı bir şekilde işleyen aygıtlar üretme çabaları, Sanayi Devrimi'nin başlangıcında, mühendislerin güvenli aygıtların üretilmesine pek önem vermemelerine neden oldu.
E) Sanayi Devrimi'nin başlangıcında mühendisler kendilerini tamamen kârlı bir şekilde çalışan aygıtlar yapmaya adanmışlar, fakat güvenliğine hiç önem vermediler.

82. In 725, Chinese engineer Liang Ling-Zan and Buddhist monk Yi-Xing invented a water clock which displayed various astronomical events rather than the time.

- A) Zamanı ve çeşitli astronomik olayları gösteren su saati, Çinli mühendis Liang Ling-Zan ve Budist rahip Yi-Xing tarafından 725 yılında icat edilmiştir.
B) 725 yılında, Çinli mühendis Liang Ling-Zan ve Budist rahip Yi-Xing, zamanı ve çeşitli astronomik olayları gösteren su saatini icat ettiler.
C) 725 yılında, Çinli mühendis Liang Ling-Zan ve Budist rahip Yi-Xing tarafından icat edilen su saati, zamanı göstermek yerine çeşitli astronomik olayları gösteriyordu.
D) 725 yılında, Çinli mühendis Liang Ling-Zan ve Budist rahip Yi-Xing, zamandan ziyade çeşitli astronomik olayları gösteren bir su saati icat ettiler.
E) Zamandan çok çeşitli astronomik olayları gösteren su saati, Çinli mühendis Liang Ling-Zan'ın yardımıyla Budist rahip Yi-Xing tarafından 725 yılında icat edilmiştir.

83. Early farmers quickly learned that a supply of water was essential to farming thus, the primary fields of grain were processed alongside the great rivers of the Middle East.

- A) İlk çiftçiler su tedarikinin çiftçilik için önemli olduğunu çabucak öğrendiler, bu yüzden başlıca tahıl arazileri Orta Doğu'nun büyük nehirleri boyunca işlendi.
B) İlk çiftçiler su tedarikinin çiftçilik açısından önemli olduğunu çabucak öğrenmelerinden dolayı başlıca tahıl arazilerini Orta Doğu'nun büyük nehirleri boyunca işlediler.
C) Su tedarikinin çiftçilik için önemli olduğunu çabucak öğrenen ilk çiftçiler başlıca tahıl arazilerini Orta Doğu'daki büyük nehirler boyunca işlediler.
D) Başlıca tahıl arazilerinin Orta Doğu'daki büyük nehirler boyunca işlenmesinin sebebi, ilk çiftçilerin su tedarikinin çiftçilik açısından önemli olduğunu çabucak kavramalarıdır.
E) İlk çiftçiler su tedarikinin önemli bir çiftçilik meselesi olduğunu çabucak öğrendiler ve başlıca tahıl arazilerini Orta Doğu'nun büyük nehirleri boyunca işlediler.

84. Severe frost is a great threat to organisms, as the cold causes enzymes and cell membranes to function poorly.

- A) Şiddetli don organizmalar için büyük bir tehdittir, çünkü soğuk, enzimlerin ve hücre zarlarının zayıf bir şekilde çalışmasına neden olur.
B) Şiddetli donun, organizmalar için büyük bir tehdit oluşturmasının sebebi, enzimlerin ve hücre zarlarının soğukta zayıf bir şekilde çalışmasıdır.
C) Organizmalar için büyük bir tehdit yaratan şiddetli don ve soğuk, enzimlerin ve hücre zarlarının zayıf bir şekilde çalışmasına neden olur.
D) Enzimler ve hücre zarları soğukta zayıf bir şekilde çalışır ve şiddetli don organizmalar için büyük bir tehdit oluşturur.
E) Soğuk, enzimlerin ve hücre zarlarının zayıf bir şekilde çalışmasına neden olur, bu yüzden şiddetli don organizmalar için büyük bir tehdittir.

85. The availability of information about products on the Internet, as long as it is well-organised and easy to access, is an important reason why some consumers prefer shopping online.

- A) İnternette ürünlerle ilgili bilgi mevcuttur ve bu bilgi iyi bir şekilde düzenlenmişse ve erişimi kolaysa, bazı tüketiciler İnternette alışveriş yapmayı tercih ederler.
- B) Bazı tüketicilerin İnternette alışveriş yapmayı tercih etmelerinin önemli bir sebebi, İnternette ürünlerle ilgili bilginin mevcut olması ve bu bilginin iyi düzenlenmiş ve erişiminin kolay olmasıdır.
- C) İyi düzenlenmiş ve erişimi kolay olduğu sürece İnternette ürünlerle ilgili bilginin mevcut olması, bazı tüketicilerin İnternette alışveriş yapmayı tercih etmesinin önemli bir sebebidir.
- D) İnternette ürünlerle ilgili mevcut olan bilgi iyi düzenlenmiş ve erişimi kolay olduğunda, bu durum tüketicilerin İnternette alışveriş yapmayı tercih etmesi için önemli bir neden olarak görülür.
- E) Ürünlerle ilgili bilginin İnternette yer alması, bazı tüketicilerin İnternette alışveriş yapmayı tercih etmelerinin önemli bir nedenidir, ancak bu bilgi iyi düzenlenmiş ve erişimi kolay olmalıdır.

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86. Before the 16th century there was a gradual increase in the world's population and economy although epidemics and famine caused temporary halts.

- A) Salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlık geçici sektelere neden olsa da 16. yüzyıldan önce dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisi kademeli biçimde artıyordu.
- B) 16. yüzyıl öncesinde dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisinde yaşanan kademeli artışa rağmen salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlık geçici sektelere neden oldu.
- C) 16. Yüzyıl öncesindeki salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlık, dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisindeki kademeli artışın geçici olarak sekteye uğramasına neden oldu.
- D) Salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlık geçici sektelere neden olsa da 16. yüzyıl öncesinde dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisinde kademeli artış vardı.
- E) 16. yüzyıl öncesinde dünya nüfusu ve ekonomisindeki kademeli artışın sekteye uğramasının nedeni, salgın hastalıklar ve kıtlıktı.

87. Ancient Greek philosopher Parmenides is said to have drawn up an excellent set of laws for his city, but we know nothing of his political philosophy.

- A) Kendisinin siyasi felsefesi ile ilgili hiçbir bilgi bulunmamakla birlikte antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırlamış olduğu rivayet edilmektedir.
- B) Antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırlamış olduğu söylenmektedir, ancak biz onun siyasi felsefesi ile ilgili hiçbir şey bilmiyoruz.
- C) Antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in siyasi felsefesi hakkında hiçbir şey bilmiyoruz, ancak kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırlamış olduğunu söyleyebiliriz.
- D) Antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırladığı söylenmesine rağmen biz onun siyasi felsefesiyle ilgili bilgi sahibi değiliz.
- E) Siyasi felsefesi ile ilgili hiçbir şey bilmememize rağmen, antik Yunan filozofu Parmenides'in kendi şehri için mükemmel bir kanunlar bütünü hazırladığı söylenmektedir.

88. French chemist Antoine Lavoisier sought to modernise chemistry by giving it new theoretical foundations, and though some of his ideas were misunderstood, on the whole he was enormously successful.

- A) Bazı fikirlerinin yanlış anlaşılmasına rağmen, Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırarak çağdaşlaştırmada genelde çok başarılıydı.
- B) Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırıp çağdaşlaştırmaya çalıştı ve genelde çok başarılı oldu ancak bazı fikirleri yanlış anlaşıldı.
- C) Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırarak çağdaşlaştırmaya çalıştı ve bazı fikirlerinin yanlış anlaşılmasına rağmen genelde çok başarılı oldu.
- D) Kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırarak çağdaşlaştırmanın yollarını arayan Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier genelde çok başarılı oldu ancak bazı fikirleri yanlış anlaşıldı.
- E) Kimyayı yeni teorik temellere dayandırarak çağdaşlaştırması bazıları tarafından yanlış anlaşılmasına rağmen Fransız kimyager Antoine Lavoisier'in fikirleri genelde çok başarılı oldu.

89. Being untouched and untamed, the Norwegian Lofoten Islands, far above the Arctic Circle, are everything an adventure could wish for and more.

- A) El değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş hâliyle, Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin oldukça yukarıda olan Norveç Lofoten Adaları, bir maceraperestin isteyebileceği her şey ve daha fazlasıdır.
B) Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin oldukça yukarıda olan Norveç Lofoten Adaları'nda bir maceraperestin el değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş olarak isteyebileceği her şey fazlasıyla mevcuttur.
C) Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin ötesini arzulayan bir maceraperestin isteyebileceği her şey ve daha fazlası, el değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş olarak Norveç Lofoten Adaları'nda bulunur.
D) Bir maceraperestin Norveç Lofoten Adaları'nda el değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş hâliyle bulunmasını isteyebileceği her şey ve daha fazlası Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin oldukça ilerisindedir.
E) El değmemiş ve değiştirilmemiş şeyler peşinde olan bir maceraperest, Kuzey Kutup Dairesi'nin oldukça yukarıda bulunan Norveç Lofoten Adaları'nda istediğini fazlasıyla bulur.

90. Most of archaeological work done today is part of anthropology, which studies humans in all their biological and cultural aspects.

- A) Günümüzde yürütülen arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, antropolojinin bir parçası olarak insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle inceler.
B) Günümüzde yürütülen arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, antropolojinin bir parçasıdır ve insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle inceler.
C) Günümüzde yürütülen arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle inceleyen antropolojinin bir parçasıdır.
D) Günümüzde yürütülen arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle araştıran antropolojinin bir parçası olarak yürütülür.
E) Günümüzde yürütülen arkeolojik çalışmaların çoğu, antropolojinin bir parçası olduğu için insanları tüm biyolojik ve kültürel yönleriyle inceler.

91. For years, self-publishing has given talented authors the means to share their works with audiences that would otherwise never read them.

- A) Kendi yayıncılığını yapmak, yıllarca yetenekli yazarlara çalışmalarını başka türlü asla okumayacak olan kitlelerle paylaşma aracı sağlamıştır.
B) Yetenekli yazarlar yıllarca bireysel yayıncılığı araç olarak kullanarak, çalışmalarını başka türlü asla okumayacak olan kitlelere ulaştırmışlardır.
C) Kendi yayıncılığını yapmak, yetenekli yazarların yıllarca çalışmalarını başka türlü asla okumayacak kitlelerle paylaşmak için kullandıkları bir yöntem olmuştur.
D) Bireysel yayıncılık yaparak kitlelere ulaşan yetenekli yazarlar bu yöntemi kullanarak eserlerini başka türlü okumayacak olan okuyuculara ulaştırmışlardır.
E) Kendi yayıncılığını yapmak, yıllarca yetenekli yazarların normalde çalışmalarını asla okumayacak kitlelere ulaşmasının aracı olmuştur

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92. Moderate exercise done before going to bed helps us spend more time in a deep sleep phase, but a high-intensity activity impairs sleep quality.

- A) Yatmadan önce yapılan hafif egzersiz, derin bir uyku evresinde daha fazla zaman geçirmemizi sağlarken ağır bir aktivite uyku kalitesine zarar verir.
B) Yatmadan önce yapılan hafif egzersiz, derin bir uyku evresinde daha fazla zaman geçirmemizi sağlar, ancak uyku kalitesi ağır bir aktiviteyle zarar görebilir.
C) Yatmadan önce yapılan hafif egzersiz derin bir uyku evresinde daha fazla zaman geçirmemizi sağlar, ancak ağır bir aktivite uyku kalitesine zarar verir.
D) Yatmadan önce hafif egzersiz yaparak derin bir uyku evresinde daha fazla zaman geçirebiliriz, ancak ağır bir aktivite uyku kalitesine zarar verebilir.
E) Yatmadan önce yapacağımız hafif egzersiz sayesinde derin bir uyku evresinde daha fazla zaman geçirebiliriz, ancak ağır bir aktivite uyku kalitesine zarar verebilir.

93. A number of imaging studies suggest that brain's frontal areas can dampen the activity of the hippocampus, a crucial structure for memory.

- A) Birçok görüntüleme çalışması, hafıza için çok önemli bir yapı olan beynin frontal bölgelerinin, hipokampusünün faaliyetini zayıflatabildiğini göstermektedir.
B) Birçok görüntüleme çalışmasına göre, beynin frontal bölgeleri, hafıza için çok önemli bir yapı olan hipokampusünün etkinliğini zayıflatmaktadır.
C) Hafıza için çok önemli bir yapı olan hipokampus, birçok görüntüleme çalışmasına göre, beynin frontal bölgeleri tarafından zayıflatılmaktadır.
D) Beynin frontal bölgelerinin, hafıza için çok önemli bir yapı olan hipokampusünün etkinliğini zayıflatabildiği, birçok görüntüleme çalışmasıyla bulunmuştur.
E) Birçok görüntüleme çalışması beynin frontal bölgelerinin, hafıza için çok önemli bir yapı olan hipokampusünün faaliyetini zayıflatabildiğini göstermektedir.

94. Research has shown that 15 minutes of aerobic exercise triggers some changes within the brain and these changes reduce nicotine cravings in smokers.

- A) Araştırmalar, 15 dakikalık aerobik egzersizinin beyinde birtakım değişiklikleri tetiklediğini ve bu değişikliklerin sigara içen kişilerin nikotin isteğini azalttığını ortaya koymuştur.
B) Araştırmalara göre, 15 dakikalık aerobik egzersizi, beyinde birtakım değişiklikleri tetiklemekte ve bu değişiklikler sigara içen kişilerin nikotin isteğini azaltmaktadır.
C) Araştırmalar, 15 dakikalık aerobik egzersizinin sigara içen kişilerin beyinde nikotin isteğini azaltacak birtakım değişiklikleri tetiklediğini ortaya çıkarmıştır.
D) Araştırmalar, 15 dakikalık aerobik egzersizinin beyinde tetiklediği birtakım değişikliklerle sigara içenlerin nikotin isteğini azaltabileceğini göstermiştir.
E) Araştırmalar, beyinde birtakım değişiklikleri tetikleyen 15 dakikalık aerobik egzersizinin sigara içen kişilerin nikotin isteğini azalttığını göstermiştir.

95. Some people, no matter what they do, cannot fall asleep until late hours and do not feel rested unless they get up later than most of us.

- A) Bazı insanlar, ellerinden geleni yaptıkları halde geç saatlere kadar uykuya dalamazlar ve çoğumuzdan daha geç kalkmayınca dinlenmiş hissedemezler.
B) Her şeyi yapmalarına rağmen geç saatlere kadar uykuya dalamadıklarından, bazı insanlar çoğumuzdan daha geç kalkmadan dinlenmiş hissedemezler.
C) Bazı insanlar, ne yaparlarsa yapsınlar, geç saatlere kadar uykuya dalamazlar ve çoğumuzdan daha geç kalkmazlarsa dinlenmiş hissetmezler.
D) Geç saatlere kadar uykuya dalamayan bazı insanlar, ne yaparlarsa yapsınlar, çoğu insandan daha geç kalkmadan dinlenmiş hissetmezler.
E) Ne yaparlarsa yapsınlar, bazı insanların uykuya dalmaları geç saatlere kadar mümkün olmaz ve çoğumuzdan daha geç kalkmadıklarında dinlenmiş hissetmezler.

96. Paracetamol is one of the most widely used drugs in the world, but it is not entirely harmless because acute overdoses can cause fatal liver damage.

- A) Parasetamol, dünyada en yaygın kullanılan ilaçlardan biridir ama tamamen zararsız değildir, çünkü akut doz aşımı ölümcül karaciğer hasarına sebep olabilir.
B) Parasetamolün dünyada en yaygın kullanılan ilaçlardan biri olması onun tamamen zararsız olduğu anlamına gelmediği gibi, akut doz aşımı da ölümcül karaciğer hasarına yol açabilir.
C) Dünyada en yaygın kullanılan ilaçlardan biri olan parasetamolün akut doz aşımı, ölümcül karaciğer hasarına sebep olabilir ve bu yüzden bu ilaç tamamen zararsız değildir.
D) Dünyada en çok kullanılan ilaçlardan olan parasetamol tamamen zararsız değildir ve akut doz aşımında ölümcül karaciğer hasarı ortaya çıkabilir.
E) Parasetamol dünyada en yaygın kullanılan ilaçlardan biri olsa da tamamen zararsız değildir, çünkü akut doz aşımı ölümcül karaciğer hasarıyla sonuçlanabilir.

97. While a physical injury might cause pain that leads to psychological problems, loneliness and depression can weaken the immune system.

- A) Yalnızlık ve depresyon fiziksel bir yarının sebep olduğu acıyla beraber psikolojik problemlere de neden olabilir.
B) Fiziksel bir yara psikolojik problemlere yol açan bir acıya sebep olabilirken yalnızlık ve depresyon bağışıklık sistemini zayıflatabilir.
C) Fiziksel bir yara psikolojik problemlerden kaynaklanan bir acıyı ortaya çıkarabileceği için yalnızlık ve depresyon bağışıklık sistemini zayıflatır.
D) Yalnızlık ve depresyonun bağışıklık sistemine zarar verebileceği gibi, fiziksel bir yara da psikolojik problemleri doğuran bir acıya sebep olabilir.
E) Yalnızlık ve depresyonun bağışıklık sistemine zarar vermesi, fiziksel bir yaradan kaynaklanan bir acının psikolojik problemler yaratması gibidir.

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98. Although they have been searching for years, astronomers have yet to find anywhere in the universe that remotely resembles the Earth.

- A) Gökbilimcilerin yıllarca süren arayışına rağmen, evrende Dünya'ya az da olsa benzeyen bir yer henüz bulunamamıştır.
B) Yıllarca araştırma yapan gökbilimciler, evrende Dünya'ya az da olsa benzeyen bir yer henüz bulamamışlardır.
C) Yıllardır aramalarına rağmen gökbilimciler evrende Dünya'ya az da olsa benzeyen bir yer henüz bulamamışlardır.
D) Yıllardır evrende Dünya'ya uzaktan da olsa benzeyen bir yer aramalarına rağmen, gökbilimciler henüz böyle bir yer bulamamışlardır.
E) Yıllardır aranmasına rağmen, gökbilimciler tarafından evrende Dünya'ya uzaktan da olsa benzeyen herhangi bir yer henüz bulunamamıştır.

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99. By looking at what you click and the pages you like, some social media companies can infer your preferences, then use this information to target you with adverts.

- A) Bazı sosyal medya şirketleri, tıkladığınız şeylere ve beğendiğiniz sayfalara bakabilir ve böylelikle tercihlerinizle ilgili sonuçlara ulaşarak size reklam gönderebilir.
B) Bazı sosyal medya şirketleri, tıkladığınız şeylere ve beğendiğiniz sayfalara bakarak tercihlerinizle ilgili sonuçlara ulaşabilir, sonra da bu bilgiyi size reklam göndermek için kullanabilir.
C) Sizi reklama boğmak amacıyla bazı sosyal medya şirketleri, tercihlerinizle ilgili bilgilere ulaşmak için tıkladığınız şeylere ve beğendiğiniz sayfalara bakmaktadır.
D) Tercihlerinizle ilgili sonuçlara ulaşmak amacıyla bazı sosyal medya şirketleri tıkladığınız şeylere ve beğendiğiniz sayfalara reklam gönderebilir.
E) Bazı sosyal medya şirketlerinin tıkladığınız şeylere ve beğendiğiniz sayfalara bakarak tercihlerinizle ilgili sonuçlara ulaşmak istemelerinin sebebi, size reklam göndermektir.

100. The Internet has developed so rapidly since the 1990s that today we can capture and transmit information at a speed that could have seemed impossible 50 years ago.

- A) İnternet, 1990'lardan beri çok hızlı geliştiği için bugün bilgiyi elde etme ve dağıtma hızımız 50 yıl önce imkânsız gibi görünüyordu.
B) İnternet'in 1990'lardan bu yana hızla gelişmesiyle birlikte bugün bilgiyi 50 yıl önce imkânsız görünen bir hızda elde ediyor ve dağıtıyoruz.
C) İnternet 1990'lardan beri o kadar hızlı gelişti ki bugün bilgiyi 50 yıl önce bize imkânsız görünebilecek bir hızda elde edebiliyor ve dağıtabiliyoruz.
D) Bugün bilgiyi 50 yıl önce imkânsız görünen bir hızda elde edebiliyor ve dağıtabiliyoruz, çünkü İnternet son 50 yılda çok hızlı gelişti.
E) İnternet, 1990'lardan beri o kadar hızlı gelişti ki, bugünün hızında bilgi elde etmek ve dağıtmak muhtemelen 50 yıl önce imkânsız olarak görünürdü.

101. Not only were the Mayas sophisticated astronomers, but they also developed a system for mathematics that included the concept of zero.

- A) Mayalar sadece bilgili gök bilimciler değillerdi, aynı zamanda matematik için sıfır kavramını da içeren bir sistem geliştirmişlerdi.
B) Matematik için gelişmiş bir sistemin yanı sıra sıfır kavramını da bulan Mayalar oldukça bilgili gök bilimcilerdi.
C) Mayalar sıfır kavramı ve matematik sistemi gibi yeni gelişmelere imza atmışlardı çünkü gök bilimi onların tek uzmanlık alanı değildi.
D) Deneyimli gök bilimci ve matematikçi olan Mayalar, sıfır kavramı ile birlikte gelişmiş bir matematik sistemi bulmuş oldular.
E) Gök bilimci de olan Mayalar tarafından yalnızca sıfır kavramı değil aynı zamanda matematiksel bir sistem de geliştirilmiştir.

102. Diseases that affect the organs of the digestive system, such as the stomach, pancreas, and liver, are caused by alcoholic drinks, poor nutrition, or bacteria that break down the layers of tissue and harm the organs.

- A) Sindirim sistemi organları olan karaciğer, pankreas ve mide; organların doku katmanlarına zarar veren alkollü içecekler, kötü beslenme ve bakteri kaynaklı hastalıklardan etkilenmektedir.
B) Doku katmanlarını bozan ve organlara zarar veren alkollü içecekler, kötü beslenme ve bakteriler; karaciğer, pankreas ve mide gibi sindirim sistemi organlarının hastalıklardan etkilenmesine neden olmaktadır.
C) Karaciğer, pankreas ve mide gibi sindirim sistemi organlarını etkileyen hastalıklar; alkollü içecekler, kötü beslenme ya da doku katmanlarını bozan ve organlara zarar veren bakterilerden kaynaklanır.
D) Doku katmanlarını bozan ve organlara zarar veren bakteriler, alkollü içecekler ve kötü beslenme; karaciğer, pankreas ve mide gibi sindirim sistemi organlarına zarar veren hastalıkların nedenidir.
E) Mide, pankreas ve karaciğeri etkileyen hastalıklar; alkollü içecekler, kötü beslenme ya da sindirim sistemindeki doku katmanlarını bozarak organlara zarar veren bakteriler nedeniyle ortaya çıkmaktadır.

103. Leopardus guigna, one of the world's smallest wild cats, is on the road to extinction due to the change in the way farms are run.

- A) Çiftliklerin işletilme şeklindeki değişiklik, dünyanın en küçük vahşi kedilerinden biri olan Leopardus guigna'nın yok olmasına sebep olmaktadır.
B) Dünyanın en küçük vahşi kedilerinden biri olan Leopardus guigna, çiftliklerin işletilme şeklindeki değişiklik yüzünden yok olma yolundadır.
C) Leopardus guigna, çiftliklerin işletilme şeklindeki değişikliğin bir sonucu olarak yok olması muhtemel en küçük vahşi kedilerden biridir.
D) Leopardus guigna'nın da aralarında olduğu dünyanın en küçük vahşi kedileri, çiftliklerin işletilme şeklindeki değişiklikten dolayı yok olmak üzeredir.
E) Çiftliklerin işletilme şekli değiştiği için dünyanın en küçük vahşi kedilerinden olan Leopardus guigna neredeyse yok olma noktasına gelmiştir.

104. The first civilisation in the Aegean world emerged with the settlement of people on the island of Crete in 6000 BCE, but the island reached the height of its power between the years of 2200 and 1450 BCE.

- A) Ege coğrafyasının ilk medeniyeti, MÖ 6000 yılında insanların Girit Adası'na yerleşmesiyle birlikte zenginleşmiş olsa da gücünün zirvesine ancak MÖ 2200 ve 1450 yılları arasında ulaşmıştır.
B) İnsanlar, Girit Adası'na MÖ 6000 yılında yerleşmeye başladığında ada, hâlihazırda Ege coğrafyasının önemli bir medeniyetiydi ama gücünün zirvesine ulaşması MÖ 2200 ve 1450 yıllarını bulmuştu.
C) Ege coğrafyasındaki ilk medeniyet, insanların MÖ 6000 yılında Girit Adası'na yerleşmesi ile ortaya çıkmış fakat ada, gücünün zirvesine MÖ 2200 ve 1450 yılları arasında ulaşmıştır.
D) Dünyadaki ilk Ege medeniyeti MÖ 6000 yılında Girit Adası'na olan yerleşimle oluşmuştur ancak ada, en iyi zamanlarını MÖ 2200 ve 1450 yılları arasında yaşamıştır.
E) Dünyadaki ilk Ege medeniyeti, insanların MÖ 6000 yılında Girit Adası'na yerleşmesinin ardından gelişmeye başlamıştır ancak MÖ 2200 ve 1450 yılları arası adanın gücünün en çok arttığı zamanlardır.

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105. To produce a tomato with a longer shelf life, scientists managed to remove a gene from tomatoes that led to the softening of fruits as they age.

- A) Bilim insanları, meyvelerin zamanla yumuşamasına yol açan bir geni domateslerden çıkarmayı başarak raf ömrü daha uzun bir domates ürettiler.
B) Meyvelerin zamanla yumuşamasına sebep olan bir gen, raf ömrünün uzatılabilmesi için bilim insanları tarafından domateslerden başarıyla çıkarıldı.
C) Bilim insanları, meyvelerin zaman içinde yumuşamasını önlemek için, domateslerden bir geni çıkararak raf ömrü daha uzun bir meyve üretmeyi başardılar.
D) Meyveleri zaman içinde yumuşatan bir geni domateslerden çıkarmayı başaran bilim insanları, raf ömrü daha uzun bir domates ürettiler.
E) Raf ömrü daha uzun bir domates üretmek için, bilim insanları meyvelerin zamanla yumuşamasına sebep olan bir geni domateslerden çıkarmayı başardılar.

106. Experiments have shown that spruce tree seedlings can grow in microgravity but they do not look quite the same as they do on Earth.

- A) Deneyle göre, ladin ağacı fideleri yer çekimsiz ortamda büyüebilmekte ancak tam olarak yeryüzünde oldukları gibi görünmemektedir.
B) Ladin ağacı fidelerinin yer çekimsiz ortamda büyüebildiklerini ancak tam olarak yeryüzünde oldukları gibi görünmediklerini gösteren deneyler yapılmıştır.
C) Deneyle, ladin ağacı fidelerinin yer çekimsiz ortamda büyüebildiklerini ancak tam olarak yeryüzünde oldukları gibi görünmediklerini göstermiştir.
D) Ladin ağacı fideleri üzerinde yapılan deneyler, fidelerin yer çekimsiz ortamda büyüebildiklerini ancak tam olarak yeryüzünde oldukları gibi görünmediklerini göstermiştir.
E) Deneyle sayesinde ladin ağacı fidelerinin yer çekimsiz ortamda büyüebildikleri ancak tam olarak yeryüzünde oldukları gibi görünmedikleri ortaya çıkmıştır.

107. Water makes up 60 per cent of our bodies and 75 per cent of our brains, but there are still plenty of misconceptions and myths in the public about how it relates to our health.

- A) Su, vücudumuzun yüzde 60'ını ve beynimizin yüzde 75'ini oluşturduğu için halk arasında suyun sağlığımızla nasıl ilişkili olduğu hakkında hâlâ birçok yanlış kanı ve efsane vardır.
B) Vücudumuzun yüzde 60'ını ve beynimizin yüzde 75'ini oluşturan suyun sağlığımızla nasıl ilişkili olduğu hakkında halk arasında hâlâ birçok yanlış kanı ve efsane vardır.
C) Su, vücudumuzun yüzde 60'ını ve beynimizin yüzde 75'ini oluşturur ancak halk arasında hâlâ suyun sağlığımızla nasıl ilişkili olduğu hakkında birçok yanlış kanı ve efsane vardır.
D) Her ne kadar su vücudumuzun yüzde 60'ını ve beynimizin yüzde 75'ini oluştursa da, sağlığımızla ilişkisi açısından halk arasında hâlâ birçok yanlış kanı ve efsane vardır.
E) Suyun halk arasında sağlığımızla nasıl ilişkili olduğu hakkında hâlâ birçok yanlış kanıya ve efsaneye sebep olması, vücudumuzun yüzde 60'ını ve beynimizin yüzde 75'ini oluşturmasından kaynaklanmaktadır.

108. Recently, it is estimated that about 20% of the school age population in the United States speaks a language other than English at home.

- A) Son zamanlarda evde İngilizceden başka bir dil konuşanların, Birleşik Devletler'deki okul çağı nüfusunun %20'sini oluşturduğu tahmin ediliyor.
B) Son zamanlardaki tahminlere göre Birleşik Devletler'de okul çağındaki nüfusun yaklaşık %20'si evde İngilizceden başka bir dil konuşuyor.
C) Son zamanlarda Birleşik Devletler'de okul çağındaki nüfusun yaklaşık %20'sinin evde İngilizceden başka bir dil konuştuğu tahmin ediliyor.
D) Birleşik Devletler'de son zamanlarda evde İngilizceden başka bir dil konuşan nüfusun yaklaşık %20'sinin okul çağında olduğu tahmin ediliyor.
E) Son zamanlarda evde İngilizceden başka bir dil konuşan okul çağındaki nüfusun yaklaşık %20'sinin Birleşik Devletler'de olduğu tahmin ediliyor.

109. The role of scientific experiments is to get us closer to the truth by eliminating irrelevant considerations.

- A) Bilimsel deneylerin işlevi, gereksiz düşünceleri ortadan kaldırmak ve böylece bizi gerçeğe daha fazla yakınlaştırmaktır.
B) Bilimsel deneylerin gereksiz düşünceleri ortadan kaldırması işleviyle gerçeğe daha fazla yaklaşırız.
C) Gereksiz düşünceleri saf dışı bırakmak ve bizi gerçeğe daha fazla yaklaştırmak bilimsel deneylerin işlevidir.
D) Bilimsel deneylerin işlevi, gereksiz düşünceleri saf dışı bırakarak bizi gerçeğe daha fazla yaklaştırmaktır.
E) Bilimsel deneyler bizi gerçeğe daha fazla yaklaştırmak için gereksiz düşünceleri ortadan kaldırma işlevini üstlenir.

110. Psychologists began to investigate how science could measure human activity because unconscious thought is hard to measure or quantify.

- A) Bilinçdışı düşünceleri ölçmek veya nicellemek güç olduğundan psikologlar bilimin insan etkinliğini nasıl ölçebileceğini araştırmaya başladılar.
B) Bilinçdışı düşünceleri ölçmekten ya da nicelemekten daha zor olduğu için, psikologlar bilimin insan etkinliğini nasıl ölçebileceğini araştırmaya başladılar.
C) Bilinçdışı düşünceleri ölçmenin ya da nicelemenin zor olması sebebiyle bilimin insan etkinliğini nasıl ölçebileceği psikologlar tarafından araştırılmaya başlandı.
D) Bilimin insan etkinliğini nasıl ölçebileceğini araştırmaya başlayan psikologlar için bilinçdışı düşünceleri ölçmek ya da nicellemek zordur.
E) Psikologların bilimin insan etkinliğini nasıl ölçebileceğini araştırmaya başlamalarının nedeni bilinçdışı düşünceleri ölçmenin ya da nicelemenin zorluğudur.

2017 YKS

111. Although expanding deserts are a natural phenomenon and not directly linked to global warming, increasing desert area and droughts can have negative effects on freshwater sources and food production.

- A) Artan çöl alanları ve kuraklık, taze su kaynakları ve yiyecek üretimini olumsuz etkilese de, çöl alanlarının artması küresel ısınmaya bağlı olmayan doğal bir olaydır.
B) Çöllerin genişlemesi küresel ısınma ile doğrudan ilgisi olmayan doğal bir olay olsa da, artan çöl alanlarının ve kuraklığın taze su kaynakları ve yiyecek üretimi üzerinde olumsuz etkileri olabilir.
C) Artan çöl alanları ve kuraklığın taze su kaynakları ve yiyecek üretimi üzerindeki olumsuz etkilerine rağmen, çöllerin genişlemesi küresel ısınma ile doğrudan ilgisi olmayan doğal bir olaydır.
D) Küresel ısınma ile doğrudan ilgisi olmayan çöllerin genişlemesi sonucu artan çöl alanları ve kuraklık, taze su kaynakları ve yiyecek üretimine olumsuz etkide bulunmaktadır.
E) Doğal bir olay olan çöllerin genişlemesi ve küresel ısınma, artan çöllere ve kuraklık yüzünden taze su kaynakları ve yiyecek üretimini olumsuz etkileyebilir.

112. New findings suggest that children absorb some lessons better when they are wrapped in entertainment and imagination.

- A) Eğlence ve hayal gücü çocukların bazı dersleri daha iyi anlamasını sağlayan yeni bulgular olarak görülüyor.
B) Yeni bulgular çocukların eğlence ve hayal gücü sayesinde bazı dersleri daha iyi özümlediklerine işaret ediyor.
C) Son bulgulara göre, eğlence ve hayal gücüyle desteklendikleri zaman çocuklar bazı dersleri daha iyi anlıyorlar.
D) Yeni bulgular, çocukların eğlence ve hayal gücüyle desteklendikleri zaman bazı dersleri daha iyi özümlediklerine işaret ediyor.
E) Yeni bulgular çocukların bazı derslerde daha iyi olmalarını sağlayan şeyin eğlence ve hayal gücü olduğunu gösteriyor.

113. People working with words all day are advised to do something non-verbal such as cooking or dancing on their spare time to refresh themselves.

- A) Tüm gün kelimelerle çalışan insanlara kendilerini tazelemek için sözel olmayan bir şey yapmaları tavsiye edilecekse bu, boş zamanlarında yemek pişirme veya dans etme olabilir.
B) Kendilerini tazelemek için yemek pişirme veya dans etme gibi sözel olmayan bir şey yapmaları tavsiye edilen kişiler, tüm gün kelimelerle çalışanlardır.,
C) Tüm gün kelimelerle çalışan insanlara kendilerini tazelemek için önerilen şey, boş zamanlarında yemek pişirme veya dans etme gibi sözel olmayan bir şey yapmalarıdır.
D) Tüm gün kelimelerle çalışan insanlara boş zamanlarında yemek pişirme veya dans etme gibi sözel olmayan bir şey yapmalarının tavsiye edilmesinin nedeni tazelenmelerini sağlamaktır.
E) Tüm gün kelimelerle çalışan insanlara kendilerini tazelemek için boş zamanlarında yemek pişirme veya dans etme gibi sözel olmayan bir şey yapmaları tavsiye edilir.

114. Among the most frequent diseases that affect the circulatory system are those that result from blockages of the arteries and veins.

- A) Dolaşım sistemini etkileyen hastalıklar arasında en sık görülenler, atardamar ve damarların tıkanmasından kaynaklananlardır.
B) En sık görülen hastalıklar arasında dolaşım sisteminden kaynaklanan atardamar ve damar tıkanıklıkları yer almaktadır.
C) Dolaşım sistemi çoğunlukla kaynağı atardamar ve damar tıkanıklığı olan hastalıklardan etkilenir.
D) Atardamar ve damarları etkileyerek tıkanıklığa neden olan hastalıklar arasında en sık görülenleri dolaşım sistemi hastalıklarıdır.
E) Atardamar ve damarların tıkanması sonucu ortaya çıkan hastalıklar en çok dolaşım sistemini etkiler.

115. Van Gogh, the most famous modern artist of the Netherlands, was not only an underappreciated genius but also a painter who was able to sell only one painting in his lifetime.

- A) Hollanda'nın en ünlü çağdaş sanatçısı olan Van Gogh yalnızca kıymeti bilinmeyen bir dâhi değil aynı zamanda hayatı boyunca sadece bir tablo satabilen bir ressamdı.
B) Hollanda'nın en ünlü çağdaş sanatçısı olan Van Gogh yaşadığı süre boyunca kıymeti bilinmemiş bir dâhiydi, üstelik hayatı boyunca sadece bir tablo satabilmişti.
C) Hayatı boyunca sadece bir tablo satabilmiş ve değeri anlaşılammış bir dâhi olan Van Gogh, Hollanda'nın en ünlü çağdaş ressamıydı.
D) Hollanda'nın en ünlü çağdaş sanatçısı olan Van Gogh, değeri anlaşılammayan bir dâhi değildi, ancak hayatı boyunca sadece bir tablo satabilmişti.
E) Van Gogh hem değeri az anlaşılmmış hem de hayatı boyunca sadece tek bir resim satabilmiş bir dâhiydi, buna rağmen Hollanda'nın en ünlü çağdaş ressamıydı.

116. It has recently been revealed by researchers that fruit flies are highly sensitive to the odour of wine because it resembles that of their favourite food.

- A) En sevdiği yiyeceğin kokusuna benzediği için meyve sineklerinin şarap kokusuna epeyce duyarlı oldukları araştırmacılar tarafından son zamanlarda ortaya konmuştur.
B) Araştırmacılar, son zamanlarda, şarap kokusunun meyve sineklerinin en sevdiği yiyeceğin kokusuna benzediğini ve bu yüzden meyve sineklerinin şarap kokusuna son derece duyarlı olduklarını açığa çıkarmıştır.
C) En sevdiği yiyeceğin kokusu ve şarap kokusu birbirine benzediği için meyve sineklerinin şarap kokusuna bir hayli duyarlı oldukları araştırmacılar tarafından son zamanlarda belirtilmiştir.
D) Son zamanlarda araştırmacılar tarafından meyve sineklerinin, en sevdiği yiyeceğin kokusuna benzediği için şarap kokusuna büyük ölçüde duyarlı oldukları iddia edilmiştir.
E) Son zamanlarda araştırmacılar tarafından öne sürüldüğü üzere, meyve sineklerinin şarap kokusuna son derece duyarlı olmalarının sebebi, bu kokunun en sevdiği yiyeceğin kokusuna benzemesidir.

2016 YKS

117. The ancient Egyptians were very good at mathematics and at building geometric tombs, but they were not famous for philosophy.

- A) Eski Mısırlılar matematikte ve geometrik anıt mezarlar inşa etmede çok başarılıydılar ancak felsefe ile ünlü değillerdi.
B) Eski Mısırlılar matematikte ve geometrik anıt mezarlar inşa etmede çok başarılı olmalarına rağmen felsefe ile ünlü değillerdi.
C) Matematikte ve geometrik anıt mezar yapımında çok başarılı olan eski Mısırlılar felsefe ile ünlü değillerdi.
D) Eski Mısırlılar felsefe ile ünlü olmalarına karşın matematikte ve geometrik anıt mezarlar inşa etmede çok başarılıydılar.
E) Matematikte ve geometrik anıt mezarlar inşa etmede çok başarılı olsalar dahi eski Mısırlılar felsefe ile ünlü değillerdi.

118. If you have spent all day working on a computer, the last thing you will want to do is to sit in front of another one when you arrive home.

- A) Tüm günü bilgisayar başında çalışarak geçirdikten sonra en son yapmak isteyeceğiniz şey, eve varıp başka bir bilgisayarın karşısına oturmaktır.
B) Bilgisayar başında çalışarak geçirilen bir günün ardından eve vardığınız zaman yapmak isteyeceğiniz en son şey, başka bir bilgisayarın karşısına oturmaktır.
C) Eğer tüm günü bilgisayar başında çalışarak geçirmişseniz en son yapmak isteyeceğiniz şey, eve vardığınız zaman başka bir bilgisayarın karşısına oturmaktır.
D) Bilgisayar başında çalışarak geçirdiğiniz bir günün sonrasında eve vardığınız zaman başka bir bilgisayarın karşısına oturmak, yapmak isteyeceğiniz en son şeylerden biridir.
E) Eğer tüm günü bilgisayar başında çalışarak geçiriyorsanız eve vardikten sonra başka bir bilgisayarın karşısına oturmak, yapmak isteyeceğiniz en son şeydir.

119. Birds which live in different parts of the world, from freezing cold of the Antarctic to arid deserts, spend much of their lives searching for food.

- A) Hayatlarının çoğunu yiyecek arayarak geçiren kuşların yaşadıkları yerler, Antarktika'nın dondurucu soğuşundan kurak çöllere kadar uzanır.
B) Hayatlarının çoğunu yiyecek arayarak geçiren kuşlar, Antarktika'nın dondurucu soğuşundan kurak çöllere kadar dünyanın farklı yerlerinde yaşarlar.
C) Kuşlar, Antarktika'nın dondurucu soğuşundan kurak çöllere kadar dünyanın farklı yerlerinde yaşarlar ve hayatlarının çoğunu yiyecek arayarak geçirirler.
D) Antarktika'nın dondurucu soğuşundan kurak çöllere kadar dünyanın farklı yerlerinde yaşayan kuşlar, hayatlarının çoğunu yiyecek arayarak geçirirler.
E) Antarktika'nın dondurucu soğuşundan kurak çöllere kadar dünyanın farklı yerlerinde yaşayabilen kuşlar, hayatlarının çoğunu yiyecek bulmak için harcarlar.

120. Yellowstone, an extraordinary place with canyons, lakes and hot springs, is the first national park not only of the United States of America but also of the world.

- A) Hem Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde hem de dünyadaki ilk millî park olan Yellowstone'da sıra dışı kanyonlar, göller ve sıcak su kaynakları bulunmaktadır.
B) Sadece Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin değil dünyanın da ilk millî parkı olan Yellowstone; kanyonlar, göller ve sıcak su kaynaklarıyla sıra dışı bir yerdir.
C) Kanyonlar, göller ve sıcak su kaynaklarıyla sıra dışı bir yer olan Yellowstone, sadece Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin değil aynı zamanda dünyanın da ilk millî parkıdır.
D) Yellowstone'u sıra dışı bir yer hâline getiren şey; kanyonları, gölleri ve sıcak su kaynaklarıyla hem Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde hem de dünyadaki ilk millî park olmasıdır.
E) Sadece Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin değil dünyanın da ilk millî parkı olan Yellowstone sıra dışı bir yerdir ve burada kanyonlar, göller ve sıcak su kaynakları mevcuttur.

121. Having mostly French and British antique furniture, Mecidiyeköy Antiques Bazaar has been serving antique lovers since the beginning of the 1980s.

- A) 1980'lerin başından beri antika severlere hizmet veren Mecidiyeköy Antikacılar Çarşısı'nda daha çok Fransız ve İngiliz antika mobilyaları bulunur.
B) Daha ziyade Fransız ve İngiliz antika mobilyalarını barındıran Mecidiyeköy Antikacılar Çarşısı, 1980'lerin başından beri antika severlere hizmet vermektedir.
C) Fransız ve İngiliz antika mobilyaları çoğunlukla Mecidiyeköy Antikacılar Çarşısı'nda bulunur, ki bu çarşı 1980'lerin başından beri antika severlere hizmet vermektedir.
D) Mecidiyeköy Antikacılar Çarşısı daha çok Fransız ve İngiliz antika mobilyalarına yer sunmakta ve 1980'lerin başından beri antika severlere hizmet vermektedir.
E) 1980'lerin başından beri antika severlere hizmet veren Mecidiyeköy Antikacılar Çarşısı'nda en çok rastlanan mobilyalar, Fransız ve İngiliz antika mobilyalarıdır.

122. The Industrial Revolution made iron available in large quantities, and thus it became convenient to be used as a building material.

- A) Sanayi Devrimi'nin, demiri büyük miktarlarda mevcut kılmasıyla birlikte demiri inşaat malzemesi olarak kullanmak elverişli hâle geldi.
B) Demirin inşaat malzemesi olarak kullanılmasını elverişli kılan şey; Sanayi Devrimi'nin, demiri büyük miktarlarda mevcut hâle getirmesidir.
C) Sanayi Devrimi, demiri büyük miktarlarda mevcut hâle getirmeseydi onu inşaat malzemesi olarak kullanmak bu kadar elverişli olmazdı.
D) Demiri büyük miktarlarda mevcut hâle getiren ve onun inşaat malzemesi olarak kullanılmasını elverişli kılan şey, Sanayi Devrimi'dir.
E) Sanayi Devrimi, demiri büyük miktarlarda mevcut kıldı ve böylelikle demir, inşaat malzemesi olarak kullanılmaya elverişli hâle geldi.

YKS 2015

123. The Statue of Liberty was designed by the French sculptor Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, who devoted 21 years to the project, for the 100th anniversary of the United States of America.

- A) Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin 100. yılı dönümü için Fransız heykeltıraş Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, projeye 21 yılını adamış ve Özgürlük Anıtı'nı tasarlamıştır.
B) Fransız heykeltıraş Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin 100. yılı dönümü için Özgürlük Anıtı'nı tasarlamış ve bu projeye 21 yılını adamıştır.
C) Fransız heykeltıraş Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, projeye 21 yılını adayarak Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin 100. yılı dönümü için Özgürlük Anıtı'nı tasarlamıştır.
D) Özgürlük Anıtı, projeye 21 yılını adayan Fransız heykeltıraş Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi tarafından Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin 100. yılı dönümü için tasarlanmıştır.
E) Özgürlük Anıtı, projeye 21 yılını adayan Fransız heykeltıraş Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi tarafından Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nin 100. yılı dönümünde tasarlanmıştır.

124. Brucellosis, which is an infectious disease, is named after British Army physician David Bruce, who isolated Brucella bacteria in 1887.

- A) 1887 yılında Brusella bakterileri, İngiliz ordu hekimi David Bruce tarafından ayrıştırılmış ve bulaşıcı bir hastalık olan bruselloz, ismini bu şekilde almıştır.
B) İsmi 1887 yılında Brusella bakterilerini ayrıştıran İngiliz ordu hekimi David Bruce'ten alan bruselloz, bulaşıcı bir hastalıktır.
C) İngiliz ordu hekimi David Bruce, 1887 yılında Brusella bakterilerini ayrıştırmış ve bulaşıcı bir hastalık olan bruselloza, kendi ismini vermiştir.
D) Bruselloz bulaşıcı bir hastalıktır ve ismini 1887 yılında Brusella bakterilerini ayrıştıran İngiliz ordu hekimi David Bruce'ten alır.
E) Bulaşıcı bir hastalık olan bruselloz, ismini 1887 yılında Brusella bakterilerini ayrıştıran İngiliz ordu hekimi David Bruce'ten alır.

125. No one is going to have exactly the same goals as you, but there may be people who have taken a similar path or who you can regard as role models.

- A) Hiç kimseyle tamamiyle aynı hedeflere sahip olmayacaksınız fakat onlarla benzer yollarda yürüyebilir veya onları rol model olarak alabilirsiniz.
- B) Hiç kimsenin sizinle tamamiyle aynı hedeflere sahip olmayacağını bilin ancak benzer yollarınız olabilir veya onları rol model olarak alabilirsiniz.
- C) Hiç kimse sizinle tamamiyle aynı hedeflere sahip olmayacaktır fakat benzer bir yol edinen veya rol model olarak nitelendirilebileceğiniz kişiler olabilir.
- D) Hiç kimse tamamiyle sizinle aynı hedeflere sahip değildir, yine de onlarla aynı yolda yürüyebilir veya onları kendinize rol model olarak alabilirsiniz.
- E) Tamamiyle aynı hedeflere sahip olduğunuz insanlar yoktur, buna rağmen bazı insanlarla benzer yolları izleyebilir veya onları rol model olarak alabilirsiniz.

126. Pollution in one country can cause acid rain that largely destroys natural vegetation in another country.

- A) Bir ülkedeki doğal bitki örtüsüne büyük ölçüde zarar verebilecek asit yağmuru, başka bir ülkedeki kirlilikle ilişkili olabilir.
- B) Bir ülkedeki kirlilik, başka bir ülkedeki doğal bitki örtüsüne büyük ölçüde zarar veren asit yağmuruna neden olabilir.
- C) Bir ülkedeki doğal bitki örtüsüne büyük ölçüde zarar veren asit yağmuru, başka bir ülkedeki kirlilikten kaynaklanabilir.
- D) Bir ülkedeki kirlilik, başka bir ülkenin doğal bitki örtüsünün asit yağmuru tarafından büyük ölçüde zarara uğramasına yol açabilir.
- E) Bir ülkedeki kirlilik yüzünden başka bir ülkenin doğal bitki örtüsüne büyük ölçüde zarar veren asit yağmuru ortaya çıkabilir.

127. In 2000, Hollywood faced substantial changes, and the cost of making movies was higher than ever.

- A) 2000 yılında film yapma maliyetinin her zamankinden daha yüksek olduğu Hollywood'da önemli değişiklikler meydana geldi.
- B) Hollywood, 2000 yılında önemli değişiklikler geçirdi ve bunun sonucunda film yapmanın maliyeti her zamankinden daha yüksek hâle geldi.
- C) 2000 yılında Hollywood önemli değişikliklerle karşı karşıya kaldı ve film yapmanın maliyeti her zamankinden daha yüksekti.
- D) 2000 yılında Hollywood'da film yapmanın maliyeti yaşanan önemli değişikliklerden dolayı her zamankinden daha yüksek hâle geldi.
- E) 2000 yılında Hollywood'da önemli değişiklikler yaşandı ve bu değişiklikler film yapmanın maliyetini her zamankinden daha yüksek hâle getirdi.

128. In addition to protecting the Earth from the Sun, atmosphere provides the necessary conditions in which animals and plants can live.

- A) Atmosfer, Dünya'yı Güneş'ten korumakla beraber bitki ve hayvanların yaşayabileceği gerekli koşulları sağlar.
- B) Dünya'yı Güneş'ten koruyan atmosfer, bitki ve hayvanların yaşayabileceği gerekli koşulları sağlar.
- C) Atmosfer, Dünya'yı Güneş'ten koruyarak bitki ve hayvanların yaşayabileceği gerekli koşulları sağlar.
- D) Atmosfer, hem Dünya'yı Güneş'ten korur hem de bitki ve hayvanların yaşayabileceği gerekli koşulları sağlar.
- E) Dünya'yı Güneş'ten korumanın dışında atmosfer, bitki ve hayvanların yaşayabileceği gerekli koşulları sağlar.

2014 YKS

129. The development of electronic media at the beginning of the 21st century has offered children, like adults, many opportunities that were not available to previous generations.

- A) Elektronik medyanın 21. yüzyılın başında gelişmesi, yetişkinler gibi çocuklara da daha önceki nesillerin sahip olmadığı birçok imkân sundu.
- B) Elektronik medyanın 21. yüzyılın başında gelişmesi, hem yetişkinleri hem de çocukları daha önceki nesillerin sahip olmadığı birçok imkânı kavuşturdu.
- C) Daha önceki nesillerde yetişkinlere sunulmayan birçok imkân, 21. yüzyılın başında elektronik medyanın gelişmesiyle birlikte çocuklara sunuldu.
- D) Çocukların, yetişkinlerde olduğu gibi daha önceki nesillere sunulmayan birçok imkânla karşılaşması, 21. yüzyılın başında elektronik medyanın gelişmesiyle oldu.
- E) Sadece yetişkinler değil çocuklar da 21. yüzyılın başında elektronik medyanın gelişmesiyle daha önceki nesillerin sahip olmadığı birçok imkânı elde etti.

130. Mental health disorders generally occur when people, who are vulnerable to such disorders due to their genetic make-up, experience extreme stress in their social lives.

- A) Ruh sağlığı bozukluklarında, genellikle genetik yapılarından dolayı bu tür bozukluklara karşı savunmasız olan insanların sosyal hayatlarındaki aşırı stres önemli bir yer tutar.
- B) Genetik yapılarından dolayı ruh sağlığı bozukluklarına karşı savunmasız olan insanlar, genellikle sosyal hayatlarında aşırı stres yaşarlar.
- C) Genetik yapılarından dolayı ruh sağlığı bozukluklarına karşı genellikle savunmasız olan insanlarda çok fazla stres, bu tür bozuklukları beraberinde getirir.
- D) İnsanlar çok fazla stres altında olduklarında, ruh sağlığı bozukluklarına karşı savunmasızlarsa genellikle bu tür bozukluklar meydana gelir.
- E) Ruh sağlığı bozuklukları; genellikle, genetik yapılarından dolayı bu tür bozukluklara karşı savunmasız olan insanların sosyal hayatlarında aşırı stres yaşadıklarında ortaya çıkar.

131. In Southern Asia, which is home to over one-fifth of the world's population, there are deserts in the north and tropical forests in the south.

- A) Kuzeyinde çöller, güneyinde tropik ormanların bulunduğu Güney Asya'da; dünya nüfusunun beşte birinden fazlası barınır.
B) Kuzeyinde çöller ve güneyinde tropik ormanlar bulunan Güney Asya, dünya nüfusunun beşte birinden fazlasına ev sahipliği yapar.
C) Güney Asya, dünya nüfusunun beşte birinden fazlasına ev sahipliği yapar ve kuzeyinde çöller, güneyinde ise tropik ormanlar yer alır.
D) Dünya nüfusunun beşte birinden fazlasına ev sahipliği yapan Güney Asya'nın kuzeyinde çöller.
E) Dünya nüfusunun beşte birinden fazlasını içinde bulunduran Güney Asya; kuzeyinde çöllere, güneyinde ise tropik ormanlara sahiptir. ve güneyinde tropik ormanlar yer alır.

132. Wherever there is water and light, it is possible for plants to grow, except in the coldest places on Earth.

- A) Bitkiler, dünyanın en soğuk yerleri hariç, su ve ışığın olduğu her yerde yetişebilir.
B) Dünyadaki en soğuk yerler hariç, suyun ve ışığın olduğu her yerde bitkilerin yetişmesi mümkündür.
C) Bir yerde su ve ışık varsa dünyanın en soğuk yeri olmadığı sürece, bitkilerin yetişmesi mümkündür.
D) Dünyadaki en soğuk yerler hariç, su ve ışık varsa bitkilerin bu yerlerde yetişmesi mümkündür.
E) Bitkiler, su ve ışığın olduğu her yerde yetişebilir ancak dünyanın en soğuk yerleri buna dâhil değildir.

133. Like most animals, sharks have small friends and enemies which live on or within them.

- A) Birçok hayvanda olduğu gibi köpek balıklarının da üstünde veya içinde yaşayabilen küçük dost ve düşmanları bulunabilir.
B) Birçok hayvanda olduğu gibi köpek balıklarının da üstünde ve içinde yaşayan küçük dost ve düşmanları olduğunu görebilirsiniz.
C) Birçok hayvan gibi köpek balıkları da üstünde veya içinde yaşayan küçük dost ve düşmanlara sahiptir.
D) Birçok hayvanın üstünde veya içinde küçük dost ve düşmanları yaşar; bu, köpek balıklarında da görülür.
E) Birçok hayvanda da rastlanılabileceği gibi köpek balıklarının da üstünde veya içinde küçük dost ve düşmanları yaşar.

134. The cultures of North Africa have long been influenced by those of the Middle East, a region rich in ethnic groups and ancient traditions.

- A) Etnik gruplar ve eskiden kalma gelenekler bakımından zengin olan Orta Doğu kültürleri, uzun zamandır Kuzey Afrika'nın kültürlerini etkilemektedir.
B) Orta Doğu'nun etnik gruplar ve eskiden kalma gelenekler bakımından zengin olan kültürleri, uzun zamandır Kuzey Afrika'nın kültürlerini etkilemektedir.
C) Kuzey Afrika'nın kültürleri, etnik gruplar ve eskiden kalma gelenekler bakımından zengin olan Orta Doğu'nun kültürlerinden uzun zamandır etkilenmektedir.
D) Orta Doğu kültürlerinin Kuzey Afrika'nın kültürlerini uzun zamandır etkilemekte olması, etnik gruplar ve eskiden kalma gelenekler bakımından zengin olmasıyla ilgilidir.
E) Kuzey Afrika'nın kültürleri etnik grup ve eskiden kalma gelenekler bakımından oldukça zengin olsa da Orta Doğu'nun kültürlerinden uzun zamandır etkilenmektedir.

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135. The 19th century witnessed changes in the political map of Europe, of comparable significance to the economic and social transformation brought by the Industrial Revolution.

- A) 19. yüzyılda Avrupa'nın siyasi haritasında meydana gelen önemli değişimleri bir kenara bırakırsak Sanayi Devrimi'nin getirdiği ekonomik ve sosyal dönüşüme tanıklık edebiliriz.
B) Sanayi Devrimi'nin beraberinde getirdiği ekonomik ve sosyal dönüşümü anlamak bile 19. yüzyılda Avrupa'nın siyasi haritasında meydana gelen değişimlere tanıklık etmek kadar önemli değildir.
C) 19. yüzyılda Avrupa'nın siyasi haritasında önemli değişimler meydana gelmiştir ve bu değişimler Sanayi Devrimi'nde birçoğunun tanık olduğu ekonomik ve sosyal dönüşümü kıyaslanabilir.
D) Sanayi Devrimi'nin zemin hazırladığı ekonomik ve sosyal dönüşümün önemi ile ancak 19. yüzyılda Avrupa'nın kendi siyasi haritasında tanık olduğu değişimlerin önemi kıyaslanabilir.
E) 19. yüzyıl, Avrupa'nın siyasi haritasında Sanayi Devrimi'nin beraberinde getirdiği ekonomik ve sosyal dönüşümle kıyaslanabilecek kadar önemli değişimlere tanıklık etmiştir.

136. About a third of the sounds we pronounce for speech do not use the lips or the front of the mouth and therefore they cannot be distinguished by lip readers.

- A) Konuşmak için çıkardığımız seslerin yaklaşık üçte biri, dudaklarımızı veya ağızımızın ön kısmını kullanmadığımızda dudak okuyucular tarafından ayırt edilemez.
B) Konuşmak için çıkardığımız seslerin yaklaşık üçte biri, dudakları veya ağızın ön kısmını kullanmaz ve bu yüzden de dudak okuyucular tarafından ayırt edilemez.
C) Konuşmak için çıkardığımız seslerin üçte birinden fazlası dudakları ve ağızın ön kısmını kullanmaz ve sırf bu nedenden dolayı dudak okuyucular tarafından kolayca ayırt edilemez.
D) Dudak okuyucular, konuşmak için çıkardığımız seslerin üçte birine yakını ayırt edemezler çünkü bu sesler dudakları veya ağızın ön kısmını kullanmaz.
E) Dudak okuyucular, konuşmak için çıkardığımız seslerin üçte birinden fazlası dudakları veya ağızın ön kısmını kullanmadığı takdirde bu sesleri ayırt etmede oldukça zorlanırlar.

137. The total value of foreign and domestic tourist expenditures represents only a partial and sometimes a misleading economic table.

- A) Yabancı ve yerli turist harcamalarının toplam değeri büyük ölçüde taraflı ve bazen de yanıltıcı bir ekonomik tablo olarak yansıtılmaktadır.
B) Yabancı ve yerli turiste yönelik yapılan harcamaların tümü sadece kısmi ve bazen de yanıltıcı bir ekonomik tablo ortaya koymaktadır.
C) Yabancı ve yerli turist harcamalarının toplam değeri, sadece kısmi ve bazen de yanıltıcı bir ekonomik tabloyu yansıtmaktadır.
D) Yabancı ve yerli turist harcamalarının toplu olarak yansıtıldığı ekonomik tablo özellikle yanlı ve bazen de yanıltıcı olmaktadır.
E) Yabancı ve yerli turist harcamalarının toplam değeri sadece taraflı ve bütünüyle yanlış bir ekonomik tabloyu yansıtmaktadır.

138. It is a common belief that children are more successful foreign language learners than adults, but the findings on the issue are actually surprisingly suspicious.

- A) Çocukların yabancı dil öğreniminde yetişkinlerden daha başarılı oldukları yaygın bir inanıştır ancak bu konudaki bulgular aslında şaşırtıcı derecede şüphelidir.
B) Çocuklar, yabancı dil öğreniminde yetişkinlerden daha başarılı olsalar bile bu konudaki bulguların aslında son derece şüpheli olduğu inancı yaygındır.
C) Yaygın bir inanışa göre çocuklar, yabancı dil öğreniminde aslında yetişkinlerden daha başarılıdır ve bu konuda son derece şaşırtıcı bulgulara rastlanılabilir.
D) Çocuklar, yabancı dil öğreniminde yetişkinlerden daha başarılı olmalarına rağmen bu konudaki bulguların şüpheli olduğuna dair gerçekte yaygın bir inanış vardır.
E) Her ne kadar çocuklar yabancı dil öğrenmede yetişkinlere göre daha başarılı olsalar da bu konudaki bulgular esasında şaşırtıcı hâlde şüphelidir.

139. Most people believe that processed and pasteurized cheeses are not only safe but they are also a rich source of both protein and calcium.

- A) Birçok insanın inandığı gibi, işlenmiş ve pastörize edilmiş peynirler güvenilir olmalarının yanında aynı zamanda protein ve kalsiyum bakımından da zengin birer kaynaktır.
B) Birçok insan, işlenmiş ve pastörize edilmiş peynirlerin güvenilir olmadığına ancak protein ve kalsiyum açısından zengin birer kaynak olduğuna inanmaktadır.
C) Pek çok insan, işlenip daha sonra pastörize edilen peynirlerin güvenilir olmalarının yanı sıra kalsiyum ve protein bakımından da zengin kaynaklar olduklarına inanmaktadır.
D) Pek çok insan, işlenmiş ve pastörize edilmiş peynirlerin sadece güvenilir değil, aynı zamanda zengin birer protein ve kalsiyum kaynağı olduğuna inanmaktadır.
E) İnsanların çoğu, işlenme ve pastörize edilme süreçlerinden geçirilen peynirlerin zengin birer protein ve kalsiyum kaynağı olduklarına inanmaktadır.

140. Some psychologists claim that people go shopping being affected by advertisements, but shopping addiction is, in fact, an indication of low self-esteem.

- A) Bazı psikologlar, insanların reklamlardan etkilenip alışveriş yaptığını öne sürse de aslında alışveriş bağımlılığı düşük öz güvenin bir belirtisidir.
B) Bazı psikologlar, reklamların insanları alışveriş yapma konusunda etkilediğini iddia eder fakat alışveriş bağımlılığı aslında düşük öz güvenin belirtilerinden biri olabilir.
C) İnsanlar reklamlardan etkilenerek alışveriş yapabilir ancak bazı psikologlar, alışveriş bağımlılığının aslında düşük öz güvenin bir belirtisi olduğunu iddia etmektedir.
D) Alışveriş bağımlılığı düşük öz güvenin bir belirtisi olarak görülmesine rağmen bazı psikologlar, aslında insanların reklamlardan etkilenmeleri sonucunda alışveriş yaptıklarını iddia etmektedir.
E) Bazı psikologlar, insanların reklamlardan etkilenerek alışveriş yaptığını iddia eder ama aslında alışveriş bağımlılığı düşük öz güvenin bir belirtisidir.

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141. By the 18th century, scientists in various disciplines had used various approaches to calculate the earth's age and reached different conclusions.

- A) 18. yüzyıl itibarıyla, birçok farklı alanda çalışmış olan bilim adamları yeryüzünün yaşını bazı yöntemlerle hesaplayarak farklı sonuçlara ulaşmışlardı.
B) 18. yüzyıldan sonra, farklı alanlarda çalışan bilim adamları yeryüzünün yaşını değişik bir şekilde hesaplayabilmek için çeşitli yöntemler denemişler ve her biri önemli sonuçlara ulaşmışlardı.
C) Farklı alanlardaki bilim adamları, 18. yüzyıldan sonra yeryüzünün yaşını hesaplamak için çeşitli yöntemler denemişler ve sonunda istedikleri sonuçlara ulaşmışlardı.
D) 18. yüzyılın hemen başında, bilim adamları yeryüzünün yaşını hesaplamak için farklı alanlardaki çeşitli yöntemleri kullanmışlar ve böylelikle istedikleri sonuçlara ulaşmışlardı.
E) 18. yüzyıl itibarıyla, çeşitli alanlardaki bilim adamları yeryüzünün yaşını hesaplamak için çeşitli yöntemler kullanmışlar ve farklı sonuçlara ulaşmışlardı.

142. Choosing one thing inevitably requires giving up something else, which means that another opportunity has been missed.

- A) Bir şeyi seçmek, kaçınılmaz olarak başka bir şeyden vazgeçmeyi gerektirir ki bu, başka bir fırsatın kaçırıldığı anlamına gelir.
B) Bir şeyin yerine başka bir şeyin seçilmesi, çoğu zaman büyük fırsatların kaçırıldığı anlamına gelmektedir.
C) Bir fırsatın kaçırılması, tercihlerimizle ilgili yaptığımız değişikliklerden kaynaklanmaktadır ve bu da kaçınılmaz olarak diğer tercihlerimizde dikkatli olmayı gerektirir.
D) İki şey arasında bir seçim yapmak, kaçınılmaz olarak başka fırsatların kaçırılmasına neden olur ve bu da bizi fırsatları yeniden gözden geçirmeye zorlar.
E) Herhangi bir şeyi seçmek, kaçınılmaz olarak başka şeylerden vazgeçmek anlamına gelir ki bu, başka fırsatların kaçırılmasına neden olur.

143. It is difficult to handle health issues without knowing all the aspects of an individual's lifestyle and genetics.

- A) Bir bireyin yaşam tarzı ve genetik özellikleri ile ilgili genel bilgiye sahip değilseniz sağlık sorunlarına çözüm üretmek kolay değildir.
- B) Bir bireyin yaşam tarzını ve bazı belirgin genetik özelliklerini bilmeden, onunla ilgili sağlık sorunlarını ele almak zordur.
- C) Genetik özelliklerin yaşam tarzı üzerindeki etkilerini bilmeden, bir kişinin sağlık sorunlarına çözüm üretmek zordur.
- D) Bir kişinin hem yaşam tarzı hem de genetik özellikleri tüm yönleriyle bilirse de o kişiyle ilgili sağlık sorunlarını ele almak zordur.
- E) Bir bireyin yaşam tarzı ve genetik özelliklerinin tüm yönlerini bilmeden, sağlık sorunlarını ele almak zordur.

144. It won't be new technology in itself that drives us out of recession, this will also be connected to the changes we make in our work and our lives.

- A) İnsanların durgunluktan çıkması, teknoloji ile olmayacaktır; bu, işimizde ve yaşamımızda yaptığımız değişiklikler yoluyla olacaktır.
- B) Bizi durgunluktan çıkaran, kendi başına yeni teknoloji olmayacaktır; bu, aynı zamanda işimizde ve yaşamımızda yaptığımız değişikliklere de bağlı olacaktır.
- C) Tek başına teknolojik yenilikler bizi durgunluktan çıkarmayacağı gibi, işimizde ve yaşamımızdaki değişiklikler de bu konuda yetersiz kalacaktır.
- D) Teknolojik yenilikler kendi başına bizi durgunluktan çıkaramayacaktır; bu, işlerimizin ve yaşamlarımızın tamamen değiştirilmesiyle olacaktır.
- E) Bizi durgunluktan çıkaran yeni teknoloji, işimizde ve yaşamımızda büyük değişiklikler yapmamızı da gerekli kılacaktır.

145. Studies that have been carried out in recent times, designed to discover whether there is a relationship between class size and levels of achievement, have reached conflicting results.

- A) Yakın tarihte, sınıf büyüklüğü ile başarı oranları arasındaki ilişkiyi keşfeden çalışmalar yapılmış ve kesin sonuçlar elde edilmiştir.
- B) Sınıf büyüklüğü ile başarı seviyesi arasında kayda değer bir ilişki olup olmadığını keşfetmek üzere yakın tarihte bazı çalışmalar yapılmış, ancak çelişkili sonuçlar elde edilmiştir.
- C) Sınıf büyüklüğü ile başarı seviyeleri arasında bir ilişki olup olmadığını keşfetmek için yapılan yakın tarihteki çalışmalar çelişkili sonuçlara ulaşmıştır.
- D) Yakın tarihte sınıf büyüklüğü ile başarı oranı arasındaki ilişkiyi keşfetmek üzere yapılmış olan bazı önemli çalışmalar, çeşitli sonuçlara ulaşmıştır.
- E) Yeni çalışmalar, sınıf büyüklüğü ile başarı oranları arasında bir ilişki olduğunu keşfetmekle birlikte bazı önemli sonuçlar da ortaya çıkarmıştır.

146. Creating works of art for the local community can help children to appreciate the social and political dimensions of aesthetic activities.

- A) Yerel toplum, sanat eseri üreterek çocukların estetik faaliyetlerin toplumsal ve siyasi boyutlarını anlamasını sağlayabilir.
- B) Çocukların, estetik faaliyetlerin toplumsal ve siyasi boyutlarını anlaması için yerel topluma yönelik sanat eserleri üretmeleri gerekir.
- C) Yerel toplumdaki çocukların, estetik faaliyetlerin toplumsal ve siyasi boyutlarını anlaması için sanat büyük ölçüde yardımcı olabilir.
- D) Yerel toplum için sanat eserleri üretmek, çocukların, estetik faaliyetlerin toplumsal ve siyasi boyutlarını anlamasına yardımcı olabilir.
- E) Çocuklar sanat eserleri üreterek yerel toplumun, estetik faaliyetlerin toplumsal ve siyasi boyutlarını anlamasını sağlar.

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147. Investigators use indirect methods to understand which brain regions help to restructure problems and generate thoughts.

- A) Araştırmacılar, beynin hangi bölgelerinin, sorunları yeniden yapılandığını ve düşünce ürettiğini anlamak için dolaylı yöntemler kullanıyorlar.
- B) Araştırmacılar, beyindeki hangi bölgelerin hangi sorunları yeniden yapılandırarak düşünce ürettiğini belirlemek için dolaylı yöntemler kullanıyorlar.
- C) Araştırmacılar, dolaylı yöntemlerle beyindeki sorunları yeniden yapılandırarak düşünce üreten bölgeleri belirlemeye çalışıyorlar.
- D) Araştırmacılar, beynin sorunları yeniden yapılandırıp düşünce üreten bölgelerini dolaylı yöntemlere başvurarak belirlemişlerdir.
- E) Araştırmacılar, beynin bazı bölgelerinin sorunları yeniden yapılandırarak düşünce ürettiğini dolaylı yöntemlerle ortaya koydular.

148. Bird-lovers are celebrating the return of a wetland bird that has eluded scientists ever since its discovery in India years ago.

- A) Hindistan'daki kuş severler, yıllar önce keşfettikleri ve bilim insanlarını atlatan bir sulak arazi kuşunun dönüşünü kutuyorlar.
- B) Yıllar önce Hindistan'da keşfedilmesinden sonra bilim insanlarını atlatan bir sulak arazi kuşunun dönüşü kuş severleri memnun etti.
- C) Kuş severler, yıllar önce bilim insanlarının Hindistan'da keşfettiği ancak onları atlatan bir sulak arazi kuşunun dönüşünü kutuyorlar.
- D) Kuş severler, Hindistan'daki keşfinden beri bilim insanlarını atlatan bu güzel sulak arazi kuşunun dönüşünü kutuyorlar.
- E) Kuş severler, yıllar önce Hindistan'da keşfinden bu yana bilim insanlarını atlatan bir sulak arazi kuşunun dönüşünü kutuyorlar.

149. When it was time to leave, I was still in a state of disbelief, for I couldn't have even imagined that such richness existed in Singapore.

- A) Singapur'da böyle bir zenginliğin bulunabileceğini hiç düşünmemiştim, öyle ki ayrılma zamanı geldiğinde şaşkınlık içindeydim.
- B) Singapur'da böyle bir zenginliğin bulunabileceği hayal bile edilemeyeceğinden, gitme zamanı geldiğinde, doğrusu şaşkınlık içindeydim.
- C) Gitme zamanı geldiğinde şaşkınlık içindeydim çünkü Singapur'un böylesi bir zenginliğe sahip olabileceğini hayal etmemiştim.
- D) Gitme zamanı geldiğinde hâlâ şaşkınlık içindeydim çünkü Singapur'da böyle bir zenginliğin bulunmasını hayal bile edemezdim.
- E) Singapur'a gitme zamanı geldiğinde, şaşkınlık içindeydim çünkü orada böyle bir zenginliğin bulunması doğrusu hayal bile edilemezdi.

150. If you want to understand the causes of American and European prosperity, study the policies of those who created it, not the advice of their forgetful successors.

- A) Amerika ve Avrupa'nın refahının sebeplerini anlamak ve incelemek isterseniz, haleflerinin tavsiyelerine değil refahı oluşturan politikalara bakmanız gerekir.
- B) Amerika ve Avrupa'da refahı oluşturan sebepleri anlamak için, unutkan haleflerinin tavsiyeleri yanında bu refahı sağlayan politikaları da inceleyiniz.
- C) Amerika ve Avrupa'nın refahının sebeplerini anlamak isterseniz, unutkan haleflerinin tavsiyelerini değil refahı yaratanların politikalarını inceleyiniz.
- D) Amerika ve Avrupa'nın refahının sebeplerini anlamak istiyorsanız, sadece unutkan haleflerinin tavsiyelerini değil bu refahı oluşturan politikaları da incelemenizi öneririz.
- E) Amerika ve Avrupa'nın refaha nasıl ulaştıklarını anlamak için unutkan haleflerinin sözlerine değil bu refahı yaratan politikaları uygulayanların söylediklerine bakmak gerekir.

151. Shortly before his death around 400 B.C., the Buddha is said to have advised his disciples to regularly visit the four holy sites.

- A) M.Ö. yaklaşık 400'de ölen Buda, ölmeden önce havarilerine, dört kutsal mekânı düzenli ziyaret etmeleri tavsiyesinde bulunmuştur.
- B) M.Ö. yaklaşık 400'deki ölümünden kısa süre önce, Buda'nın, havarilerine, dört kutsal mekânı düzenli olarak ziyaret etmelerini tavsiye ettiği söylenir.
- C) M.Ö. yaklaşık 400'deki ölümünden hemen sonra, Buda'nın havarileri, onun dört kutsal mekânı düzenli olarak ziyaret etmeleri tavsiyesine uydular.
- D) Buda, M.Ö. yaklaşık 400'deki ölümünden hemen önce, havarilerine, dört kutsal mekânı sürekli ziyaret etmeleri gerektiğini söylemiştir.
- E) Buda, M.Ö. yaklaşık 400'deki ölümünden hemen önce, havarilerine, ölümünden sonra dört kutsal mekânı ziyaret etmelerini tavsiye etmiştir.

152. UK exports in goods and services to Malaysia in 2005 were valued at £1,52 billion, and placed Malaysia as the UK's second largest export market in Southeast Asia.

- A) Birleşik Krallık'ın Malezya'ya yaptığı ihracatın değeri 2005 yılı sonunda 1,52 milyar sterline ulaştınca Malezya, Birleşik Krallık'ın ikinci büyük ihracat pazarı hâline gelmiştir.
- B) Birleşik Krallık'ın 2005'te Malezya'ya yaptığı mal ve hizmet ihracatının değeri 1,52 milyar sterline yükselmiş ve böylece Malezya, Birleşik Krallık'ın ikinci büyük ihracat pazarı hâline gelmiştir.
- C) 2005'te Birleşik Krallık'ın Malezya'ya yaptığı mal ve hizmet ihracatının değeri 1,52 milyar sterlin olmuş ve bu, Malezya'yı Birleşik Krallık'ın ikinci büyük ihracat pazarı hâline getirmiştir.
- D) 2005'te Birleşik Krallık, Malezya'ya 1,52 milyar sterlin değerinde mal ve hizmet ihracatı yapmış ve bu, Malezya'yı Birleşik Krallık'ın en büyük ihracat pazarlarından biri hâline getirmiştir.
- E) Birleşik Krallık'ın yıllardır Malezya'ya yaptığı mal ve hizmet ihracatının toplamı 2005 yılında 1,52 milyar sterline ulaşmış ve bu durum Malezya'yı Birleşik Krallık'ın ikinci büyük pazarı hâline getirmiştir.

2010 YKS

153. The coconut is harvested mainly for its oil, but in many countries, it is also used to make many things from musical instruments to spoons.

- A) Hindistan cevizi temelde yağı için yetiştirilir ama çoğu ülkede müzik aletlerinden kaşığa kadar birçok şeyi yapmak için de kullanılır.
- B) Çoğu ülke, yağı için yetiştirdiği Hindistan cevizinden, müzik aletlerinden kaşığa kadar birçok şeyi yapar.
- C) Pek çok ülkede Hindistan cevizi, müzik aletlerinden kaşığa kadar birçok şeyin yapımında kullanılsa da, aslında yağı için yetiştirilir.
- D) Pek çok ülkede Hindistan cevizinden sadece yağ değil, müzik aletlerinden kaşığa kadar birçok şey yapılır.
- E) Aslında çoğu zaman yağı için yetiştirilen Hindistan cevizinden, çeşitli ülkelerde müzik aletlerinden kaşığa kadar birçok şey yapılır.

154. Life does not stay the same, so why should what we want from it always stay the same?

- A) Niçin hayattan beklediklerimiz değişmesin, hayat hiç değişmez mi?
- B) Hayat aynı kalmadığına göre, ondan beklediklerimizin hep aynı kalması doğru mu?
- C) Hayat değişip durmasaydı ondan hep aynı şeyleri bekler miydik?
- D) Hayat aynı kalmaz, o hâlde ondan beklediklerimiz niye hep aynı kalsın?
- E) Hayat durmadan değişiyor, öyleyse bizim ondan beklediklerimiz niçin aynı kalsın?

155. Knowledge has always been valued, and more knowledge should be shared.

- A) Bilgili olana her zaman değer verilir ve bilgiler daha fazla insanla paylaşılmalıdır.
- B) Her zaman, değerli bilginin daha fazlasını paylaşmak gerekir.
- C) Değerli bilgilerin daha geniş çapta paylaşılması gerekir.
- D) Bilgi eğer değerliyse daha fazla paylaşılmalıdır.
- E) Bilgiye her zaman değer verilmiştir ve daha fazla bilgi paylaşılmalıdır.

156. The civilization of the Hittites spread to Anatolia and Mesopotamia and lasted for 11 centuries.

- A) Anadolu'ya ve Mezopotamya'ya yayılan Hitit uygarlığı, yaklaşık on bir yüzyıl sürdü.
- B) Hitit uygarlığı, Anadolu'ya ve Mezopotamya'ya yayıldı ve on bir yüzyıl sürdü.
- C) Anadolu'ya ve Mezopotamya'ya yayıldıktan sonra, Hitit uygarlığı on bir yüzyıl sürdü.
- D) Hitit uygarlığı, hem Anadolu'ya hem Mezopotamya'ya yayılarak on bir yüzyıl sürdü.
- E) On bir yüzyıl süren Hitit uygarlığı, Anadolu'ya ve Mezopotamya'ya yayıldı.

157. Modern astronomy began with Copernicus in the sixteenth century, who asserted that the Sun was at the centre of the solar system.

- A) Kopernik, on altıncı yüzyılda, Güneş'in, güneş sisteminin merkezini oluşturduğunu belirtmiş ve böylece modern astronomiyi başlatmıştır.
- B) Güneş sisteminin merkezinin, Güneş olduğunu ileri süren Kopernik, modern astronominin on altıncı yüzyılda başladığını ifade etmiştir.
- C) Modern astronominin başlangıcı, Kopernik'in, on altıncı yüzyılda, Güneş'in, güneş sisteminin merkezi olduğunu ileri sürmesine dayanır.
- D) On altıncı yüzyılda Kopernik'in, güneş sisteminin merkezini, Güneş'in oluşturduğunu ifade etmesiyle, modern astronomi başlamıştır.
- E) Modern astronomi, on altıncı yüzyılda, Güneş'in, güneş sisteminin merkezinde olduğunu öne süren Kopernik'le başlamıştır.

158. The Van Gogh Museum has been transcribing and translating more than 900 of Van Gogh's letters, many of which feature early sketches of his famous paintings.

- A) Van Gogh'un, Van Gogh Müzesi tarafından çoğu temize çekilerek çevirisi yapılan 900'den fazla mektubunda, ünlü resimlerinin ilk taslakları yer almaktadır.
- B) Van Gogh Müzesi'nin çoğunu temize çekip çevirisini yaptığı Van Gogh'un 900'den fazla mektubu, ünlü resimlerinin ilk taslaklarını içermektedir.
- C) Van Gogh Müzesi'nde, çoğu ünlü resminin ilk taslaklarını gösteren Van Gogh'a ait mektupların 900'den fazlası temize çekilip bunların çevirisi yapılmıştır.
- D) Van Gogh Müzesi, Van Gogh'un, birçok ünlü resminin ilk taslaklarını gösteren 900'den fazla mektubunu temize çekmekte ve çevirisini yapmaktadır.
- E) Van Gogh Müzesi, Van Gogh'a ait 900'den fazla mektuptan, ünlü resimlerinin ilk taslaklarını gösterenlerin çoğunu temize çekmiş ve bunların çevirisini yapmış

ING-TR ÇEVİRİ SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.	A	46.	A	91.	A	136.	B
2.	C	47.	C	92.	C	137.	C
3.	B	48.	D	93.	E	138.	A
4.	A	49.	E	94.	A	139.	D
5.	D	50.	A	95.	C	140.	E
6.	D	51.	D	96.	A	141.	E
7.	C	52.	E	97.	B	142.	A
8.	E	53.	A	98.	C	143.	E
9.	B	54.	E	99.	B	144.	B
10.	E	55.	D	100.	C	145.	C
11.	E	56.	A	101.	A	146.	D
12.	A	57.	C	102.	C	147.	A
13.	E	58.	A	103.	B	148.	E
14.	E	59.	A	104.	C	149.	D
15.	C	60.	B	105.	E	150.	C
16.	D	61.	E	106.	C	151.	B
17.	B	62.	C	107.	C	152.	C
18.	A	63.	C	108.	C	153.	A
19.	A	64.	A	109.	D	154.	D
20.	C	65.	E	110.	A	155.	E
21.	E	66.	D	111.	B	156.	B
22.	A	67.	A	112.	D	157.	E
23.	D	68.	A	113.	E	158.	D
24.	B	69.	E	114.	A		
25.	D	70.	E	115.	A		
26.	B	71.	D	116.	A		
27.	C	72.	C	117.	A		
28.	D	73.	A	118.	C		
29.	A	74.	D	119.	D		
30.	E	75.	D	120.	C		
31.	A	76.	A	121.	B		
32.	E	77.	C	122.	E		
33.	E	78.	A	123.	D		
34.	D	79.	A	124.	E		
35.	D	80.	B	125.	C		
36.	C	81.	A	126.	B		
37.	C	82.	D	127.	C		
38.	E	83.	A	128.	A		
39.	C	84.	A	129.	A		
40.	D	85.	C	130.	E		
41.	D	86.	D	131.	E		
42.	A	87.	B	132.	B		
43.	B	88.	C	133.	C		
44.	C	89.	A	134.	C		
45.	E	90.	C	135.	E		

TÜRKÇE
İNGİLİZCE
ÇEVİRİ

1. Vücudumuzdaki hücrelerin doğal bir yaşam süresi vardır çünkü kromozomların telomer adı verilen biyolojik uçları, hücre her bölündüğünde kısalır ve telomer kısalmaları belli bir noktayı geçtiği zaman hücre daha fazla bölünemez ve sonunda ölür.

- A) Chromosomes have biological bookends, called telomeres, which get shorter each time the cell divides, and when the telomere shrinks past a certain point, the cell cannot divide any more and eventually dies; that is why the cells in our body have a natural lifespan.
- B) The biological bookends of chromosomes, called telomeres, get shorter each time the cell divides, and when the cell cannot divide any more as telomere shrinks past a certain point, the cell eventually dies and because of this, the cells in our body have a natural lifespan.
- C) The cells in our body have a natural lifespan as telomeres, the biological bookends of chromosomes, get shorter each time the cell divides, so when the telomere shrinks past a certain point, the cell cannot divide any more, which eventually leads to the death of the cell.
- D) The cells in our body have a natural lifespan due to telomeres, the biological bookends of chromosomes, which get shorter each time the cell divides, and the cell which cannot divide any more eventually dies when the telomere shrinks past a certain point.
- E) The cells in our body have a natural lifespan because the biological bookends of chromosomes, called telomeres, get shorter each time the cell divides, and when the telomere shrinks past a certain point, the cell cannot divide anymore and eventually dies.

2. Kusurlardaki güzelliği görmemizi, basitliği takdir etmemizi ve hayatın geçici doğasını kabul etmemizi öğütleyen bir Japon kavramı olan *wabi sabi*, kendimizdeki ya da başkasındaki kusuru kabul etmemizi ve devam etmek için bunu bağışlamamızı tavsiye eder.

- A) The Japanese concept *wabi sabi* suggests that we see the beauty in imperfections, appreciate simplicity and accept the transient nature of life, and it advises us to acknowledge and forgive the flaw in ourselves or someone else to move on.
- B) *Wabi sabi*, which advises us to acknowledge the flaw in ourselves or someone else and to forgive it so as to move on, is a Japanese concept suggesting that we see the beauty in imperfections, appreciate simplicity and accept the transient nature of life.
- C) *Wabi sabi*, which is a Japanese concept that advises us to acknowledge the flaw in ourselves or someone else in order to forgive it and move on, suggests seeing the beauty in imperfections, appreciating simplicity and accepting the transient nature of life.
- D) *Wabi sabi*, a Japanese concept that suggests seeing the beauty in imperfections, appreciating simplicity and accepting the transient nature of life, advises us to acknowledge the flaw in ourselves or someone else and to forgive it in order to move on.
- E) *Wabi sabi* is a Japanese concept that suggests seeing the beauty in imperfections, appreciating simplicity and accepting the transient nature of life, and it advises us to move on by acknowledging and forgiving the flaw in ourselves or someone else.

3. Detoks' terimi tıbbi manada vücuttan ilaç ve alkol gibi zararlı ve bağımlılığı arttıran maddeleri temizleme anlamına gelse de son günlerde belirli yiyecek ve içeceklerden kaçınmayı gerektiren kısa süreli diyet şeklinde kullanılmaktadır.

- A) While the term 'detox' in the medical sense refers to removing harmful and addictive substances, such as drugs and alcohol, from the body, more recently it has been used in the form of a short-term diet that involves abstinence from certain foods and drinks.
- B) The term 'detox' means removing harmful and addictive substances, such as drugs and alcohol, from the body in the medical sense as well as a more recent form of a short-term diet that involves avoiding certain foods and drinks.
- C) Medically, the term 'detox' refers to removing harmful and addictive substances, such as drugs and alcohol, from the body, but a short-term diet that involves abstinence from certain foods and drinks has also been referred to detox more recently.
- D) The term 'detox', which means removing harmful and addictive substances, such as drugs and alcohol, from the body in medical sense, has recently started to refer to a short-term diet that requires staying away from certain foods and drinks.
- E) Although the term 'detox' refers to cleaning the body off harmful and addictive substances, such as drugs and alcohol in the medical sense, currently it also means a short-term diet that involves abstinence from certain foods and drinks.

4. Londra'daki bir grup bilim insanı, DNA dizilimi yapan makinelerdeki ayarları değiştirerek genetik teşhiste bulunma süresini birkaç haftadan dört gün kadar az bir süreye indirmiştir.

- A) A group of scientists in London changed the settings of DNA-sequencing machines, reducing the time spent on giving a genetic diagnosis from several weeks to as little as four days.
- B) With the change in DNA-sequencing machine settings by a group of scientists in London, giving a genetic diagnosis now takes as little as four days rather than several weeks.
- C) A group of scientists in London cut the time it takes to give a genetic diagnosis from several weeks to as little as four days by changing the settings on DNA-sequencing machines.
- D) A group of scientists in London changed the settings on DNA-sequencing machines and reduced the time required for a genetic diagnosis from several weeks to as little as four days.
- E) Changing the settings of DNA-sequencing machines allowed a group of scientists in London to shorten the process of giving a genetic diagnosis from several weeks to as little as four days.

5. Sanayi Devrimi şüphesiz üretkenliği artırdı, ancak birçok işçinin düşük ücretle daha uzun saatler çalışmak zorunda kaldığı düşünülürse çalışma koşulları oldukça kötüleşti.

- A) Although the Industrial Revolution, without doubt, enhanced productivity, the working conditions considerably worsened because many workers had to work longer hours for low pay.
- B) There is no doubt that the Industrial Revolution enhanced productivity, but many workers were required to work longer hours for low pay, which resulted in dramatically worsened working conditions.
- C) While the Industrial Revolution doubtlessly increased productivity, it seriously worsened the working conditions given that many workers had to work longer hours for low pay.
- D) The Industrial Revolution undoubtedly increased productivity; however, the working conditions dramatically worsened seeing that many workers had to work longer hours for low pay.
- E) The Industrial Revolution undeniably improved productivity, but the working conditions significantly worsened after many workers began to work longer hours for low pay.

6. Martin Luther haricinde muhtemelen en çok okunan Alman ilahiyatçı Cari Friedrich Bahrdt, her zaman tartışmaların merkezinde olmuştur.

- A) Read almost as widely as Martin Luther, Carl Friedrich Bahrdt was a German theologian who was always at the centre of controversies.
- B) Because he was always at the centre of controversies, Carl Friedrich Bahrdt was probably the most widely read German theologian, just after Martin Luther.
- C) What made Carl Friedrich Bahrdt probably the most widely read German theologian aside from Martin Luther was that he was always at the centre of controversies.
- D) Carl Friedrich Bahrdt, who was always at the centre of controversies, was probably the most widely read German theologian, apart from Martin Luther.
- E) Carl Friedrich Bahrdt, probably the most widely read German theologian except for Martin Luther, was always at the centre of controversies.

7. Okyanus sularının mevsimsel sıcaklık değişiklikleri, insanların yiyecek olarak tükettiklerinin birçoğunu kapsayan deniz canlılarının nüfusunu dönüşümlü olarak artırır ya da azaltır.

- A) Seasonal temperature changes of the ocean waters have an alternating effect on the increase or decrease of populations of marine organisms, including many that humans consume for food.
- B) As seasonal temperature changes in the ocean waters, populations of marine organisms, including many that humans consume for food, alternately increase or decrease.
- C) Seasonal temperature changes of the ocean waters alternately increase or decrease populations of marine organisms, including many that humans consume for food.
- D) Populations including marine organisms that many humans consume for food are alternately increased or decreased by seasonal temperature changes of the ocean waters.
- E) Populations of marine organisms, including many that humans consume for food, are alternately increased or decreased due to seasonal temperature changes in the ocean waters.

8. Günümüzde tıbbın tanınmış bir uzmanlık alanı olan anestezinin ameliyat esnasında ağrıyı önlemek amacıyla

kullanımı 1800'lerde Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde başlamıştır.

- A) Anaesthesia is today an established specialty of medicine, but it only began to be used during surgery to prevent pain in the 1800s in the United States.
- B) Had it not started to be used in the United States to prevent pain during surgery in the 1800s, anaesthesia would not be a distinguished specialty of medicine now.
- C) The use of anaesthesia, now a recognised specialty of medicine, to prevent pain during surgery began in the United States in the 1800s.
- D) In the field of medicine, anaesthesia was first used in the United States in the 1800s although it has been established now as a distinguished specialty of medicine.
- E) In the United States of the 1800s, anaesthesia started to be used to prevent pain during surgery, and today it has become a recognised specialty of medicine.

9. Araştırmalar migrenin beyindeki yapısal ve fonksiyonel farklılıklardan kaynaklandığını ve migreni olan insanların, sadece bir atak sırasında değil, her zaman farklı bir şekilde hissettiğini, gördüğünü, duyduğunu göstermiştir.

- A) Research has shown that the structural and functional differences in the brain cause migraine and people with migraines also differ in how they feel, see, hear and touch all the time, not just during an attack.
- B) According to research, migraine is triggered by the brain's structural and functional differences, and people who experience migraines feel, see, hear and touch differently all the time, not just during an attack.
- C) The structural and functional differences in the brain contribute to migraine, as research has shown, and people with migraines feel, see, hear and touch differently all the time, not just during an attack.
- D) It is suggested by research that migraine happens because of the structural and functional differences in the brain, and people who have migraines feel, see, hear and touch differently all the time, not just during an attack.
- E) Research has shown that migraine is caused by the structural and functional differences in the brain, and that people who experience migraines feel, see, hear and touch differently all the time, not just during an attack.

10. Bilgisayar ekranına bakarken, kitap okurken yaptığımız gibi aşağıya bakmaktan ziyade direkt karşıya

bakarız, ki bu da gözlerimizin daha geniş bir yüzeyinin havanın kurutucu etkisine maruz kalmasına neden olur.

- A) Looking at a computer screen exposes a larger surface of our eyes to the drying effect of the air because we stare straight ahead rather than down as we do when reading a book.
- B) When we are looking at a computer screen, we stare straight ahead rather than down as we do when reading a book, which causes a larger surface of our eyes to be exposed to the drying effect of the air.
- C) When we are looking at a computer screen, if we stare straight ahead rather than down in the way we read a book, it causes a larger surface of our eyes to be exposed to the drying effect of the air.
- D) Since we stare straight ahead rather than down when looking at a computer screen, as opposed to what we do while reading a book, it causes a larger surface of our eyes to be exposed to the drying effect of the air.
- E) A larger surface of our eyes is exposed to the drying effect of the air when we are looking at a computer screen because we stare straight ahead rather than down as we do when reading a book.

E-YDS 2017

11. Kriminolojinin doğuşundan beri araştırmacılar suçun kökenlerini tanımlamak için çeşitli nicel yöntemler kullanmışlardır ve araştırmaları birçok kriminoloji kuramının ve kamu politikasının temelini oluşturan önemli tanımlayıcı bilgiyi doğurmuştur.

- A) Since the birth of criminology, researchers have employed a variety of quantitative methods to describe the origins of crime, and their research has generated important descriptive information that has formed the basis for many criminological theories and public policies.
- B) Researchers have used a number of quantitative methods since the birth of criminology in order to describe the origins of crime, and with their research it was possible to yield important descriptive information that has established many criminological theories and public policies.
- C) Without the birth of criminology, it would not have been possible for researchers to use a range of quantitative methods in their research to describe the origins of crime, and yield important descriptive information to form the basis for many criminological theories and public policies.
- D) Ever since criminology was born, lots of criminological theories and public policies have been established based on the important descriptive information generated through the research carried out by researchers who employed various quantitative methods to describe the origins of crime.
- E) In order to establish a number of criminological theories and public policies researchers have been able to yield important descriptive information using a variety of quantitative methods in their research to describe the origins of crime since the birth of criminology.

12. Zamanla ilgili kavramları inceleyen araştırmacılar, insanların geçmişi geride bıraktığımız, geleceği de

önümüzde uzanan bir şey olarak gördüğünü düşünmektedir.

- A) Researchers examining the concepts associated with time claim that people view the past as something we have put behind us, while they see the future as something what lies ahead.
- B) Researchers who examine the concepts related with time think that people see the past as something we have put behind us and the future as something what lies ahead.
- C) The concepts that are linked with time are studied by researchers who think that people view the past as something we have put behind us and the future as something what lies ahead.
- D) The fact that people consider the past as something we have put behind us and the future as something what lies ahead has been put forward by researchers who examine the concepts associated with time.
- E) Researchers who think that people see the past as something we have put behind us and the future as something what lies ahead examine the concepts that are related with time.

13. Yok olma tehlikesiyle karşı karşıya kalan pandaları korumak için 2003'ten beri koruma alanları oluşturan Çin, şimdilerde gözetim altında üremiş pandaları vahşi yaşamla tanıştıyor.

- A) Since the beginning of 2003, China has been creating reserves to protect pandas on the brink of extinction, and it is now releasing captive-bred pandas into the wild.
- B) China, which has been creating reserves since 2003 to protect pandas in danger of extinction, is now introducing captive-bred pandas into the wild.
- C) China, which has been creating reserves where pandas on the edge of extinction have been protected since 2003, is now releasing captive-bred pandas into the nature.
- D) China, which is now placing captive-bred pandas into the wild, has been creating reserves since 2003 to protect pandas threatened with extinction.
- E) Since 2003, pandas that are in danger of extinction have been protected in areas created by China, which is now introducing captive-bred pandas into the wild.

14. Mevcut tedavilerin hiçbiri Alzheimer hastalığını yok edemese de bunların çoğu istenmeyen davranışların

kontrol edilmesine ve hastalığın rahatsız edici belirtilerinden bazılarının hafifletilmesine yardımcı olmaktadır.

- A) There are not any treatments available to eradicate Alzheimer's disease; however, most of them help control undesirable behaviours and alleviate certain distressing symptoms of the disease.
- B) Even though Alzheimer's disease cannot be eradicated by any of the available treatments, they help control undesirable behaviours and alleviate some of the distressing symptoms of the disease.
- C) None of the available treatments can eradicate Alzheimer's disease, though most of them help control undesirable behaviours in addition to alleviating some of the distressing symptoms of the disease.
- D) Even when it is not possible to eradicate Alzheimer's disease through available treatments, most of them help control undesirable behaviours and alleviate several distressing symptoms of the disease.
- E) Although none of the available treatments can eradicate Alzheimer's disease, most of them help control undesirable behaviours and alleviate some of the distressing symptoms of the disease.

15. Taklit ve ezberi ön plana çıkaran davranışçılık, 1970'lerde, özellikle Kuzey Amerika'da, yabancı dil öğretimi üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahipti.

- A) Behaviourism, which had a significant impact on foreign language teaching in the 1970s, particularly in North America, highlights mimicry and memorization.
- B) Emphasizing mimicry and memorization, behaviourism profoundly influenced foreign language teaching in the 1970s, especially in North America.
- C) During the 1970s, especially in North America, foreign language teaching was dramatically influenced by behaviourism, which gives prominence to mimicry and memorization.
- D) Mimicry and memorization are stressed by behaviourism, which had a powerful influence on foreign language teaching around the 1970s, particularly in North America.
- E) Behaviourism, which prioritizes mimicry and memorization, had a considerable influence on foreign language teaching in the 1970s, especially in North America.

16. Hepimiz günlük yaşantımızda tehlikeli ve zehirli maddelerle karşılaşmaktayız, ancak bunlar her zaman

belirgin olmadıklarından dolayı bu maddeleri tanımak için kullandığımız malzemelerin üzerine basılı güvenlik kodlarından yararlanabiliriz.

- A) We all encounter dangerous and poisonous substances in our everyday lives, which are not always apparent, so safety codes printed on materials we use help us recognise these substances.
- B) We all come across dangerous and poisonous substances in our everyday lives, but as they are not always obvious, we can benefit from safety codes printed on materials we use to identify these substances.
- C) Although dangerous and poisonous substances are common in our daily lives, they are not generally apparent, which is why we utilise safety codes printed on materials we use to identify these substances.
- D) We are all likely to encounter dangerous and poisonous materials in our everyday lives, but seeing that they are not always noticeable, we should benefit from safety codes printed on materials we use to identify these substances.
- E) Dangerous and poisonous substances we encounter in our daily lives might not always be obvious, so we can benefit from safety codes printed on materials we use to recognise these substances.

17. Abaküsten bilgisayara geçmemiz 4000 yıl sürse de teknoloji çok hızlı geliştiğinden dolayı enerji ve kıtlık gibi temelinde teknik nitelikteki problemleri birkaç yıl içerisinde çözebileceğiz.

- A) It took us 4,000 years to get from the abacus to the computer; however, we will be able to solve problems that are fundamentally technical such as energy and scarcity in a few years, seeing that technology grows exponentially.
- B) Even though it took us 4,000 years to get from the abacus to the computer, technology grows exponentially, leading us to solve problems that are fundamentally technical such as energy and scarcity in a few years.
- C) Technology grows exponentially, which means we will be able to solve problems that are fundamentally technical such as energy and scarcity in a few years, though it took us 4,000 years to get from the abacus to the computer.
- D) Although it took us 4,000 years to get from the abacus to the computer, we will be able to solve problems that are fundamentally technical such as energy and scarcity in a few years as technology grows exponentially.
- E) We will be able to solve problems that are fundamentally technical such as energy and scarcity in a few years since technology grows exponentially as opposed to the fact that it took us 4,000 years to get from the abacus to the computer.

18. Kaydetme ve hesaplama daha karmaşık hâle geldikçe

bugün kullandığımız sayıları ve ondalık sayı sistemini doğuran birçok sayı sistemi geliştirilmiştir.

- A) Because recording and calculating became more complex, many numerical systems were developed, which influenced the numerals and the decimal system of our time.
- B) As recording and calculating became more complex, many numerical systems were developed, leading to the numerals and the decimal system we use today.
- C) More complex recording and calculating methods led to various numerical systems, which gave rise to the numerals and the decimal system we use now.
- D) Once recording and calculating became more complex, several numerical systems including the numerals and the decimal system that are still in use today were created.
- E) The numerals and the decimal system we use today were created by various numerical systems that were developed as recording and calculating became more complex.

E-YDS 2016

19. Beyin vücut ağırlığının sadece %2'sini oluşturur, ama dinlenirken bile vücut enerjisinin aşağı yukarı %20'sini tüketir; bu demektir ki beyin gün boyunca dikkatli kalmak için çok fazla besine ihtiyaç duyar.

- A) The brain, which makes up only 2% of the body weight, consumes almost 20% of the body's energy even at rest; that means plenty of nutrition is necessary for the brain to stay alert during the day.
- B) 2% of the body weight comes from the brain, though it consumes roughly 20% of the body's energy even at rest, meaning that the brain is in need of a large amount of nutrition to stay alert during the day.
- C) The brain makes up only 2% of the body weight, yet it consumes roughly 20% of the body's energy even at rest; that means the brain needs a lot of nutrition to stay alert throughout the day.
- D) The brain needs plenty of nutrition to stay alert during the day because it consumes nearly 20% of the body's energy even at rest although it makes up only 2% of the body weight.
- E) The brain makes up only 2% of the body weight while it consumes roughly 20% of the body's energy even at rest, which means a lot of nutrition is required for the brain to stay alert during the day.

20. Ebeveynler bir çocuğun bir başkasını korkuttuğunu gösteren işaretlerin farkında olmalı ve böyle durumlarda okul idarecileriyle birlikte çalışarak hemen harekete geçmelidirler.

- A) When parents realize the signs of a child's bullying another, they should work together with school administrators to take immediate action in such cases.
- B) Parents should realize the signs of bullying among children and work together with school administrators in such cases taking immediate action.
- C) Parents should be aware of the signs that a child is bullying another and, in such cases, take immediate action working together with school administrators.
- D) Being aware of the signs that a child is bullying another, parents and school administrators should work together to take immediate action in such cases.
- E) The signs that a child is bullying another child should be noticed by parents, who should work with school administrators to take immediate action in such cases.

21. Kablo ve uydu endüstrisi, filmlerin yüksek kapasiteli sunuculara yerleştirileceği ve müşterilerin istedikleri zaman bu filmleri sipariş edebilecekleri dijital bir gelecek öngörmektedir.

- A) According to the predictions made by the cable and satellite industry, films will be placed on high capacity servers, and customers will be able to order those films when they want.
- B) It is predicted that thanks to the cable and satellite industry in the digital future, customers will be able to order films when they want if those films are placed on high capacity servers.
- C) The cable and satellite industry envisions a digital future in which films will be placed on high capacity servers and customers will be able to order those films when they want.
- D) In the digital future that the cable and satellite industry will create, customers will be able to order films when those films are placed on high capacity servers.
- E) High capacity servers with films placed on them are predicted by the cable and satellite industry to create a digital future where customers will be able to order films when they want.

22. Etkileşimcilik, bir bütün olarak toplum yerine küçük ölçekli etkileşim üzerinde yoğunlaşması bakımından işlevselcilik, Marksizm ve birçok feminist teoriden farklıdır.

- A) What makes interactionism different from functionalism, Marxism and most feminist theories is that it centres around small-scale interaction instead of society as a whole.
- B) The main difference of interactionism from functionalism, Marxism and most feminist theories is that it focuses more on small-scale interaction than society as a whole.
- C) Interactionism differs from functionalism, Marxism and most feminist theories in that it focuses on small-scale interaction rather than society as a whole.
- D) If interactionism centred around society as a whole instead of small-scale interaction, it would be different from functionalism, Marxism and most feminist theories.
- E) Functionalism, Marxism and most feminist theories are different from interactionism as they study society as a whole rather than small-scale interaction.

E-YDS 2015

23. Jeolojik kanıtlar iklim değişikliği sırasında yükselen deniz seviyelerinin erozyona sebep olmuş olabileceğini ve bu erozyonun okyanuslardaki kalsiyum ve potasyum gibi maddelerin seviyelerini arttırdığını gösteriyor.

- A) Geological evidence suggests that rising sea levels during the climate change must have caused erosion, increasing the levels of substances such as calcium and potassium in the oceans.
- B) According to geological evidence, rising sea levels during the climate change may have caused erosion that led to an increase in the amount of substances like calcium and potassium in the oceans.
- C) Geological evidence shows that rising sea levels triggered by the climate change might have caused erosion that increased the amount of substances like calcium and potassium in the oceans.
- D) Geological evidence shows that rising sea levels during the climate change could have caused erosion, and this erosion boosted the levels of substances such as calcium and potassium in the oceans.
- E) It has been shown by geological evidence that rising sea levels during the climate change could have caused erosion that increased the levels of substances like calcium and potassium in the oceans.

24. Sera etkisi nedeniyle meydana gelen ısınma, fırtınaların sıklığını ve şiddetini artırmaya bile, muhtemelen yağmur ve kar yağışının zamanlamasını, süresini ve dağılımını değiştirecektir.

- A) Even though greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency and severity of storms, it is possible that the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall will be influenced.
- B) Whereas greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency and severity of storms, it is expected that it will alter the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall.
- C) Greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency of and severity of storms unless it alters the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall.
- D) Even if greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency and severity of storms, it is likely to alter the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall.
- E) Greenhouse warming does not increase the frequency and severity of storms, but it can change the timing, duration, and distribution of rain and snowfall.

25. Problem çözmede bireylerin mi yoksa grupların mı daha başarılı olacağı yerine getirilecek göreve bağlıdır.

- A) Whether individuals or groups will be more successful in solving problems depends on the type of task to be performed.
- B) Despite the type of task that needs to be performed, groups will be more successful than individuals in solving problems.
- C) Regardless of the type of task to be performed, groups and individuals should work as successfully as they can to solve problems.
- D) If individuals are more successful than groups in solving problems, they will need to work on important tasks.
- E) Since problem solving is important, it will not matter whether individuals or groups are more successful.

E-YDS 2014

26. Yetenek ve başarı testleri arasındaki geleneksel ayırım, başarı testlerinin sınırlı bir süre içinde edinilen belli bilgilerin ve becerilerin ölçülmesi için tasarlanmıştır.

- A) The traditional distinction between ability and achievement tests is that the latter is designed to measure specific knowledge or skills that are acquired over a restricted span of time.
- B) With regard to the traditional distinction between the ability and achievement tests, the latter promotes the use of a restricted period of time to measure specific knowledge and skills.
- C) The difference between ability and achievement tests is that the latter one is traditionally designed to measure specific knowledge and skills acquired in a certain period of time.
- D) The traditional difference between ability and achievement tests is the restriction of time in the latter, which is designed to measure specific knowledge and skills.
- E) The designs of ability and achievement tests are traditionally different, as the latter one is designed to measure specific knowledge or skills acquired in a limited period of time.

27. İlk olarak kraliyet konutu olarak inşa edilen Lüksemburg Sarayı, hapisaneden askerî karargâha varıncaya kadar çeşitli amaçlarla kullanılmıştır.

- A) The Luxembourg Palace, which was initially built as a royal residence, was also used for many purposes, from prison to military headquarters.
- B) Initially built as a royal residence, the Luxembourg Palace was later used for other purposes, from prison to military headquarters.
- C) The Luxembourg Palace was used for several purposes, from prison to military headquarters, although it was first built as a royal residence.
- D) First built as a royal residence, the Luxembourg Palace has been used for various purposes, from prison to military headquarters.
- E) The Luxembourg Palace, built as a royal residence, was also suitable for other purposes such as a prison and military headquarters.

2019 ARALIK YDS

28. İnsanlar et kelimesini ilk kullandıklarında sadece içeceğin karşıtı olarak yiyeceği kastettiler, ve et kelimesi ancak 1300'lerde hayvan eti anlamına karşılık gelmeye başladı.

- A) When people first referred to food as opposed to drink they used the word meat, and it was not until the 1300s that they began to use it for animal flesh.
- B) The first use of the word meat by people simply meant food, which was the opposite of drink, and it was only in the 1300s when it started referring to animal flesh.
- C) Until the 1300s, the word meat simply meant food for people, as opposed to drink, and only then it started to refer to animal flesh.
- D) When people first used the word meat, they simply meant food, as opposed to drink, and it was not until the 1300s that it began to refer to animal flesh.
- E) When people first used the word meat, it basically meant food, the opposite of drink, and it hardly started to refer to animal flesh in the 1300s.

29. Çok fazla tuz tüketmek kalp damar hastalıklarını tetikler, ancak çok az tuzun da eşit derecede zararlı etkisi olabilir, bu yüzden yüksek tansiyonu olan kişilerin tuz atımlarını azaltması gerekirken, nüfusun geri kalanının tuzu azaltmaya teşvik edilmesine gerek yoktur.

- A) Consumption of too much salt leads to cardiovascular disease, but too little salt may have an equally harmful effect as well; hence, people suffering from high blood pressure must be encouraged to reduce their salt intake, but the rest of the population need not to cut back on salt.
- B) Too much salt results in cardiovascular disease and too little salt may also have an equally destructive effect, so salt intake should be reduced by people with high blood pressure, though for the rest of the population there is no need to cut back on salt.
- C) Consuming too much salt promotes cardiovascular disease, but too little salt may have an equally detrimental effect as well; therefore, while people with high blood pressure should reduce their salt intake, the rest of the population do not need to be encouraged to cut back on salt.
- D) Consuming too much salt, which promotes cardiovascular disease, has an equally detrimental effect as consuming too little salt; hence, people with high blood pressure should consume less salt, whereas the rest of the population do not need to cut back on salt.
- E) People with high blood pressure should reduce their salt intake, but the rest of the population do not need to cut back on salt because consuming too much salt has an equally harmful effect as consuming too little salt since they promote cardiovascular disease.

30. Her davranış hakkında düşünmek ya da her kararı ölçüp biçmek zorunda olsaydık, hareket edemezdik; bu yüzden insan zihni hayatı daha baş edilebilir hâle getiren zihinsel kestirme yollar ile donatılmıştır.

- A) If we were to think about every action or weigh up every decision, we would be paralysed, so thanks to the human brain which has been endowed with mental shortcuts, life is more manageable.
- B) Should we have to think about every action or weigh up every decision we make, we will be paralysed, but the human brain has been endowed with mental shortcuts that make life easier to be managed.
- C) If the human brain were not endowed with mental shortcuts that make life more manageable, we would be paralysed as we would have to think about every action or weigh up every decision.
- D) We do not have to think about every action or weigh up every decision, which would make us paralysed, as the human brain has been endowed with mental shortcuts that make life more easily managed.
- E) If we had to think about every action or weigh up every decision, we would be paralysed; therefore, the human brain has been endowed with mental shortcuts that make life more manageable.

2019 EYLÜL YDS

31. Aşırı yağlı yiyecekler tüketen insanların diğerlerine göre kalitesiz gece uykusundan yakınmaları muhtemeldir, çünkü yağ tüketimi hormonları ve metabolizmayı olumsuz etkiler, ki bunların ikisi de uykuyu düzenleyen biyolojik saatle etkileşim içerisinde.

- A) People who live on high-fat foods are more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep than others, because hormones and metabolism, both of which interact with the internal clock to regulate sleep, are adversely affected by fat intake.
- B) People who consume high-fat foods are more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep than others, as fat intake negatively affects hormones and metabolism, both of which interact with the internal clock that regulates sleep.
- C) Because fat intake negatively affects both hormones and metabolism and their interaction with the internal clock that regulates sleep, people who prefer high-fat foods are more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep than others.
- D) When people consume high-fat foods, they become more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep than others, as fat intake adversely affects hormones and metabolism, both of which interact with the internal clock in regulating sleep.
- E) Compared to others, people who eat high-fat foods are more likely to suffer from poor night-time sleep and the negative effect of the fat intake on their hormones and metabolism, both of which interact with the internal clock that regulates sleep.

32. Anoreksiya nervoza; perhiz ve ince olma takıntısının aşırı kilo kaybına yol açtığı bir beslenme bozukluğudur, ancak birey kilo kaybını bir sağlık problemi olarak kabul etmez.

- A) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder caused by an individual's obsession with dieting and thinness that results in excessive weight loss, though the individual does not accept the weight loss as a health problem.
- B) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder in which an individual is obsessed with dieting and thinness and thus loses excessive weight, but the individual does not view the weight loss as a health problem.
- C) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder where obsession with dieting and thinness leads to excessive weight loss, but the individual does not acknowledge the weight loss as a health problem.
- D) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder that leads an individual to lose excessive weight because of his or her obsession with dieting and thinness; however, the individual does not consider the weight loss as a health problem.
- E) Anorexia nervosa is an eating disorder that causes an individual who is obsessed with dieting and thinness to lose excessive weight, which is not seen as a health problem by that individual.

33. İlk kentlerin tam olarak ne zaman, nerede ve nasıl ortaya çıktığına dair devam eden tartışmalar olsa da çoğu araştırmacı bu kentlerin ya da altı bin yıl önce dünyanın çeşitli bölgelerinde kurulduğunu ileri sürmektedir.

- A) Most researchers claim that the first cities were built five or six thousand years ago in various regions around the world, yet there are still ongoing debates about precisely when, where and how these cities arose
- B) Even though discussions go on with regard to exactly when, where and how the first cities arose, many researchers argue that these cities were built five or six thousand years ago in various regions around the world.
- C) Most researchers put forward that the first cities were built five or six thousand years ago in different parts of the world although debates still continue regarding exactly when, where and how these cities arose.
- D) Although there are ongoing debates about exactly when, where and how the first cities arose, most researchers put forward that these cities were built five or six thousand years ago in various regions around the world.
- E) In spite of the ongoing debates about precisely when, where and how the first cities arose, most researchers presume that these cities in different regions around the world were built five or six thousand years ago.

2019 MART YDS

34. Gen terapisi çoğunlukla ender genetik bozuklukların tedavisinde faydalıdır; bunun aksine, mevcut genlerin değiştirilmesini kapsayan gen düzeltme, çok daha fazla hastalığı tedavi eder.

- A) Gene therapy is mainly useful for treating rare genetic disorders, whereas gene-editing involves altering existing genes and treating a wider range of conditions.
- B) Gene therapy mainly treats rare genetic disorders; gene-editing, on the other hand, involves the alteration of the existing genes, which is useful for treating a wider range of conditions.
- C) Gene therapy is mainly useful for treating rare genetic disorders; in contrast, gene-editing, which involves altering existing genes, treats a much wider range of conditions.
- D) Gene therapy is mainly used for the treatment of rare genetic disorders, but gene-editing can treat a much wider range of disorders since it involves altering existing genes.
- E) Gene therapy is mainly used to treat rare genetic disorders while gene-editing, which is the alteration of the existing genes, is involved in the treatment of a wider range of conditions.

35. Sağlık okuryazarlığı, bireylerin sağlık konusunda uygun kararlar vermek için gerekli olan temel sağlık bilgi ve hizmetlerini elde etme ve anlama kapasitesine sahip olma derecesi olarak tanımlanabilir.

- A) Health literacy can be defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services, and to make necessary health decisions in an appropriate way.
- B) Health literacy, which is required to make appropriate health decisions, can be defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services.
- C) Defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services, health literacy is necessary to make appropriate health decisions.
- D) Health literacy can be defined as the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services required to make appropriate health decisions.
- E) The degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain and understand basic health information and services needed to make health decisions appropriately can be defined as health literacy.

36. Tüm vücut fonksiyonlarımızı senkronize eden iç saatimiz, ipuçlarını güneş ışığının gündüz-gece döngüsünden alır ve beyin bu 24 saatlik ritmi organlarımıza iletmek ve vücudumuza ne zaman uyumaya ve uyanmaya ihtiyaç duyduğunu bildirmek için sinirleri ve hormonları kullanır.

- A) Our internal clock keeps all our body functions in sync by taking its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain transmits this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs and tells our body when it needs to sleep and wake by using nerves and hormones.
- B) Our internal clock, which keeps all our body functions in sync, takes its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain uses nerves and hormones to transmit this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs and to tell our body when it needs to sleep and wake.
- C) Our internal clock, by which all our body functions are kept in sync, takes its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and to transmit this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs, the brain uses nerves and hormones, telling our body when it needs to sleep and wake.
- D) All our body functions are kept in sync by our internal clock, which takes its cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain uses nerves and hormones to transmit this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs and tells our body when to sleep and wake.
- E) It is our internal clock that keeps all our body functions in sync by taking cues from the day-night cycle of sunlight, and the brain uses nerves and hormones while transmitting this 24-hour rhythm to our internal organs, and tells our body when to sleep and wake.

2018 SONBAHAR-2(ARALIK) YDS

37. Kaslarımız, egzersizden sonra, stresin neden olduğu kynurenine adı verilen toksini etkisiz hale getiren bir bileşen üretmektedir, ancak günlük yürüyüş bu bileşenin üretimini arttırmak için yeterli değildir.

- A) Following a workout, our muscles neutralise a stress-induced toxin called *kynurenine* by producing a compound, though a daily walk will not be enough to boost the production of this compound.
- B) A compound is produced by our muscles via workout to neutralise a stress-induced toxin called *kynurenine*, but a daily walk is not enough to boost the production of this compound.
- C) A daily walk is not enough to boost the production of a compound, produced by our muscles after a workout, that neutralises a stress-induced toxin called *kynurenine*.
- D) After a workout, our muscles produce a compound which neutralises a stress-induced toxin called *kynurenine*, but a daily walk is not enough to boost the production of this compound.
- E) After a workout, our muscles produce a compound to neutralise a stress-induced toxin called *kynurenine*, because walking daily is not enough to boost the production of this compound.

38. Modern çocuk romanları, tüm bir hayat hikâyesinden ziyade çarpıcı bir dönüm noktasına odaklanarak, nispeten kısa bir zaman aralığını kapsama eğilimindedir; bu nedenle çocuk romanlarında daha az özet ve daha detaylı sahneler vardır.

- A) Modern children's novels tend to concentrate on a dramatic turning point instead of a whole life story with more detailed scenes and fewer summaries; and thus there is a much shorter time span in children's books.
- B) Modern children's novels tend to cover a relatively short time span, concentrating on a dramatic turning point rather than a whole life story; therefore, there are fewer summaries and more detailed scenes in children's books.
- C) There is a tendency in modern children's novels to cover a relatively short time span, so they focus on a dramatic turning point instead of a whole life story and there are fewer summaries and more detailed scenes in children's books.
- D) Modern children's novels tend to include fewer summaries and more detailed scenes so that they can focus on a dramatic turning point in a relatively short time span instead of a whole life story.
- E) Modern children's novels tend to focus on a comparatively short time span with a dramatic turning point instead of a whole life story, and consequently there are fewer summaries and more detailed scenes in children's books.

39. Bağışıklık sistemi; zararlı bakteriler, virüsler ve parazitleri vücuttan uzak tutmaya ve istilacı ajanları yok etmeye çalışan bir sistemdir ve bu sistem vücutta sorun arayarak devriye gezen beyaz kan hücreleri ordusundan oluşmaktadır.

- A) The system that tries to keep harmful bacteria, viruses and parasites out of the body and to destroy invading agents is called the immune system, which consists of an army of white blood cells that patrols the body, looking for trouble.
- B) Consisting of an army of white blood cells that patrols the body, the immune system is a system that looks for trouble trying to keep harmful bacteria, viruses and parasites out of the body and to fight with invading agents.
- C) The immune system is a system that tries to keep harmful bacteria, viruses and parasites out of the body and to destroy invading agents, and this system consists of an army of white blood cells that patrols the body, looking for trouble.
- D) The immune system, which consists of an army of white blood cells that patrols the body and looks for trouble, is a system that tries to keep harmful bacteria, viruses and parasites out of the body and to destroy invading agents.
- E) The immune system tries to keep harmful bacteria, viruses and parasites out of the body and to fight with invading agents, and this system, which looks for trouble, consists of an army of white blood cells that patrols the body.

2018 SONBAHAR YDS

40. Makro fotoğrafçılığın en önemli tekniklerini keşfetmek için, fotoğrafçılar bir bahçede ışık ve konumla çalışmalı ve ufak hareketlerle arka planın nasıl değiştiğini fark etmelidir.

- A) The key techniques of macro photography include working with light and position in a garden, through which photographers can notice how the background changes with slight moves.
- B) Discovering the key techniques of macro photography requires photographers to work with light and position in a garden and to notice how the background changes with their slight moves.
- C) To notice the key techniques of macro photography, photographers may work with light and position in a garden and discover how the background changes in accordance with slight moves.
- D) To discover the key techniques in macro photography, photographers need to work with different ranges of light and position in a garden and notice the changes in the background caused by slight moves.
- E) To discover the key techniques of macro photography, photographers should work with light and position in a garden and notice how the background changes with slight moves.

41. Hastalığın biyolojik doğası kültürden kültüre değişmese de hastalıkların nasıl algılandığının ciddi bir biçimde değişiklik gösterdiğine dair net kanıtlar vardır.

- A) The biological nature of disease does not change from one culture to another, though we have clear evidence showing that how diseases are understood is dramatically different.
- B) While the biological nature of disease differs slightly from one culture to another, there is dramatic variation in how diseases are understood, as shown by clear evidence.
- C) Even if there is clear evidence suggesting that how diseases are understood varies dramatically from one culture to another, the biological nature of disease remains constant.
- D) Although the biological nature of disease does not change from one culture to another, there is clear evidence that how diseases are understood varies dramatically.
- E) There is clear evidence suggesting that the biological nature of disease does not change, but how diseases are understood varies to a great extent from one culture to another.

42. Akademik başarısızlığın önlenmesi ciddi bir konudur çünkü akademik başarısızlığa uğrayan çocuklar yaşamları boyunca önemli sosyal ve ekonomik problemler yaşarlar.

- A) It is important that academic failure is prevented since children who fail academically are likely to suffer from significant social and economic problems throughout their lives.
- B) Should academic failure not be avoided, which is a serious subject, children who fail academically face important social and economic problems throughout their lives.
- C) Prevention of academic failure is a serious subject because children who fail academically experience significant social and economic problems throughout their lives.
- D) As a subject, prevention of academic failure is serious because children who fail at school go through significant social and economic problems throughout their lives.
- E) What makes prevention of academic failure a serious subject is that children who fail academically have significant social and economic problems throughout their lives.

43. Karşılaştığımız bütün problemleri eşit derecede iyi çözemeyebiliriz, çünkü her bir problem farklı ve yaratıcı bir çözüm gerektirebilir.

- A) We may not be able to solve all the problems we confront equally well since each problem might require a different and creative solution.
B) The reason why we may not deal with all the problems we confront equally well is that each problem may require a different and innovative solution.
C) Because each problem may call for a distinct and creative solution, all the problems we face cannot be settled equally well
D) We cannot solve all the problems we encounter equally well because we may need to develop a unique and creative solution to each problem.
E) We could not overcome all the problems we encounter equally well now that a different and innovative solution may need to be produced for each problem.

44. 20. yüzyılın başlarında Albert Einstein adında genç bir Alman, klasik fiziği sarsarak ve mutlak bir zaman ve uzay fikrini sonlandırarak görelilik kuramını öne sürdü.

- A) The theory of relativity, proposed by a young German named Albert Einstein at the beginning of the 20th century, shook classical physics and ended the idea of an absolute time and space.
B) A young German named Albert Einstein shook classical physics at the beginning of the 20th century and put forward his theory of relativity, ending the idea of an absolute time and space.
C) At the turn of the 20th century, a young German named Albert Einstein shook classical physics and ended the idea of an absolute time and space by proposing his theory of relativity.
D) Proposing his theory of relativity at the turn of the 20th century, a young German named Albert Einstein shook classical physics and ended the idea of an absolute time and space.
E) At the turn of the 20th century, a young German named Albert Einstein proposed his theory of relativity shaking classical physics and ending the idea of an absolute time and space.

45. Çıraklık sistemleri Avrupa ve Asya ülkelerinde yaygın bir biçimde kullanılmış olsa da Birleşik Devletler'dekinden biraz farklı bir biçimde işlemektedir.

- A) Apprenticeship systems are widely used not only in European and Asian countries but also in the United States, but in a somewhat different manner in the former.
B) European and Asian countries have been widely using apprenticeship systems that operate in a slightly different manner than the United States.
C) Although apprenticeship systems have been used widely in European and Asian countries, they operate in a somewhat different manner than those in the United States.
D) Both European and Asian countries and the United States have been widely using apprenticeship systems, but the latter has been practising it in a slightly different manner.
E) There is a slight difference between the apprenticeship systems in European and Asian countries and those in the United States, though both have been widely used for a long time.

46. Kutup ayıları iklim değişikliğinin sadece sembolü değil, aynı zamanda her yaz biraz daha seyrekleşen doğal yaşam alanlarını terk eden asıl kurbanlardır.

- A) Polar bears are both the symbol of climate change and true victims of it, because they have to leave their habitat which has become sparser every summer.
B) Climate change is not only responsible for making polar bears a symbol but also a victim of it, as they have to leave their habitat becoming sparser every summer.
C) Polar bears are known as both the symbol and the victims of climate change since they have to leave their habitat every summer as it becomes sparser.
D) Polar bears are not just the symbol of climate change but they are also true victims, leaving their habitat which has become sparser each summer.
E) Polar bears have become the symbol of climate change; however, they are also the victims of it due to the necessity of leaving their habitat every summer.

47. Newton'ın evrensel yer çekimi kanunu, Güneş sistemindeki nesnelere matematiksel olarak tahmin edilebilir bir dizi kurala göre hareket ettiğini göstermektedir.

- A) It is shown by Newton's law of universal gravitation that the objects in the solar system move according to a mathematically predictable set of rules.
B) Newton's law of universal gravitation shows that the objects in the solar system move according to a mathematically predictable set of rules.
C) Newton's law of universal gravitation shows how the objects in the solar system move according to a mathematically predictable set of rules.
D) Thanks to Newton's law of universal gravitation, it is shown that the objects in the solar system move according to a mathematically predictable set of rules.
E) Newton's law of universal gravitation shows that the moves of the objects in the solar system are linked to a mathematically predictable set of rules.

48. Besin kaynaklarının dağılımı, bolluğu ve mevsimselliği, insanların göçebe veya yerleşik bir yaşam sürme tercihini etkilemiştir.

- A) The distribution, abundance and seasonality of food resources affected people's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence.
B) What affected people's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence were the distribution, abundance and seasonality of food resources.
C) People's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence was affected by the distribution, abundance and seasonality of food resources.
D) Food resources, with their distribution, abundance and seasonality, affected people's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence.
E) People's choice to live a nomadic or settled existence was affected by food resources, based on their distribution, abundance and seasonality.

2017 İLKBAHAR YDS

49. Öğretmenler, öğretim yöntemi seçerken öğrencilerinin özellikleri ve halihazırdaki kaynakların yanı sıra kendi yeterliliklerini ve bilgilerini de göz önünde bulundurmaldırlar.

- A) When choosing a teaching method, teachers should take their own capabilities and knowledge into account along with their students' characteristics and the resources available.
B) When they follow a teaching method, teachers are expected to consider their own capabilities and knowledge together with their students' characteristics and the resources available.
C) What teachers need to do when choosing a teaching method is to take their own capabilities and knowledge into account as well as their students' characteristics and the resources available.
D) When implementing a teaching method, teachers should consider not only their students' characteristics and the resources available but also their own capabilities and knowledge.
E) Their own capabilities and knowledge besides their students' characteristics and the resources available should be taken into account by teachers when choosing a teaching method.

50. Köpek balıklarının sayısı önemli ölçüde azalıyor ve bu yırtıcı balıklar yavaş geliştikleri ve nadiren üredikleri için nüfuslarının hızlı bir şekilde artması olası görünmüyor.

- A) Given that the number of sharks is falling drastically as these predatory fish slowly mature and seldom reproduce, there is no likelihood that their population will increase quickly.
B) Because sharks slowly mature and rarely breed, their number is falling greatly, and therefore the population of these predatory fish seems unlikely to increase rapidly.
C) The number of sharks is falling dramatically, and since these predatory fish slowly mature and rarely reproduce, it seems unlikely that their population will increase quickly.
D) It seems unlikely that shark population will increase quickly since these predatory fish, whose number is falling considerably, slowly mature and seldom breed.
E) The number of sharks is falling substantially, and because these predatory fish slowly mature and rarely reproduce, it is not probable that there will be a significant increase in their population.

51. Dünya üzerinde yaşam başladığından bu yana yüz milyonlarca bitki ve hayvan türünün nesli tükendi ve insanlar son 300 yıldır doğal yaşama alanlarını tahrip ederek yok olma sürecini büyük ölçüde hızlandırdı.

- A) Since life began on Earth, hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals have been threatened with extinction, and over the past 300 years the extinction process has substantially accelerated due to habitat destruction caused by people.
B) Hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals have become extinct since life began on Earth, and over the past 300 years people have dramatically speeded up the extinction process by destroying habitats.
C) Hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals have become extinct since life began on Earth, and over the past 300 years people have been damaging habitats, thus significantly speeding up the extinction process.
D) Since life began on Earth, hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals have become extinct, and habitats have been damaged by people, which has substantially accelerated the extinction process for the past 300 years.
E) There are hundreds of millions of species of plants and animals that have faced extinction since life began on Earth, and people who are destroying habitats have dramatically speeded up the extinction process for the past 300 years.

2016 SONBAHAR YDS

52. Albert Einstein, ışığın sürekli bir dalgadan ziyade küçük enerji parçacıklarından, diğer bir deyişle fotonlardan oluştuğunun düşünülebileceği fikrini ortaya koyduğu için 1921'de fizik dalında Nobel Ödülü'nü kazanmıştır.

- A) Albert Einstein's winning the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 is due to his idea that light can be thought of as being composed of tiny particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave.
B) Albert Einstein proposed that light can be thought of as being composed of small particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave, and he won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921.
C) Albert Einstein put forward the idea that light can be thought of as being composed of tiny particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave and therefore won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921.
D) Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 when he proposed that light can be thought of as being composed of little particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave.
E) Albert Einstein won the Nobel Prize in physics in 1921 for introducing the idea that light can be thought of as being composed of tiny particles of energy, or photons, rather than as one continuous wave.

53. Rüzgâr basit tabirle yüksek basınç bölgelerinden daha alçak basınç bölgelerine hava akışı anlamına gelir ve sıvılarla aynı fizik kanunlarına tabidir.

- A) What is simply meant by wind is that it is the flow of air from areas of high pressure to those of lower pressure, and it obeys the same laws of physics as fluids.
B) The meaning of wind is simply the flow of air from high pressure areas to the areas of lower pressure in addition to following the same physics laws just as fluids do.
C) Wind simply means the flow of air from areas of high pressure to those of lower pressure, and it obeys the same laws of physics as fluids.
D) Because wind obeys the same laws of physics as fluids, it simply means the flow of air from areas of high pressure to those of lower pressure.
E) Wind flows from high pressure areas to lower pressure areas, which simply means that it obeys the same laws of physics as fluids.

54. Başarılı bir portre ressamı olan Samuel Morse elektromanyetizmayı ilk duyduğunda mesajların bir kablo üzerinde elektrik aracılığıyla nasıl gönderilebileceği üzerinde hemen çalışmaya başlamıştır.

- A) As soon as Samuel Morse, a brilliant portrait artist, had heard about electromagnetism, he at once started to study how electricity could be used to send messages over a wire.
B) When Samuel Morse, an accomplished portrait artist, first heard about electromagnetism, he immediately began studying how messages could be sent over a wire via electricity.
C) Samuel Morse, who quickly began studying how messages could be sent over a wire through electricity when he first heard about electromagnetism, was a skilful portrait artist.
D) Having heard about electromagnetism for the first time, Samuel Morse, who was a proficient portrait artist, quickly began studying how messages could be sent over a wire through electricity.
E) What made Samuel Morse, a talented portrait artist, immediately begin studying how messages could be sent over a wire using electricity was that he learned of electromagnetism.

2016 İLKBAHAR YDS

55. Çok az insan renklerin, nesnelere özellikleri olmadığını ancak gözlerimiz ve beynimizle etkileşen ışığın farklı dalga boylarının bir sonucu olduğunu bilir.

- A) Despite the fact that colours are not the property of objects, few people know that they are a result of different wavelengths of light that interact with our eyes and brain.
B) Few people know that colours are not the property of objects but a result of different wavelengths of light interacting with our eyes and brain.
C) Realizing that they are not the property of objects, few people know that colours are a result of different wavelengths of light that interacting with our eyes and brain.
D) Colours are not the property of objects, however few people know that they are a result of different wavelengths of light that interacting with our eyes and brain.
E) Colours, which are not the property of objects, are known by few people to be a result of different wavelengths of light that interact with our eyes and brain.

56. İngiliz posta sisteminin 1510 yılındaki kuruluşundan beri en büyük ve yegâne yeniliği olan dünyanın ilk yapışkanlı posta pulu Penny Black, 1840 yılında basıldı.

- A) In 1840, the world's first adhesive postage stamp, the Penny Black, was issued, and it is the greatest single reform of the English postal system since its establishment in 1510.
B) In 1840, the English postal system issued the world's first adhesive postage stamp, the Penny Black, which is the greatest single reform since its establishment in 1510.
C) The Penny Black, which was issued in 1840 and became the world's first adhesive postage stamp, is the greatest single reform of the English postal system since it was established in 1510.
D) The world's first adhesive postage stamp, the Penny Black, which is the greatest single reform of the English postal system since its establishment in 1510 was issued in 1840.
E) The Penny Black, the world's first adhesive postage stamp by the English postal system, was issued in 1840 as its greatest single reform since its establishment in 1510.

57. Sesinizi yükseltirecek kadar çok gürültüye uzun süre maruz kalma, kalp krizi oranlarını yüzde 50 arttırılmaktadır, özellikle bu hem işte hem de evde geçerliyse.

- A) Being chronically exposed to loud noise and raising your voice can increase heart attack rates by 50 percent, especially if this is true at both work and home.
B) Chronic exposure to noise loud enough to make you raise your voice by 50 percent can increase heart attack rates, especially if this happens at both work and home.
C) Chronic exposure to noise loud enough to make you raise your voice can increase heart attack rates by 50 percent, especially if this is true at both work and home.
D) Being chronically exposed to noise loud enough to make you raise your voice, especially at both work and home, can increase heart attack rates by 50 percent.
E) Chronic exposure to loud noise can make you raise your voice and increase heart attack rates by 50 percent, especially if this happens at both work and home.

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

58. Birleşik Devletler 'de 2007 yılında başlayan mali krizden bu yana sağlık kurumları ciddi bütçe kesintilerine uğradı.

- A) The reason why health institutions have been suffering from serious budget cuts is the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007.
- B) The financial crisis that began in the US in 2007 has caused health institutions to suffer from serious budget cuts.
- C) Health institutions have suffered serious budget cuts since the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007.
- D) Serious budget cuts, which have been experienced by health institutions since the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007, cause them to suffer.
- E) Health institutions have been suffering from serious budget crisis caused by the financial crisis that began in the US in 2007.

59. Kendimizi kabul etmek yerine yargıladığımızda kendimizin en kötü düşmanı olabiliriz ve bu nedenle psikologlar kendimiz hakkında konuşurken nasıl konuştuğumuza dikkat etmemizi tavsiye ederler.

- A) We can be our worst enemy unless we judge instead of accepting ourselves, and psychologists encourage us to be careful about how we talk about ourselves.
- B) We can be our worst enemy when we judge rather than accept ourselves, and thus psychologists recommend us to care about how we speak when we talk about ourselves.
- C) We are at times our worst enemy when judge rather than accept ourselves for what we are, so psychologists warn us about the way we talk about ourselves.
- D) If we judge instead of accepting ourselves as we are, we are the worst enemy of ourselves, and therefore, psychologists recommend that we should be careful about how we talk about ourselves.
- E) Because we judge rather than accept ourselves, we become our worst enemy, so psychologists recommend us to care about how we speak when we talk about ourselves.

60. Can sıkıntısı, esnemeye yol açar ve bu da akciğerleri çevreleyen kasları gererek veya beyne daha fazla oksijen taşıyarak uyanık kalmamızı sağlar.

- A) When boredom causes us to yawn, the muscles around the lungs stretch or more oxygen is brought to the brain, which makes us feel awake.
- B) Yawning, which may be caused by boredom, makes us feel awake by stretching the muscles surrounding the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain.
- C) Boredom leads to yawning, and this makes us feel awake by stretching the muscles surrounding the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain.
- D) Stretching the muscles around the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain, yawning, if caused by boredom, makes us feel awake.
- E) When bored, yawning makes us feel awake by stretching the muscles surrounding the lungs or bringing more oxygen to the brain.

2015 İLKBAHAR YDS

61. Kişilik testlerinin, gelecekteki kariyer başarısını tahmin etmede tavsiye mektuplarından, mülakatlardan ve eğitim sertifikalarından daha iyi olduğuna yaygın olarak inanılıyor.

- A) It is widely believed that personality tests are better predictors of future career success than letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates.
- B) People widely believe that personality tests better predict future career success than letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates do.
- C) It is widely believed that personality tests will replace letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates in terms of predicting future career success.
- D) People widely believe that personality tests can better predict future career success, so there is no need to use letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates any more.
- E) In predicting future career success people widely believe personality tests are better tools than letters of recommendation, interviews and educational certificates.

62. Mısırlılar, sadece gökyüzünün haritasını çıkarmakla kalmayıp gözlemledikleri yıldızların bazılarını isim de veren ilk antik uygarlıklardan biriydi.

- A) The Egyptians were one of the first ancient cultures to not only map the sky but to name some of the stars they observed.
- B) It was the ancient Egypt culture that both mapped the sky and named some of the stars they observed.
- C) The culture of ancient Egypt was sophisticated enough to map the sky and name some of the stars they observed.
- D) Having named some of the stars they observed, the Egyptians were one of the first ancient cultures to map the sky.
- E) If Egyptians had mapped the sky, they would have become one of the first ancient cultures to name some of the stars they observed.

63. Otoyollardan hızlı trenlere varıncaya kadar şehirler arasındaki ulaşım bağlantıları ticari kuruluşların ülke çapında başarı elde etmesine imkân sağlar.

- A) It is transport links between cities such as motorways and high-speed trains that enable businesses to be successful across a country.
- B) Transport links between cities, from motorways to high-speed trains, contribute to the success of businesses countrywide.
- C) What makes businesses successful throughout a country is transport links between cities like motorways and high-speed trains.
- D) Businesses can become more successful countrywide thanks to transport links between cities such as motorways and high-speed trains.
- E) From motorways to high-speed trains, transport links between cities allow businesses to achieve success countrywide.

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

64. Hem zaman alıcı hem de sağlıksız olduğu için bazı sebzeleri pişirirken mümkün olduğunca kaçınılması gereken şeylerden biri, onları haşlamaktır.

- A) Since boiling some vegetables is both time-consuming and unhealthy, you should avoid boiling them as much as possible.
- B) As it is both time-consuming and unhealthy, one of the things that should be avoided as much as possible while cooking some vegetables is boiling them.
- C) The only way of cooking some vegetables to be avoided as much as possible is boiling them, because boiling is both time-consuming and unhealthy.
- D) Both time-consuming and unhealthy, boiling must be avoided as much as possible while cooking some vegetables.
- E) Although boiling some vegetables is both time-consuming and unhealthy, it cannot be avoided in some situations.

65. 2010'da yapılan bir araştırma, on yıl düzenli olarak cep telefonu kullanmış olan kişilerin belirli tümörlerin gelişiminde daha büyük bir riskle karşı karşıya olduklarını ortaya çıkarmıştır.

- A) A study carried out in 2010 revealed that people who have used mobile phones regularly for 10 years face a higher risk of developing certain tumours.
- B) A study that was carried out in 2010 suggests that people who have used mobile phones constantly for 10 years are in greater danger of developing certain tumours.
- C) In 2010, a study was carried out revealing the fact that people who face a higher risk of developing certain tumours are the ones who have used mobile phones regularly for 10 years.
- D) People who have used mobile phones for 10 years face a higher risk of developing certain tumours, and this was revealed by a study carried out in 2010.
- E) In 2010, it was found in a study that people who used mobile phones periodically for 10 years faced a higher risk of developing certain tumours.

66. 20.yüzyılda Birleşik Devletler'de meydana gelen ortalama yaşam süresindeki 30 yıllık artış, iyileştirilen tıbbi bakım sayesindeydi.

- A) Improved medical care contributed to a 30-year increase in life expectancy that occurred in the United States during the 20th century.
- B) The 30-year increase in life expectancy that occurred in the United States during the 20th century was due to improved medical care.
- C) The 20th century saw a 30-year increase in life expectancy in the United States owing to improved medical care.
- D) Thanks to improved medical care, a 30-year increase in life expectancy occurred in the United States in the 20th century.
- E) In the 20th century, there occurred a 30-year increase in life expectancy in the United States because of improved medical care.

2014 İLKBAHAR YDS

67. Zaman Virginia Woolf'un eserlerinde sadece kaybetmenin bir sembolü olarak ortaya çıkmaz, aynı zamanda farklı şekillerde de kendisini gösterir.

- A) Time in Virginia Woolf's works mostly appears as a symbol of loss, but it reveals itself in various forms as well.
- B) Time appears in Virginia Woolf's works as a symbol of loss, as well as in various other forms.
- C) In Virginia Woolf's works, time is not only a symbol of loss but also of various other things.
- D) In Virginia Woolf's works, time appears as various forms, not only as a symbol of loss.
- E) In Virginia Woolf's works, time not only appears as a symbol of loss, but it also reveals itself in various forms.

68. Her ne kadar hiç kimse kadınların neden doğum sonrası depresyonuna girdiklerini kesin olarak bilmesede birkaç açıklama makul görünmektedir.

- A) The reasons for postnatal depression of some women are totally unknown, but there are some plausible explanations.
- B) Even though very little is known why women experience postnatal depression, some explanations seem plausible.
- C) Nobody knows the reasons for postnatal depression experienced by women, but there are some explanations that seem plausible.
- D) Although no one knows for sure why women suffer from postnatal depression, a few explanations seem plausible.
- E) In spite of some plausible explanations, nobody knows for sure why some women experience postnatal depression.

69. Toplumda bilime yönelik artan hayal kırıklığının temel sebebi, bilim insanlarının birbirleriyle sürekli tartışmaları algısıdır.

- A) There has been considerable disappointment with science in the public, as people think that scientists are always arguing with each other.
- B) The main reason for growing disappointment with science in the public is the perception that scientists are always arguing with one another.
- C) The fact that scientists are always arguing with one another causes profound disappointment with science in the public.
- D) The perception that scientists are always arguing with each other can be a good reason for growing disappointment with science in the public.
- E) Increasing disappointment with science in the public has been mainly resulting from the thought that scientists are always arguing with one another.

2013 SONBAHAR YDS

70. Fetihden iki yıl sonra, 1455'te, Fatih Sultan Mehmet'in emriyle İstanbul'da ilk defa nüfus sayımı yapılmıştır.

- A) 1455 is the year that the first census in Istanbul was carried but as a result of Mehmed the Conquerer's order.
- B) The first census in Istanbul was taken in 1455, as Mehmed the Conquerer ordered it just two years after the conquest.
- C) It was Mehmed the Conquerer who ordered to have the first census carried out in Istanbul in 1455, two years after the conquest
- D) In 1455, two years after the conquest, upon the order of Mehmed the Conquerer, the first census in Istanbul was carried out.
- E) In 1455, about two years after Istanbul's conquest, Mehmed the Conquerer ordered the first census to be taken.

71. Dil eğitiminde toplumsal sınıf farklılıklarını doğrudan inceleyen en verimli araştırma, İngiliz sosyolog Basil Bernstein'inkidir.

- A) The most fruitful research dealing directly with language education in terms of social-class differences belongs to the English sociologist Basil Bernstein.
- B) Basil Bernstein, who is an English sociologist, has dealt directly with social-class differences in language education and has come up with fruitful research.
- C) The most fruitful research dealing directly with social-class differences in language education is that of the English sociologist Basil Bernstein.
- D) The most fruitful research dealing directly with social-class differences in language education was done by the English sociologist Basil Bernstein.
- E) The English sociologist Basil Bernstein has done fruitful research dealing directly with social-class differences in language education.

72. Yeni Zelanda'da bir ineğin doğal olarak yağsız süt üretme becerisi ile doğduğunu keşfeden bilim insanları, bu tür inekleri nasıl çoğaltmak gerektiğini anlamak için çalışıyorlar.

- A) A cow in New Zealand was able to produce non-fat milk naturally, which encouraged scientists there to investigate ways of breeding such cows.
- B) Having discovered that a cow in New Zealand was born with the ability to produce non-fat milk naturally, scientists are studying to figure out how to breed such cows.
- C) It was discovered that a cow in New Zealand was born able to produce natural non-fat milk, so scientists there are now trying to investigate ways of breeding such cows,
- D) Born with the ability to produce natural non-fat milk, a cow in New Zealand is being examined by scientists to find out how to breed such cows.
- E) A cow, which was born in New Zealand, was discovered to be able to produce non-fat milk naturally, thus scientists there have been trying to find out ways to breed such cows.

2013 İLKBAHAR YDS

73. Oyunlara ve özellikle çocuk oyunlarına ilişkin inançlarımız, teknoloji ve küreselleşme ile köklü değişimler geçirmiştir.

- A) We seem to have radically changed our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, because of advances in technology and globalization.
- B) We believe that plays, and children's plays in particular, have encountered radical changes due to technology and globalization.
- C) Our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, have undergone radical changes with technology and globalization.
- D) Owing to the radical changes in plays, and children's plays in particular, we have shifted our attitude towards technology and globalization.
- E) As to technology and globalization, our beliefs about plays, and children's plays in particular, have changed radically.

74. Anadolu'daki arkeolojik kalıntılar, zeytin ağacının çok eskilere dayandığını ve aynı zamanda zeytinyağının faydalarını insanların bildiğini gösteren deliller sunmaktadır.

- A) Archaeological remains in Anatolia have revealed the fact that the olive tree grew in the very distant past and humans knew the benefits of olive oil as well.
- B) In Anatolia, archaeological remains show that the olive tree was in existence in the very distant past and humans were also aware of the benefits of olive oil.
- C) Archaeological remains in Anatolia provide proof that the olive tree dates back to the very distant past, as does human knowledge of olive oil's benefits.
- D) The olive tree and human knowledge of olive oil's benefits date back to the very distant past as archaeological remains in Anatolia show us.
- E) Remains in archaeological sites in Anatolia proves that olive tree depends on the very distant past and humans benefited from olive oil in many ways.

75. Kendine ait önemli rezervleri bulunmayan dünyanın en büyük enerji tüketicisi Avrupa Birliği ihtiyaç duyduğu enerjinin % 50'sini ithal etmektedir ve ithal enerjiye olan bağımlılığının 2030 yılına kadar % 70'e çıkacağı tahmin edilmektedir.

- A) The world's largest energy consumer without its own significant reserves, the European Union imports 50% of the energy it needs, and it is predicted that its dependence on imported energy will rise to 70% by 2030.
- B) As the world's largest energy consumer, the European Union has no important energy reserves, and it is envisioned that its dependence on imported energy will increase to 70% by 2030, on the assumption that it buys 50% of its energy from other countries.
- C) As the world's largest energy consumer with its limited energy reserves, the European Union imports around 50% of the energy it needs, and it will probably be more dependent on energy import with a 70% increase by 2030.
- D) Besides being the world's largest energy consumer today which lacks its own reserves, the European Union imports 50% of the energy it requires, and it is foreseen that its energy import will go up to 70% by 2030.
- E) The European Union is the world's largest energy consumer without its own significant energy reserves, and it is estimated that its reliance on imported energy will rise to 70% by 2030, while it is 50% now.

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76. 'Feodalizm' terimi, Avrupa'da 9. yüzyıl civarında ortaya çıktığı iddia edilen, askeri insan gücü oluşturmayı amaçlayan siyasi sistemi tanımlamak için kullanılmaktadır.

- A) 'Feudalism' is a term allegedly used to describe the political system that emerged in Europe around the 9th century with the purpose of raising military manpower.
- B) It is claimed that the term 'feudalism' has been used to refer to the political system that arose in Europe around the 9th century to raise military manpower.
- C) 'Feudalism' as a term describes the political system which allegedly arose in Europe around the 9th century for raising military manpower.
- D) The political system that is claimed to have arisen in Europe around the 9th century to raise military manpower has been called as 'feudalism'.
- E) The term 'feudalism' has been used to describe the political system aiming to raise military manpower that allegedly arose in Europe around the 9th century.

77. Renkler ne yediğimizden ne giydiğimiz kadar günlük kararlarımızın çoğunu bilinçli veya bilinçsiz olarak etkiler.

- A) Colours influence many of our daily decisions such as what we eat and what we wear consciously or unconsciously.
- B) Consciously or unconsciously, colours have an influence on our daily decisions as to what we eat or what we wear.
- C) Colours influence many of our daily decisions consciously or unconsciously from what we eat to what we wear.
- D) Many of our daily decisions like what we eat and wear are influenced consciously or unconsciously by colours.
- E) Like many of our daily decisions, colours influence what we eat and what we wear consciously or unconsciously.

78. Haçlı Seferleri sırasında Orta Doğu'ya ulaşan savaşçıların arasında, yeni bir ülkede yeni bir hayata başlamaya hevesli Avrupalı göçmenler de bulunuyordu.

- A) Alongside the warriors who arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades, European immigrants were also willing to begin a new life in a new land.
- B) Among the warriors who arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades, there were also European immigrants eager to begin a new life in a new land.
- C) The Warriors who arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades were accompanied by European immigrants who were eager to begin a new life in a new land.
- D) When the warriors arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades, there were also European immigrants among them, who wanted to have a new life in a new land.
- E) European immigrants were among the warriors who arrived in the Middle East during the Crusades with the aim of beginning a new life in a new land.

79. On bin yıldan daha uzun bir süre önceki tesadüfi keşfinden bu yana çay, dünya üzerinde su dışında en çok tüketilen sıvı hâline gelmiştir.

- A) Tea was accidentally discovered more than ten thousand years ago, and except water, it has become the most consumed liquid on Earth.
- B) Since its accidental discovery over ten thousand years ago, tea has become the most consumed liquid on Earth, apart from water.
- C) Ever since it was discovered accidentally over ten thousand years ago, tea has been the most frequently consumed liquid together with water.
- D) From the time it was accidentally discovered, which was over ten thousand years ago, tea has become the second most consumed liquid on Earth after water.
- E) The reason why tea has become the most frequently consumed liquid on Earth after water is that it has been more than ten thousand years since its discovery.

80. Tarih boyunca deniz kabuğundan sigaraya kadar çeşitli nesnelere ödeme araçları olarak kullanılmıştır, ancak MÖ 8. yüzyılda altın ve gümüş baskın hâle gelmiştir.

- A) Various items ranging from seashells to cigarettes were used as means of payment throughout history, but gold and silver became predominant in the 8th century BC.
- B) Gold and silver predominated as means of payment in the 8th century BC, but a number of items from seashells to cigarettes were used throughout history.
- C) Not only silver and gold, which predominated in the 8th century BC, but also various items such as seashells and cigarettes were employed throughout history as means of payment.
- D) Throughout history, a wide range of items including seashells and cigarettes were in use as means of payment, but nothing compares to gold and silver, which became predominant in the 8th century BC.
- E) Although gold and silver became predominant as means of payment in the 8th century BC, a variety of items such as seashells and cigarettes were used throughout history.

81. Gazetelerin televizyon yayıncılığına göreceli olarak başarılı bir biçimde uyum sağlamasına rağmen, televizyon öncesi dönem muhtemelen gazetelerin en parlak dönemi olarak kabul edilmektedir.

- A) Even after the relatively successful adaptation of newspapers to television broadcasting, the pretelevision era is accepted to be the heyday of newspapers.
B) Even though the pretelevision era is likely to be seen as the heyday of newspapers, the adaptation of newspapers to television broadcasting was relatively successful.
C) The pretelevision era is most probably considered the heyday of newspapers, but their adaptation to television broadcasting was regarded as relatively successful.
D) Though newspapers were adapted to television broadcasting with relative success, it is likely that the pretelevision era is considered to be the heyday of newspapers.
E) Despite the relatively successful adaptation of newspapers to television broadcasting, the pretelevision era is likely to be regarded as the heyday of newspapers.

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82. İnsanlar sağlık konusunda giderek bilinçli hale geldikçe, kendi sağlıklarını koruma konusunda önemli sorumlulukları olduğunu fark etmişlerdir.

- A) People have become increasingly health-conscious because they have realised that they have important responsibility in maintaining their own health.
B) As people have become increasingly health-conscious: they have realised that they have important responsibility in maintaining their own health.
C) Realising that they have important responsibility in maintaining their own health has made people become increasingly health-conscious.
D) People who have become increasingly health-conscious have realised that they have important responsibility in maintaining their own health.
E) The reason why people have realised that they have important responsibility in maintaining their own health is that they have become increasingly health-conscious.

83. Geçmişte ölüme sebep birçok hastalık, şu an aşılardan kullanımı ile ödenabilmektedir.

- A) Many diseases that can now be prevented thanks to the use of vaccines caused death in the past.
B) Many diseases that caused death in the past can now be prevented through the use of vaccines.
C) In the past, many diseases caused death, but now they can be prevented with the use of vaccines.
D) Vaccines used now can prevent many diseases that caused death in the past.
E) The use of vaccines can now prevent many diseases leading to death in the past.

84. İlk yardımda öncelik, yardım çağırılmadan önce müdahaleye başlanması gereken kalp krizi durumları hariç, acil yardım servisini arayarak tıbbi yardım almaktır.

- A) In first aid, the priority is to get medical assistance by calling emergency medical care, except in cases of cardiac arrest in which treatment should be started before calling for help.
B) First aid gives priority to cases of cardiac arrest as they need to be treated immediately, but except those cases, one should first get medical help by calling emergency medical care.
C) In first aid, except for cardiac arrest cases which need to be dealt with before calling for help, the first thing we need to do is to call emergency medical care for medical help.
D) In first aid, it is crucial to get help first by calling emergency medical care as long as it is not a case of cardiac arrest where treatment should be started before calling for help.
E) Unlike the cases of cardiac arrest which require immediate care before calling for help, the first thing to do in first aid is to call emergency medical care and get medical assistance.

85. Problemleri veya hastalıkları saptama sanatı olan teşhis, doktorlarla ilişkilendirilmiş olsa da, bu terim avukatlar ve öğretmenler gibi diğer mesleklerin üyeleri tarafından da kullanılmaktadır.

- A) 'Diagnosis', the art of identifying problems or illnesses, is used by members of different professions, such as lawyers and teachers; however, this term is more associated with physicians.
B) 'Diagnosis', the art of identifying problems or illnesses, has been linked with physicians even though this term is also used by members of other professions, such as lawyers and teachers.
C) Although 'diagnosis', the art of identifying problems or illnesses, has been linked with physicians, this term is also used by members of other professions, such as lawyers and teachers.
D) 'Diagnosis', the art of identifying problems or illnesses, is linked with physicians, but members of other professions, such as lawyers and teachers, use this term as well.
E) While 'diagnosis', the art of identifying problems or illnesses, has been associated with physicians, members of other professions, such as lawyers and teachers, often use this term.

86. Gereğinden fazla beslenen çocuklar aşın kilolu veya obez olabilirler ve bu da sağlık sorunlarına ve depresyona yol açabilir.

- A) Children who are overnourished may become overweight or obese, and this may lead to health problems and depression.
- B) Health problems and depression may develop in children who are overnourished and thus have become overweight or obese.
- C) Overnourishing can make children overweight or obese; and this is likely to result in health problems and depression.
- D) Overnourished children may end up developing health problems and depression as they have become overweight or obese.
- E) When overnourished, children may develop health problems and depression as a consequence of becoming overweight or obese.

87. Beyniniz yeterli dinlenmeden yoksunsa, fazladan uyuşanız bile bu kaybı telafi edemeyebilirsiniz, çünkü uzun süren uyku yoksunluğu beyin hücrelerinin kaybına neden olabilir.

- A) When your brain is deprived of adequate rest, getting extra sleep may not compensate for the loss, as extended sleep deprivation can result in the loss of brain cells.
- B) If your brain is deprived of adequate rest; you may not be able to compensate for the loss by getting extra sleep since extended sleep deprivation causes the loss of brain cells.
- C) If your brain is deprived of adequate rest; you may not be able to compensate for the loss no matter how much extra sleep you get because extended sleep deprivation results in the loss of brain cells.
- D) Once your brain is deprived of adequate rest; you may not be able to compensate for the loss despite the extra sleep you get. and the result is the loss of brain cells. which is caused by extended sleep deprivation.
- E) If your brain is deprived of adequate rest; you may not be able to compensate for the loss even if you get extra sleep because extended sleep deprivation can lead to the loss of brain cells.

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

88. Karnabahar ve brokoli gibi sebzeler, vücudun kafeini daha hızlı parçalamasına yardımcı olur, bu nedenle aşırı kafein alımı hâlinde bunları tüketmek makul olacaktır.

- A) As vegetables like cauliflower and broccoli help the body break down caffeine faster, it will be wise to consume them when caffeine is taken excessively
- B) In case of excessive caffeine intake, it will be wise to consume vegetables like cauliflower and broccoli because they help the body by breaking down caffeine faster.
- C) Vegetables like cauliflower and broccoli help the body break down caffeine faster, so it will be wise to consume them in case of excessive caffeine intake.
- D) In case of excessive caffeine intake, consuming vegetables like cauliflower and broccoli will be quite wise as they help the body break down caffeine faster.
- E) The body breaks down caffeine faster when vegetables like cauliflower and broccoli are consumed, so it will be wise to consume them if caffeine is taken excessively.

89. 1862 yılında, Louis Pasteur, süt 70 dereceye kadar ısıtılırsa içindeki bakterilerin öleceğini ve bu nedenle sütün daha uzun süre muhafaza edilebileceğini kanıtladı.

- A) 1862 was the year when Louis Pasteur proved that if milk was heated up to 70°C, the bacteria in it would be killed, and therefore it could be kept longer.
- B) What Louis Pasteur proved in 1862 was that if milk was heated up to 70 °C, this would kill the bacteria it contained, and thus the milk could be kept longer.
- C) In 1862, Louis Pasteur proved that if milk was heated up to 70 °C, the bacteria in it would die, and therefore the milk could be kept longer.
- D) Demonstrating that the bacteria milk contained would die if it was heated up to 70 °C, Louis Pasteur, in 1862, proved that the milk could be kept longer.
- E) In 1862, Louis Pasteur proved that milk would be kept longer provided that it was heated up to 70°C to kill the bacteria it contained.

90. Nörologlar tarafından yeni geliştirilen bir çip, beynin anatomik yapılarını kopyalamaya çalışmak yerine, insan zihninin bilişsel becerilerini taklit etmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

- A) The aim of the chip recently developed by neurologists is to mimic the cognitive abilities of the human mind rather than replicating the anatomical structures of the brain
- B) A chip recently developed by neurologists aims to mimic the cognitive abilities of the human mind instead of trying to replicate the anatomical structures of the brain.
- C) A chip recently developed by neurologists not only tries to replicate the anatomical structures of the brain, but also aims to mimic the cognitive abilities of the human mind.
- D) Trying to replicate the anatomical structures of the brain, a chip recently developed by neurologists aims to mimic the cognitive abilities of the human mind.
- E) A chip that aims to mimic the cognitive abilities of the human mind instead of trying to replicate the anatomical structures of the brain has been recently developed by neurologists.

91. Çöller çorak olabilir, ancak hem uzun kuraklıklar boyunca hem de nadir bir yağış sonrasında pek çok bitki ve hayvanın yuvasıdır.

- A) Deserts may be barren during the long droughts, but after a rare rainfall, they are home to a wide range of plants and animals.
- B) Even barren deserts may be home to many plants and animals, both during the long droughts and after a rare rainfall.
- C) Although deserts may be barren, they are home to a number of plants and animals during the long droughts and after a rare rainfall.
- D) Deserts, even if barren, are home to both plants and animals during the long droughts and after a rare rainfall.
- E) Deserts may be barren, but they are home to many plants and animals, both during the long droughts and after a rare rainfall.

92. Büyük Patlama kuramını destekleyen sağlam bilimsel kanıtlar vardır, ancak henüz kanıtlanmamış pek çok detay ve cevaplanmamış pek çok soru da bulunmaktadır.

- A) Although there are many details yet unproven and many questions still unanswered, there is solid scientific evidence to support the Big Bang theory.
- B) While there is solid scientific evidence to support the Big Bang theory, there are also many details yet unproven and many questions still unanswered.
- C) Despite the presence of solid scientific evidence to support it, the Big Bang theory still has many details unproven and many questions unanswered.
- D) There is solid scientific evidence supporting the Big Bang theory, however, there are also many details yet unproven and many questions still unanswered.
- E) The Big Bang theory has many details yet unproven and many questions still unanswered, but there is solid scientific evidence to support it.

93. Hücre klonlamanın amacı, belirli hücre türlerinin bilimsel araştırmalar için kullanılabilir pek çok kopyasını üretmektir.

- A) Producing many copies of certain types of cells that can be used for scientific research is one of the purposes of cell cloning.
- B) The purpose of cell cloning is to produce many copies of certain types of cells, as they are used for scientific research.
- C) The aim of cell cloning is to produce many copies of certain types of cells, and these copies can be used for scientific research.
- D) The purpose of cell cloning is to produce many copies of certain types of cells that can be used for scientific research.
- E) Cell cloning aims to produce many copies of certain types of cells so that they can be used in scientific research.

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

94. Modern diş fırçasını Çinliler icat etmiştir ancak Avrupa'ya hiç ulaşmadığından, yeniden icadı William Addis'e ithaf edilmektedir.

- A) The reason why the reinvention of the modern toothbrush is credited to William Addis is that it never reached Europe despite being invented by the Chinese.
- B) The Chinese invented the modern toothbrush but as it never reached Europe, its reinvention is credited to William Addis.
- C) Had the modern toothbrush invented by Chinese reached Europe, its reinvention would not be credited to William Addis.
- D) The reinvention of the modern toothbrush, which had been invented by Chinese but never reached Europe, is credited to William Addis.
- E) Although the Chinese invented the modern toothbrush, it never reached Europe, which makes William Addis be credited with its reinvention.

95. Bir çalışmaya göre, deneyim ve zekânın satranç becerileri ile bağlantılı olmasına karşın, en yüksek korelasyonu çocukların bir günde oyunu oynayarak geçirdikleri saat sayısı vermiştir.

- A) According to a study, although experience and intelligence were related to chess skills, the highest correlation was with the number of hours a day children spent playing the game.
- B) According to a study, despite the number of hours a day children spent playing the game, the highest correlation with chess skills was produced by experience and intelligence.
- C) A study found that chess skills were somewhat related to experience and intelligence, but a stronger correlation was with the number of hours a day children spent playing the game.
- D) A study found that even though the number of hours a day children spent playing the game had the highest correlation with chess skills, experience and intelligence were also important.
- E) It was found by a study that no matter how high a child's experience and intelligence were the highest correlation with chess skills was with the number of hours a day children spent playing the game.

96. Ultraviyole koruma sağlayan kıyafetler giymek, ihtiyaç duyduğunuz güneş kremi miktarını %90 'a kadar azaltabilir.

- A) Wearing clothes providing ultraviolet protection can reduce the amounts of sunscreen you need by up to 90 percent.
- B) The amount of sunscreen you need can be reduced by up to 90 percent by wearing clothes providing ultraviolet protection.
- C) When you wear clothes that provide ultraviolet protection, you can reduce the amount of sunscreen you need by up to 90 percent.
- D) You can use 90 percent less sunscreen if you wear clothes providing ultraviolet protection.
- E) By wearing clothes that provide ultraviolet protection, you can reduce the amount of sunscreen you need by up to 90 percent.

97. Dünyanın her yerinden milyonlarca insan ülkenin güzel manzarasını ve büyüleyici mirasını görmeye geldiğinden, turizmin İngiltere'nin en büyük endüstrilerinden biri olduğu söylenir.

- A) Britain is said to be visited by millions of people from around the world who want to see its beautiful scenery and amazing heritage, thus tourism is the biggest industry in the country.
- B) Tourism is said to be the biggest industry in Britain because millions of people from around the globe go to the country to see not only its beautiful scenery but also its amazing heritage.
- C) It is said that one of Britain's biggest industries is tourism since millions of people from around the world visit the country in the hope of seeing its beautiful scenery and amazing heritage.
- D) Tourism is said to be one of Britain's biggest industries, as millions of people from around the globe arrive to see the country's beautiful scenery and amazing heritage.
- E) Millions of people from around the world are said to visit Britain for its beautiful scenery and amazing heritage, which makes tourism one of the biggest industries in the country.

98. Kırmızı, genellikle öfke ve saldırganlık ile ilişkilendirilen bir renk olsa da araştırmalar motivasyonunuzu artırmak için onu kullanabileceğinizi göstermektedir.

- A) Red, which is a colour often associated with anger and aggression, can be used to boost your motivation as studies show.
- B) Red is a colour that is often associated with anger and aggression, although studies show that you can use it to boost your motivation.
- C) Although red is a colour that is often associated with anger and aggression, studies show that you can use it to boost your motivation.
- D) Despite being often associated with anger and aggression, red is a colour that you can use to boost your motivation as studies show.
- E) Even though red is a colour that is often associated with anger and aggression, studies show that using it can boost your motivation.

99. Tolstoy'a göre mutluluğu sosyal statü aracılığıyla aramak, kişiyi sürekli kaygıya ve statü kaybı endişelerine açık hâle getirir.

- A) Seeking happiness through social status, according to Tolstoy, obviously leads one to experience relentless anxiety as well as concerns about losing status.
- B) For Tolstoy, if one seeks happiness through social status, it is clear he or she will end up feeling constant anxiety and concerns about losing status.
- C) According to Tolstoy, to pursue happiness through social status opens one to constant anxiety and concerns about losing status.
- D) Tolstoy believed that those who seek happiness through social status experience persistent anxiety due to concerns about losing status.
- E) When happiness is sought through social status, one becomes open to constant anxiety and concerns about losing status, says Tolstoy.

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

100. Genellikle kalp hastalığı olan insanlara aspirin verilir, çünkü aspirin kanın pıhtılaşma sürecini bozarak kan akışını kolaylaştırır.

- A) Aspirin, which is often prescribed to people with heart disease, eases blood flow, as it impairs the blood's clotting action.
- B) Aspirin is often prescribed to people with heart disease because it impairs the blood's clotting action so that blood can flow easily.
- C) Aspirin is often prescribed to people with heart disease since it impairs the blood's clotting action and thus eases blood flow.
- D) Aspirin is often prescribed to people with heart disease, as it eases blood flow by impairing the blood's clotting action.
- E) Aspirin eases blood flow by impairing the blood's clotting action, so it is often prescribed to people with heart disease.

101. Huntington hastalığının yavaşlatılabilmesi amacıyla huntingtin proteininin üretimini durduran yeni bir ilaç geliştirildi.

- A) Huntington's disease could be slowed thanks to a novel drug designed to stop the production of the huntingtin protein.
- B) A novel drug that stops the production of the huntingtin protein has been designed in order that Huntington's disease could be slowed.
- C) The production of huntingtin protein, which causes Huntington's disease, can be stopped by a novel drug that has been designed to treat the disease.
- D) So as to treat Huntington's disease, a novel drug has been designed to prevent the production of the huntingtin protein.
- E) A novel drug that has been designed to stop the production of the huntingtin protein could slow Huntington's disease.

102. Nar antioksidan bakımından zengin bir meyve olduğu için günde bir bardak nar suyu içmek prostat kanserinin ilerlemesini yavaşlatabilir.

- A) The progress of prostate cancer can be slowed down by drinking a glass of pomegranate juice a day, as the fruit is rich in antioxidants.
- B) Consuming a glass of pomegranate juice a day is beneficial in slowing down the progress of prostate cancer because the fruit is rich in antioxidants.
- C) Pomegranate is a fruit rich in antioxidants, so drinking a glass of pomegranate juice every day may prevent prostate cancer.
- D) As pomegranate is a fruit that is rich in antioxidants, drinking a glass of pomegranate juice a day can slow down the progress of prostate cancer.
- E) One should consume a glass of pomegranate juice a day if they want to slow down the progress of prostate cancer since pomegranate is a fruit rich in antioxidant

103. Alerjiler sadece uyku düzenini ve verimliliği etkilemekle kalmaz, aynı zamanda solunum yolu enfeksiyonu riskini de artırabilir.

- A) Allergies can not only affect sleep patterns and productivity, but also increase the risk of respiratory infections.
- B) Affecting sleep patterns and productivity and increasing the risk of respiratory infections are among the effects of allergies.
- C) Allergies may affect sleep patterns and productivity, but they certainly increase the risk of respiratory infections.
- D) There are many consequences of having allergies, some of which are related to sleep patterns, productivity and the risk of respiratory infections.
- E) Allergies can cause respiratory infections, affect sleep patterns negatively and decrease productivity.

104. Araştırmacılar genel olarak sosyal destek ve sağlık arasında bir bağlantının olduğunu kabul eder; başka bir deyişle, yüksek seviyede sosyal destek alan kişiler almayanlardan daha sağlıklıdır.

- A) According to researchers, people receiving high level of social support are healthier than others, as there is a link between social support and health.
B) Researchers generally agree that a link between social support and health might explain why people who receive high levels of social support are healthier than those who do not
C) Researchers generally agree that a link exists between social support and health; in other words, people who receive high levels of social support are healthier than those who do not.
D) Researchers generally agree that people who receive high levels of social support are healthier than those who do not, and there exists a link between social support and health
E) Researchers who generally think that there is a link between social support and health agree that people

105. Bitkisel hayat, bitkisel hayattaki kişinin gözlerinin açık olduğu dönemler ve gözlerinin kapalı olduğu dönemler olmasının dışında, işlev açısından komadan çok farklılık göstermez.

- A) In terms of function, vegetative state does not differ much from coma, although a person in a vegetative state might have periods of time when the eyes are open and periods when the eyes are closed.
B) Vegetative state and coma might not be much different from each other when function is considered, apart from the fact that a person in vegetative state has periods of time when the eyes are open and periods when the eyes are closed.
C) Vegetative state does not differ much from coma in terms of function, except that a person in vegetative state has periods of time when the eyes are open and periods when the eyes are closed.
D) Coma does not differ much from vegetative state with regard to function, only if a person in vegetative state might have periods of time when the eyes are open and periods when the eyes are closed.
E) Coma cannot be differentiated much from vegetative state when function is considered; nevertheless, a person in vegetative state has periods of time when the eyes are open and periods when the eyes are closed.

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

106. Dünya'nın ve Venüs'ün atmosferlerindeki farklılıkların birçoğu, Venüs'ün yüzeyinde yok denecek kadar az su olmasına dayandırılabilir.

- A) Many of the differences between the atmospheres of Earth and Venus can be traced to near-total lack of water on the surface Venus.
B) The near-total lack of water on the surface of Venus is attributed mostly to the differences in the atmospheres of Earth and Venus
C) The atmospheres of Earth and Venus have a number of differences, which could be traced to the fact that there is almost no water on the surface of Venus.
D) The fact that Venus has almost no water at all on its surface can be considered the main reason why there are many differences between the atmospheres of Earth and Venus.
E) There are a number of differences between the atmospheres of Earth and Venus, and they can be attributed to the fact that there is virtually no water on the surface of Venus.

107. Kuramsal hesaplamalara göre, Everest Dağı'nın kütlesine sahip bir kara deliğin Hawking radyasyonu nedeniyle bütün enerjisini kaybetmesi yaklaşık milyar yıl alabilir.

- A) Theoretical calculations show that a black hole which has the mass of Mount Everest can take about 20 billion years to lose all its energy because of Hawking radiation.
B) According to theoretical calculations, it might take a black hole having the mass of Mount Everest about 20 billion years to lose all its energy due to Hawking radiation.
C) A black hole which has almost the same amount of mass as Mount Everest may take approximately 20 billion years to consume all its energy due to Hawking radiation, as suggested by theoretical calculations.
D) According to theoretical calculations, if a black hole has the mass of Mount Everest, it may lose all its energy due to Hawking radiation in almost 20 billion years.
E) Whether a black hole has the mass of Mount Everest or not, it can lose all its energy in 20 billion years due to Hawking radiation, as shown by theoretical calculations.

108. Evcil kedi; erkeklerin yalnız, dişilerin ise nispeten daha sosyal olduğu tek türdür.

- A) The domestic cat is a species in which males are alone and females are generally more sociable.
B) The domestic cat is one of the species in which males are solitary and females are relatively more sociable.
C) The domestic cat is the only species in which males are solitary and females are relatively more sociable.
D) Only in the domestic cat species are males solitary and females generally more sociable.
E) In the domestic cat species, males are solitary while females are relatively more sociable.

109. Herhangi bir bilgisayar sisteminin başarısı, onu kullanması beklenen kişilerin iş akışına dahil edilmesine bağlıdır.

- A) A computer system owes its success to being integrated into the workflow of people who will use it.
- B) A computer system's integration into the workflow of people who are to use it determines its success.
- C) In order for any computer system to be successful, it is to be integrated into the workflow of people who will use it.
- D) In order to be successful, a computer system needs to be integrated into the workflow of people who will use it.
- E) The success of any computer system depends on its being integrated into the workflow of people who are to use it.

110. Küresel biyo çeşitliliğin en basit ölçüm aracı, şu anda canlı olan türlerin sayısı anlamına gelen 'tür zenginliğidir'.

- A) Referring to the number of species alive now, 'species richness' is one of the simplest measures of global biodiversity.
- B) The simplest measure of global biodiversity is 'species richness', which means the numbers of species alive now.
- C) 'Species richness' is the simplest tool in measuring global biodiversity, and it refers to the number of species alive now.
- D) The simplest definition of 'species richness' is the number of species alive now and it is used to measure global biodiversity.
- E) Used to measure global biodiversity in a simple way, 'species richness' accounts for the number of species alive now

111. Charles Babbage çeşitli alanlara önemli katkılarda bulunmuştur, ancak en çok bilgisayarın temel öğelerini kavramlaştırması ile tanınır.

- A) Although Charles Babbage contributed significantly to various fields, he is mostly known for having conceptualized the basic elements of the computer.
- B) Charles Babbage contributed enormously to different fields, but his most widely-known contribution is the conceptualisation of the key elements of the computer.
- C) Charles Babbage made major contributions to a variety of fields, but he is best known for having conceptualised the key elements of the computer.
- D) A variety of fields have benefitted from Charles Babbage's major contributions while the conceptualisation of the key elements of the computer is his best acknowledged contribution.
- E) Among his significant contributions to various fields, Charles Babbage is best acknowledged for conceptualising the key elements of the computer.

YKS 2019

112. Böbreklerimiz kaldıramadığından daha fazla su tüketirsek, kanımızdaki sodyum ve diğer elektrolitlerin yoğunluğu azalmaya başlar ve belirli bir noktadan sonra hücrelerimiz kontrolsüz bir şekilde su emer.

- A) Even if more water than our kidneys can tolerate is consumed, the concentration of sodium and other electrolytes in our blood can begin to drop and beyond a certain point, our cells uncontrollably absorb this water.
- B) When we consume more water than our kidneys can tolerate, the concentration of sodium and other electrolytes in our blood drops and beyond a certain point, excessive water will be absorbed uncontrollably by our cells.
- C) Consuming more water than our kidneys can tolerate will decrease the concentration of sodium and other electrolytes in our blood and beyond a certain point, our cells will uncontrollably absorb water.
- D) If we consume more water than our kidneys can tolerate, the concentration of sodium and other electrolytes in our blood begins to drop and beyond a certain point, our cells uncontrollably absorb water.
- E) The concentration of sodium and other electrolytes in our blood begins to drop and beyond a certain point, our cells will uncontrollably absorb water when more water than our kidneys can tolerate is consumed.

113. Düşen doğum oranları ve yaşlanan nüfus sonucunda, bazı zengin ülkeler küçülecek ve daha az etkili olacaktır.

- A) Some rich countries with falling birth rates and aging population will get smaller and less influential as a result.
- B) As a result of falling birth rates and aging population, some rich countries will become smaller and less effective.
- C) Decreasing birth rates and aging population are the reason why some rich countries are getting smaller and less efficient.
- D) Falling birth rates and aging population will eventually cause some of the rich countries to become smaller and less effective.
- E) Getting smaller and less influential is the consequence of decreasing birth rates and aging population in some rich countries.

114. Beynin sol ve sağ tarafları birbirine eşit olmadığından, bir kimsenin fiziksel ve zihinsel işlerde her iki elini ya da ayağını eşit derecede iyi kullanabilmesi oldukça nadirdir.

- A) It is very rare for someone to be able to use both hands or feet equally well in physical and mental tasks since the left and right sides of the brain are not equal to each other.
B) Some people can hardly use both hands or feet equally well in physical and mental tasks because the left and right sides of the brain may not be equal to each other.
C) Since the left and right sides of the brain are not equal to each other, physical and mental tasks make it impossible for some people to be able to use both hands or feet equally well.
D) For some, using both hands or feet equally well is very rare in physical and mental tasks even if the left side of the brain is equal to the right side.
E) In physical and mental tasks, both hands or feet may not be used equally well by some people if the left and right sides of the brain are not equal to each other.

115. İnci üretmek, istiridyenin bir parazitten ya da yaralanmadan korunması için tasarlanmış bir bağışıklık sistemi tepkisidir.

- A) Making pearls is an immune system response designed to protect the oyster from a parasite or an injury.
B) An oyster protects itself from a parasite or an injury by making pearls, which is a response designed by the immune system.
C) Designed as an immune system response, making pearls protects oysters from a parasite or an injury.
D) By producing pearls, an oyster gives a response designed to protect its immune system from a parasite or an injury.
E) An oyster produces pearls to protect itself from a parasite or an injury because it is a response designed by the immune system.

116. Birçoğumuz için mutluluk arayışı hayatta önemli bir amaçtır ancak mutluluğun ne olduğunu anlamak için olumsuz tecrübelere ihtiyacımız vardır çünkü bunlar hayatımıza anlam katar.

- A) For many of us seeking happiness is an important goal in life, but we need the negative experiences to understand what happiness is because they give meaning to our lives.
B) Many of us seek happiness, which is an important goal in life, but we need the negative experiences that give meaning to our lives to understand what happiness is.
C) The negative experiences give meaning to our lives so we need them to understand what happiness is because for many of us seeking happiness is an important goal in life.
D) For most of us happiness is an important goal in life, so we look for it, but we need the negative experiences because they give meaning to our lives and make us understand what happiness is.
E) Many of us seek happiness as it is an important goal in life, but we need the negative experiences to understand what happiness is because they give meaning to our lives.

117. Ödev, sadece öğrencilerin hayatlarının rutin bir yanı değil, aynı zamanda okul ve aile arasındaki temel günlük etkileşimdir.

- A) As being the key daily interaction between school and family, homework is a routine aspect of not only students' but also their families' lives.
B) Homework is not just a routine aspect of students' lives, but it constitutes one of the key daily interactions between school and family as well.
C) Homework is regarded as being both a routine aspect of students' lives and the key daily interaction between school and family.
D) Homework is not only a routine aspect of students' lives, but also the key daily interaction between school and family.
E) Homework can be considered to be a routine aspect of students' lives as well as the key daily interaction between school and family.

YKS 2018

118. Hava kirliliğini duyduğumuzda araba egzozlarını ve büyük fabrikaları düşünürüz, fakat hava kirliliğinin en büyük kaynağı saç spreyi ve şampuan gibi evde kullanılan ürünlerdir.

- A) When we hear air pollution, we think of the exhausts from cars and large factories, but household items including hair spray and shampoo cause more air pollution.
B) While we think that car exhausts and large factories are responsible for air pollution, hair spray, shampoo and other household items are the biggest sources of air pollution.
C) When we hear air pollution, we think of car exhausts and large factories, but the biggest source of air pollution is household items such as hair spray and shampoo.
D) Though household items such as hair spray and shampoo are the biggest causes of air pollution, we think of car exhausts and large factories when we hear the air pollution.
E) Contrary to what we think when we hear air pollution, household items such as hair spray and shampoo generate more air pollution than the exhausts from cars and large factories.

119. Dinozorlarla ilgili yapılan birçok güncel keşif, dinozorların kuşlarla paylaştığı benzerliklerin eskiden düşündüğümüzden çok daha fazla olduğunu vurgulamıştır.

- A) Unlike what we once believed, dinosaurs have a lot more in common with birds, as emphasised by many recent discoveries.
B) The shared similarities between dinosaurs and birds highlighted in recent discoveries are more than we thought in the past.
C) According to several recent discoveries about dinosaurs, it is highlighted that the similarities they share with birds are much more than we once thought.
D) Most latest discoveries have stressed that dinosaurs share many more similarities with birds than we believed in the past.
E) Many recent discoveries made about dinosaurs have emphasised that the similarities they share with birds are much more than we once thought.

120. Avrasya’da ve Afrika’nın Nil bölgesinde ilk şehirlerin ortaya çıkması, insan hayatında hâlâ etkileri süren birçok değişikliğe sebep olmuştur.

- A) The rise of the earliest cities in Eurasia and the Nile area of Africa is known to have introduced lots of changes in human life, the effects of which we still experience.
- B) The rise of the earliest cities in Eurasia and the Nile area of Africa led to many changes that still have effects on human life.
- C) The earliest cities emerged in Eurasia and the Nile area of Africa resulting in a number of changes that still continue to affect human life.
- D) Several changes that took place due to the rise of the earliest cities in Eurasia and the Nile area of Africa have continued to be experienced in human life today.
- E) Upon the emergence of the earliest cities in Eurasia and the Nile area of Africa, a number of changes were introduced into the lives of humans and their effects still continue today.

121. İngiliz yazar Jane Austen, gündelik hayattaki sıradan insanları ele alma şekliyle romana modern bir karakter kazandıran ilk yazardır.

- A) Jane Austen, who was the first to give the novel its modern character through her treatment of ordinary people in everyday life, was an English writer.
- B) The English writer Jane Austen was the first writer to give the novel its modern character through her treatment of ordinary people in everyday life.
- C) Jane Austen, the first English writer, gave the novel its modern character through her treatment of ordinary people in everyday life.
- D) Jane Austen was the first English writer giving the modern novel its character by her treatment of ordinary people in everyday life.
- E) The novel got its first modern character from the English writer Jane Austen’s treatment of ordinary people in everyday life.

122. Para, insanların sattığı eşyalar ya da yaptığı iş için ödeme yapmak amacıyla yaygın olarak kullanılan bir ödeme biçimi veya bir değiş tokuş yöntemidir.

- A) Money is a form of payment or method of exchange that is widely used to pay for goods people sell or work that they do.
- B) Money, a form of payment or method of exchange, is widely used in order to pay for goods people sell or work that they do.
- C) In order to pay for goods people sell or work that they do, money is widely used as a form of payment or method of exchange.
- D) Being a form of payment or method of exchange, money is widely used to pay for goods people sell or work that they do.
- E) Money is widely used to pay for goods people sell or work that they do as it is a form of payment or method of exchange.

123. Gıda güvenliği kuruluşları, klonlanan hayvanlar ve onların yavrularından elde edilen yiyeceklerin insan tüketimi için güvenli olup olmadığına dair hiçbir bilimsel gerekçe olmadığını beyan ettiler.

- A) Food safety agencies have declared that they have not yet found any scientific reasons concerning the safe consumption of food from cloned animals and their offspring by humans.
- B) There are no scientific reasons whether people can safely consume food from cloned animals and their offspring, which has been declared by food safety agencies.
- C) There are no scientific reasons declared by food safety agencies as to whether food from cloned animals and their offspring is safe for human consumption.
- D) Food safety agencies have declared that whether food from cloned animals and their offspring is safe for human consumption cannot be explained with any scientific reasons.
- E) Food safety agencies have declared that there are no scientific reasons whether food from cloned animals and their offspring is safe for human consumption.

YKS 2017

124. Ülkeler ve uluslararası yardım kuruluşları deniz seviyesinin yükselmesinden zarar görmüş olan ada devletlerini korumak için hızlı bir şekilde deniz duvarları inşa etmektedir.

- A) Sea level rise is impoverishing island nations, so countries and international aid organisations are trying to save them through sea walls built rapidly.
- B) Countries and international aid organisations are in a hurry to build sea walls to save impoverished island nations from sea level rise.
- C) Sea walls are being hurriedly built by countries and international aid organisations to save the island nations that sea level rise has impoverished.
- D) Countries and international aid organizations are trying to save impoverished island nations from sea level rise by rapidly building sea walls.
- E) Countries and international aid organisations are hurriedly building sea walls to save impoverished island nations from sea level rise.

125. Yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları günümüzde kullanılan fosil yakıtların büyük bir kısmının yerini alabilir ve çevrenin devam eden kirlilikten ve küresel ısınmadan korunmasına katkı sağlayabilir.

- A) The environment can be protected from ongoing pollution and global warming by using renewable energy sources instead of a wide variety of fossil fuels used today.
- B) To help save the environment from continuing pollution and global warming, renewable energy sources will take the place of a great majority of the fossil fuels used today.
- C) Today, a great number of fossil fuels may be substituted with renewable energy sources in order to protect the environment from continuing pollution and global warming.
- D) Energy sources that can be renewed may contribute to the protection of the environment from ongoing pollution and global warming by replacing a wide range of the fossil fuels used today.
- E) Renewable energy sources can replace a large portion of the fossil fuels used today and contribute to the protection of the environment from ongoing pollution and global warming.

126. Hayvanlar hayatta kalabilmek için avlanırken, insanlar, türleri tehdit altına sokarak ve doğanın dengesini bozarak spor ve kazanç amaçlı avlanmaktadır.

- A) Animals hunt to survive, but people hunt for sport and make profit by putting species under threat and upsetting the balance of nature.
- B) Animals hunt to survive by putting species under threat, but people hunt for sport and to make profit by upsetting the balance of nature.
- C) While animals hunt in order to survive, people hunt for sport and profit, putting species under threat and upsetting the balance of nature.
- D) Unlike people who hunt for sport and profit, putting species under threat and damaging the balance of nature, animals hunt to survive.
- E) Animals hunt since they need to survive; however, people hunt for sport and profit, putting species under threat and harming the balance of nature.

127. Çoğunlukla insan davranışının tahmin edilemez olduğu ve insan hareketlerini bilimsel olarak incelemenin imkânsız olduğu söylenir.

- A) Human behaviour is often said to be unpredictable, so it is impossible to study human actions scientifically.
- B) It is often said that human behaviour and actions are unpredictable and cannot be studied scientifically.
- C) The unpredictable nature of human behaviour and actions often makes it impossible to be studied scientifically.
- D) Human behaviour and actions are said to be often unpredictable as well as impossible to be studied scientifically.
- E) It is often said that human behaviour is unpredictable, and that it is impossible to study human actions scientifically.

128. İpek Yolu olarak bilinen büyük ticaret rotası Çin ile Orta Doğu ve Avrupa arasında bin yıldan daha uzun bir süredir çok değerli mallar taşımıştır.

- A) The Silk Road is the greatest trading route, which carried valuable products between China and the Middle East and Europe for thousands of years.
- B) The Silk Road is known as the great trading route that carried precious products between China and Europe and the Middle East for thousands of years.
- C) The precious goods that were carried through the Silk Road for more than a thousand years between China and the Middle East and Europe made it a great trading route.
- D) Known as one of the greatest trading routes, the Silk Road carried valuable goods between China and the Middle East and Europe for more than a thousand years.
- E) The great trading route known as the Silk Road carried precious goods between China and the Middle East and Europe for more than a thousand years.

129. İlk insanlar ve onların ataları her ne kadar birçok doğa kanununu anlamış ve işe yarayan aletler yapmış olsa da, tek bir kişi ilk bilim insanı olarak tanımlanamaz.

- A) Early humans and their ancestors were able to understand many natural laws and create important tools, which makes it impossible to describe just one person as the first scientist.
- B) Having understood many natural laws, early humans and their ancestors produced handy tools; however, not just one person can be described as the first scientist.
- C) While it is true that early humans and their ancestors understood many natural laws to make practical tools, describing one person as the first scientist is impossible.
- D) Although early humans and their ancestors understood many natural laws and made useful tools, no one person could be described as the first scientist.
- E) The reason why no one person can be described as the first scientist is that early humans and their ancestors understood many natural laws and made effective tools.

YKS 2016

130. MÖ ikinci yüzyılın ilk yarısında gücünün zirvesinde olan Pergamum, Batı Anadolu'nun büyük bir kısmını içine alan bir krallığın başkentiydi.

- A) At the height of its power in the first half of the second century BC, Pergamum was the capital of a kingdom that comprised most of western Anatolia.
- B) Having reached the height of its power by the first half of the second century BC, Pergamum was regarded as the capital of a kingdom comprising most of western Anatolia.
- C) At the height of its power, Pergamum was the capital of a kingdom that included most parts of western Anatolia in the first half of the second century BC.
- D) In the first half of the second century BC, Pergamum was at the peak of its power and was the capital of a kingdom that constituted most of western Anatolia.
- E) Pergamum was the capital of a kingdom which was at its peak and comprised most of western Anatolia in the first half of the second century BC.

131. Kanada, büyük bir kısmı yaşamaya elverişli olmayan öylesine büyük bir ülkedir ki, her bir kilometre karede yaşayan ortalama yalnızca üç kişi vardır.

- A) Canada is such a large country, much of which is uninhabitable, that on average there are only three people living in each square kilometre.
- B) Canada, where on average only three people live in each square kilometre, is so huge, but a large part of the country is uninhabitable.
- C) Canada, most of which is uninhabitable, is such a large country that the average number of people living in each square kilometre is only three.
- D) With most of its territory being uninhabitable, Canada is such a huge country that on average only three people live in each square kilometre.
- E) There are on average only three people living in each square kilometre in Canada, a large country, much of which is uninhabitable.

132. Wolfgang Mozart sadece 35 yıl yaşamasına rağmen müzik kariyerine henüz beş yaşındayken başlayıp 600'den fazla eser besteledi.

- A) When he was just five years old, Wolfgang Mozart started his musical career, and he could compose more than 600 works though he lived only 35 years.
- B) Wolfgang Mozart lived only 35 years, but he started his musical career when he was just five years old, composing more than 600 works through his life.
- C) Although Wolfgang Mozart lived only 35 years, he composed more than 600 works, starting his musical career when he was just five years old.
- D) Even though Wolfgang Mozart lived only 35 years, he composed more than 600 works during his musical career, which started when he was just five years old
- E) Wolfgang Mozart, who started his musical career when he was just five years old, composed more than 600 works although he lived only 35 years.

133. Fransız İhtilali; Fransa'yı kral tarafından yönetilen bir monarşiden, gücün halkın elinde olduğu bir cumhuriyete dönüştürdü.

- A) What turned France into a republic, where power was held by the people, from a monarchy ruled by the king, was the French Revolution.
- B) After the French Revolution, France turned into a republic, where power was held by the people, from a monarchy ruled by the king.
- C) Thanks to the French Revolution, France was no longer a monarchy ruled by the king and became a republic where power was held by the people.
- D) The French Revolution turned France into a republic in which power was held by the people from a monarchy ruled by the king.
- E) The French Revolution was so important for France that it turned into a republic in which power was held by the people from a monarchy ruled by the king.

134. Göz ve kamera arasındaki benzerliklere rağmen görme, herhangi bir kameranınkinden çok daha karmaşık işlemler içerir.

- A) Even though the eye and a camera are really similar, vision will require much more complex processes than those of any camera.
- B) Although the eye and a camera resemble each other, vision requires much more complex processes than a camera.
- C) Vision involves processes that are far more complex than any camera; however, the eye is very similar to a camera.
- D) Although there are some certain similarities between the eye and a camera, vision requires far more complex processes than those of any camera.
- E) Despite the similarities between the eye and a camera, vision involves processes that are far more complex than those of any camera.

135. Körfez'de petrolün bulunması; bugün dünya petrolünün yüzde 30'unu sağlayan Suudi Arabistan, Irak, Kuveyt ve diğer çöl ülkelerine büyük zenginlik getirdi.

- A) With the discovery of oil in the Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and other desert countries, which now supply 30 percent of the world's oil, have had great wealth.
- B) What has brought enormous wealth to Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and other desert countries, which now supply 30 percent of the world's oil, is the discovery of oil in the Gulf.
- C) Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and other desert countries, which now supply 30 percent of the world's oil, have had incredible wealth thanks to the discovery of oil in the Gulf.
- D) Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and other desert countries, which now supply 30 percent of the world's oil, have gained great wealth as a result of the discovery of oil in the Gulf.
- E) The discovery of oil in the Gulf has brought enormous wealth to Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and other desert countries, which now supply 30 percent of the world's oil.

YKS 2015

136. İnsan bilimcilerin müziği insanlığın tanımlayıcı bir özelliği olarak görmelerinin nedeni, dünya çapında her kültürün müziğe ilgi duymasındır.

- A) Every culture in the world is interested in music, and this is why anthropologists claim it to be a defining characteristic of humanity.
- B) That every culture in the world develops an interest in music is seen as a reason why anthropologists consider music to be a defining characteristic of humanity.
- C) The reason why anthropologists regard music as a defining characteristic of humanity is that every culture across the world is interested in music
- D) Every culture around the world is interested in music, so anthropologists think that it is one of the reasons why they view it as a defining characteristic of humanity.
- E) The reason why music is thought of as a defining characteristic of humanity by anthropologists is that every culture in the world has an interest in music.

137. Köpekler, Asya'da ortaya çıkarak Afrika ve Avrupa'ya yönlendirilen ticaret, işgal ve göç rotalarında insanlara eşlik etmiştir.

- A) On their trade, conquest and migration routes directed to Africa and Europe, humans were accompanied by dogs that emerged out of Asia.
- B) Dogs emerged out of Asia and accompanied humans on trade, conquest and migration routes directed to Africa and Europe.
- C) Emerging out of Asia, dogs accompanied humans on trade, conquest and migration routes directed to Africa and Europe.
- D) Dogs, which emerged out of Asia, accompanied humans on trade, conquest and migration routes directed to Africa and Europe.
- E) Dogs emerged out of Asia, accompanying humans on trade, conquest and migration routes directed to Africa and Europe.

138. Uzayın keşfi, Birleşik Devletler ve Sovyetler Birliği arasındaki Soğuk Savaş ortamında geliştiği için insanın yer aldığı uzay uçuşlarının başlıca hedefi ulusal saygınlığı artırmaktı.

- A) Because the exploration of space developed in the context of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, the primary goal of manned space flights was to enhance national prestige.
- B) In order to increase national prestige in the context of the Cold War, the United States and the Soviet Union mainly aimed to explore space with manned space flights.
- C) As the exploration of space took place in the context of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, manned space flights were mainly planned to increase national prestige.
- D) In the context of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, the exploration of space developed, of which ultimate goal was to boost national prestige thanks to manned space flights.
- E) The exploration of space occurred in the context of the Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union; as a result, the main goal of manned space flights was to increase national prestige.

139. Çocukların vücudu ilaçlara yetişkinlerin vücudundan farklı olarak tepki gösterir, bu yüzden bazı ilaçlar çocuklar üzerinde zararlı etkilere yol açabilir.

- A) Children's bodies react to drugs differently from the way adults' bodies do, so some drugs may lead to harmful effects on children.
- B) Because the ways children's bodies and adults' bodies react to drugs differ, some drugs may have harmful effects on children.
- C) The fact that children and adults differ in how their bodies react to drugs means that some drugs can lead to harmful effects on children.
- D) Children's bodies have reactions to drugs, which are different from those of adults, so some drugs can cause harmful effects on children.
- E) Some drugs can lead to harmful effects on children, as children's bodies react to drugs differently from how adults' bodies do.

140. İster 20 ister 80 yaşında olun, golfun temiz hava almak ve nefes kesen oyun alanlarını keşfetmek gibi size sunacağı pek çok şey vardır.

- A) The fact that golf has much to offer, such as taking fresh air and exploring breathtaking courses, attracts you whether you are 20 or 80.
- B) From taking fresh air to exploring breathtaking courses, golf has much to offer you even if you are 20 or 80.
- C) Whether you are 20 or 80, golf has much to offer you, such as taking fresh air and exploring breathtaking courses.
- D) Taking fresh air and exploring breathtaking courses are among the many things golf offers, whether you are 20 or 80.
- E) Golf has much to offer, such as taking fresh air and exploring breathtaking courses, depending on whether you are 20 or 80.

141. İçsel zekâya sahip insanlar kendilerini anlama ve kendi eksikliklerinin farkına varma konusunda oldukça yetkindirler.

- A) Intrapersonal intelligence indicates that people are incredibly efficient in understanding themselves and recognizing their own defects.
- B) If people have intrapersonal intelligence, they can be extremely efficient in understanding themselves and recognizing their own defects.
- C) People can become very efficient in understanding themselves and recognizing their own defects by developing intrapersonal intelligence.
- D) People are perfectly efficient in understanding themselves and recognizing their own defects provided that they have intrapersonal intelligence.
- E) People who have intrapersonal intelligence are highly efficient in understanding themselves and recognizing their own defects.

YKS 2014

142. Kaya ve toprak; su, rüzgâr, buz ve yer çekiminin yıkıcı etkileri tarafından aşındırıldığı için Dünya'nın arazi yapısı sürekli değişmektedir.

- A) The vicious effects of water, wind, ice, and gravity wear away rock and soil, which results in the ever-changing landscape on Earth.
- B) Rock and soil are worn away by the harsh effects of water, wind, ice, and gravity, and this makes the Earth's landscape change continuously.
- C) Earth's landscape is always fluctuating because water, wind, ice, and gravity destructively affects the rock and soil.
- D) Earth's landscape is constantly changing, as rock and soil are worn away by the destructive effects of water, wind, ice, and gravity.
- E) As the damaging effects of water, wind, ice, and gravity wear away the rock and soil, the Earth has a constantly-changing landscape.

143. Son yıllarda iş gücünde kadın sayısı artmış olmasına rağmen kadın ve erkeklerin kişisel özellikleriyle ilgili kalıplaşmış fikirler çok az değişiklik göstermiştir.

- A) Even though the number of women in the workforce has expanded in recent years, gender stereotypes regarding women's and men's personal characteristics have shown little change.
- B) The number of women in the workforce has increased in recent years, but little change has been observed in gender stereotypes related to women's and men's personal characteristics.
- C) Although there are more and more women in the workforce in recent years, little change has been detected in gender stereotypes associated with women's and men's personal characteristics.
- D) As the number of women in the workforce has expanded in recent years, gender stereotypes based on women's and men's personal characteristics have undergone little change.
- E) The number of women in the workforce has been increasing over the years; however, gender stereotypes related to women's and men's personal characteristics have changed little.

144. Bazı yönlerden bir bilgisayara benzese de beyin, bilgisayarların ve robotların tamamen başarısız olduğu görevleri yerine getirebilir.

- A) While being in some respects similar to a computer, the brain is able to perform tasks that computers and robots are completely unsuccessful in.
- B) The brain resembles a computer in some aspects but it can undertake some tasks that computers and robots cannot manage with success.
- C) Although there are some similarities between the brain and a computer, there are many tasks that computers and robots cannot perform successfully.
- D) The brain, which shares a lot in common with a computer, cannot successfully perform some tasks that computers and robots can undertake.
- E) Despite a few similarities between the brain and a computer, there are some tasks the brain is more successful at performing than computers and robots.

145. Birçok gezgin, bir şehri anlamak için önce onun sokaklarında dolaşmak ve insanların arasına karışmak gerektiğini savunur.

- A) Many travellers think that unless you walk along the streets of a city and mingle with people in the first place, you can hardly understand that city.
- B) As claimed by many travellers, if you want to understand a city, you first have to walk along its streets and mingle with people.
- C) According to some travellers, the very first way to understand a city is to walk along its streets and mingle with people.
- D) Many travellers are of the opinion that it is not possible to understand a city without walking along its streets and mingling with people.
- E) Many travellers support that in order to understand a city, it is necessary to walk along its streets and mingle with people first.

146. Bulutlar isimlendirilirken şekil, ebat ve atmosferde ne kadar yüksekte oluştukları göz önünde bulundurulur.

- A) The shape and size of clouds and how high up they form in the atmosphere determine how they are named.
- B) Clouds are named according to their shape, size and how high up they form in the atmosphere.
- C) Naming clouds requires taking their shape, size and how high up they form in the atmosphere into account.
- D) The shape and size of clouds and how high up they form in the atmosphere are key to naming them.
- E) While clouds are being named, their shape, size and how high up they form in the atmosphere are taken into account.

147. Ne zaman Ay, Güneş'in ve Dünya'nın arasından geçip Güneş'i görmemizi engellese Güneş tutulması meydana gelir.

- A) A solar eclipse is seen whenever the Moon passes between the Sun and the Earth, and this blocks our view of the Sun.
- B) A solar eclipse occurs as the Moon passes between the Sun and the Earth, and therefore it prevents us from seeing the Sun.
- C) The Moon passes between the Sun and the Earth to form a solar eclipse, which blocks our view of the Sun.
- D) A solar eclipse occurs whenever the Moon passes between the Sun and the Earth and prevents us from seeing the Sun.
- E) Occurring whenever the Moon passes between the Sun and the Earth, a solar eclipse blocks our view of the Sun.

YKS 2013

148. İyi bir beslenme; kalp rahatsızlığı, felç ve diyabet gibi hastalıklara yakalanma riskini azaltarak daha uzun ve daha sağlıklı bir hayat sürme şansınızı artırır.

- A) A healthy diet, which increases your chances of living a longer and healthier life, reduces the risk of having such diseases as heart disease, stroke and diabetes.
- B) A good diet increases your chances of living a longer and healthier life by reducing the risk of having diseases like heart disease, stroke and diabetes.
- C) A good diet can increase your chances of living a longer and healthier life, and it reduces the risk of having such diseases as heart disease, stroke and diabetes.
- D) Only with a good diet is it possible for you to live a longer and healthier life with less risk of having diseases like heart disease, stroke and diabetes.
- E) By adopting a good diet, you can increase your chances of living a longer and healthier life and reduce the risk of having such diseases as heart disease, stroke and diabetes.

149. Değişik dil ve kültürden insanları ağırlayan Beyoğlu; yalnızca sanat ve eğlence hayatının merkezi değil, aynı zamanda ticaretin de kilit noktası olmuştur.

- A) Beyoğlu, not only a centre of art and entertainment life but also a key position of trade, has been hosting people of different languages and cultures.
- B) Beyoğlu is a centre of art and entertainment life and a key position of trade, as it welcomes people of different languages and cultures.
- C) Beyoğlu, which hosts people of different languages and cultures, has not only been a centre of art and entertainment life but also a key position of trade.
- D) Being a centre of art and entertainment life besides functioning as a key position of trade, Beyoğlu not only hosts people of different languages but also of different cultures.
- E) As a result of hosting people of different languages and cultures, Beyoğlu has not only become a centre of art and entertainment life but also a key position of trade.

150. Günümüzde fabrika ürünü mobilyalar yaygın olarak tercih edilirken antika eşyaların ve zanaatkarların sayısı gün geçtikçe azalıyor.

- A) It is not surprising to see such a few number of antiques or artisans in recent days, as people generally prefer fabrication furniture.
- B) Today, as many people widely prefer fabrication furniture, there are fewer and fewer antiques and artisans.
- C) The number of people who usually prefer fabrication furniture is more than the ones who like antiques, so there are just a few artisans left.
- D) There are not as many antiques or artisans as it used to be because many people widely prefer fabrication furniture as days go by.
- E) Today, while fabrication furniture is widely preferred, the number of antiques and artisans is declining day by day.

151. Almanya'nın Bonn şehrinde düzenlenen Uluslararası Beethoven Festivali, dünyadaki en çok rağbet gören ve sabırsızlıkla beklenen organizasyonlardan biridir.

- A) The International Beethoven Festival, which is organized in Bonn, Germany, is one of the most demanded and impatiently awaited organizations in the world.
- B) In addition to being one of the most demanded and curiously awaited organizations of the world, the International Beethoven Festival is organized in Bonn, Germany.
- C) The International Beethoven Festival, which takes place in Bonn, Germany, is regarded as one of the most demanded and impatiently awaited organizations in the world.
- D) Being one of the most demanded and impatiently awaited organizations of the world, the International Beethoven Festival takes place in Bonn, Germany.
- E) The International Beethoven Festival is organized in Bonn, Germany, and it is one of the most demanded and impatiently awaited organizations in the world.

152. Eğer orijinali kanser nedeniyle aşırı derecede hasar görmüşse bir hastanın organının kopyasını geliştirmek hemen hemen imkânsızdır ama kök hücre bankası, bu gibi hastalar için bir çözüm olabilir.

- A) Developing a copy of a patient's organ seems to be impossible when the original is badly damaged by cancer, thus the only solution for such patients is the stem cell bank.
- B) Although the stem cell bank may be a solution for a patient with cancer, developing a copy of his or her organ is impossible if the original is too damaged because of cancer.
- C) If the original is severely damaged by cancer, developing a copy of a patient's organ becomes hard, which leads such patients to the stem cell bank for a solution.
- D) Developing a copy of a patient's organ is almost impossible if the original is too damaged due to cancer, but a stem cell bank may be a solution for such patients
- E) The stem cell bank may be a solution for a patient whose organ is severely damaged due to cancer, as developing its copy is almost impossible.

153. Tüm bilim insanları gibi gök bilimciler de teori oluştururken ve önceden geliştirilmiş teorileri doğrularken kendilerine rehberlik etmeleri için büyük ölçüde gözlemlere güvenirler.

- A) What astronomers rely basically on, as all scientists do, is observations that guide them in theorizing and verifying theories already developed.
- B) Astronomers rely heavily on observations to guide them in theorizing and verifying theories developed before, which is what all scientists do indeed.
- C) Astronomers, like all scientists, rely heavily on observations to guide them in theorizing and verifying theories already developed.
- D) As all scientists do, astronomers rely basically on observations to guide them in theorizing and verifying theories developed earlier
- E) Like all scientists, astronomers rely mainly on observations in theorizing and verifying existing theories, as observations guide them well

YKS 2012

154. Afrika'nın hızlı ekonomik büyümesinin ve nüfus artışının sonucu olarak, yerleşik Afrikalı halkın üçte birinden fazlası şu anda şehirlerde yaşamaktadır.

- A) Due to the fast economic growth and population expansion of Africa, up to a third of African inhabitants prefer to live in cities now.
- B) As a result of Africa's rapid economic growth and population expansion, over a third of African inhabitants currently live in cities
- C) The ongoing economic growth and population expansion of Africa have resulted in the immigration of over a third of African inhabitants to cities.
- D) Over a third of African inhabitants prefer to live in cities, despite the fast economic growth and population expansion of Africa.
- E) Africa has experienced a rapid economic growth and population expansion and as a result, about a third of African inhabitants have left the cities now.

155. 1930'larda Hollywood'un başarısına yaklaşabilen, Japonya'nınkinden başka bir film endüstrisi yoktu.

- A) Except for Hollywood and the Japanese film industry, there was no other successful film industry in the 1930s.
- B) Only the Japanese film industry was more successful than Hollywood during the 1930s.
- C) The Japanese film industry achieved the same success as Hollywood in the 1930s.
- D) In the 1930s, the Japanese film industry's success was close to Hollywood's, but other industries were failing.
- E) There was no film industry during the 1930s which was able to come close to Hollywood's success other than the Japanese film industry.

156. İnsanların zihinsel becerisi ile ilgili olarak, bu alanda çalışan psikologlar arasında artık bakış açılarında önemli bir fark bulunmamaktadır.

- A) Currently, there are no differences in the views of psychologists in this field in terms of how to treat human mental ability differences.
- B) We do not see major differences in the mental abilities of psychologists in the field of human intelligence.
- C) The field of human mental ability is full of psychologists with the same perspectives, and it has never changed until now.
- D) There is no longer a significant difference in viewpoints about human mental ability among psychologists working in this field.
- E) Psychologists in the field of human mental ability have longed possessed totally different perspectives, but they now agree with each other much more.

157. Demokrasiler ve otoriter rejimler, kimlik çatışmalarını diğer birçok konuda olduğu gibi farklı yollarla ele alma eğilimindedirler.

- A) Democracies and authoritarian regimes deal with identity conflicts in the same ways, as they have always done.
- B) Democracies and authoritarian regimes tend to deal with identity conflicts, as with most other matters, in different ways.
- C) Identity conflicts and many different matters are controlled by democracies and authoritarian regimes in similar ways.
- D) As with other important issues, identity conflicts are treated in different ways by democracies and authoritarian regimes.
- E) Contrary to expectations, there is a tendency by democracies and authoritarian regimes towards treating identity conflicts in different ways.

158. Ernest Hemingway, 1900'lerin başında Avrupa'da yaşamış ve seyahat etmiş Amerikalıların yaşamlarını ele alan pek çok kısa hikâye ve birkaç roman yazmıştır.

- A) Ernest Hemingway wrote many short stories and several novels that dealt with the lives of Americans who lived and travelled in Europe in the early 1900s
- B) Ernest Hemingway represented the lives of Americans who lived and travelled in Europe during the early 1900s in all his short stories and novels.
- C) Many short stories and novels by Ernest Hemingway focused on the lives of Europeans who lived and travelled in America at the beginning of the 1900s.
- D) Ernest Hemingway was known to produce many short stories and novels concerning the lives of those who lived and travelled in Europe and America during the early 1900s.
- E) Many short stories and several novels of Ernest Hemingway reflected the experiences of Europeans and Americans who lived in the early 1900s

159. Birçok farklı türde çalışma, çocuğun eğitimine anne-babanın katılımının, çocuğun okuldaki öğrenme ve başarıma becerisini artırdığını göstermiştir.

- A) Many studies have shown the importance of parental involvement in a child's academic success at school and beyond.
- B) That strict parental control of a child's education enhances a child's ability to learn and succeed at school has been shown by many studies.
- C) Many different types of studies have shown that parental involvement in a child's education increases a child's ability to learn and succeed at school.
- D) The importance of parental involvement in enhancing a child's ability to learn at school has been shown in many different types of studies on education.
- E) Many different types of studies have shown that a child's ability to learn and succeed at school is unaffected by parental involvement in a child's education.

YKS 2011

160. Araştırmalar, insanların konuşma biçimini değiştirmenin, düşünme biçimini etkilediğini göstermiştir.

- A) Studies have shown that changing the way people talk affects the way they think
- B) Studies show that a change in how people talk greatly affects how they think.
- C) According to studies, talking about things can change the way people think.
- D) Studies have shown that one can change how people think by changing how they talk.
- E) What studies have shown is that changing people's thoughts affects what they say.

161. Nüfusları azalıp yaşlandıkça ve Avrupa'nın dünyadaki gücü düşüşe geçtikçe Almanlar refahlarının tehdit altında olduğunu düşünmeye başlıyorlar.

- A) As their population shrinks and ages, and as Europe's power in the world declines, so does the threat to Germans' prosperity.
- B) As their population shrinks and ages, and as Europe's power in the world begins to decline, Germans notice that their prosperity has been under threat.
- C) While their population shrinks and ages and Europe's power in the world declines, Germans have begun to notice that their prosperity is under threat.
- D) Germans are starting to think that their prosperity is under threat as their population shrinks and ages, and as Europe's power in the world declines.
- E) Germans now see that their prosperity is under threat with their population shrinking and aging, coupled with the speedy decline of Europe's power in the world.

162. Projenin çok büyük olduğu ve deniz derinliklerini araştırmanın birçok gelişmiş teçhizat gerektirdiği doğrudur.

- A) It is true that the project of investigating sea depths is very big and requires a lot of special equipment.
- B) What is true is that the project is very big and investigating sea depths may require some sophisticated equipment.
- C) It is true that the project is very big and that investigating sea depths requires a lot of sophisticated equipment.
- D) That the project is very big is true and investigating sea depths requires a lot of sophisticated equipment.
- E) That the project is very big is true and the investigation of sea depths requires a lot of expensive equipment.

163. Amazon'u korumak istiyoruz çünkü çocuklarımızın ve torunlarımızın en azından bizimki kadar güzel bir dünyada yaşayabilmelerini sağlamanın yolunun bu olduğunu biliyoruz.

- A) The Amazon should be preserved because we know that is the way to make sure our children and grandchildren live in a world at least as good as ours.
- B) We want to preserve the Amazon because we know that this is the way to make sure our children and grandchildren can live in a world at least as good as ours.
- C) We will preserve the Amazon for we know very well that this is the way to make sure our children and grandchildren can live in a world better than ours.
- D) We want to preserve the Amazon because we have known for years that this is the only way to make sure our children and grandchildren will live in a better world.
- E) The Amazon should be preserved since we have come to know that this is the way to provide our children and grandchildren with a world in which they can live like us.

164. Yapabileceğimiz en kötü şey, bilimden şüphelenenlere, bilim adamlarına güvenilemeyeceği iddiaları için daha fazla malzeme vermektir.

- A) The worst thing we can do is to provide science sceptics with more fuel for their arguments that scientists cannot be trusted.
- B) The worst thing we did was to provide science sceptics with enough fuel for their arguments that scientists could not be trusted.
- C) We did not do so well by providing science sceptics with more fuel for their arguments that scientists could not be trusted.
- D) What we can do is to provide science sceptics with fuel for their arguments that scientists cannot be trusted.
- E) We really shouldn't provide science sceptics with fuel for their arguments that we cannot trust scientists.

165. Kadınlarla çalıştığım sürede, kampa ulaşmadan önce çoğunun mutsuz olduğunu ve bazılarının da kötü muamele gördüğünü fark ettim.

- A) Before I arrived at the camp, where the women worked, I had discovered that many of them had been unhappy and some were maltreated.
- B) I discovered that many of the women were unhappy and maltreated before they arrived at the camp during the course of their work.
- C) I discovered after working with the women that many of them were unhappy and maltreated before they arrived at the camp.
- D) Throughout my study with the women, I was to discover that many had been unhappy while some were maltreated before they arrived at the camp.
- E) While working with the women, I discovered that many of them were unhappy and some were maltreated before they arrived at the camp.

YKS 2010

166. Bazı insanlar, bir otorite tarafından yönlendirilmeye o kadar alışmıştır ki kendi başlarına düşünme-ye başlamaları neredeyse imkânsızdır.

- A) Some people find it impossible to think for themselves once they have got used to having an authority dictate to them.
- B) For some people it is impossible to start thinking independently again since they are so used to being directed by an authority.
- C) Some people cannot think for themselves because they are used to having an authority to think for them.
- D) Some people who are used to being governed by an authority find it quite impossible to think for themselves.
- E) Some people are so used to being directed by an authority that it is almost impossible for them to start thinking for themselves

167. 83. yıllık hayatını Türk halk müziğine adanmış olan Nidâ Tüfekçi, bir kalp krizinin ardından, tedavi gördüğü hastanede vefat etmişti.

- A) Nidâ Tüfekçi, who had dedicated his 83-year-long life to Turkish folk music, passed away, following a heart attack, in the hospital where he was being treated
- B) Nidâ Tüfekçi dedicated his 83-year-long life to Turkish folk music, and passed away in the hospital where he was being treated after a heart attack.
- C) A heart attack caused Nidâ Tüfekçi, who had dedicated his 83-year-long life to Turkish folk music, to pass away in the hospital where he was being treated for heart trouble.
- D) Nidâ Tüfekçi, who had dedicated his life to Turkish folk music, died aged 83 in hospital where he was being treated for a heart condition.
- E) The 83-year-old Nidâ Tüfekçi, who had dedicated his life to Turkish folk music, was admitted to hospital with a heart condition, but died there.

168. Birçok bilim adamı, büyük insan olarak kabul edilmiştir, ancak onlardan çok azı bu övgüye Isaac Newton kadar layıktır.

- A) Among the great people in the scientific world, Isaac Newton is surely the one who most deserves this praise.
- B) Isaac Newton is generally regarded as one of the greatest scientists who has ever lived and deserved all the praise he gets.
- C) Many scientists have been regarded as great men, but very few of them have been as deserving of this praise as Isaac Newton.
- D) Although a lot of scientists have been regarded as great men, none of them deserves this praise as much as Isaac Newton does.
- E) There have been many great scientists but Isaac Newton is generally regarded as the greatest of them all.

169. İtalya'nın batısında hâlâ hareketli bir liman şehri olan Livorno, Romalılar zamanından beri ticaret yolu üzerinde tanınmış bir durak yeri olmuştur.

- A) Starting with Roman times, Livorno in western Italy has always been a popular stopping place along the trade route and still remains a busy port.
- B) Livorno in western Italy was a popular stopping place on the trade route even in Roman times and is still a busy port city.
- C) Even in Roman times, Livorno in western Italy was a popular stopping place on the trade route and is now, once more, a busy port.
- D) As in Roman times, so again now, Livorno in western Italy is a popular stopping place for trading activities.
- E) Still a busy port city in western Italy, Livorno has been a popular stopping place on the trade route since Roman times

170. Dua edilen bir yer olmasının yanı sıra, Partenon Tapınağı, Atina'nın zenginliğini, gücünü ve sanat-sever yaşam tarzını da simgeliyordu.

- A) Though a place for prayers, the Parthenon temple perfectly represented the Athenians's prosperity, wealth and art-loving way of life.
- B) Not only was the Parthenon temple a place of worship, but it also put on display the wealth, power and art-loving life-style of Athens.
- C) As well as being a place to say prayers, the Parthenon temple also symbolized the wealth, power and art-loving life-style of Athens
- D) People used to pray in the Parthenon temple, but more than that it gave one a sense of the riches and the power of art-loving Athens.
- E) The Parthenon temple, besides being a place of worship, also represented Athens together with its wealth and power and its art-loving life-style.

TR-ING ÇEVİRİ SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.	E	46.	D	91.	E	136.	C
2.	D	47.	B	92.	D	137.	C
3.	A	48.	A	93.	D	138.	A
4.	C	49.	A	94.	B	139.	A
5.	D	50.	C	95.	A	140.	C
6.	E	51.	B	96.	A	141.	E
7.	C	52.	E	97.	D	142.	D
8.	C	53.	C	98.	C	143.	A
9.	E	54.	B	99.	C	144.	A
10.	B	55.	B	100.	D	145.	E
11.	A	56.	D	101.	B	146.	E
12.	B	57.	C	102.	D	147.	D
13.	B	58.	C	103.	A	148.	B
14.	E	59.	B	104.	C	149.	C
15.	E	60.	C	105.	C	150.	E
16.	B	61.	A	106.	A	151.	A
17.	D	62.	A	107.	B	152.	D
18.	B	63.	E	108.	C	153.	C
19.	C	64.	B	109.	E	154.	B
20.	C	65.	A	110.	B	155.	E
21.	C	66.	B	111.	C	156.	D
22.	C	67.	E	112.	D	157.	B
23.	D	68.	D	113.	B	158.	A
24.	D	69.	B	114.	A	159.	C
25.	A	70.	D	115.	A	160.	A
26.	A	71.	C	116.	A	161.	D
27.	D	72.	B	117.	D	162.	C
28.	D	73.	C	118.	C	163.	B
29.	C	74.	C	119.	E	164.	A
30.	E	75.	A	120.	B	165.	E
31.	B	76.	E	121.	B	166.	E
32.	C	77.	C	122.	A	167.	A
33.	D	78.	B	123.	E	168.	C
34.	C	79.	B	124.	E	169.	E
35.	D	80.	A	125.	E	170.	C
36.	B	81.	E	126.	C		
37.	D	82.	B	127.	E		
38.	B	83.	B	128.	E		
39.	C	84.	A	129.	D		
40.	E	85.	C	130.	A		
41.	D	86.	A	131.	A		
42.	C	87.	E	132.	C		
43.	A	88.	C	133.	D		
44.	E	89.	C	134.	E		
45.	C	90.	B	135.	E		

YAKIN ANLAM

1. Some economists contend that profit-minded entrepreneurs are so inventive at finding new methods of production that we need not worry about scarcity at all.

- A) According to some economists, it is pointless for us to be concerned about scarcity as businesspeople who wish to increase their profits are good at discovering new ways of production.
- B) Some economists claim that profit-seeking entrepreneurs are remarkably efficient at developing novel techniques of production, and they intend to help us get rid of our worries about scarcity.
- C) Some economists put forward that profit-oriented businesspeople cause us to worry about scarcity even though they are highly capable of finding new ways of production.
- D) Our worries about scarcity have been alleviated by a group of economists who suggest that profit-oriented entrepreneurs are very skilful at finding new methods of production.
- E) A number of economists assert that businesspeople who aim to increase their profits are often very accomplished at finding new ways of production despite increasing our concerns about scarcity.

2. Despite his enormous output, the reputation of Carl Orff, a prolific German composer, rests on Carmina Burana.

- A) But for Carmina Burana, Carl Orff may not have been regarded as a talented German composer with numerous excellent works.
- B) In addition to Carmina Burana, Carl Orff, a brilliant German composer, produced a large variety of works, which significantly enhanced his reputation.
- C) Although Carmina Burana is considered the most influential work of the famous German composer Carl Orff, he also produced many other works that made him quite popular.
- D) Even though Carl Orff produced a great number of works, it was Carmina Burana that earned the successful German composer a reputation.
- E) Carl Orff, an accomplished German composer, owes his popularity to the high number of works he produced, among which was Carmina Burana.

3. Numerous technological breakthroughs in pharmaceutical therapy during the 20th century made it possible to cure or alleviate most of the diseases that had killed millions of people in the past.

- A) The 20th century witnessed a large number of technological innovations in pharmaceutical therapy, which resulted in the prevention or eradication of the majority of diseases from which millions of people had suffered.
- B) Without the technological developments of the 20th century, pharmaceutical therapy might not have been able to eradicate or prevent most of the diseases that were responsible for millions of deaths in the past.
- C) Technological developments in pharmaceutical therapy during the 20th century enabled scientists to treat or relieve many diseases millions of people suffered from in the past.
- D) Thanks to many technological 20th century advances in pharmaceutical therapy, it is now possible to heal people or relieve them of the majority of diseases that once claimed millions of lives.
- E) In the past, millions of people died of diseases, most of which are now history as they have been eradicated thanks to the technological developments in pharmaceutical therapy during the 20th century.

4. Population ageing took place in all industrialised countries during the late 20th century, with the difference being that it was more prominent in Sweden.

- A) Sweden was not able to cope with population ageing that was common in all industrialised countries during the late 20th century.
- B) During the late 20th century, all industrialised countries faced population ageing, which first started in Sweden and influenced it more than any other country.
- C) Although Sweden seemed to experience the most adverse effects of population ageing that occurred during the late 20th century, all industrialised countries were equally affected.
- D) Of all the industrialised countries struck by the population ageing that occurred in the late 20th century, Sweden was the most noticeable.
- E) In the late 20th century, population ageing began to occur in all industrialised countries, including Sweden.

5. Children begin remembering facts and events once they have accumulated enough experience to be able to relate portions of it to each other.

- A) Children recall facts and events to be able to draw on a collection of sufficient experience which may help them make connections between portions of it.
- B) Only after children have gained a wealth of experience, they might be able to link parts of it to each other by remembering facts and events.
- C) Whether or not children start to recall facts and events, they gain adequate experience that they can use to link them together.
- D) Having gained adequate experience to be able to establish connections between portions of it, children start to recall facts and events.
- E) Children gain so much experience that they start to establish connections between parts of that experience in order to recall facts and events.

6. One can hardly comprehend the relationship of French contemporary philosophy with social science without understanding the pre-eminent role of Claude Lévi-Strauss's anthropology.

- A) The relationship between French contemporary philosophy and social science is impossible to understand, even if one is familiar with the remarkable role of Claude Lévi-Strauss's anthropology.
- B) If one is to understand the outstanding role of Claude Lévi-Strauss in anthropology, the importance of the relationship between French contemporary philosophy and social science has to be fully grasped.
- C) Understanding the prominent anthropology of Claude Lévi-Strauss allows for a better comprehension of how French contemporary philosophy and social science are related.
- D) Claude Lévi-Strauss's anthropology had such a significant role in social science that, unless comprehended fully, it is not possible to understand its relationship with French contemporary philosophy.
- E) The role of Claude Lévi-Strauss's anthropology is so important that without it, it is almost impossible to understand the relationship between French contemporary philosophy and social science.

7. Until there was a way of measuring body temperature on a universal scale, it was natural to believe that body temperatures varied in different parts of the world.

- A) The lack of a universal tool for measuring body temperature naturally caused people to believe that body temperature changed from one place to another across the world.
- B) It was not until the discovery of a universal tool for measuring body temperature that people could naturally learn about the variability of body temperature in different locations.
- C) People usually believed that body temperatures were similar in different parts of the world because there had been universal measurement tools for body temperature.
- D) A globally recognized way of measuring the body temperature helped people understand the variation in body temperatures in various parts of the world.
- E) A universal measurement tool for body temperature might help people realize how body temperatures in different places around the world vary.

8. The Phoenician colony of Carthage, thought to have been founded in 814 BC, rose to become the leading power of the Western Mediterranean through trade and shipping.

- A) Once the Phoenician colony of Carthage, which is said to have been founded in 814 BC, became the major power of the Western Mediterranean, trade and shipping began to flourish throughout the region.
- B) The Phoenician colony of Carthage turned out to be the predominant influence in trade and shipping in the Western Mediterranean soon after its foundation, which is claimed to have occurred in 814 BC.
- C) Thanks to trade and shipping, the Phoenician colony of Carthage, which is believed to have been founded in 814 BC, evolved to be the most influential power of the Western Mediterranean.
- D) Without trade and shipping, the Phoenician colony of Carthage, which is thought to have been founded in 814 BC, could not have been one of the greatest powers in the Western Mediterranean.
- E) What turned the Phoenician colony of Carthage into the biggest power of the Western Mediterranean was trade and shipping, which were very advanced when it was founded in 814 BC.

E-YDS 2018

9. Jupiter's moon Europa is thought to be a potential host of life because scientists believe an ocean where it could have originated sits beneath its icy surface.

- A) According to scientists, Jupiter's moon Europa has an ocean below its icy surface, so life might have originated there, making the moon a possible home to life.
- B) Thanks to the ocean below its icy surface, where life might have originated, Jupiter's moon Europa is likely to be home to life, though some scientists do not believe so.
- C) The possible reason why scientists think that Jupiter's moon Europa has life is the existence of an ocean underneath its icy surface where life originated.
- D) It is believed by scientists that Jupiter's moon Europa can be suitable to life as there is an icy ocean underneath its surface where life could have originated.
- E) Whether there is life on Jupiter's moon Europa depends on the existence of an ocean beneath its icy surface, where life could have started, as believed by scientists.

10. While specific definitions depend on the area of research, information technology can loosely be described as any device or service that has an electronic origin and is used by people to process data.

- A) It is possible to define information technology in a specific manner related to an area of research, but as a more general definition, people usually point to devices and services that process data and have an electronic origin.
- B) People loosely define information technology as any device or service that is of electronic origin and is used to process data, but people doing research require specific definitions for their particular area.
- C) Having an electronic origin and being used for data processing purposes are properties that roughly describe what information technology as a device or service is, although specific definitions are determined by the area of research.
- D) There are people who describe information technology as any data processing device or service with an electronic origin, but this is an inaccurate approach because definitions of information technology depend on the area of research.
- E) Despite the fact that there are numerous definitions of information technology based on the area of research, electronic origin and data processing ability are the most specific characteristics defining an information technology device or service.

11. Traditional housing styles are now in decline worldwide as indigenous ways of life vanish and modern materials become more widely available.

- A) The disappearance of indigenous lifestyles and the wider availability of modern materials are leading to a decrease in the number of traditional housing styles around the globe.
- B) The more modern materials and the fewer indigenous ways of life we possess, the fewer traditional housing styles we will soon have worldwide.
- C) The availability of modern materials and the disappearance of indigenous ways of life have a direct impact on the number of traditional housing styles around the world.
- D) It is the availability of modern materials and traditional housing styles that contributes to the vanishing of indigenous ways of life on a global scale.
- E) Due to the disappearance of indigenous lifestyles and wider availability of modern materials, the number of traditional housing styles might decrease worldwide.

12. Because dark matter is invisible, it can only be detected through indirect means, primarily by analysing its effect on visible material.

- A) Analysis of its effect on observable material is one of the numerous ways of detecting dark matter, which is otherwise non-observable.
- B) As dark matter is not observable, only indirect methods can be used in detecting it, mainly through analysis of its effect on material which is visible.
- C) Detection of dark matter, which is non-observable, has been made possible only by analysing its effect on visible material, though some other indirect methods have been used and failed.
- D) Although dark matter cannot be observed directly, scientists have developed an indirect method in which they analyse its effect on visible material.
- E) Were it not for indirect methods such as analysing its effect on visible material, we might not have been able to be aware of the invisible dark matter.

13. An important distinction between the motion picture industry and other media industries is that motion pictures have rarely been a medium for the elite.

- A) What distinguishes the motion picture industry from other media industries is that the latter have seldom been a medium appealing to the elite.
- B) One of the key differences between the motion picture industry and other media is that the former has almost never been a medium for the elite.
- C) The elite have barely been able to make the distinction between the motion picture industry and other media industries as a medium.
- D) The elite have found the motion picture industry an interesting medium, although the same cannot be said for other media industries.
- E) Unlike other media industries, the motion picture industry has frequently been considered by the elite to be a medium for themselves.

14. Chickenpox, although not deadly for most people, can be quite serious in those who have weakened immune systems, and therefore drug therapy is recommended for these cases.

- A) Chickenpox does not result in death for most people, but it may be dangerous for those with weakened immune systems; as a result, they should receive drug therapy.
- B) People with poor immune systems should seek drug therapy when they suffer from chickenpox, a disease that could have serious effects and be fatal for most people.
- C) Those who suffer from chickenpox must seek drug therapy when their immune systems are weakened, as it could be very serious and deadly for these people.
- D) Even though there are not many people who are seriously affected or killed by chickenpox, drug therapy may be absolutely necessary for those who have poor immune systems.
- E) Most people do not consider chickenpox a deadly disease; however, it could be vital for those with weakened immune systems to undergo drug therapy; otherwise it may be fatal.

15. Despite the overwhelming prevalence of mental health conditions, a large proportion of people affected do not have access to treatment.

- A) Even though mental health conditions have become more widespread, the number of those who undergo treatment has not increased.
- B) Although most people who have been suffering from mental health conditions know that they must be treated, they may be unwilling to seek professional help.
- C) Mental health conditions are causing trouble for more and more people, but there are not so many treatment options for patients.
- D) While mental health conditions are extremely common, medical care does not reach a huge amount of people who suffer from them.
- E) Mental health conditions have become increasingly pervasive; however, very few people recognise the need for treatment.

16. Although German scientist Alfred Wegener is credited with the idea of continental drift, there were others who proposed the same idea even earlier.

- A) The idea of continental drift is attributed to German scientist Alfred Wegener, while there were others who previously claimed the same idea.
- B) Among those who put forward the idea of continental drift, German scientist Alfred Wegener was the first to suggest it.
- C) Prior to German scientist Alfred Wegener, who claimed the idea of continental drift, there were not any other scientists who suggested the same idea.
- D) It was not until German scientist Alfred Wegener proved the idea of continental drift that it began to be supported by others.
- E) The idea of continental drift could not be accepted before German scientist Alfred Wegener, even though there were others offering the same idea earlier than him.

17. Research shows that individuals suffering from serious depression have a blunted sense of smell; however, it is not clear whether that sensory loss feeds the depression or results from it.

- A) Depending on research, it can be argued that seriously depressed individuals have problems with their sense of smell although it is hard to identify the cause.
- B) Serious depression may lead to a loss of smell or vice versa because as research suggests, severely depressed people have poor senses.
- C) Severely depressed people have a blunted sense of smell, as research argues, and it most likely because depression leads to sensory loss.
- D) Individuals with serious depression display sensory loss although research does not indicate whether depression results in a weak sense of smell or is caused by it.
- E) Although it is not clear if the loss of smell is caused by depression or leads to it, according to research, severely depressed people have a weak sense of smell.

18. Scientists think that it would take hundreds of people working together and believing each other to take action against air pollution.

- A) According to scientists, hundreds of people collaborating, who have trust in each other, are required to combat air pollution.
- B) Only by acting together and trusting each other, with the help of hundreds of other people, can scientists fight against air pollution.
- C) Scientists are of the opinion that the most effective way to deal with air pollution is to encourage hundreds of people to cooperate with and have trust in each other.
- D) Along with scientists, hundreds of people who cooperate with and believe each other should fight against air pollution.
- E) What scientists need to do to cope with air pollution is make hundreds of people, who can collaborate with and believe each other, come together.

E-YDS 2017

19. A key contributor to the emergence of cognitive science, psychologist George Miller, dates its birth to September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

- A) September 11, 1956 was the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on which psychologist George Miller made a significant contribution to lay the foundations of cognitive science.
- B) Cognitive science came into existence on September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and psychologist George Miller played the most influential role in its emergence.
- C) But for the notable contribution of psychologist George Miller to the emergence of cognitive science, on September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it might have never existed.
- D) Psychologist George Miller, one of the most important contributors to the emergence of cognitive science, traces its roots back to September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
- E) On September 11, 1956, the second day of a Symposium on Information Theory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, psychologist George Miller outlined the basics of cognitive science, to which he substantially contributed as well.

20. Contrary to popular belief, psychologists are nearly unanimous in their view that reasoning and problem solving are crucial landmarks of intelligent behaviour.

- A) Intelligent behaviour is characterised by the two important landmarks of reasoning and problem solving, and both the public and psychologists agree on that.
- B) People usually believe that reasoning and problem solving are considered by all psychologists to be fundamental indicators of intelligent behaviour.
- C) Whether reasoning and problem solving are important indicators of intelligent behaviour is a controversial issue among both psychologists and the general public.
- D) Most psychologists think differently from the general population in that they do not accept reasoning and problem solving as important parts of intelligent behaviour.
- E) Almost all psychologists agree that reasoning and problem solving are important signs of intelligent behaviour, a fact hardly acknowledged by many people.

21. Unlike the rocks at the Earth's surface, the rocks deep within its centre are at such high temperatures that even though they are solid, they can flow like glacial ice.

- A) High temperatures cause the rocks deep within the Earth's centre to behave like glacial ice, therefore they are not as solid as the rocks at the Earth's surface.
- B) The rocks at the Earth's surface are solid because they are not at high temperatures as the rocks deep within the Earth's centre are, which can flow like glacial ice.
- C) The Earth's surface and centre rocks are different from each other in that when they are exposed to high temperatures, the centre rocks flow like glacial ice, while the surface rocks remain solid.
- D) Rocks at the Earth's surface and those deep within its centre are different in that the latter, despite being solid, can move like glacial ice because of high temperatures.
- E) Although both the rocks at the Earth's surface and those deep within its centre are solid, they are at different temperatures, so the latter can move like glacial ice.

22. A study at Harvard University has found that drinking two or three cups of coffee a day may reduce the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological diseases.

- A) According to a study done at Harvard University, if people drink two or three cups of coffee a day, they are less likely to eliminate the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological diseases.
- B) As is shown by a study conducted at Harvard University, people with the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological disorders have to drink two or three cups of coffee every day.
- C) A study at Harvard University has discovered that it is hardly possible to reduce the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological diseases by drinking two or three cups of coffee every day.
- D) A study carried out at Harvard University shows that the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological illnesses might be diminished by drinking two or three cups of coffee every day.
- E) It is proven by a study carried out at Harvard University that the risk of diabetes and cardiovascular and neurological disorders may be elevated by drinking two or three cups of coffee every day.

23. For medieval people, time spent on Earth was merely practice for their time in eternity, so the actual course of history was of secondary importance to them.

- A) For people in the middle ages, the concrete course of history was not of the utmost importance since the time spent on Earth was only regarded as preparation for death.
- B) What medieval people prioritized was not preparation for time on Earth, but the time of eternity, which could be observed through the course of history in a concrete way.
- C) The actual course of history proved to be highly important for humanity in the middle ages because they considered earthly time as the preparation period for eternal life.
- D) As preparation time for eternity, earthly time was such an important period for the people living in the middle ages that they highly valued the concrete course of history.
- E) Preparation for the time of eternity came second in importance for the people in medieval times who valued their time on Earth and the actual course of history much more.

24. The way in which communication has been viewed has changed considerably since it first became a subject of study.

- A) Because communication grew into an area of research, how it is regarded has altered to a great extent.
- B) What made communication a subject of study was the tremendous changes about how it is perceived.
- C) Approaches to understanding communication have gone through rapid changes ever since researchers started studying it.
- D) Were it not for the drastic changes about how communication has been understood, it would have not become a subject of study.
- E) How communication is regarded has transformed significantly from the time when it first began to be researched.

25. In order to understand the world of today, we need to understand the world of yesterday because history shapes the world of today.

- A) In our modern world, the influence of previous days could be subtle even though history contributes a lot to our current time.
- B) What creates today's world is history itself, so we first need to understand our past before looking into our present day.
- C) Given that history has a big impact on our contemporary world, it is easier for us to understand the past than to understand the present.
- D) By examining history more closely, we can realise that the events happening in recent times and in earlier times have similar characteristics.
- E) To understand what history tells us, we should acknowledge that today's world is not completely separate from the past.

26. While the US has a reputation as a high-tech industrial nation, the US economy has long had firm foundations in agricultural production for domestic and foreign sales.

- A) If the US wants to change the general assumption that it is solely a high-tech industrial nation, its economy needs to invest more in agricultural production for both domestic and foreign sales.
- B) The reason why the US is famous for its high-tech industry is that its economy has long been on unstable ground in terms of agricultural production for both domestic and foreign sales.
- C) Although the US economy has always been traditionally based on agricultural products to be sold in domestic and foreign markets, the country is also well-known for its high-tech industry.
- D) The US has been attempting to increase its agricultural production for domestic and foreign sales, yet it has not changed the general perception of the US which is seen as a country with a high-tech industrialism.
- E) The US is famous for being an industrial country using high technology, but agricultural production for both domestic and foreign markets has played an important role in the US economy for a long time.

27. Knowing how to read a dream or daydream - to unlock its symbolism and understand its multiple meanings - a process not unlike reading a novel or a poem.

- A) Reading a novel or a poem and having the knowledge to interpret a dream or daydream in order to unravel the symbolism and comprehend its multiple meanings are similar processes.
- B) The knowledge of how to reveal the multiple symbolical meanings of dreams or daydreams and the process of interpreting a novel or a poem are not alike at all.
- C) The knowledge to interpret a dream or daydream and unravel the symbols and multiple meanings is far from similar to the process of reading a novel or a poem.
- D) The difference between the process of interpreting a dream or daydream and reading a novel or a poem is that one of them requires the knowledge to comprehend multiple meanings to reveal the symbolisms.
- E) Unlike reading a novel or a poem, interpreting a dream or daydream through the revelation of the symbols and the comprehension of multiple meanings is a process.

28. The impacts of climate change are difficult to identify as they depend not only on changing weather but also on how societies respond to them.

- A) Discovering how climate change has been affecting both the weather and societies is thought of as a challenging task.
- B) In addition to the changing weather, various reactions to the impacts of climate change make it hard for societies to truly understand it.
- C) It is not possible to predict how climate change will influence us due to the changing weather and societal reactions to it.
- D) The reason why determining the effects of climate change is not easy is because it relies on changing weather as well as the reaction of society.
- E) Although the effects of climate change are linked to changing weather and societies' reactions, it is difficult to figure them out.

E-YDS 2016

29. Switching to clean energy might seem like an expensive option, but it can quickly pay off.

- A) Because it is uncertain whether switching to clean energy can lead to success in a short time, it is thought to be an expensive option.
- B) Directing ourselves to clean energy might not be considered an expensive option if it could bring satisfactory results in a short time.
- C) What makes switching to clean energy seem to be an expensive option is that it gives good results in a short time.
- D) Within a short period of time, the cost of benefiting from clean energy might prove to be less expensive.
- E) It may appear to be an expensive choice; however, shifting to clean energy can result in success in a short time.

30. One study has found that Koreans are much more likely than Americans to think that talking hinders thinking.

- A) According to a study, Koreans like Americans are more likely to believe that talking prevents thinking.
- B) Research has pointed out that it is much more possible for Americans to talk without thinking than Koreans.
- C) According to research, Koreans are far more likely than Americans to assume that talking hampers thinking.
- D) It is found in a study that Americans like talking much more than thinking, while Koreans think the opposite.
- E) According to a study, Koreans rather than Americans are more likely to hinder thinking while talking.

31. Although productive land suitable for cultivation is extremely important to ensure sufficient food supply, such land is becoming scarce due to soil contamination and deforestation.

- A) Rich land is crucial for adequate food supply since it will be convenient for cultivation, but such land has been lost dramatically because of soil contamination and deforestation.
- B) As long as fertile land that can be used for cultivation shrinks because of soil contamination and deforestation, it is very important to assure sufficient food supply.
- C) Even though productive land which is suitable for cultivation is diminishing because of soil contamination and deforestation, it is still important to ensure sufficient food supply.
- D) Given that the rich land appropriate for cultivation is in short supply owing to soil contamination and deforestation, it has become challenging to provide humankind with sufficient food.
- E) Fertile land appropriate for cultivation is absolutely important to guarantee sufficient food supply, but this kind of land has become hard to find because of contamination and deforestation.

32. Few fields of science changed more in the first half of the 20th century than crystallography, the field in which Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

- A) It was Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot who helped crystallography change more than any other fields in the first half of the 20th century when she won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.
- B) In the first half of the 20th century crystallography underwent many changes as a field of science in which Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry.
- C) Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in crystallography although it did not change as much as other fields of science in the first half of the 20th century.
- D) Few fields of science resisted the change in the first half of the 20th century as much as crystallography, which Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in.
- E) Crystallography, in which Dr. Dorothy Crowfoot was awarded the Nobel Prize for Chemistry, changed more than almost all fields of science in the first half of the 20th century.

33. Across a range of specialities, engineering graduates are among the few who can get a well- paid post with relative ease.

- A) Graduates from engineering departments are among the limited number of people that can find a job with a high salary more easily when compared to those in a variety of specialities.
- B) Engineering graduates can find a good job with a high salary, in addition to being among the few who can do their jobs easily when compared to those in other specialities.
- C) Besides being among those that can find a high- wage job easily, engineering graduates have a number of advantages compared to many other specialities.
- D) Among the graduates from a range of specialities, engineering students are among the limited number of graduates who cannot get a high-wage job easily.
- E) Finding a good job is not very easy for many engineering graduates when compared to the well- paid graduates of other specialities.

34. The successful synthesis of art and science requires a careful study of the world around us, but also a careful study of the world within us.

- A) For a successful mixture of art and science, it is essential for us to analyze our environment more carefully than our emotions.
- B) In order to combine art and science successfully, we need to look into either our inside or outside world very carefully.
- C) Blending art and science successfully necessitates a thorough inspection of our outer world as well as our inner world.
- D) A close examination of our surroundings may be just as important to our psychology if we want to unite art and science in a successful way.
- E) When it comes to synthesizing art and science successfully, we can do nothing but investigate our inner and outer world.

35. According to a recent study on facilities management in organizations, facilities managers are charged with ensuring that the office is a productive and efficient company asset.

- A) A recent study on facilities management in organizations shows that it is the responsibility of facility managers to make sure that the office is a productive and efficient part of the company.
- B) According to a new study on facilities management, among the responsibilities of facilities managers is to guarantee that the office is the most important asset of a company.
- C) A new study on facilities management demonstrates that one of the responsibilities facilities managers hold is to ensure that the office should be the most productive and efficient company asset.
- D) To ensure that the office is a productive and efficient company asset is one of the responsibilities of facilities managers who took part in a recent study on facilities management.
- E) A recent study on facilities management has found that ensuring that the office is a productive and efficient part of a company is the main responsibility of facilities managers.

36. The study of quality of life is important not only because it addresses threats to well-being, but also because it sheds light on the factors that keep older adults from excessive reliance on public programs.

- A) Those who study quality of life think that their work is important not because they help older people find ways to get rid of their excessive reliance on public programs, but because they try to tackle threats to well-being.
- B) Addressing problems of well-being is more important, according to the findings of the study of quality of life, than providing the elderly with an understanding of how to pursue a life without being dependant on public programs.
- C) What makes the study of quality of life important is that it responds to issues that pose risks to well-being and it provides us with insight into the factors that help older people avoid becoming too reliant on public programs.
- D) The reason why elderly people have become more aware of the factors that help them to keep away from extreme reliance on public programs is that the study of quality of life has proved to be important as it is able to address threats to well-being.
- E) There are a number of threats to well-being, but the study of quality of life is an important field that addresses these problems by providing older people with an understanding of how to protect themselves from becoming too reliant on public programs.

37. Young children can recognise new letters more readily when they learn the letters by writing them rather than by typing or tracing.

- A) While learning letters, writing them as well as typing or tracing helps young children to remember new letters with less effort.
- B) Learning the letters by writing them enables young children to identify new letters more easily than by typing or tracing.
- C) Young children will be encouraged to identify new letters more easily if they write them even though typing or tracing is easier.
- D) As opposed to typing or tracing, learning the letters by writing could be challenging for young children to recognize new letters quickly.
- E) Learning the letters by writing leads children to remember new letters without difficulty just as it can be achieved by typing or tracing.

E-YDS 2015

38. Most people are discouraged by setbacks, and this is why they fail to achieve their goals.

- A) Even though most people are dispirited by hardships, they still struggle to reach their aims.
- B) As they become disappointed by problems, many people either meet their goals or do not succeed.
- C) The reason why most people do not attain their objectives is that they are disheartened by difficulties.
- D) Whether or not they get discouraged by setbacks, most people fail to achieve their goals.
- E) For many people, being demoralized by setbacks does not mean that they will not reach their goals.

39. Socrates is often referred to as one of the founders of Western philosophy, and yet he held no particular theories of his own.

- A) Having established a few theories, Socrates is regarded as one of the founders of Western philosophy.
- B) Socrates is famous for founding Western philosophy, but in reality he did not believe in any theories.
- C) Socrates is credited with a number of theories of his own, and thus he is thought to be one of the founding members of Western philosophy.
- D) Although no particular theory is known to have been posited by Socrates himself, he is credited as one of the founding fathers of Western philosophy.
- E) Whether he had his own theories or not, Socrates is believed to be one of the founders of Western philosophy.

40. Nausea is a symptom that is not only uncomfortable, but also dangerous to health, as it is usually indicative of an underlying infection.

- A) Although nausea is a condition in which patients feel uncomfortable, what is more dangerous about nausea is that it sometimes indicates a serious infection.
- B) Nausea is considered as a dangerous condition to health not because it makes the sufferer uncomfortable but because it is a symptom of a more serious infection.
- C) In addition to making the sufferer feel uncomfortable, nausea is usually an indicator of an important infection, which makes it dangerous to health.
- D) One should be warned against nausea as it is dangerous to health for either being an uncomfortable symptom or being indicative of an important infection.
- E) Regardless of whether it is uncomfortable or an indicator of a serious infection, nausea is a symptom that is dangerous to health.

41. Besides developments in the tourism sector, a series of initiatives aimed at improving its passenger transport network now contribute to the Omani renaissance.

- A) Rather than advances in the tourism sector, the Omani renaissance has been largely marked by some recent attempts to improve the passenger transport network.
- B) In addition to the growth in the tourism sector, the Omani renaissance is currently being supported by some activities which plan to enhance its passenger transport network.
- C) At present, the aim of the Omani renaissance is to improve not only its tourism sector, but also the passenger transport network with some initiatives.
- D) The Omani renaissance, which mainly includes developments in the tourism sector, aims to make the passenger transport network better by means of several projects.
- E) Because the tourism sector has been developed to a great extent thanks to a number of initiatives, the Omani renaissance is now aimed at enhancing the passenger transport network.

42. Despite the fact that Latin America has enjoyed a period of growth and stability, no other country in the region has achieved the monumental reduction in poverty that Venezuela has.

- A) All of Latin America has experienced a period of growth and stability, but only Venezuela has been able to achieve a reduction in poverty in all its regions.
- B) Although growth and stability are common features throughout Latin America, the reduction in poverty is mainly due to the influence of Venezuela in the region.
- C) Venezuela has been incredibly successful at reducing poverty because the whole of Latin America has successfully undergone an enjoyable period of growth and stability.
- D) Even though the whole of Latin America has benefited from a period of growth and stability, the most significant decrease of poverty in the region can be seen in Venezuela.
- E) All the countries in Latin America, which have undergone a period of growth and stability, have been able to reduce poverty – especially Venezuela.

43. The Spanish will need to keep improving their tomato growing techniques to stay ahead of the Turks and Moroccans, who are producing ever more efficiently at lower cost than the Spanish.

- A) The Turks and Moroccans produce tomatoes in a cheaper and more efficient way than the Spanish, and if Spain wants to remain in the lead, they will need to continue to develop the way they grow tomatoes.
- B) It is more efficient and less expensive to grow tomatoes in Turkey and Morocco, and if Spain wants to follow their example, they will have to produce better quality tomatoes.
- C) The Spanish need to look into ways of producing better tomatoes at a lower cost than those cultivated far more efficiently by the Turks and Moroccans.
- D) Tomato growing techniques are improving in countries like Turkey and Morocco, which means that Spanish tomato producers feel threatened by the competition.
- E) In order to stay ahead in the tomato-growing market, Spain would be well-advised to follow the example of producers in other countries, particularly Turkey and Morocco.

44. While the depression of the 1930s affected almost every business in different ways, it forced advertising to become more selective.

- A) We can assume that the selectivity of advertising can be attributed to the depression of the 1930s in which nearly every business collapsed.
- B) Even though the depression of the 1930s had an impact on many different businesses, the advertising business had more options to overcome the problems.
- C) When the depression of the 1930s forced the advertising field to be more competitive, it also influenced almost every other business.
- D) As the depression of the 1930s had an impact on nearly every business, it forced advertising to adopt a different approach.
- E) Nearly every business was influenced by the depression of the 1930s in various ways, but it made the advertising sector even more careful about what to choose.

45. Globalization is the free movement of goods, people and capital; of the three, it is money that has had the most significant effect on our lives recently.

- A) The free movement of goods, people and capital is what defines globalization, and all three have deeply affected our lives recently.
- B) Globalization, which has recently had a dramatic effect on our lives, is defined as being the free movement of goods, people and capital.
- C) Lately, our lives have been profoundly affected by globalization, particularly with regards to the free movement of goods, people and capital.
- D) The term globalization refers to the free movement of goods, people and capital, and it is the third one which has lately had the greatest effect on our lives.
- E) Money, which is currently the most influential component of globalization in our lives, includes the free movement of goods and people as well.

46. Galileo was different from most previous scientists because he based his theories on his observations and confirmed them using experiments.

- A) In order to differentiate himself from previous scientists, Galileo justified his observations using experiments which were based on his theories.
- B) Galileo was unique among previous scientists as his theories were based on experiments and confirmed by his observations.
- C) Since Galileo used his observations as a basis for his theories and verified them through experiments, he was unlike many previous scientists.
- D) What made Galileo different from most previous scientists was that his theories agreed with his observations and experiments.
- E) As Galileo formulated his theories using observations rather than experiments, he hardly resembles many previous scientists.

47. Our ability to understand speech is diminished if we cannot see the lips of the speaker, especially in a noisy environment or when the speaker has a thick accent that is foreign to us.

- A) A heavy foreign accent, a noisy environment and a speaker's lips are all obstacles when it comes to understanding speech.
- B) It is very important, particularly when there is a lot of noise, for us to be able to see the speaker's lips and hear their accent if we want to understand what someone is saying.
- C) In order to understand human speech, a number of factors must be present - a clear accent, a quiet environment and the ability to interpret what the lips are saying.
- D) It is harder for us to understand speech when we are in a noisy environment and we cannot see the speaker's lips or if their accent is very strong and unfamiliar.
- E) The ability to understand someone who is speaking in a noisy environment depends on our flexibility towards foreign accents as well as seeing the speaker's lips.

E-YDS 2014

48. The idea that you can discipline your mind and improve self-control through various techniques is something with which most of us would agree.

- A) Most people agree that in order to improve the mind, various techniques that require a lot of self-control need to be employed.
- B) The majority of people support the notion that there are certain techniques that can be employed to help us have better self-control and a more ordered mind.
- C) There is a general agreement that the mind can be improved and self-control can be enhanced if people have more of an idea about the multiple techniques involved.
- D) Most of us accept the fact that discipline and self-control are both techniques that need to be worked on if we want to improve our minds.
- E) Many people believe that there needs to be a general agreement on the type of techniques needed to discipline your mind and improve self-control.

49. The Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984 had profound effects on the scientific community, just as it had in all other academic areas.

- A) The impact of the Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984 was so widespread that it reshaped the scientific community and many academic areas.
- B) The Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984 affected the scientific community, as it was the most important contributor to many academic areas.
- C) The Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984 dramatically influenced all academic fields, but the scientific community was much less subject to any influence.
- D) There were almost no academic and scientific groups that were not greatly influenced by the Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984.
- E) The scientific community as well as all other academic fields were remarkably influenced by the Cultural Revolution in China between 1978 and 1984.

2019 ARALIK YDS

50. Genuine laughter trigger the release of mood-boosting endorphins, which leads to a higher tolerance for pain.

- A) Mood-enhancing endorphins are released only when people laugh heartily and thus they can tolerate pain better.
- B) People can tolerate more pain if their mood is enhanced by endorphins, which cause hearty laughter.
- C) If people want to enhance their mood, they should laugh heartily and tolerate pain better, which helps them release endorphins.
- D) To be able to laugh heartily by releasing endorphins that enhance their mood, people have to tolerate pain better.
- E) When people laugh heartily, their bodies release endorphins that enhance their mood, and they can tolerate pain better.

51. Some aspects of juvenile, animal behaviour are precursors to adult animal behaviour, while others are vital for the survival of the young animal.

- A) Because certain features of juvenile animal behaviour are essential to the survival of the young animal, adult animal behaviour is presupposed by others.
- B) Though some sides of juvenile animal behaviour are crucial to the survival of a young animal, other aspects predetermine adult animal behaviour.
- C) Even though some characteristics of juvenile animal behaviour give an example of adult animal behaviour, others are vital to the young animals that survive.
- D) While a few aspects of juvenile animal behaviour give us a preview of adult animal behaviour, others show us which young animals will survive.
- E) Although certain features of juvenile animal behaviour predict adult animal behaviour, others determine the likelihood of a young animal surviving.

52. According to a study, 74% of photos we snap on our mobile phones are never looked at again, with selfies being the most easily forgotten shots.

- A) Research suggests that it is easy to forget that we have taken a selfie and 74% of such photos are taken with our mobile phones.
- B) A study suggests that 74% of photos we take using our mobile phones consist of selfies that are not viewed again, which makes us forget them easily.
- C) It was revealed by a research study that we easily forget to take a look again at 74% of photos we take with our mobile phones and selfies are some of them.
- D) A study finding pointed out that selfies are among 74% of photos we take which we easily forget to look at again on our mobile phones.
- E) A study revealed that 74% of photos taken with our mobile phones are not viewed again, including selfies, which are the shots that we forget the most easily.

53. Although there are no known side effects associated with recommended dosages of saffron preparations in health individuals, people with chronic medical conditions should consult with their healthcare professional before taking the herb.

- A) If saffron preparations are consumed in sufficient amounts by healthy individuals and provide only benefits, then, it goes without saying that patients with chronic medical conditions can safely take them after consulting their healthcare specialist.
- B) It is advisable for individuals with chronic medical conditions to see their healthcare specialist prior to taking saffron treatments despite there being no side effects in healthy people when taking the herb in suggested amounts.
- C) While little is known about the dangers for healthy individuals taking saffron preparations, it is certain that people with chronic medical conditions should approach their healthcare professional before consuming the herb.
- D) Since healthy individuals can freely take saffron preparations, patients with chronic medical illnesses can, after seeing their healthcare professional, take the herb in recommended dosages.
- E) Regardless of how much saffron an individual with a chronic medical condition can take after consulting their healthcare specialist, a healthy person has to take only the recommended amounts of the herb to avoid any side effects.

2019 EYLÜL YDS

54. The invention of television was not a single event, but rather it depended on a chain of developments in electricity, telegraphy, and photography.

- A) Though seeming as a distinct event, the invention of television had to wait for several developments in electricity, telegraphy, and photography.
- B) A variety of developments in electricity, telegraphy, and photography gave rise to the invention of television, which was seen as a remarkable event.
- C) Television did not come about all by itself, as a series of innovations in electricity, telegraphy, and photography led to its invention.
- D) But for the innovations in electricity, telegraphy, and photography, the invention of television could not have occurred as a spectacular event.
- E) Television developed as a specific invention; however, a set of developments in electricity, telegraphy, and photography became more important than its invention.

55. The system of logic, formulated by Aristotle and considered to include the laws that govern thought, remained unaltered until the 19th century.

- A) The 19th century witnessed a change in the system of logic, which was created by Aristotle after he defined the laws that govern thought.
- B) Throughout the 19th century, the system of logic developed by Aristotle was believed to involve the laws that govern thought.
- C) It was only in the 19th century that the system of logic, established by Aristotle and believed to include the laws that govern thought, began to change.
- D) In the 19th century, the system of logic, which was drawn up by Aristotle, went through a change because the laws that govern thought started to change as well.
- E) Aristotle is considered to have developed the system of logic, which embraces the laws that govern thought and has not been changed since the 19th century.

56. Because eating disorders are neither purely physical nor purely psychological, medical management and psychotherapy should be combined for effective treatment.

- A) While eating disorders can be separated into physical and psychological ones, successful treatment requires a combination of medical intervention and psychotherapy.
- B) Eating disorders can be treated effectively with medical intervention or psychotherapy, based on whether they are mostly physical or psychological.
- C) To treat eating disorders effectively, regardless of their classification as physical or psychological, medical management should be accompanied by psychotherapy.
- D) Given that eating disorders cannot be classified as only physical or psychological, effective treatment should include both medical intervention and psychotherapy.
- E) Since eating disorders are not only physical but psychological as well, psychotherapy should be administered more often than medical management to treat them successfully.

57. In the 1950s, popular demand for more powerful cars was met by manufacturers by further increasing the size of the engine and the rotation speed, although these changes were at the expense of fuel economy.

- A) In the 1950s, powerful cars with larger engines and faster rotation speed had a negative impact on fuel economy, so people wanted manufacturers to produce cars that would be fuel-efficient.
- B) Had there been no attempt by manufacturers in the 1950s to increase the size of the engine and the rotation speed, people might not have demanded more powerful cars, and thus fuel economy would have remained stable.
- C) Even though it led to less economical fuel use, in the 1950s, manufacturers started to make bigger engines and increase the rotation speed to persuade people into buying cars that would become more powerful.
- D) People started to seek more powerful cars in the 1950s, and manufacturers responded to this by making engines bigger and the rotation speed faster, while it meant damaging the fuel economy.
- E) In the 1950s, manufacturers met people's demand for more powerful cars by making the engine bigger and the rotation speed faster, but they were not able to predict that it would result in a worse fuel economy.

2019 MART YDS

58. Lightning sensors can pinpoint lightning strikes and provide initial attack crews with accurate locations; however, there are too many strikes to check them all, and not every strike results in a fire.

- A) Although there are too many lightning strikes to check, and not all lead to a fire, lightning sensors are effective at detecting them and giving initial attack crews precise locations.
- B) There are too many lightning strikes to be checked, most of which do not cause a fire, but lightning sensors help initial attack crews identify them and find the precise locations.
- C) It is impossible to check all lightning strikes that cause a fire as there are too many of them; nevertheless, lightning sensors can provide specific locations so that initial attack crews can check them.
- D) Lightning sensors can identify lightning strikes and help to cope with fires through providing initial attack crews with the exact location, though it is not easy to check them all since there are too many strikes.
- E) Lightning sensors detect so many fires caused by lightning strikes that even if they show initial attack crews the exact location of these strikes, it is not easy to check them all.

59. The birthday cake tradition in the United States is little more than a century old, but the relationship of cakes and celebration has a much longer history.

- A) People in the United States have been traditionally celebrating birthdays with cakes for a long time since the two concepts were linked to each other around a century ago.
- B) It was thanks to the emergence of the birthday cake tradition in the United States less than a century ago that the enduring relationship between cakes and celebration was established.
- C) Despite the interconnection between cakes and celebration, it was not until a little more than a century ago that people in the United States began to celebrate birthdays with cakes.
- D) Although the birthday cake tradition in the United States has a history of slightly more than a century, cakes and celebration have been associated with each other for a considerably longer time.
- E) Until a little more than a century ago, people in the United States celebrated birthdays with cakes, but the traditional connection between cakes and celebration is a bit older than that.

60. People had long known of petroleum, but there seemed to be little commercial use until 1853 when Samuel Kier began using it to make kerosene, a cheap substitute for the whale oil commonly used in lamps.

- A) The development of kerosene in 1853 by Samuel Kier as an economical alternative to whale oil for lamps was not the first commercial use of petroleum because people had known about it for so long, but it was the most commercially successful enterprise.
- B) Though being known for a long time, petroleum did not seem to be much commercial until Samuel Kier developed it into kerosene in 1853 — a cheaper alternative to the whale oil commonly used in lamps.
- C) Although most people had long known about the commercial uses of petroleum, there was little development of the substance until 1853 when Samuel Kier started using it to make kerosene and marketing it as a cheaper substitute for the whale oil commonly used in lamps.
- D) It was in 1853 that petroleum — a substance which people had long known about but did not seem to have much interest in — was used commercially for the first time by Samuel Kier to make kerosene, which was a more economical substitute to power lamps than the commonly used whale oil.
- E) In 1853, as the need for a more economical alternative to whale oil to power lamps arose, Samuel Kier saw an opportunity to make kerosene from petroleum — a substance long known for both its history and commercial uses.

61. Ageing is a complicated process, involving DNA damage, chronic inflammation, and worn-out cells, but we do not yet know which of these has the biggest impact on ageing.

- A) The combination of DNA damage, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells affects ageing to unknown extents, making it a complicated process.
- B) Because ageing is a complex process, the relationship between ageing and resultant effects of DNA damage, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells is largely unknown.
- C) As a complex process, ageing includes DNA damage, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells, though it is not clear which affects the ageing process the most.
- D) Ageing, which itself is a complicated process, damages DNA, causes chronic inflammation and wears out cells; however, we do not yet know which symptom is triggered by ageing the most.
- E) Ageing is characterised by damaged DNA, chronic inflammation and worn-out cells, but which one of these makes the process more complicated is yet to be determined.

2018 ARALIK YDS

62. While there are many satellite images showing deforested areas around the Amazon River, there are many other places like Brazil's Kayapo which have been preserved by the local tribes living there.

- A) According to satellite images, areas around the Amazon River have been occupied by local tribes, some of whom have been protecting territories like Brazil's Kayapo while other areas have been left without trees.
- B) Large amounts of satellite images show that despite some deforestation, many areas such as Amazon River and Brazil's Kayapo have been mostly preserved by the local tribes living there.
- C) Although many satellite images reveal deforestation in areas around the Amazon River by the local tribes living there, they also show several other places like Brazil's Kayapo that have been preserved.
- D) According to the satellite images of the Amazon River, local tribes that have been living in areas like Brazil's Kayapo have been cutting down the trees, whereas several other areas have been protected.
- E) Brazil's Kayapo is one of the many areas around the Amazon River that have been preserved from deforestation by local tribes; however, a large number of satellite images reveal deforestation in other areas.

63. Charisma refers to the qualities of those who possess the power of leadership either as a virtue of exceptional personality or characteristics not possessed by ordinary people.

- A) Charismatic people are those who have a unique personality and characteristics that are not possessed by ordinary people, such as the power of leadership.
- B) Charisma is possessed by people with the power of leadership, who have a distinguished personality and characteristics unlike ordinary people.
- C) The power of leadership that ordinary people do not have makes others with an exceptional personality or characteristics charismatic.
- D) Charisma is the quality of people who have the power of leadership due to their extraordinary personality or characteristics different from ordinary people.
- E) Ordinary people who do not have an exceptional personality or characteristics such as the power of leadership cannot have the qualities of charisma.

64. Even if those at the bottom of the economic spectrum still enjoy some decent minimal standard of living, a concentration of wealth at the top will nevertheless undermine social cohesion.

- A) Although satisfaction of those at the bottom of the economic spectrum with a decent minimal standard of living is important for social cohesion, a concentration of wealth at the top is more destructive.
- B) A concentration of wealth at the top of the economic spectrum will still weaken social cohesion regardless of the fact that those at the bottom are satisfied with fairly low life standards.
- C) The disproportion of wealth between those at the top and bottom of the economic spectrum will still ruin social cohesion despite decent minimal living standards provided for the bottom by the top.
- D) Minimally acceptable living conditions, although enjoyed by those at the bottom of the economic spectrum, do not as much lead to concentration of wealth at the top as they undermine social cohesion.
- E) Social cohesion is still threatened due to a minimal concentration of wealth at the top of the economic spectrum even when those at the bottom benefit some decent living standards.

65. Parrots have long been studied for their language abilities, but it seems the ability to use skills to solve problems also exists in their tool kit.

- A) In spite of having been studied for their language abilities, parrots also seem to have in their toolkit the ability to solve problems.
- B) Studying parrots for their language abilities has long been useful, but only if their tool kit involves problem solving skills as well.
- C) For many years, the language abilities of parrots have been studied as if their ability to solve problems co-exists in their tool kit.
- D) Parrots have a variety of skills such as problem solving abilities, although they have been mostly studied for their language capabilities.
- E) For a long time, researchers have studied the language abilities of parrots, however it seems that they also have the capacity to utilise their skills to solve problems.

2018 EYLÜL YDS

66. Mentally healthy adults have a right to refuse medical intervention even if this is likely to result in fatal consequences.

- A) No matter how deadly the results of medical intervention are, mentally healthy adults are choosing to reject it.
- B) If they are mentally healthy, adults could reject medical intervention without considering whether or not such an intervention could lead to some tragic outcomes.
- C) Regardless of possible deadly results of rejecting medical intervention, adults who are mentally healthy have an entitlement to do it.
- D) It is a right for mentally healthy adults to oppose medical intervention even though they may be aware of possible deadly results.
- E) It is possible for mentally healthy adults to consider refusing medical intervention when they are aware of serious implications of this.

67. While some people believe that video games are a waste of time, certain games can be a good vehicle for training specific skills, such as enhancing short-term memory, agility or reaction time.

- A) Although some people are convinced that video games are useful in teaching specific skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time, some of them are futile activities, according to some others.
- B) Certain video games can be good means for practising some specific skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time, but there are some people who believe that video games are of no use.
- C) Some people assume that video games are time-consuming, although they know that certain video games are efficient tools in teaching specific skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time.
- D) Video games are thought to be time-consuming; however, they may be beneficial for some people practising certain skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time.
- E) There are some people who presume that video games are beneficial in specific skills like improving short-term memory, agility or reaction time; however, those games could be a waste of time indeed.

68. Since December 2014, the Breathe Project in the US has been making use of high definition cameras that let residents monitor the air pollution in their cities online.

- A) US residents have been contributing to the Breathe Project since December 2014 by monitoring the air pollution in their cities with online use of high definition cameras.
- B) In the US, air pollution has been monitored online by the Breathe Project with high definition cameras since December 2014 in order to inform residents about the rates in their cities.
- C) Residents can reduce air pollution in their cities by using online high definition cameras of the Breathe Project, which was launched by the US in December 2014.
- D) High definition cameras used by the Breathe Project in the US since December 2014 help residents combat air pollution in their cities through online monitoring.
- E) High definition cameras that have been utilised by the Breathe Project in the US since December 2014 enable residents to monitor the air pollution in their cities online.

69. The growing awareness of the impact of job stress is best illustrated by the sheer increase in the volume of job stress research in recent years.

- A) The past few years have witnessed a dramatic rise in the amount of job stress research, which best demonstrates the increasing recognition of the impact of job stress.
- B) The influence of job stress has increased recently, which is best shown by the awareness that has been substantially enhanced by the growth in the amount of job stress research.
- C) People are becoming increasingly aware of the volume of job stress research, which has been best illustrated by the recent increase in the influence of job stress.
- D) Lately, there has been more research in the field of job stress, which means that it may lead to a higher level of consciousness about the influence of job stress.
- E) Although there has been a considerable increase in the number of studies on job stress recently, there is still a need for greater understanding of the influence of job stress.

2018 NISAN YDS

70. While in Holland, John Locke had time to complete a number of important works that established his reputation as England's foremost political theorist.

- A) Whereas John Locke wrote many of his important works in Holland, he earned a reputation as the most important political theorist in England.
- B) John Locke, who was famous for being England's principal political theorist, spent some time in Holland to produce some of his most important works.
- C) His stay in Holland, during which he completed most of his important works, helped John Locke to be accepted as one of the most significant political theorists of England.
- D) Thanks to several important works he finished during his stay in Holland, John Locke made quite a name for himself as the leading political theorist of England.
- E) It was the countless important works he finalised in Holland that earned him a name as one of the most prominent political theorists in England.

71. Delicately carved from mammoth tusk, the *Lady of Brassempouy* was discovered in southwest France in 1894 and is among the oldest representations of a human face.

- A) The oldest representation of a human's face is an 1894 mammoth tusk, delicate carving of the *Lady of Brassempouy*, which was found in southwest France.
- B) The *Lady of Brassempouy*, representing the oldest human face, was made from gently carved mammoth tusk and unearthed in southwest France in 1894.
- C) Found in 1894 in southwest France, the *Lady of Brassempouy* is one of the oldest representations of a human face, gently carved from the tusk of a mammoth.
- D) Amongst many delicate mammoth tusk carvings of the human face, the *Lady of Brassempouy* is the oldest and its discovery was made in southwest France in 1894.
- E) One of the oldest delicate human face carvings, the *Lady of Brassempouy* was identified in 1894 to be made of mammoth tusk in southwest France.

72. While professional advertisers scoff at the idea, the general public seems to assume that subliminal advertising is widely and effectively practiced.

- A) It appears that ordinary people believe subliminal advertising is extensively and successfully carried out although professional advertisers laugh at this notion.
- B) As professional advertisers praise this concept, an increasing portion of the population also believes that subliminal advertising is commonly and efficiently used.
- C) Professional advertisers appear to be praising the idea that subliminal advertising is generally practiced, an assumption commonly held by general public.
- D) Despite the fact that professional advertisers ridicule the public for believing in the widespread and efficient use of subliminal advertising, the public still insist on doing so.
- E) The general population thinks that there are some people who make use of subliminal advertising efficiently; however, professional advertisers seem to think the opposite.

73. The years following the 1789 revolution in France brought massive upheaval in French society, which, in turn, produced profound changes in dress and fashion.

- A) Although the revolution took place in France in 1789, it was only after many years that French society went through considerable changes in dress and fashion following this great disturbance in their society.
- B) The revolution in France in 1789 led to a serious disturbance among people in French society, and this was the reason why the French had to allow for fundamental and important changes in dress and fashion.
- C) If it were not for the revolution in France in 1789, dress and fashion in French society might not have changed considerably despite the enormous disturbance it caused in their society.
- D) What contributed to revolution in France in 1789 were the major changes in dress and fashion, which resulted from the huge confusion experienced by French society at that time.
- E) It was not until after the revolution in France in 1789 that French society experienced dramatic changes in dress and fashion, due to the enormous turmoil generated by this period.

2017 SONBAHAR YDS

74. The fierce debate among scientists over whether intelligence is inherited or acquired later is yet to be resolved.

- A) Scientists have not still agreed upon how much of intelligence is inherited and how much of it is acquired after birth.
- B) Whether people are innately endowed with intelligence or they acquire it at a later time has stimulated an intense debate among scientists.
- C) A hot debate among scientists revolves around the inheritance of intelligence rather than its acquisition in the following years.
- D) The heated debate among scientists over whether people are born with intelligence or they acquire it later has not still ended in agreement.
- E) The fact that intelligence can be both inherited and acquired in later years has been vigorously debated by scientists.

75. According to a recent study, there are more overfed people in the world today than those who do not have enough food to eat.

- A) A new study shows that there is a significant increase in the number of overfed people worldwide when compared to those who suffer from a lack of food.
- B) A recent study reveals that, across the world, overfed people now outnumber those who are malnourished.
- C) A current study suggests that, in today's world, the difference between the number of people who do not have enough food and that of those who overeat is slight.
- D) The claim that there are as many overfed people as malnourished people in the world today has been proven by a recent study.
- E) A new study has found that malnourished people are far greater in number than overfed people in the entire world today.

76. It is imperative that women start modifying their risk factors when they are younger in order to reduce the risk of developing heart disease once they are older.

- A) If women immediately begin changing their risk factors when they are still young, they may decrease their risk of developing heart disease in their old ages.
- B) Women are recommended to start changing their risk factors at young ages rather than old ages, because this will reduce the risk of developing heart disease.
- C) It is extremely important for women to begin changing their risk factors when they are young because it might not be easy to decrease the risk of having heart disease in their old ages.
- D) Women should immediately begin changing their risk factors at young age so that they can decrease the risk of having heart disease in their old ages.
- E) It is urgent that women begin changing their risk factors at a young age, otherwise the risk of developing heart disease among old women cannot be decreased.

77. It is already known that flowers display their bright colours and use their beautiful scents to lure bees; however, scientists have recently discovered that they use electric fields as well.

- A) Scientists used to believe that flowers avoided using electric fields to attract bees despite utilising their vivid colours and scents, but now they suggest electric fields are also used.
- B) It is common knowledge that bees are attracted by flowers' bright colours and beautiful scents, but what draws scientists' attention more these days is the electric fields that flowers also use.
- C) It has long been known that flowers use several methods to attract bees, such as displaying striking colours and using their appealing scents, but scientists now think that flowers use electric fields for the same purpose.
- D) In addition to the exploitation of their bright colours and beautiful scents, flowers make use of electric fields to attract bees, which has long been known by scientists.
- E) The fact that flowers manifest their brilliant colours and benefit from their pleasant scents to attract bees has been known for a while, but what scientists have recently revealed is their use of electric fields.

2017 İLKBAHAR YDS

78. Exercise both strengthens our muscles and encourages the production of special chemicals called endorphins, which make us feel good and act to reduce pain.

- A) In addition to having stronger muscles through exercising, we are in a better mood and feel less pain thanks to special chemicals, endorphins, that it activates.
- B) In order for our body to generate more endorphins - the special chemicals that make us happier and reduce pain - and to strengthen our muscles, we should exercise.
- C) Making our muscles stronger with exercise produces special chemicals, such as endorphins, in the body and makes us feel good by relieving pain.
- D) The production of important chemicals like endorphins not only strengthens our muscles but also encourages us to do exercise to feel better and feel less pain.
- E) Endorphins, special chemicals which are produced while exercising, strengthen our muscles as well as making us happier by reducing pain.

79. Chameleons cannot generate their own body heat so when they want to warm themselves, their colour will darken to absorb more heat from the sun.

- A) Once their colours darken, chameleons can get more heat from the sun, but to warm themselves much better, they have to produce their own body heat.
- B) When chameleons transform themselves into a dark colour, they take in more heat from the sun and warm themselves easily, which helps them control their own body heat.
- C) Chameleons can warm themselves with the heat from the sun thanks to the dark colours they change into, and that is why they do not need to generate their own body heat.
- D) Because chameleons are not capable of providing their own body heat, their colour gets darker so that more heat is received from the sun, and they can warm themselves.
- E) Chameleons' body heat is linked to dark colours because when they are darker, more heat from the sun can be absorbed, otherwise they cannot warm themselves.

80. Rome expanded from a small Italian city-state to a world power not just by conquering other societies but also by assimilating them.

- A) Rome, which was initially a small Italian city-state, evolved into a world power by both assimilating and conquering other societies.
- B) Rome could not have developed into a world power from a small Italian city-state if it had not been able to conquer other societies and assimilate them.
- C) What led Rome to emerge as a world power was the assimilation of various societies it conquered, otherwise it would have remained as a small Italian city-state.
- D) The reason why Rome turned into a world power from a small Italian city-state is that it placed a higher priority on the assimilation of other societies than on their conquest.
- E) Rome, which was a small Italian city-state at the very beginning, conquered and assimilated other societies that had been struggling to become a world power.

81. English is a mother tongue for many people in the world, who are increasingly outnumbered by those who learn English as a foreign language.

- A) English, either the mother tongue or foreign language of many people, is being spoken in almost every part of the world.
- B) Although English is being learnt as a foreign language more widely than ever, there are also a large amount of people whose first language is English.
- C) In the past, the number of English native speakers was greater than those who had been learning English as a foreign language, but now it is not the case.
- D) Throughout the world, there is a significant gap between people who speak English as their first language and those who learn it as a foreign language.
- E) Lots of people around the world are native speakers of English; however, the number of learners of English as a foreign language has far surpassed the number of its native speakers.

2016 SONBAHAR YDS

82. Many districts in Arizona are considering the possibility of lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12 due to the increase in the number of crimes committed by criminals under the age of 14.

- A) Many local authorities in Arizona are thinking of lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12 in order to prevent crimes committed by criminals under the age of 14.
- B) Crimes committed by those under the age of 14 are becoming more common, and thus many localities in Arizona are thinking of lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12.
- C) The possibility of lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12 is being discussed in many regions of Arizona because of the immensely growing number of crimes committed by 14-year-old individuals.
- D) The increasing number of criminals under the age of 14 has led to an agreement in localities in Arizona to lower the age of partial responsibility to 12.
- E) Criminals under the age of 14 are committing more crimes than ever before, which will probably force the authorities in Arizona to consider lowering the age of partial responsibility to 12.

83. Even though there is sufficient water available to cover the demands of the world population, there is a shortage of clean water due to increased pollution.

- A) We are consuming clean water in order to satisfy our demands but there is increasing contamination all over the world.
- B) It is necessary to have sufficient water to cover the demands of all people as increased pollution causes a shortage of clean water.
- C) Increased contamination leads to a shortage of clean water in spite of the availability of water enough to meet the needs of the world population.
- D) Despite increased pollution and a shortage of water, there should be enough water to satisfy the demands of people.
- E) Because of increased sufficient water, we should find enough resources to satisfy our water demand.

84. Despite the fact that obesity is one of the biggest causes of preventable deaths after smoking and is linked to chronic diseases, obesity rates keep increasing.

- A) Although chronic diseases that are associated with obesity and smoking can be avoided, the number of people who die of obesity and who become chronically ill goes up.
- B) The number of people who suffer from obesity continues to rise even though, along with smoking, it is one of the major factors that account for avoidable deaths and causes long-term diseases.
- C) In spite of being one of the major causes of deaths that can be avoided and resulting in serious diseases, the number of people who are obese is still higher than the number of people who smoke.
- D) The rate of obesity and the number of people who smoke continue to go up even though they are the main causes of deaths that can be prevented and are connected with chronic diseases.
- E) Obesity and smoking are illnesses that can lead to preventable deaths, and they are associated with chronic diseases; however, people still continue to suffer from obesity and smoking-related diseases.

85. Like other interventions, hypnotherapy can be regarded as effective only if it proves more powerful than a placebo.

- A) Hypnotherapy is similar to other practices in that it is considered as more effective than placebo.
- B) Similar to other treatments, hypnotherapy could be influential even if a placebo is actually stronger.
- C) Provided that hypnotherapy becomes stronger than a placebo, it can be considered as effective as other applications.
- D) Even if hypnotherapy acts as a placebo, it may be as effective as many other treatments.
- E) Although it is like other practices, hypnotherapy can be more effective than a placebo.

2016 İLKBAHAR YDS

86. The latest report from the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is more confident than ever that most of the warming of the past 60 years is humanity's fault.

- A) The latest report by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change underestimated the role of humankind over the warming that occurred during the last 60 years.
- B) A recent report by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the most convincing one up to now, proving man's responsibility for the warming that has taken place over the past 60 years.
- C) The latest report from the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change confidently proclaimed that humankind is partially to blame for the warming of the planet over the past 60 years.
- D) A recent report by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has confidently demonstrated that humanity must take responsibility for the warming of the planet in the last 60 years.
- E) The latest report by the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is the most confident one so far to assert that mankind has been responsible for most of the warming over the last 60 years.

87. One should visit the theater not merely for the purpose of entertainment, but rather draw lessons from the play performed on stage.

- A) The purpose of visiting theatre is to be entertained rather than draw lessons from the play performed on stage.
- B) Instead of entertainment, which is not the only intention of a play, one must acquire knowledge with the help of the play acted on stage.
- C) Paying a visit to the theater must not be for entertaining ourselves; instead, we should understand the messages on by the actors.
- D) Theaters should not be visited with the aim of entertainment alone; instead, one should learn lessons from the play acted on stage.
- E) Drawing lessons from the play acted on stage rather than being entertained must be the sole reason for visiting the theater.

88. Scientists are struggling to understand the strange biology of *Rafflesia*, one of the world's largest flowers in case it disappears from the jungle.

- A) It is a well-known fact that *Rafflesia*, one of the world's largest flowers, will vanish from the jungle soon, which makes scientists interested in understanding its biology.
- B) One of the world's largest flowers, *Rafflesia*, has started to disappear from the jungle; therefore, scientists are rushing to study the biology of this large flower.
- C) There is a possibility that one of the world's largest flowers, *Rafflesia*, may become extinct from the jungle, so scientists are working hard to comprehend its unusual biology.
- D) Scientists have difficulty in understanding the complex biology of *Rafflesia*, which is one of the world's largest flowers, as it is about to disappear.
- E) It is strange that although *Rafflesia*, one of the world's largest flowers, is vanishing from the jungle, scientists are still trying to understand its biology.

89. The notion that we might one day be able to communicate by thought alone has preoccupied scientists and science-fiction writers for decades.

- A) Scientists and science-fiction writers have long been trying to demonstrate that people can actually interact by thought alone.
- B) Scientists and science-fiction writers have long been thinking that one day people will be able to transmit their ideas not only words, but also by thought.
- C) Not only scientists but also science-fiction writers have long been endeavoring to find an answer to the problem regarding thought communication.
- D) Scientists and science-fiction writers have long been considering the idea that one day it will be possible for people to transmit messages via thought only.
- E) Scientists have already proven that people can communicate by thought alone, which has also been a popular theme for science-fiction writers for a long time.

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

90. Experts admit that Hagia Sophia has survived earthquakes due to the supports built by the Great Architect Sinan.

- A) The experts argue the fact that the Hagia Sophia would have collapsed as result of earthquakes if the Great Architect Sinan had not built the supports.
- B) According to experts, it was because of the Great Architect Sinan's supports that the Hagia Sophia has been able to survive different natural disasters especially earthquakes.
- C) If the Great Architect Sinan had not built the supports, it would have been impossible for the Hagia Sophia to survive earthquake, as experts acknowledge.
- D) The experts believe that the supports built by the Great Architect Sinan are the main reason why the Hagia Sophia did not collapse during the time of earthquakes.
- E) According to experts, thanks to the Great Architect Sinan's supports that were built onto Hagia Sophia, no damage was caused even by earthquake.

91. Although we now accept drawings as works of art in their own right, up until recently they were thought to be preparatory processes - no matter how intricate or complex they might be.

- A) The preparatory process of a work of art generally includes an intricate or complex drawing, which was the usual process in the past, yet this is no longer true.
- B) Drawings have always been considered to be rightful works of art, but only when they were very intricate and complex, were they used in preparation for other works of art.
- C) As part of preparatory process in the production of a work of art, drawings were considered by some to be works of art; however, today, this is no longer the case unless they are detailed and complex.
- D) Today, drawings are considered to be art; however, not so long ago, this was not the case even though they could be both detailed and complicated; they were only regarded as a preliminary stage of a work of art.
- E) Even though people regard drawings as true works of art, it was not until quite recently that people appreciated their role in the preparatory process of a complex, detailed work of art.

92. The growth of the European Union has weakened the nation states' authority though it is still nation states that take policy decisions and implement European Union policies.

- A) The authority of nation states has been weakened by the growth of the European Union, which still takes policy decisions and implements the European Union policies.
- B) Even if the authority of the nation states has been eliminated by the growth of the European Union, nation states are responsible for taking policy decisions and carrying out European Union policies.
- C) Nation states in the European Union have been affected by its growth although they still hold the authority to take policy decisions and implement European Union policies.
- D) The expansion of the European Union has devastated its authority on the nation states to take policy decisions and carry out European Union policies.
- E) In spite of the fact that the authority of the nation states has been weakened by the growth of the European Union, they continue taking policy decisions and carrying out European Union policies.

93. The most fuel-efficient way to transport people and goods is by sea, but the journey times are long.

- A) Sea transportation is widely preferred to carry goods from one place to another although it is both time-consuming and expensive.
- B) People and goods are best transported by sea in terms of fuel consumption; however, it is time-consuming.
- C) Transporting people and goods by sea is mostly preferred, as it is the fastest and cheapest way of transportation.
- D) Other means of transportation can take less time and cost less, as they are much more efficient than sea transportation.
- E) Transportation by sea is the most efficient way for people and goods as it costs less than the other means of transportation.

2015 İLKBAHAR YDS

94. Regardless of how we form an impression of another person, we may relatively quickly develop ideas about what the person is like.

- A) No matter how we form an idea about people, we are rather quick in developing thoughts about their personality.
- B) We may be relatively fast in criticizing another person's character concerning how we form impressions of him or her.
- C) The idea we develop about another person has relatively much to do with the ways we form impressions of him or her.
- D) We are generally quick at developing an idea about people's personalities irrespective of the ways we form impressions of them.
- E) Even if we may have formed impressions of others in different ways, they mostly depend on ideas we develop fairly quickly.

95. Since we are both perpetrators and victims of environmental damage, humanity's survival ultimately depends on our ability to preserve the natural world.

- A) The future of humankind is finally to be decided by our resolve to preserve the environment as we are negatively affected when we damage it.
- B) The reason why we destroy the natural world and are afflicted with its damage is that our survival relies on our capability to protect the environment.
- C) If we destroy nature and are badly affected by such devastation, our ability to protect the environment will eventually rely on the survival of humanity.
- D) As we are the ones who both destroy the environment and suffer from this destruction, the existence of humanity finally rests on how well we maintain the natural world.
- E) Given that we both destroy the natural world and suffer from it, our power to protect the environment ultimately fails to save our lives.

96. Throughout the history of mankind, there have been many important innovations, from the first stone tools that enabled people to hunt animals to radio telescopes that can see into deep space.

- A) There were so many developments in history but two of them are very important: the first stone tools that made hunting animals possible and radio telescopes that can see deep space.
- B) Among many innovations in the history of mankind, there have been no greater developments than the preliminary stone tools to hunt animals and radio telescopes that enable man to investigate deep space.
- C) There have been many significant developments since the beginning of history, ranging from the first stone tools used by man for hunting animals to radio telescopes that can be used to observe deep space.
- D) Nothing is as important as the first stone tools and radio telescopes which have been helpful for humanity to hunt animals and see the deep space respectively.
- E) In the history of mankind, there is a great jump from the first stone tools that allowed humans to hunt animals to the radio telescopes that can see deep space.

97. While the trend is toward living in cities, there is still a significant proportion of the population living in the countryside.

- A) People now want to live in cities more than they do in the countryside because this is the latest trend.
- B) Nowadays, many people prefer to live in the city centres but more people are forced to live in the countryside because of the growing population.
- C) In spite of the fact that living in cities is very popular, a large number of people continue to live in the countryside.
- D) Living in the countryside is no longer trendy, and many people want to stay in cities even though the population is growing dramatically.
- E) People who now reside in the countryside outnumber city dwellers because this is the new trend.

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

98. Crime is not unique to urban life, and violence occurs in families far more often than on the streets.

- A) Crime is not peculiar to cities, and there is more violence at homes than on the streets.
- B) Crime can be found everywhere except in cities, and street violence occurs less often than family violence.
- C) Crime is not limited to city life, and violence on the streets takes place a lot more frequently than among families.
- D) The source of crime in urban life comes from families in which violence occurs far more than on the streets.
- E) Violence occurs not only in families but also on the streets, so urban life is not the only place where crime occurs.

99. When people suffer from difficulty in eating because of illness, they are advised to have concentrated liquid formulas since they are easily swallowed.

- A) As concentrated liquid formulas do not cause any difficulty in swallowing, people who find it hard to eat due to illness are advised to use them.
- B) Concentrated liquid formulas are very practical to swallow, so they are recommended to ill people, especially those who have problems with eating.
- C) If a person cannot eat easily because of illness, he or she should have concentrated liquid formulas, as illness affects them immensely.
- D) Illness may cause difficulty in eating, but people can overcome it using concentrated liquid formulas that are easy to swallow.
- E) Concentrated liquid formulas contribute a lot to solving the problem of eating resulting from illness, as they are convenient for easy swallowing.

100. The importance of language is not only that it allows us to communicate, but also that it gives us an identity, without which we would not know who we are.

- A) Language, through which we can communicate, is important to our knowledge of who we are because it gives us an identity.
- B) The reason why language is important is not that it allows us to communicate but that it enables us to have an identity with which we know who we are.
- C) Language, with which we associate ourselves, is important because it both allows us to communicate and to know who we are.
- D) If it were not for language, with which we can communicate and obtain our identity, we would not be able to know the importance of who we are.
- E) Language is important not only because it allows us to communicate, but also because it provides us with an identity, which enables us to know who we are.

101. The way that scientists compare colour vision in different types of animals is by counting the colour photoreceptors in their eyes.

- A) The colour vision of different animals can be compared by counting their photoreceptors, a method put forward by many scientists.
- B) There are many ways of comparing the colour vision of different animals, yet scientists are mainly using one specific technique; counting the colour photoreceptors in their eyes.
- C) In order to compare different animals' colour vision, scientists count the colour photoreceptors in the eyes of the animals.
- D) If anyone is interested in making a comparison among animals' colour vision, they should count the colour photoreceptors in their eyes.
- E) The colour photoreceptors in the eyes of different animals give lots of information about their colour vision, according to the scientists.

2014 İLKBAHAR YDS

102. There is some evidence that the way we handle stress and the way we are affected by it change with age.

- A) As we age, evidence can be found related to the way we deal with and manage our stress levels.
- B) Evidence regarding age-related stress shows that our ability to deal with stress and its effects change over time.
- C) How we handle stress and how we deal with it change according to the evidence related to age.
- D) As we get older, evidence suggests that how stress affects us and how we deal with it change.
- E) There is evidence to suggest that our ability to manage stress and its effects worsens as we get older.

103. It may be tempting to seek relief in sleep after a traumatic event, but a recent study found that sleeping after trauma might lead to increased post-traumatic stress disorder.

- A) Although it may seem comforting to use sleep as a means of dealing with a traumatic event, a recent study has shown that doing this could actually result in more post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms.
- B) Seeking relief through sleep after a traumatic event seems to be the natural thing to do; however, a recent study has found that the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder might not be best handled in this way.
- C) Traumatic events are often relieved by sleeping immediately after such experiences, and according to a recent study, this might be the best way of dealing with post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms.
- D) A recently published study has shown the connection between increased post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms and the body's natural ability to seek relief after experiencing a traumatic event.
- E) Finding comfort through sleep after a traumatic event is what most people tend to do, and this is the main focus of a recent study that looked into the increase of post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms.

104. If we were to go into recession, the government would no longer be allowed to spend its way out.

- A) The government would have to cut down on public expenditure in case of a recession.
- B) If we went into recession, the government would not be allowed to increase taxes.
- C) In case of a recession, government spending would no longer be a permissible way out.
- D) The government would now be allowed to spend its way out if a recession occurred.
- E) The government should be allowed to spend more just in case a recession occurs.

105. Bird migration is similar to an extreme endurance sport, but even the most impressive human athletic efforts lose significance in comparison to it.

- A) No matter how excellent a human athlete can be in his attempts in an extreme endurance sport, it cannot be likened in any way to bird migration.
- B) Even though migrating birds can be likened to human athletes in extreme endurance sports, the best athletes prove to be far superior to birds.
- C) Both bird migration and human athletic activities are similar in that the best examples in both cases are very impressive.
- D) An extreme endurance sport endeavour is comparable to bird migration; however, its most extraordinary instances go beyond it in comparison.
- E) Bird migration is akin to an extreme endurance sport; nevertheless, no matter how remarkable they are, human sports activities fall behind when compared to it.

2013 SONBAHAR YDS

106. The activity of coffee trading on the international market is second only to petroleum.

- A) Petroleum trading ranks the second worldwide when compared to coffee.
- B) Petroleum is the most internationally traded product, followed by coffee.
- C) Coffee and petroleum are the two most valuable commodities in trade among countries.
- D) Increasing demand for petroleum makes coffee the second most popular product in the world.
- E) Petroleum is one of the most internationally traded products, but coffee surpasses it.

2013 İLKBAHAR YDS

107. Science does not produce a unified picture of the environment on which all can agree, instead it provides multiple views, each of which may be valid from a particular ideological angle.

- A) There is not one single view of the environment that can be provided through science that everyone will agree on, rather it gives different perspectives, all of which are valid depending on the ideological perspective.
- B) The environment has been described by scientists in many different ways rather than in just one way, and each of these has their own validity according to the observer's own ideology.
- C) Science represents many diverse and particular ideological angles, and from these a valid and unified description of the environment can be produced that respects multiple views.
- D) Scientists from different ideological backgrounds have come together to agree upon a unified picture of the environment on which scientists can all agree upon its validity.
- E) Multiple views on the environment are the result of science being unable to produce a unified description upon which those from different ideological backgrounds can agree.

108. The stocks of bluefin tuna, the most valuable fish in the world, have plummeted to such paltry levels that many scientists speculate that the fish could be headed for extinction.

- A) Scientists believe that the excessive demand for the valuable bluefin tuna fish has risen to such a level that there is speculation about the fish becoming extinct.
- B) Stocks of the world's most desirable bluefin tuna fish have reached such a low level that many scientists are convinced that they are about to become extinct.
- C) There is some speculation among scientists around the world as to how far the stocks of the valuable bluefin tuna fish can be allowed to fall before they become extinct.
- D) Stocks of the bluefin tuna, the most expensive fish in the world, have dropped to such a low level that scientists are predicting that they might become extinct.
- E) The most expensive fish in the world is the bluefin tuna, but scientists fear that stocks will soon reach a paltry level and the fish will become extinct.

109. Huntington's has been described as the most disastrous disease known to man because of its peculiarly cruel characteristics, as it progressively strips a person of control of his muscles, reason and emotion.

- A) Huntington's disease is described as not only the worst disease in the world but also the most cruelly progressive, as it slowly takes away a person's ability to control their muscles, reason and emotion.
- B) To describe Huntington's as a cruel disease could be disastrous as people know that it eventually takes away a person's ability to control their muscles as well as to reason and feel emotion.
- C) Due to its cruel characteristics that gradually take away a person's control of their muscles, reason and emotion, Huntington's is said to be the most devastating disease in the world.
- D) When a person starts to rapidly lose control of his muscles and no longer is able to reason or control his emotions, he can be described as having the most disastrous disease ever - Huntington's.
- E) When a man is described as having Huntington's, it can be a very cruel experience, as they will gradually experience certain characteristics such as lack of muscle control, reason and emotion.

110. The changing climate will have negative effects on all parts of the world; depending on people's location and lifestyles, however, there will be great differences in the subsequent health hazards that human populations face.

- A) No matter how and where people live, the subsequent health hazards will be terribly great after the varying climate negatively affects all regions of the world.
- B) Based on their lifestyles and geographical location, human populations all over the world will experience health risks to be brought about by adverse effects of the changing climate.
- C) Whether all regions of the world will be negatively affected by the incremental climate change largely depends on people's location and ways of life, yet human populations will end up with health risks.
- D) Since all parts of the world are likely to be adversely influenced by the globally changing climate, human populations have been subject to resultant health risks, regardless of how and where they reside.
- E) All regions of the world will be adversely affected by the changing climate, but the resulting health risks to human populations will vary greatly, depending on where and how people live.

YKS 2019

111. As shown in a study in which young adults became better sleepers after three weeks of listening to classical music at bedtime, music can have a profound effect on our lives.

- A) A study has found out that listening to classical music at bedtime for three weeks helped young adults sleep better, demonstrating how strongly music affects our lives.
- B) According to the results of a study, young adults should listen to classical music at bedtime for three weeks to increase their sleep quality since music has a deep effect on our lives.
- C) As proven in a three-week study, bedtime classical music has a significant effect on our lives, particularly helping young adults improve their sleep quality.
- D) Thanks to the profound effect of classical music, young adults were able to become better sleepers at the end of a study after listening to it at bedtime for three weeks.
- E) Music can impact our lives to a great extent, as young adults who listened to classical music regularly at bedtime in a study were able to sleep better for three weeks.

112. Though dynasties changed over the thousands of years of Chinese history, many of the elements of Chinese life remained the same.

- A) If dynasties had not changed over the thousands of years of Chinese history, all of the elements of Chinese life could have stayed the same.
- B) Many elements of Chinese life hardly succeeded to continue, while dynasties changed over the thousands of years of Chinese history.
- C) Chinese history witnessed many changing dynasties over thousands of years, yet many of the elements were preserved in Chinese life.
- D) Some elements of Chinese life succeeded in staying the same; however, changing dynasties of Chinese history over the thousands of years could have prevented this.
- E) Due to the changing dynasties over the thousands of years of China's history, only a few elements of Chinese life faced much change.

113. Materials found under water are preserved differently from materials found on land, so underwater archaeologists must know how to handle them without destroying the valuable information they reveal.

- A) Underwater archaeologists have to know how to deal with objects found under water and the ones found on land as they can be easily harmed if they do not pay enough attention to them.
- B) Not to give harm to the precious information they will provide, underwater archaeologists have to preserve objects found under water carefully because they are maintained differently from the ones found on land.
- C) It is very difficult to protect the objects found under water because, unlike the ones found on land, they can be harmed easily, so underwater archaeologists cannot get enough information.
- D) Knowing how to get enough information from them, underwater archaeologists show a great deal of effort not to cause harm to the objects found under water which are different from the ones found on land.
- E) Underwater archaeologists have to know how to deal with objects found under water without damaging the precious information they provide because the way they are kept is different from those found on land.

114. Achieving mutual understanding is not a trivial skill because most people are not taught how to communicate effectively.

- A) As most people are not educated in effective communication, mutual understanding is an important trait to possess.
- B) Effective communication can only be acquired when people are educated, as it is considered by many people an important skill for mutual understanding.
- C) Most people still think that mutual understanding is an insignificant trait even if they are taught how to communicate effectively.
- D) Effective communication is the key to achieving mutual understanding, but a great number of people need some training on it.
- E) It is a good idea to teach people how to communicate effectively because they are usually not good at demonstrating mutual understanding.

115. Car makers are looking for ways of reusing metal and plastic parts instead of throwing them away when a car is scrapped.

- A) It is essential for car manufacturers to make use of metal and plastic parts from old cars before their total removal.
- B) Metal and plastic parts from unused cars should be taken advantage of, according to car manufacturers.
- C) Before cars are disposed of, all their parts, whether metal or plastic, can be re-used by car manufacturers in many ways.
- D) Utilisation of metal and plastic parts without wasting them when a car is discarded is what car manufacturers are attempting to achieve.
- E) What makes recycling significant for car manufacturers is that most car parts, including metal and plastic ones, are used again.

YKS 2018

116. Eating healthily does not mean obsessing about the features of the specific nutrients in a meal, nor following the latest trends.

- A) Both the features of the particular nutrients in a meal and the most recent fashion should be continually followed to eat healthily.
- B) A healthy diet does not require us to think too much about the features of the specific nutrients in a meal but it does require an awareness of the recent trends.
- C) Being obsessed about the qualities of the particular nutrients in a meal and also following the latest trends do not help someone have a healthy diet.
- D) One does not need to be too interested in the features of the specific nutrients in a meal but needs to follow the most recent fashion.
- E) People who are not obsessed with the most recent trends and the qualities of some nutrients in a meal should achieve a healthy diet.

117. Officially the biggest street party on the planet, Salvador's awesome Carnival offers greater participation and much more fun than its more famous counterpart in Rio.

- A) Despite being more famous, Rio's street party is just as large and fun, and it offers as much participation as the amazing Carnival held in Salvador, which is officially the largest on the planet.
- B) Salvador's amazing Carnival is officially the largest street party on the planet, and even though it is not as well-known as the one in Rio, it allows for greater attendance and is much more enjoyable.
- C) Salvador has an amazing party named Carnival, similar to the famous one in Rio, although it is officially much bigger and can allow for just as much fun and participation as the one in Rio.
- D) As it is officially the biggest street party on the planet, the Carnival in Salvador is more famous than the one in Rio and offers a higher degree of participation and fun for all participants.
- E) The most famous party happens in Rio, which is the biggest street party on the planet, and it offers greater participation and just as much fun as the Carnival in Salvador.

118. The word 'fossil' comes from the Latin word fossilis, meaning 'dug up', and that is how some fossils are discovered, although most are exposed by erosion.

- A) Despite the fact that the word 'fossil' is derived from the Latin fossilis, which has the meaning 'dug up', not all fossils are discovered that way as they mostly appear due to erosion.
- B) The word 'fossil' which originated from the Latin word fossilis, means 'dug up' but the way that most of them are discovered is through their appearance after erosion.
- C) Unlike the ones that are discovered after appearing due to erosion, 'fossils' are 'dug up', as the meaning of the Latin word fossilis suggests.
- D) The word 'fossil' is derived from the Latin word fossilis and it means being 'dug up' instead of being discovered after having emerged due to erosion.
- E) Fossilis, which is the Latin origin of the word 'fossil', means discovered either when it is 'dug up' or emerged as a result of erosion.

119. As tourist numbers increase around the world, so do the types of activities they choose to undertake during their trip.

- A) Tourists can now participate in a wide range of activities during their trip, which has boosted their numbers throughout the world.
- B) Tourists have been increasing in number throughout the world, and accordingly, the activities they prefer to do during their trip are more varied.
- C) The large variety of activities that people want to take part in during their trip has dramatically increased the number of tourists in many parts of the world.
- D) Because tourist numbers have been increasing all over the world, activities offered to them during their trip must be increased to meet their needs.
- E) Tourists, whose numbers are increasing throughout the world, believe that there is a sufficient range of activities to do during their trip.

120. Growth is more gradual in childhood than in infancy, but this is a time when new skills and knowledge are rapidly acquired.

- A) When compared to infancy, people grow up more slowly throughout their childhood, though they gain new abilities and knowledge fast.
- B) People get more knowledgeable and develop new skills more rapidly in infancy than they do in childhood, when they grow up slowly.
- C) The pace at which people acquire new abilities and knowledge, and grow up is more gradual in childhood than in infancy.
- D) People who grow up faster in infancy develop new capabilities and knowledge in a longer period of time in childhood.
- E) Growing up more slowly in infancy does not necessarily mean that acquiring new skills and knowledge in childhood will be fast.

2017 YKS

121. World music is inseparable from globalisation, another equally difficult-to-define phenomenon of our age.

- A) Although it might be possible in today's world, it is not easy to differentiate between world music and globalisation, which are both hard to explain.
- B) Today, world music is really hard to define, although it is possible to define globalisation as it is a well-known phenomenon in our era.
- C) World music is as hard to explain as globalisation, which is a reality of our era, thus it is impossible to distinguish them from each other.
- D) In today's world, unlike world music, explaining the concept of globalisation is not challenging since not everyone knows it.
- E) Nowadays, defining world music has become increasingly difficult as a result of globalisation.

122. Food is made up of complex molecules that the body needs to break down so that the blood can absorb them.

- A) Food is digested in a quite complicated way which requires simple molecules to circulate in the body.
- B) The body needs simple molecules in the blood to be absorbed in a way that is not very complex.
- C) In order for the blood to make complex molecules simpler, food is usually digested in a complicated way.
- D) Food consists of complex molecules turning into simple ones for the blood to absorb in an easy way.
- E) For the blood to absorb complex molecules contained in food, the body needs to break them into simpler ones.

123. Although population growth is showing signs of slowing in many affluent countries, numbers are still rising quickly in developing countries.

- A) If there were less developing countries in the world, population growth would be higher.
- B) While the rate of population growth in developing countries is increasing, it is now in decline in wealthy countries.
- C) Unless some countries try to lower their birth rate, the population will reach unmanageable levels in rich parts of the world.
- D) With the help of developing countries, population growth is no longer a serious problem in rich countries.
- E) In case of a sharp rise in population growth in developing countries, rich ones should try to reduce theirs.

124. The process of genetic engineering itself poses no danger to animal welfare, but the genes that are removed or added can have negative effects, depending on what they are.

- A) What threatens an animal's health is not genetic engineering in which some types of genes are omitted, but the ones in which certain genes are added.
- B) Depending on the genes that are omitted or added, genetic engineering may have harmful effects and threaten an animal's health, though the process itself is safe.
- C) Although genetic engineering does not directly threaten an animal's health, the types of genes omitted or added may eliminate any probable harmful effects.
- D) No matter what types of genes are omitted or added, genetic engineering may lead to harmful effects threatening an animal's health.
- E) Genetic engineering may threaten an animal's health only if the genes omitted or added have harmful effects.

125. The etymology of the word 'chocolate' remains uncertain and open to debate, but there is no doubt that the ancient Aztecs hold the secret behind the origin of chocolate.

- A) The etymology of 'chocolate' has always been open to question, even in today's world, and it is clear that the Aztec civilisation had something to do with it.
- B) The origin of the word 'chocolate' is still not certain, and it is a controversial topic; however, it is obvious the Aztecs were not the only civilisation producing chocolate.
- C) Where the word 'chocolate' originated from is unclear, but it goes without question that the Aztec civilisation consumed large quantities of chocolate.
- D) The root of the word 'chocolate' maybe in question, but it is certain that the answer lies with the ancient Aztec civilisation.
- E) 'Chocolate' is a word with an uncertain history, which is open to discussion today; however, it was the Aztec civilisation that first started consuming chocolate.

2016 YKS

126. Before the arrival of European explorers, the people of the Americas had built civilizations and empires.

- A) Inhabitants of the Americas had to wait for the arrival of European explorers to build their civilizations and empires.
- B) The people living in the Americas were able to create civilizations and empires after European explorers arrived there.
- C) The folks living in the Americas had already created civilizations and empires by the time European explorers came there.
- D) It was the arrival of European explorers that encouraged the local folks to build their own civilizations and empires.
- E) Had European explorers not arrived in the Americas, the local people there could not have created their civilizations and empires.

127. As recent research is uncovering, how you prepare your food may be as important as the type of food you eat.

- A) It is essential, according to new research, to be careful about your choice of food and how it is prepared.
- B) The latest research on food consumption is showing a close link between what you eat and how you prepare it
- C) The connection between the kind of food you eat and its preparation is the subject of a new body of research.
- D) Recent research reveals that it may be useful to know how best to prepare your food and how to eat it.
- E) According to recent research, not only the type of food you eat but also the way you prepare it could be significant.

128. After Wilhelm Röntgen accidentally discovered X-rays in 1895, he learned how to do meticulous experiments on them.

- A) X-rays were coincidentally found by Wilhelm Röntgen in 1895, who could hardly manage to perform practical experiments on them.
- B) After Wilhelm Röntgen eventually discovered X-rays in 1895, he became aware of the fact that he had to conduct careful experiments on them.
- C) Once Wilhelm Röntgen discovered X-rays by chance in 1895, he acquired the knowledge to perform detailed experiments on them.
- D) 1895 was the year Wilhelm Röntgen unintentionally found X-rays and conducted various experiments on them.
- E) Wilhelm Röntgen is known to be the first who found X-rays and carried out successful experiments on them in 1895.

129. It is hard to avoid eating wheat, but a healthy diet does not need to include it.

- A) Even if we do not have to eat wheat to maintain a healthy diet, it is essential that we avoid it.
- B) Because a healthy diet does not necessarily include wheat, it should not be hard to avoid it.
- C) Although we do not have to eat wheat in order to maintain a healthy diet, it is hard to stay away from it
- D) Due to the fact that it is easy to keep away from wheat, a healthy diet does not need to include it.
- E) We do not need to include wheat to maintain a healthy diet, and it is not hard to keep away from it.

130. There is almost nowhere you cannot get to by plane or boat these days, and the cost of transportation is not high, either.

- A) In today's world, one can get to most places by air or by sea quicker than before, but it may cost a lot.
- B) You can get to nearly everywhere by plane or boat nowadays, and you do not pay a lot for it.
- C) Thanks to the recent decrease in prices, reaching almost everywhere by plane or boat has become possible.
- D) Recent changes have facilitated travelling nearly everywhere by air or by sea easier and reduced the cost of transportation.
- E) What makes reaching almost everywhere by plane or boat easier these days is the adjustments in the cost of travelling.

131. When shopping for supplements, remember that local brands may be just as good as nationally advertised brands.

- A) When it comes to supplements, local brands are often better than nationally advertised brands, so it might be more reasonable to choose the former.
- B) It is always better to choose nationally advertised brands rather than local brands if you want to buy supplements.
- C) Even though many people prefer to have nationally advertised brands while buying supplements, local brands can also be good, though less popular.
- D) While buying supplements, it is not necessary to compare local brands with nationally advertised brands, as both of them have the same quality.
- E) Keep in mind when you want to buy supplements that there is almost no difference between the local brands and nationally advertised brands.

132. With brain-imaging techniques becoming ever more sophisticated, some neuroscientists have felt the need to draw a map of the brain's connections.

- A) Most neuroscientists may find it useful to draw a map of the brain's connections now that brain-imaging techniques have become more advanced.
- B) Since brain-imaging techniques are more sophisticated today, neuroscientists must carefully draw a map of the brain's connections.
- C) Although brain-imaging techniques are more advanced today, some neuroscientists still find it difficult to map the brain's connections.
- D) What made some neuroscientists draw a map of the brain's connections is that brain-imaging techniques have become more efficient.
- E) As brain-imaging techniques are getting more complex, some neuroscientists have found it necessary to map the brain's connections.

133. Organic foods are essentially grown as they were in the past, before the development of modern chemicals and additives.

- A) Prior to the development of modern chemicals and additives, organic foods had been grown in large amounts.
- B) Basically, organic foods are grown in the same way as they used to be produced years ago without the chemicals and additives that are used today.
- C) Because of modern chemicals and additives, the production of organic foods has become a thing of the past.
- D) In the past, people were able to grow organic foods in much the same way as they are now grown with the help of chemicals and additives.
- E) Unlike organic foods cultivated in the past, today's foods typically depend on the use of modern chemicals and additives.

134. Nuclear power is not renewable because uranium reserves are finite.

- A) What will make nuclear power renewable could be the endless availability of uranium reserves.
- B) Without an infinite amount of uranium reserves, it is hard to consider nuclear power to be renewable.
- C) As we have a certain amount of uranium reserves, it is considered that nuclear power is renewable.
- D) Despite the vast amount of uranium reserves, nuclear power is not renewable.
- E) If uranium reserves were limited, nuclear power would not be renewable.

2014 YKS

135. The expansion of elementary education has more to do with moral and political than economic concerns.

- A) Moral and political concerns are more important than economic ones in developing elementary education.
- B) Economic concerns, together with moral and political ones, play a vital role in the expansion of elementary education.
- C) Elementary education can only be developed by taking economic concerns into account besides moral and political ones.
- D) The development of elementary education is linked to moral and political concerns as well as economic ones.
- E) Rather than moral and political concerns, economic ones contribute more to the success of elementary education.

136. The New Age is a term that has been applied to a range of ideas which started to become prominent in the 1980s.

- A) The New Age is a term that was proposed in the 1980s to emphasize the importance of ideas produced at that time.
- B) The 1980s were the years when few ideas became significant and the term New Age started to be used to refer to them.
- C) The term New Age, which has been used to highlight many prominent ideas, was created in the 1980s.
- D) It was after the 1980s that people started to use the term New Age to refer to many important ideas.
- E) People have been using the term the New Age to refer to a number of ideas that became important in the 1980s.

137. There are a multitude of factors that contribute to our decisions, many of which are unconscious.

- A) While making decisions, some factors, which are usually unconscious, affect us more than others.
- B) Our decisions are shaped by a great number of influences; some of them are clear, while others are uncertain.
- C) A great number of factors play a part in our decisions, and we are not aware of most of them.
- D) The fact that there are too many factors leading us to make a decision means we may not realize many of them.
- E) Although we are unaware of most of the factors that help us make a decision, we indirectly benefit from them.

138. Setting goals is something most athletes believe to be effective in enhancing their performance.

- A) In order to boost their performance, athletes should set goals that they can achieve.
- B) Unless athletes set goals, they cannot have satisfactory performance.
- C) Although athletes have goals, their performance may not be effective enough to reach them.
- D) The performance of most athletes is remarkably affected by the goals they set.
- E) Most athletes think that setting goals is useful in improving their performance.

139. Readers will respond differently to the same poem because emotions evoked by that poem vary from person to person.

- A) A poem triggers different emotion for each person, and therefore readers will interpret it in various ways.
- B) People who read the same poem tend to have different reactions even though the poem can arouse similar emotions.
- C) Reactions displayed by the readers of the same poem will not differ greatly as long as they have similar emotions.
- D) Whether readers will respond differently to the same poem depends on the emotions elicited by that poem.
- E) While some readers feel similar emotions when they read the same poem, others can have different reactions after they have read it.

YKS 2013

140. Despite major reforms, small businesses still find it difficult to raise capital, and banks lend mostly to established companies.

- A) Due to the fact that banks lend mostly to established companies, small businesses are still facing problems and going through important changes.
- B) Major reforms did not help with the fact that small businesses still experience problems in raising capital, and banks lend mostly to bigger companies.
- C) Small businesses find it problematic to raise capital, and banks usually lend to bigger companies as a result of some certain regulations.
- D) Because of major reforms, banks lend mostly to established companies, making it hard for small businesses to raise capital.
- E) Although there have been vital improvements, banks do not lend to all types of companies, as it is difficult for some of them to raise capital.

141. So many books have been written about Einstein that you might expect there would be little left to say.

- A) You might think that Einstein is such a person that needs to be the subject of many more books.
- B) After hundreds of books have been written about Einstein, you might expect there is still much more to say.
- C) Given the high number of books published on Einstein, one would think there is hardly anything left to say about him.
- D) Seeing what has been said about Einstein, one is forced to think what else is left to write.
- E) The fact that so many books have been written about Einstein leaves very little room for you to write anything else about him.

142. Because doctors are unlikely to know the amount of radiation a person has received, they usually predict outcome based on the person's symptoms.

- A) Doctors often base their predictions on a person's symptoms rather than on the amount of radiation the person has received.
- B) It is unlikely that doctors will predict the amount of radiation a person has received based on the person's symptoms.
- C) Doctors usually predict outcome based on a person's symptoms, but they may also know the amount of radiation the person has received.
- D) The amount of radiation a person has received is highly unlikely to lead to a prediction of the outcome based on the person's symptoms.
- E) Looking at a person's symptoms, doctors often predict outcome, as they probably will not know the amount of radiation to which the person has been exposed.

143. Keen eyesight, an acute sense of smell and an excellent sense of hearing enable predators to track down their prey.

- A) Predators can easily catch their prey thanks to their highly developed sense of smell, hearing and excellent eyesight.
- B) In order to hunt their prey, all a predator needs is a strong sense of smell, hearing and eyesight, but hearing is the most important of all.
- C) Sense of smell, hearing and eyesight can become very crucial for predators when they have difficulty in finding their prey.
- D) Accurate eyesight and hearing abilities may help the predators to follow their prey, but the importance of smell cannot be neglected.
- E) For predators, there are many senses that are required to catch their prey easily such as sense of smell, hearing and exceptional eyesight.

144. Paediatricians warn parents to avoid excessive food restriction which may cause nutritional deficiencies in children.

- A) As put forward by the paediatricians, nutritional deficiencies in children are inevitable and harmful results of excessive food limitation.
- B) Both parents and paediatricians share the same opinion that excessive food restriction causes children to lack essential nutrients.
- C) What paediatricians warn parents about is that excessive amounts of nutrients children take may require food restriction.
- D) According to the paediatricians, parents should not go extremes when it comes to food restriction, otherwise children may end up having nutritional deficiencies.
- E) Parents sometimes ignore the warnings of paediatricians about excessive food restriction, and their children have nutritional deficiencies.

YKS 2012

145. The young generation still believe that there is hardly anything they cannot do.

- A) Young people firmly believe that they can hardly do anything.
- B) As always, young people believe that there is nothing they can do.
- C) Young people are capable of doing whatever they believe they can do.
- D) Young people's belief that they can do almost anything has not changed.
- E) There is absolutely nothing young people cannot do if it is based on their beliefs.

146. Experienced athletes and artists often complain that they have lost touch with what made them love what they do.

- A) More and more experienced athletes and artists are having issues about the areas that they are passionate about.
- B) Most of the time, it is the less experienced athletes and artists who stay connected to what they like to do.
- C) Losing interest in what enabled them to enjoy what they were doing is a common complaint among experienced athletes and artists.
- D) Not being able to do what they have experience in usually causes athletes and artists to complain.
- E) Although experienced athletes and artists may sometimes lose their excitement about what they do, they still keep doing it.

147. Languages are much more than a means of communication, as they also express and shape the way we see the world and the way we see ourselves.

- A) We use languages to communicate, but it is unclear whether they influence the way we see the world around us.
- B) Languages, though they both help us in communication and in shaping our worldview, do not have any effect on how we perceive ourselves.
- C) We express and shape our worldview thanks to languages, but their primary function is to let us communicate.
- D) The fact that languages are a means of communication does not stop us from using them for other purposes such as shaping our worldview.
- E) Languages are not only a means of communication for us, because they also influence our worldview and our self-perception.

148. After the fall of the Roman Empire, the Latin language continued to change and evolve as it had always done.

- A) Latin began to develop and transform after the collapse of the Roman Empire.
- B) Latin was a changing and evolving language, and this did not change after the Roman Empire's collapse.
- C) Following the fall of the Roman Empire, Latin transformed into an almost new language.
- D) Latin remained a prestigious language in many countries after the fall of the Roman Empire.
- E) The Latin language owed much of its progress to the Roman Empire even after its fall.

149. Young people must be well-educated in order to become good citizens in the future.

- A) So as to become good citizens, today's youth needs to receive a good education.
- B) As long as today's youth receives a good education, they will become citizens.
- C) Today's youth will become citizens even if they do not receive a good education.
- D) The education in the future will teach young people how to become citizens.
- E) Today's youth should not only be well-educated, but also be trained in citizenship.

YKS 2011

150. I enjoyed the film even though I had seen it before.

- A) I had seen the film before, but I still enjoyed it.
- B) As I had seen the film before, I didn't enjoy it.
- C) The film I have just seen was very enjoyable.
- D) I saw the film and I enjoyed it a lot.
- E) I want to see the film again since I had enjoyed it before.

151. It has been fifteen days since Jessica got her new job at the airline company.

- A) It took Jessica fifteen days to get her new job at the airline company.
- B) Jessica will have started her new job at the airline company in fifteen-day time.
- C) Jessica got her new job at the airline company fifteen days ago.
- D) Jessica could have started her new job at the airline company fifteen days ago.
- E) Jessica hasn't been at her new job at the airline company for the last fifteen days.

152. If I'd known how much the mechanic was going to charge me at this auto repair shop, I'd have taken the car somewhere else.

- A) The price of the car service was so high that I decided to look for a more reasonably priced auto repair shop.
- B) I knew this was an expensive auto repair shop, yet I didn't look around for a cheaper one.
- C) If only I'd checked the prices of several auto repair shops, I would have found a cheaper one.
- D) I didn't realize just how expensive this auto repair shop was, but if I had, I would have gone somewhere else.
- E) We'd better go to another car mechanic, as this auto repair shop is far too expensive

153. Wolfgang Petersen's film Poseidon gave me almost the same pleasure as his film Troy did.

- A) I thought Wolfgang Petersen's film Poseidon was good, but his film Troy was even better.
- B) I enjoyed Wolfgang Petersen's film Poseidon nearly as much as his film Troy.
- C) Wolfgang Petersen's films Poseidon and Troy are both equally good.
- D) Wolfgang Petersen's Poseidon was his best film, but I enjoyed his film Troy as well.
- E) I think Wolfgang Petersen's films Troy and Poseidon are by far the best of all his films.

154. According to a recent report, Internet banking in Turkey is progressing more slowly than previously thought.

- A) According to a recent report, Internet banking in Turkey is not as popular as many share holders expected it to be.
- B) A new report indicates that the slow growth of Internet banking in Turkey is disturbing.
- C) Internet banking is not developing as rapidly as expected in Turkey, according to a new report.
- D) As expected, according to a new report, the Internet has developed the banking sector in Turkey.
- E) In a recent report, the growth of Internet banking in Turkey is statistically significant.

YKS 2010

155. In extremely cold regions, many animals hibernate, that is, they sleep through the winter, because in this way they can survive.

- A) Many animals sleep through the winter, that is, they hibernate, in really cold parts of the world, as this makes it possible for them to survive.
- B) Hibernation, or the practice of sleeping right through the winter, is a survival technique favoured by many animals in very cold regions.
- C) Many of the animals that hibernate, that is, sleep through the long, cold winters, do so from choice, not necessity.
- D) When the winters are particularly cold, many animals choose to hibernate, that is, sleep through the long dark days and increase their chances of survival.
- E) In order to survive in the coldest parts of the world, many animals are forced to hibernate, or sleep through at least a part of the winter.

156. When UNICEF was established in 1946, its main aim was to provide help for the many children in need as a result of World War II.

- A) When it was founded in 1946, UNICEF took a number of steps to improve the conditions of children that survived World War II.
- B) In 1946, soon after the end of World War II, UNICEF was set up to assist children throughout the world.
- C) Because so many children had suffered during World War II, UNICEF was set up in 1946 to give them a better education.
- D) In 1946 UNICEF was set up primarily because, as a result of World War II, large numbers of children were in need of help.
- E) Following World War II, UNICEF was set up in 1946 and has since made great efforts to help children in the world.

157. The view of the city from the top floor of the hotel is absolutely wonderful, especially at night when all the lights are on.

- A) The view of the city, especially at night when it's all lit up, is well worth a visit to the top floor of the hotel.
- B) You must go up to the top floor of the hotel, preferably at night, for a magnificent view of the city and its lights.
- C) From the top floor of the hotel you get a truly splendid view of the city, particularly at night when it's all lit up.
- D) Be sure to go to the top floor of the hotel to get a magnificent view of the city and its lights.
- E) After dark when the lights have come on, you get an unforgettable view of the city from the top floor of the hotel.

158. Even if one forgets about the dangers involved, coal-mining cannot be a very attractive way of earning a living.

- A) It's the risks that are involved that really make coal-mining such an unattractive form of employment.
- B) Working in a coal mine must be rather an unpleasant form of employment even when one ignores the risks.
- C) Work in a coal mine may still be unpleasant but there are no more risks than in other forms of employment.
- D) Work in a coal mine is not the only form of employment that has unpleasant aspects and even risks.
- E) It's hard to imagine anyone enjoying working for a living in a coal mine even if it is perfectly safe.

159. If the meeting has to be on Monday, I can probably manage to come; but I'd much prefer Tuesday.

- A) Tuesday would suit me much better than Monday, but if the meeting's got to be on Monday I'll do my best to come.
- B) I won't be able to come to the Monday meeting, but I'll come to the Tuesday meeting.
- C) It would suit me better if the meeting was held on Tuesday as usual, but I suppose I could manage Monday.
- D) If the Tuesday meeting is put back to Monday, I don't think I will be able to come.
- E) I can't come to a meeting on Monday, but I can on Tuesday, would that be suitable?

YAKIN ANLAM SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.	A	46.	C	91.	D	136.	A
2.	D	47.	D	92.	E	137.	C
3.	D	48.	B	93.	B	138.	E
4.	D	49.	E	94.	A	139.	A
5.	D	50.	E	95.	D	140.	B
6.	E	51.	B	96.	C	141.	C
7.	A	52.	E	97.	C	142.	E
8.	C	53.	B	98.	A	143.	A
9.	A	54.	C	99.	A	144.	D
10.	C	55.	C	100.	E	145.	D
11.	A	56.	D	101.	E	146.	C
12.	B	57.	D	102.	D	147.	E
13.	B	58.	A	103.	A	148.	B
14.	A	59.	D	104.	C	149.	A
15.	D	60.	B	105.	E	150.	A
16.	A	61.	C	106.	B	151.	C
17.	E	62.	E	107.	A	152.	D
18.	A	63.	D	108.	D	153.	B
19.	D	64.	B	109.	C	154.	C
20.	E	65.	E	110.	E	155.	A
21.	D	66.	C	111.	A	156.	D
22.	D	67.	B	112.	C	157.	C
23.	A	68.	E	113.	E	158.	B
24.	E	69.	A	114.	A	159.	A
25.	B	70.	D	115.	D		
26.	E	71.	C	116.	C		
27.	A	72.	A	117.	B		
28.	D	73.	E	118.	A		
29.	E	74.	D	119.	B		
30.	C	75.	B	120.	A		
31.	E	76.	D	121.	C		
32.	E	77.	E	122.	E		
33.	A	78.	A	123.	B		
34.	C	79.	D	124.	B		
35.	A	80.	A	125.	D		
36.	C	81.	E	126.	C		
37.	B	82.	B	127.	E		
38.	C	83.	C	128.	C		
39.	D	84.	B	129.	C		
40.	C	85.	C	130.	B		
41.	B	86.	E	131.	E		
42.	D	87.	D	132.	E		
43.	A	88.	E	133.	D		
44.	E	89.	C	134.	D		
45.	D	90.	C	135.	A		

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA

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 18th and early 19th 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 20th 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 20th 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.

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 treasures 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 hand, 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.

17. Yoga today is a mainstream fitness activity, with many adults participating in what most people believe is an ancient practice. Surprisingly, the yoga you are going to the mat for is not that old. ---- They saw yoga, then more of a philosophy, as a non-sectarian, indigenous symbol of India that transcended divisions of religion and language: a handy tool to have when you are trying to unify a nation. These Victorian-era gurus spread their version of yoga worldwide as a proudly Indian way to achieve a higher level of understanding through contemplation.

- A) Modern postural yoga, the practice of holding poses, originated with early 20th century guru Krishnamacharya, who taught people a mix of gymnastic and wrestling moves.
- B) Hatha yoga, which emerged in 10th century India and was practiced by many traditional religious orders, puts an emphasis on controlling breath and maintaining certain postures.
- C) Around the 15th century BC, the authors of key Sanskrit writing used yoga to mean an animal's yoke and also an entire war chariot, which was symbolic of the unifying wars India was experiencing at the time.
- D) What we generally think of as yoga began in late 19th century India, when leaders of an anti-colonialism movement sought to rally their countrymen to their cause.
- E) Though it is currently advised to improve one's balance and gain some mobility, yoga was considered more of a spiritual practice in the 19th century within Indian society.

18. Esperanto is a constructed language which was intended for international use. Originating as an artificial language, it is unique in that it has enjoyed sufficient success and has been able to acquire a speech community. As a result, the epithet 'artificial' is arguably no longer applicable. ---- However, its proponents' hopes of its being generally adopted for international use have not been realized, and its future can only be seen as uncertain.

- A) Some three-fourths of the basic vocabulary roots of Esperanto are of Romance origin, with the remainder mostly Germanic or Slavic.
- B) It remains to be seen whether Esperanto is a linguistic curiosity doomed to disappear or a brilliant idea whose moment has yet to come.
- C) Estimates of the number of Esperanto speakers differ widely and are controversial, ranging from a few tens of thousands to several million.
- D) Opposition to Esperanto is often more emotional than rational, with some critics arguing that the language is without a culture.
- E) Unlike computer languages and codes, Esperanto generally satisfies the criteria for recognition as a form of natural language.

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19. Physics is by far the most important scientific discipline relevant to astronomy, the study of the Universe and everything in it. In fact, in modern times, the terms 'astronomy' and 'astrophysics' are often used interchangeably. ---- For example, if astronomers eventually find extraterrestrial intelligent life, psychology and sociology could become important to the study of the Universe as a whole.

- A) Modern particle physics is also absolutely necessary to decipher the mysteries of the very early Universe and, ultimately, the very beginning of everything.
- B) Since prehistoric times, humans have looked at the sky and observed the motions of the Sun, Moon, planets, and stars.
- C) It is also important to note that the serious use of physics to study the Universe has become very important in the field as a whole.
- D) The most important way astronomers gain information about the universe is by gathering and interpreting light energy from other parts of the universe.
- E) That being said, all sciences are valuable to astronomy, and some disciplines that are not very related now may someday be extremely vital.

20. Research suggests that bilinguals may have some cognitive advantages, ranging from creative thinking to faster progress in early cognitive development and greater sensitivity in communication. For example, bilinguals may exhibit greater cognitive flexibility in understanding the relationship between objects and their labels. Because bilinguals have two or more words for many objects and ideas, the link between a word and its concept is usually looser for bilinguals than monolinguals. ---- Thus, bilinguals have the possibility of developing more advanced language awareness and more fluency, flexibility, and elaboration in thinking than monolinguals.

- A) Given sufficient motivation and opportunity, all normally developing individuals can learn more than one language.
- B) For example, a bilingual may have an extensive vocabulary but a poor pronunciation, or a native-like pronunciation but underdeveloped grammar.
- C) For bilinguals, having two or more words for particular concepts extends the range of meanings, associations, and images.
- D) Because language and culture are inextricably linked, bilingualism provides the opportunity to experience two or more cultures in very authentic ways.
- E) Ability in each domain may be relatively advanced in both languages or may just be developing in a second or third language.

21. Some people regard hydropower as the ideal fuel for electricity generation because, unlike the non-renewable fuels used to generate electricity, it is almost free, there are no waste products, and hydropower does not pollute the water or the air. ---- For instance, in the Columbia River in the United States, salmon must swim upstream to their spawning grounds – the areas where they lay eggs – but the series of dams gets in their way. Different approaches to fixing this problem have been used, including the construction of fish ladders which help the salmon step up the dam to the spawning grounds upstream.

- A) In addition, hydroelectric dams can be used to control floods, divert water for irrigation purposes, and improve navigation on a river.
- B) Of the renewable energy sources that generate electricity, hydropower is the most often used.
- C) However, it is criticised because it changes the environment by threatening natural habitats.
- D) Because the source of hydropower is water, hydroelectric power plants must be located on a water source.
- E) In addition to rainwater, much of the water to produce hydroelectricity comes from oceans, lakes, and rivers

22. Non-profit organizations comprise the sector of the economy referred to as the non-profit, voluntary, or third sector. Incorporated under state law as charitable or not-for-profit corporations, these organizations are distinguished from organizations that focus on either making a profit (the private sector) or serving as an arm of government (the governmental sector) ---- As a result, they provide not only welfare services, but also social, educational, and cultural services.

- A) Although the majority of non-profit organizations are funded through donations, product sales can also help with funding.
- B) The extent to which such organizations contribute to the economy is indicative of a region's economic prosperity.
- C) Non-profit organizations aim to improve standards in a given country in various areas of life.
- D) Statistics indicate that the number of non-profit organizations has continued to grow in recent years.
- E) This sector may be the fastest-growing one in the United States economy, with over 1.6 million non-profit organizations in existence.

23. Star Wars, with its ground-breaking special effects and surprising commercial success, may be the most influential science-fiction film of all time. It inspired a series of sequels that together now constitute the most commercially successful franchise in film history. ---- Therefore, the massive influence of Star Wars on the genre has not been entirely positive. Still, the film certainly breathed new life into science-fiction that seemed, at the time, lowered to a relatively minor status in American culture.

- A) On the other hand, there is no doubt that the much-discussed special effects of Star Wars were a large part of the film's success with moviegoers.
- B) It quickly became the most profitable film ever, while the merchandising campaign that accompanied the film became an unprecedented success.
- C) As a result, the link between Star Wars and its various indirect sources is among the most widely discussed aspects of the film.
- D) While few specific elements of Star Wars may be particularly original, the film is unique in its effective combination of ingredients from so many sources.
- E) Meanwhile, science-fiction started to rely more on spectacular special effects than on thoughtful scenarios or believable characters.

24. It is impossible to ignore alphabets and their influence on the development of Western civilisation. Alphabets represent phonemes - units of speech that are distinguishable within a language - and, thus, alphabetic texts typically remain close to their familiar spoken language. This can make it relatively easy in learning to read and write. It also makes computing and printing easier. In contrast, non-alphabetic writing tends to represent concepts independent of their representation in speech. ---- Thus, for example, in written Chinese there are thousands of characters to learn and remember. The huge number of symbols also makes printing and computer use more difficult in non-alphabetic writing.

- A) While there are a small number of phonemes in any language, there are numerous concepts and, correspondingly, numerous symbols.
- B) In Europe, for example, there is no common written language in which one could write the charter for a European union.
- C) The move to alphabetic writing represents the adoption of a useful new tool, and the origin of a print culture can clearly be seen as a consequence of the shift to alphabetic writing.
- D) It may be easier to express laws less ambiguously in an alphabetic language, but the possibilities for poetry may be greater in a language less tied to precise replication of spoken forms.
- E) Many would argue that alphabetic writing made literacy and mass distribution of texts through the use of the printing press possible.

25. There are lots of good reasons to bring back extinct animals. ---- Woolly mammoths, for example, were gardeners. They knocked down saplings, ate grass and fertilised the ground via their nutrient-rich dung. But when they disappeared, the gardening stopped, biodiversity plummeted and the lush mammoth steppe was replaced by species-poor tundra. Studies suggest that if large grazers were returned to the far north, biodiversity would increase again.

- A) De-extinction, fast becoming reality, has the power to save species, shape evolution and sculpt the future of life on our planet.
- B) Every day, between 30 and 150 species disappear from the face of our planet, and studies reveal that extinction rates today are 1,000 times higher than they were pre-human times.
- C) To reverse extinction would undoubtedly be a huge moment for the fields of biology and conservation, and a feat that could motivate future generations of wildlife defenders.
- D) All animals perform important roles in the ecosystems they live in, so when lost species are returned, so too are the jobs they once performed.
- E) De-extinction is a process that begins with creating a single animal in the lab and then ends, many years later, with the release and survival of sustainable populations in the wild.

26. Contrary to popular belief, simply eating more protein, in excess of recommended amounts, will not result in bigger muscles. Our bodies do not store excess protein. If we eat more protein than our bodies need to replenish the amino acids we have used during the day, the excess amino acids are converted to fat. ---- Therefore, the recommendations for protein change according to age and are slightly higher for adolescents and pregnant women.

- A) The thousands of proteins that make up our bodies are assembled on demand from some 20 different amino acids.
- B) The best sources of complete protein are meat and poultry, fish, low fat dairy products, and eggs.
- C) Because our requirements for protein mainly depend on our body's size, our need for protein increases during times of rapid growth.
- D) Individuals on severely restricted diets and those whose needs increase because of illness, growth or trauma may experience protein deficiency.
- E) People of many cultures, conditions and ages get adequate amounts and types of protein by eating various combinations of plant proteins.

27. The shelf life of donated blood is short, just 42 days, and during emergencies, even a large supply can quickly run out. To prolong blood's useful life, hospitals can freeze it, but they rarely do so because technicians need to add glycerol, which prevents ice from ripping the red blood cells apart. ---- Therefore, in order to keep stocks high, hospitals must rely on a constant stream of donors - a system that is less than reliable.

- A) The trouble is that it is toxic and must be removed before the blood is used, a process that can take several days.
- B) A recently found ingredient used in eyedrops can protect frozen blood cells for a very short time.
- C) Not all hospitals approve of defrosting as it is time consuming for patients who need emergency treatment.
- D) Allowing hospitals to stockpile huge amounts of blood is becoming a highly controversial issue.
- E) The important thing is that hospitals must decide on the most effective way of freezing cells to boost blood supplies.

28. Some people enjoy being part of the crowd and forming friendships; however, there are others who do not. This is an important choice indeed because our friends act on our health, wealth and mental well-being. - ---- We become prone to illnesses and depression. In fact, our bodies react to a lack of friends as if a crucial biological need is going unfilled. This is not surprising as evolution has equipped us with the desire to make friends and spend time with them.

- A) Social isolation, on the other hand, creates physical pain and leaves us stressed.
- B) People with strong social ties are more likely to be successful in their jobs.
- C) Our urge to make friends shapes our minds, bodies and also our psychology.
- D) However, the time spent socialising could be used in other activities such as meditation.
- E) Having a large circle of friends may also result in unexpected problems.

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29. Psychology is a branch of science dealing with the workings of the mind, its defects and how it influences human behaviour. Psychotherapy attempts to use our understanding of psychology to benefit people with mental health issues or full-blown mental illness. ---- The procedure is purely verbal; no use is made of medication.

- A) A psychotherapist will talk with the patient to try to get to the root of their thought processes and their emotional state.
- B) A psychotherapist can prescribe psychotherapy for patients as well as other treatments such as medication.
- C) Psychotherapists tend to differ in their approach to this kind of therapy.
- D) There is no well-established theory to explain why we humans are so prone to analyzing the mind.
- E) Practitioners in this field chart how the psychological outlook of human beings varies with age.

30. The personal computer (PC) is a familiar item in many homes all over the world. People use PCs to play games, write letters, and manage domestic and business accounts. E-mail takes only seconds to deliver messages and pictures to the other side of the globe. ---- It is hard to imagine a world without PCs. Yet, they are relatively new. It was not until 1975 that a computer appeared that was both affordable and small enough to use at home.

- A) Thus, computers respond to instructions in machine code written in binary, and a computer program comprises pages of zeros and ones.
- B) On the other hand, in a modern computer, backup memory is stored on hard disks inside the disk drive.
- C) Instead, the power of a PC depends on the speed of its processor and the amount of memory it has.
- D) Moreover, PCs are used to shop, make travel arrangements, book hotels, and buy theater and concert tickets.
- E) Therefore, computer software will work only if the computer is able to communicate with a storage device such as a disk drive.

31. ---- This select group of mammals includes the higher primates, members of the horse family, elephants, cetaceans and camelids. It is no coincidence that all of these animals live in stable, bonded social groups. Group living has its benefits, but it can also be stressful and members cannot simply leave when things gets tough, which is where friendship comes in. Friends form defensive coalitions that keep everyone else just far enough away, without driving them off completely.

- A) Grooming is a time consuming job, meaning that primates cannot sustain social groups of more than 50.
- B) Over the past two million years, there seems to have been increasing pressure to evolve larger social groups.
- C) Friendship gives social groups a different structure from herds of deer or antelope.
- D) From the point of view of each animal within it, a bonded society is made up of layers.
- E) Most animals have acquaintances but only a few species are capable of true friendship.

32. Malaria has killed more humans than anything else in history. Up to a million people still die of the disease each year. Since the 17th century, doctors have tackled it with a series of medications. ---- For that reason, the most effective treatment today is a cocktail of drugs.

- A) The first successful cellular drug against malaria contains 12 genes from three different organisms.
- B) The World Health Organization estimated that the financial burden of treating malaria has been hundreds of billions of dollars.
- C) Attempts to cure people with malaria using a single type of medicine have not traditionally been very successful.
- D) A strain of malaria resistant to a mixture of new drugs has been isolated in Cambodia and the Far East.
- E) Studies of cheaper and more effective malaria drugs seem promising.

33. On 14 August 2003, the north-eastern US and Canada were crippled by an enormous electrical blackout that affected 50 million people. Commuters struggled to get to work, ATMs failed, 36 car manufacturing plants were closed and hundreds of flights were cancelled, resulting in tens of millions of dollars in economic losses. The cause was later found to be a software bug in a control room. A few weeks later, the whole of Italy was cut off from Europe's electricity grid for 18 hours after falling trees took out two power lines in neighbouring Switzerland. ---- But in fact they are becoming increasingly common, and will only get more frequent and severe.

- A) Electrical devices fuel our existence because they are crucial for our food, water and transport.
- B) Software bugs are easy to detect if the technical expertise is available in the country.
- C) Unless we act now, more and more countries will start to experience similar events.
- D) Electricity systems are complex high-tech assemblages in most of the countries affected.
- E) People tend to think of such events as occasional, inconvenient occurrences.

34. During its heyday, between about 900 and 600 BC, the Assyrian empire was arguably the largest and most complex political formation the world had yet seen. After its initial stage of expansion during the 9th century BC, Assyria came to dominate the entire region that we today call the Middle East: from the Zagros Mountains in modern Iran to the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, and from the Taurus mountains in southern Turkey to the Persian Gulf. ---- In so doing, the Assyrians left an unforgettable mark on the development of civilization within and beyond the Middle East.

- A) The origin of Assyria is closely related to the fortunes and misfortunes of the city of Ashur, hence Assyria gets its name.
- B) The early political development of the Assyrian state was influenced by the structure of the Sumerian and Akkadian city-states of alluvial southern Iraq.
- C) The first segment of Assyrian history that comes into focus in the textual record is that of a commercial empire established by Assyrian merchants during the Old Assyrian period.
- D) The Assyrian empire is well-known from references in the Bible, the most famous of which is to the Assyrian king Sennacherib, who besieged Jerusalem in 701 BC.
- E) Through their imperial policies, the Assyrians became a driving force in shaping the political, cultural, and demographic make-up of the ancient Near East.

35. ---- Infants as young as 6 months show interest in and positive behaviours towards other babies, and as infants develop, their interactions with peers become more frequent and more complex. During the preschool years, peer interactions continue to grow in frequency and complexity. Relations with peers become more differentiated, and symbolic forms of interaction begin to predominate over physical ones.

- A) Children's peer relations undergo dramatic changes with development.
- B) Children's interactions are affected neither by age nor by experience.
- C) Social context proves to be an important source of variations in play across different cultures.
- D) Unlike older children, infants cannot spontaneously seek their peers for companionship or pleasure.
- E) Social-learning theories put forward that children learn behaviours within particular situations.

36. Everything you hear, feel, see and think is controlled by your brain. ---- Your brain is also capable of producing breathtaking athletic feats, sublime works of art and profound scientific insights. Its most amazing achievement, however, may be that it can understand itself. Studying the brain takes you inside this astonishingly complex organ to show you how it works. You explore a wealth of neuroscientific topics, including the structure of the brain and its cognitive functions such as learning a language and developing consciousness.

- A) Adopting positive feelings and attitudes can help the brain function well.
- B) Some diseases related to brain functions are still waiting to be explored.
- C) Researchers have made great progress in understanding the relation between the mind and the brain.
- D) It allows you to cope masterfully with your environment.
- E) What makes the brain unique is its unexplored functions

37. Terms such as addiction and dependency are frequently used to describe patterns of illicit drug use. --- - As a result, it is difficult to estimate the number of drug users who can be described as addicted or dependant. Addiction tends to refer to dependence on a particular drug or drugs, which has developed to the extent that it has a severe and harmful impact on an individual drug user. Dependency can refer to physical and/or emotional dependency and drug users may experience one or both forms.

- A) Drug users can become physically dependant on drugs, thus continuing with their drug use in order to avoid the physical discomfort of withdrawal.
- B) The term dependency is preferable to addiction because the latter is linked to negative images of drug use.
- C) Sociological analysis of drug use has played a significant role in challenging the medicalization of so-called deviant behavior.
- D) Drug users can also become emotionally dependant on drugs; for example, relying upon drug use to seek pleasure or to avoid pain.
- E) However, there are no universal definitions of these terms and they are frequently used inconsistently and interchangeably.

38. Literature after the Second World War made a fresh start and dealt with the experienced horror. ---- For example, in The Naked and The Dead, Norman Mailer depicted the conquest of a Japanese island from the perspective of an American division commander. He described the naked facts of the war: the diseased ideas of individual soldiers, the senselessness of violence, and the deprivation of American society into which soldiers had to later be reintegrated. This blunt depiction shocked the American public and made him the focus of discussion.

- A) Some German authors attempted to use an abstract language in their work in order not to employ the same language as the war criminals.
- B) "Never Again" was the slogan of the survivors of the Second World War, and literature was meant to contribute toward this end.
- C) Authors sought to use literature to gain perspective as well as to politically educate and encourage self-reflection of the public.
- D) The terrors of the Second World War left authors with the question of how to avoid the aftermath.
- E) Authors such as George Orwell and Aleksandra Solzhenitsyn began criticizing their contemporary political systems.

E-YDS 2015

39. It is known that more than half of all personal aircraft accidents all around the world occur during takeoffs or landings. That is why inventor and entrepreneur Joe Ben Bevirt – known for designing airplane-like wind energy turbines – is intent on making runways obsolete. ---- No full-scale prototype exists yet, but Bevirt and his team have built about 10- pound models to demonstrate their concept works.

- A) Bevirt has mobilized his wind energy team to create a personal electric airplane that takes off vertically and flies aerodynamically.
- B) Bevirt states that turbulence would have been avoided if more efficient motors and smarter control systems had been invented.
- C) Bevirt has been given an Invention Award for his personal electric airplane prototype which is as safe and easy to use as an automobile.
- D) Although Bevirt has come up with a remarkable invention, his previous work did not draw much attention in scientific circles.
- E) According to Bevirt, old types of personal aircraft lacked optimizing efficiency, thus reducing noise and improving flight control.

40. Different climates prevail in various parts of the Earth, from the dry heat of the desert to the chill of Polar Regions. Considering this, average global figures can be calculated. ---- Thus, climate differs from weather, which refers to short-term conditions during a period ranging from a few hours to a couple of weeks – or at most, a particular season. According to the size of the area under consideration, climate can be divided into microclimate, mesoclimate and macroclimate.

- A) To describe weather and climate in the atmosphere, scientists collect data about the various climatic elements such as temperature, air pressure, humidity and wind speed.
- B) Climate is defined as the full range of weather conditions experienced in a particular place, including daily and seasonal changes, over several decades or longer.
- C) The Earth is divided into a number of different climate zones, and one commonly used system is based on average temperatures in particular regions.
- D) A multitude of climatic factors influence each of the Earth's five spheres, ultimately producing an overall climate in the geosphere.
- E) Diverse conditions and processes work together to determine the climate of a particular area, so a distinction is made between primary and secondary climatic factors.

41. Egyptian hieroglyphics were a pictographic script, primarily used on monuments and for religious texts. The Egyptians continued to use simplified forms of hieroglyphics in their daily lives until the time of the early Christians, when they switched to writing the Egyptian language with the Greek alphabet. ---- Then, in 1799, a French military officer, who had come to Egypt as part of Napoleon's expedition, discovered the Rosetta Stone. On this monument from the 2nd century BC, he found a text written in both hieroglyphics and Greek. With this new evidence, philologists finally deciphered hieroglyphics in 1822.

- A) Hieroglyphics were both a means of communication and a system for classifying the world.
- B) The earliest hieroglyphics were on labels recording tax payments and royal possessions.
- C) A single hieroglyph was sometimes used as an ideogram to represent a whole word.
- D) Over the centuries, the understanding of ancient hieroglyphics was lost.
- E) Royal names were among the first words written in hieroglyphs to be deciphered.

42. Roma began as a city centre in central Italy. Over several centuries the city expanded its authority and adapted its methods of government to bring first Italy, then the western Mediterranean and finally almost the whole of the Hellenistic world into an empire larger than any which had existed in that era before. ---- Rome helped to shape European and contemporary practice and opinion about the state, about international law and especially about empire and the nature of imperia authority.

- A) Romans were influenced by the culture of the Etruscans and the Greeks, who inspired Roman architecture and painting.
- B) The Roman Empire embraced parts of two continents, Europe and Africa, and would soon expand into Asia.
- C) The empire reached its limit of expansion and now faced the daunting task of holding off raiders and invaders lured by the wealth and fertility of Rome's provinces.
- D) The growth of Rome and other cities around the Roman Empire was made possible by aqueducts, which supplied fresh water to urban areas.
- E) This unique and astonishing achievement, and the cultural transformation which it brought about, laid the foundations of European civilization.

43. The beginning of mathematics is found in the first advanced civilizations. Where art, architecture, writing, justice, and philosophy began to develop, the systematic study of computations and geometry were also initiated. ---- The Arabic numerals, for instance, actually originated from India. They reached Europe through the work of Arabic mathematicians.

- A) The first use of what we now call mathematics goes back 5,000 years, and at first mathematics enabled people to simplify a number of practical tasks.
- B) Business and commercial trade that brought goods to other people also contributed to the transfer of some mathematical knowledge.
- C) Mathematics was established as a science in Greece in ancient times by Pythagoras of Samos.
- D) Humankind was not given numbers in the cradle; however, they were needed to determine the size of a herd of animals with little effort.
- E) On the other hand, the first scientific use of abstract mathematical concepts took place at around 500 BC.

44. One important mechanism that shapes a child's behavior is imitation. All people, particularly children, have a strong tendency to imitate others. ---- A child observes other people being angry or controlling their anger and copies them. Thus, the child's own aggressive behavior is shaped and determined by what he or she observes others doing.

- A) When children are rewarded, they are more likely to repeat that behavior.
- B) This imitation extends to virtually every kind of behavior, including aggression.
- C) One of the most common sources of anger is an attack or intrusion by another person.
- D) Imitating others does not mean that the child will behave aggressively.
- E) Children imitate some people more than others.

45. The Industrial Revolution brought many blessings to humanity, such as increased standards of living, improved educational opportunities and game-changing technological innovations. ---- Most obviously, there is the environmental degradation that threatens our health and ecological sustainability. But our interior environments - the landscapes of our individual minds and spirits - may be paying an even more costly price. Discussion of the consequences of this shift is not new.

- A) Today, we are living in a time that could be viewed as one that sprung from the Industrial Revolution.
- B) Yet it all came with a sense of loss, especially in regard to our connection to nature, as we moved away from an agrarian way of life.
- C) We are becoming more connected to one another through the Internet, cell phones and other technologies.
- D) Once a genuine connection with the nature is established, people are far more likely to display concern for the environment.
- E) However, several studies have shown that adults gain considerable benefits from time spent outdoors, especially in stress reduction.

46. Hunting is difficult and sometimes dangerous, but predators have evolved many ways of improving their chances of success. They have acute senses of detecting their prey. Speed, fast reactions, and sheer strength help them catch their meal. ---- They can avoid being detected by predators, run away, confuse their enemies or even fight back. So predators and prey are often evenly matched in this battle for survival.

- A) Many animals survive by hunting and eating other animals.
- B) Most predators including tigers hunt alone.
- C) But the animals they hunt are not helpless victims.
- D) Stalking and chasing prey is hard work, and it can use a lot of energy.
- E) There are many predators that use their speed to take their prey.

47. ---- However, this is an inadequate definition for economists. There is a big difference between an office worker who is unemployed for a few weeks and a factory mechanic whose skills are no longer useful in finding a job. The former will soon be back in work whereas the latter may need to be retrained.

- A) In its very broadest sense, unemployment simply means the state of not having a job.
- B) All too often governments actually encourage people to remain unemployed by making their unemployment benefits more attractive.
- C) Governments are trying to strike a balance between encouraging people to find work and compensating them for losing their jobs.
- D) The labour market is traditionally defined as flexible for those who are without a job for longer periods.
- E) Governments' resolve to tackle unemployment is understandable given the trauma associated with losing one's job.

48. The earliest of the ancient civilizations all shared the same fundamental view of the cosmos: that the Earth lay at the centre. ---- The specific explanations varied from an ancient society to another. However, the one that came to dominate the minds of Europeans was established by successive generations of Greek philosophers.

- A) The Sumerians, the Babylonians and the Egyptians all had the Sun, Moon, stars and planets revolving around us.
- B) The first known idea of the stars being fixed to sphere, or hemisphere is attributed to Anaximenes of Miletus in the 6th century.
- C) Ancient astronomers thought that planets behaved in a strange fashion; which they failed to figure out why.
- D) It was the great philosopher, Aristotle, who refined the explanation of the movements in the heavens.
- E) NASA has completely rejected the idea of the Earth lying at the heart of the whole cosmos. Earth lying at the heart of the whole cosmos.

E-YDS 2014

49. At the end of the 18th century, France was nearly bankrupt after a series of costly wars. ---- While the country faced starvation, King Louis XVI and the nobility lived in luxury, and rumours spread that they were storing grain that the poor desperately needed. The French people had heard how the Americans overthrew the rule of the British king in 1776, and as the poor grew more dissatisfied, they demanded change. In 1789, a sharp rise in the price of bread and heavy taxes caused people to take action and the French Revolution began.

- A) French society was basically divided into three classes before the Revolution.
- B) Agricultural techniques used in France in the 18th century were comparable to that of other countries.
- C) Britain also had a ready supply of resources and raw materials as well as plentiful food reserves.
- D) To make matters worse, a bad harvest in 1788 left much of the population short of food.
- E) The new National Assembly promised to give power to the common people.

50. Professional astronomers investigate not only stars but everything to do with space - from the meteors and the planets of the Solar System to distant galaxies billions of light years away. Astronomy makes a rewarding hobby too, and many amateur stargazers enjoy observing the night sky with backyard telescopes or binoculars. ---- This is because light takes such a long time to reach us from distant objects in space. We see the Moon as it was one and a quarter seconds ago and the stars as they were hundreds of years ago.

- A) Whenever astronomers observe the sky, they are looking back in time.
- B) Many ancient cultures followed the Sun and stars in order to keep track of the time of year.
- C) Astronomers divide the whole sky into 88 segments, each one named after the constellation within it.
- D) Today, space telescopes such as the Hubble give us breath-taking views of distant objects in space.
- E) People have been looking up at the night sky for thousands of year.

2019 YDS ARALIK

51. The decline of England's wild bees has been linked for the first time to the use of neonicotinoid pesticides on oilseed rape farms. ---- But recently, Ben Woodcock at the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology in Wallingford, UK, and his colleagues have studied data on 62 bee species from 31,800 surveys across more than 4,000 square kilometres of land. They have found that populations across all species declined by average of 7 percent after 2002, when farmers started widely using neonicotinoids on oilseed rape, and species that feed on rapeseed were hit three times as hard as those that do not.

- A) Researchers have concluded that many other factors affect bee-to-bee communication, such as climate change and disease.
- B) These pesticides do not only contribute to the decline in the number of wild bee species, but they also hurt their ability to reproduce.
- C) The effects such pesticides have on bees have been documented before, but there was no strong evidence focusing particularly on neonicotinoid pesticides.
- D) Studies done on wild bees that eat plants with neonicotinoid pesticides have not yielded reliable results, so researchers now look for different reasons for bee decline.
- E) In February 2018, the European Union approved the ban on neonicotinoid pesticides in an effort to protect bees and other valuable pollinator insects.

52. Thousands of individual parts make up the modern automobile. Much like the human body, these parts are arranged into several semi-independent systems, each with a different function. ---- The automobile contains similar circulatory systems to cool the engine using fluid (mostly water) and to circulate oil and fuel within the system. The engine — the 'heart' of the automobile — is comprised of pistons, cylinders, tubes to deliver fuel to the cylinders, and other components. Each system is necessary for making the automobile run and reducing noise and pollution.

- A) For example, our circulatory system comprises the heart, blood vessels, and blood.
- B) The major systems of an automobile include the engine, fuel system, transmission, and electrical system.
- C) When an automobile is designed, the arrangement and type of components depend on various factors.
- D) Furthermore, the dependence on petroleum fuel of automobiles leads to power struggles and thus influences global politics.
- E) Automobiles have given great freedom of movement as well as comfort to their owners.

53. As elephants walk through the forest or savanna, they leave big footprints behind them. These marks then fill with water, creating microhabitats for other forms of life. Researchers at Germany's University of Koblenz-Landau analysed the contents of 30 footprints in Uganda. They found at least 61 different micro-invertebrate species, including mites. ---- Nevertheless, the study adds to a body of research suggesting that elephants play vital roles in their ecosystems.

- A) Researchers also think that this study serves as one more reminder of what we could lose if the illegal hunting crisis in Africa continues.
- B) Because elephants weigh upward of 6,000 kilograms, they make quite an impression with their giant footprints.
- C) Thanks to this study, researchers have proven without doubt that elephant footprints teem with life.
- D) This work is in its early stage and more needs to be done to understand how heavily the tiny species rely on these footprint worlds.
- E) The most common species found in these footprints were mayflies, backswimmers, leeches and gastropods.

54. Cities are dense with impermeable sidewalks and streets, so the concrete jungle does not exactly absorb excess water during storms. The result: destructive flash floods. To help, a Danish architectural firm has developed a tile-based modular paving system that collects and distributes rainwater. ---- The system captures water from roofs, streets, and parking lots, and delivers it to nearby permeable landscapes - such as garden boxes or park spaces - where it can be absorbed. The firm has already given a few Copenhagen sidewalks a face-lift this year to test out the tiles. But even before that experiment is finished, Toronto and several other cities have put in requests for the rain-draining material.

- A) Since permeable pavements come in different forms, urban planners in other countries prefer to use a type of porous asphalt to absorb storm run-off.
- B) Plants could be considered a necessity since they offer many perks to cities including shade, beauty, and habitat for wildlife.
- C) These tiles resemble a normal paved surface but have small holes in them that funnel storm run-off into horizontally connected channels.
- D) Roads, sidewalks, and terraces connect people but, are often also impermeable to rain or flood waters.
- E) One concern environmentalists have is preventing storm run-off from mixing with everyday pollutants like fertiliser and sewage.

55. Unlike learning a second language, acquiring a first or native language does not require systematic instruction. Parents usually do not teach children the rules of language or do not tell them what kinds of sentences they can and cannot say. ---- For example, English speaking children might continue to say *briŋged* rather than *brought* even though parents occasionally correct them.

- A) Parents' corrections inform children of what is not possible in the language they are exposed to.
- B) Although parents generally do not correct their children, corrections can improve the children's language.
- C) Children are rarely corrected, and even when they are, they resist the correction.
- D) Children often take advantage of parents' correction and reformulate their utterances.
- E) If children ask a question, parents will hardly check for its grammatical correctness.

56. Wilhelm Röntgen was born in Germany, but lived in the Netherlands for part of his childhood. He studied mechanical engineering in Zurich before becoming a lecturer in physics at Strasbourg University in 1874, and a professor two years ago. He took senior positions at several universities during his career. ---- However, in the world of science, he is best known for his research into X-rays, and in 1901, he was awarded the first Nobel Prize in Physics for this work.

- A) Röntgen was always shy of having an assistant, and he usually preferred to work alone and built much of the apparatus he used by himself.
- B) By 1900, Röntgen's discovery of high energy electromagnetic radiation in the form of X-rays was being used in medical diagnosis.
- C) Röntgen studied many different areas of physics, including light, gases, heat transfer, and thermal conductivity of crystals.
- D) In his laboratory in Germany, Röntgen discovered X-rays by accident while he was studying the conduction of electricity through gases at low pressure.
- E) Despite the numerous prizes, medals and honorary doctorates he had, Röntgen retained the characteristics of a strikingly modest man.

57. There is a new milk in town; there are many, actually. The old alternatives to cow's milk - soy, rice, and coconut milk - are now joined on grocery shelves by alternative milks made from almonds, peanuts, cashews, oats, peas - the list goes on and on. You can even buy milk made from potatoes or bananas. — But is that really true? Almond and cashew milks have less than half the calories found in cow's milk, but are lower in protein. For those with allergies to nuts, banana milk is the way to go, but it can be difficult to find. Each type of alternative milk has its benefits and limitations. You should decide what is most important to you - nutrition, sustainability, or allergies.

- A) Alternative milks are only healthy if combined with a well-balanced diet, though the same is true of cow's milk.
- B) Manufacturers have recently begun to position such products as a reasonable alternative.
- C) Alternative milks vary greatly in their nutritional value, and while some have a mild flavour, others have a stronger taste.
- D) Most alternative milks are friendlier to the environment than dairy products, as the carbon footprint of producing, packaging and transporting cow's milk is very high.
- E) However, people do not drink alternative milks for their nutritional benefits, instead, they tend to use them for their coffee or cereal.

58. Much of what archaeologists know about past human life is uncertain and partial. For example, archaeologists argue about the dates that human life began and changed. New discoveries constantly force scientists to rethink the dating given to major developments in human prehistory. Even the primary method of identifying the age of discoveries, known as radiocarbon dating, is subject to second-guessing. Often different sources have different dates. Another difficulty is that there are simply not many sources of evidence about early human life. ---- Because of these difficulties, much of what is known about prehistoric man is based on the best guesses of scientists who may have devoted their life's work to the subject.

- A) The older the historical remains, the more valuable and surprising they are to archaeologists.
- B) Archaeologists must form their picture of early life based on small sets of discovered materials separated by both time and distance.
- C) Another form of evidence comes from early rock paintings and etchings that have depicted human clothes, hair, and body decoration.
- D) Archaeologists must carefully dig the remnants of the human past from out of the earth.
- E) The problem of understanding the clothing of early humans is even more difficult by the fragile nature of fur.

59. ---- Yet even today, when objective evidence is valued highly, most people would admit to secretly cherishing one, or two, or many superstitions. Across America, tens of thousands of lottery tickets are pencilled in every day based on nothing more or less than people's lucky numbers. Though we now have scientific explanations for a number of once-mysterious phenomena, daily life still holds enough unpredictability that we turn to superstitions to account for the implausible.

- A) Bad-luck superstitions still keep many people from walking under a ladder, opening an umbrella indoors, or boarding an airplane on Friday the thirteenth.
- B) Scientific studies reveal that most of the superstitious beliefs we inherit involve ways to protect ourselves from evil.
- C) Archaeologists identify Neanderthal man, who roamed throughout Western Asia 50,000 years ago, as having produced the first superstitious belief.
- D) Supernatural beliefs come into being when particular events happen in a way that cannot be explained by reason and are followed by superstitions to help control them.
- E) Superstitious beliefs, given their irrational nature, should have receded with the arrival of education and the advent of science.

60. Braille is a tactile (touch-based) system of written language that features patterns of raised dots to represent letters of the alphabet, common words and contractions, mathematical symbols, and punctuation. Named after its developer, Louis Braille, braille allows people who are blind to read and, with adaptive technology, to write. ---- Learning each of the different forms of braille code is like learning a new language. Therefore, most people only learn the one or two of those they are most likely to use in their daily lives.

- A) People whose vision is still intact can also learn braille, and should if they have regular interactions with people who are blind.
- B) There are a number of braille variations in common use in the US, including braille specific to music, mathematics, science, and computer programming.
- C) Many communities have schools and consultants who teach braille as well as libraries that provide braille publications.
- D) Nemeth braille code provides a mix of American literary braille, Nemeth braille, and unique symbols for instruction documentation.
- E) American literary braille code uses about 250 patterns to create book-length materials using short-form words, contractions, and single-cell words.

61. Gothic is the style of architecture and art that succeeded Romanesque and prevailed in Europe from the mid-12th century to the 16th century. Like many other stylistic labels, the word was originally a term of abuse. It was coined by Italian artists of the Renaissance to denote the type of medieval architecture they condemned as barbaric. ---- None of these features was first used in the Gothic period, but when employed together they created a new type of skeletal structure and a sense of graceful resilience that was very different in spirit from the massive solidity of Romanesque buildings.

- A) The Gothic style is still characterised chiefly in terms of architecture — in particular by the use of pointed arches, rib vaults, and flying buttresses.
- B) The term 'Gothic' has also been applied to the ornament, sculpture, and painting of the period in which Gothic architecture flourished.
- C) A swaying elegance is often considered typical of Gothic figures, which are generally more naturalistic and less remote than those of the Romanesque period.
- D) This architecture was not created by the Gothic tribes who had destroyed the classical art of the Roman Empire.
- E) However, the movement became more serious in tone and developed into a major strand in art.

62. The fossil record of dinosaurs in Africa extends from the Late Triassic Period, over 200 million years ago, until the Late Cretaceous Period, presumably 65 million years ago. However, the extinction event that ended the reign of dinosaurs has yet to be documented. Throughout this length of time, Africa remained relatively stable geologically, changing position only slightly by drifting and rotating northward. ---- The changing geography of Africa and its neighbours throughout the Mesozoic Period is fundamental to understanding the dinosaur fossils found there.

- A) During the Late Triassic through the Early Jurassic, major continental land masses were united into the supercontinent of Pangaea.
- B) Late Triassic dinosaur sites are found extensively in southern Africa (particularly South Africa, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe) and to a lesser extent in northern Africa Morocco.
- C) Thus, the dinosaur fauna of the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic are generally similar across the globe because there was only one continent rather than several continents.
- D) By contrast, the continents surrounding Africa moved greatly, resulting in ocean barriers between what were once contiguous land masses.
- E) The boundary between the Triassic and Jurassic Period is marked by extinctions globally, but it has not been studied in detail in Africa.

63. When Parkinson's disease develops, all emphasis shifts to getting the symptoms under control. This shift tends to guide medical care decisions for optimal management of the Parkinson's. ---- It remains important for the person with Parkinson's disease to continue seeing a primary care doctor to manage other health conditions and tend to other routine health matters such as physical exams and screenings for high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol level, heart disease, diabetes, and breast, colon, and prostate cancer, as well as other conditions that become more common with aging.

- A) Anti-Parkinson's medications remain the cornerstone of treatment and can restore near-normal function for years or decades.
- B) Although Parkinson's disease can strike at any age, it is a condition primarily associated with aging.
- C) People who are younger and working when diagnosed are likely to have employer-sponsored group health insurance.
- D) But this focus should not preclude attention to overall health care needs, as it sometimes does.
- E) However, the Parkinson's disease's progression is unpredictable and inconsistent, and patients respond differently to treatment.

64. Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) was the first Russian composer to gain international fame. ---- He also had a remarkable gift for writing melody. Tchaikovsky is often described as a composer of music that is basically melancholy. Some of his music is melancholy, especially the last moment of his *Symphony No 6*. Yet, he also wrote spirited music, as in *Marche Slave* and "1812" overture; lyrical music, as in the symphonic poem *Romeo and Juliet*; lively ballet music, as in the *Nutcracker Suite*; and powerful symphonies.

- A) But Tchaikovsky always claimed to be fully Russian in his feelings, and his works contain quotations from Russian folk melodies.
- B) On the other hand, he cited Mozart, a Westerner, and Mikhail Glinka, a Russian as the composers who influenced him the most.
- C) He was a master of orchestration with a superb talent for blending instrumental sounds and for achieving rousing orchestral effects.
- D) His early emotional sensitivity developed into long periods of depression, but he wrote some of his most cheerful music during these periods.
- E) From 1862 to 1866, he studied music at St. Petersburg Conservatory under Anton Rubenstein, a pianist and composer.

65. Time brought fundamental changes to mankind's relationship with the wilderness and animals. The traditional view of animals as consumable was joined by a much more complex appreciation of the place of other living things. The greatest impact was on harvest hunting; the ancient moral relationship with prey was revisited. As wasteful as some traditional hunting methods were, the technology to destroy entire populations of prey rarely existed. ---- Whole communities of animals were nearly annihilated, but through the end of the 19th century increasingly powerful objections were raised to that extreme predation.

- A) However, as a result of machine culture and the industrial-scale harvesting of varied prey by commercial agents, wildlife destruction was horrific in scale and magnitude.
- B) Ironically, as senseless as the terrific waste of prey such as bison and pigeon certainly was, the bloodshed took place too far from most citizens for it to register well.
- C) Typically, hunting was thought to be more a process than a goal-oriented behavior; the hunter's motivation and action are as important as the result.
- D) Luckily negative public reaction ensued in response to the enormous harvest of animals and also by a growing public awareness of the butchery exhibited in the name of fashion.
- E) Therefore, regulating and taxing traditional hunters guaranteed the protection of vast habitat and the warming of the planet that began around 10,000 BC forced humans to adapt, and they did so with great ingenuity.

66. Many of the larger animals people had feasted on during the Ice Age died out as a result of global warming and over-hunting. ---- Based on the behavior of hunter gatherers in recent times, women did much of the gathering in ancient times and probably used their knowledge of plants to domesticate wheat, barley, rice, corn and other cereals. This allowed groups who had once wandered in search of sustenance to settle in one place.

- A) This forced people to travel to far away places where there were still animals to hunt and eat.
- B) At the same time, edible plants flourished in places that had once been too cold or dry to support them.
- C) However, this did not change how the early humans found food as they went on hunting smaller animals.
- D) Therefore, people used their logic and started preserving the small number of large animals left.
- E) That was the point in human history that triggered the innate trait of humans to protect wildlife.

67. According to a study in Usenge, Kenya, near the town of Kisumu, most families in the village do not value formal Western schooling. There is no reason they should, as their children will for the most part spend their lives farming or engaged in other occupations that make little or no use of Western schooling. These families emphasise teaching their children the indigenous, informal knowledge that will lead to successful adaptation in the environments in which they will really live. ---- They hope that their children may be able to leave the village and to go to a university. These families tend to emphasise the value of Western education and to devalue indigenous informal knowledge. Thus, the families typically value and emphasise one or the other kind of knowledge, but not both.

- A) At the same time, there are some, perhaps not many, families in the village that have different expectations for their children.
- B) They believe that investing a lot of time in the development of academic skills needed for school success is a poor investment.
- C) Furthermore, they see the learning of informal knowledge as relevant to their everyday adaptation as a better use of their time.
- D) Some wealthy and educated parents living in the village share the same opinion with such families and do not favour formal Western schooling.
- E) In formal Western schooling, however, children typically study a variety of subjects, including maths, foreign languages, etc. , from an early age.

68. As children move into adolescence, they seek much more autonomy. At this stage, parents must achieve a delicate balance between granting autonomy and making sure their children do not get into situations where problematic or even dangerous behaviour could occur. ---- This makes it likely that their children will be involved with other teens who are enthusiastic about school and not into risk-taking.

- A) However, some parents may find it difficult to develop clear rules to ensure the teenager engages in appropriate activities when not under adult supervision.
- B) It could be helpful if parents establish effective communication with their children with regard to what they are doing each day and foster their academic interests.
- C) Children who are not regularly monitored by their parents are more likely to adopt destructive habits, suffer from depression, and obtain poor grades.
- D) The most important issues to consider are the time teens need to be home, where they can go when they are out, and whom they can be with.
- E) On the contrary, offering numerous opportunities for young people to play a greater role in civic life and governance is another way to prevent problems.

69. Medieval Islam became the principal heir to ancient Greek science, and Islamic civilisation remained the world leader in virtually every field of science between 800-1300 AD. The sheer level of scientific activity underlines this point, as the number of Islamic scientists during the four centuries after the Prophet matched the number of Greek scientists during the four centuries following Thales. Islamic scientists established the first truly international scientific community stretching from Iberia to Central Asia. ---- A moment's thought, however, shows how unreasonable it is to evaluate the history of Islamic science only or even largely as a link to European science, or even to subsume Islamic science into the 'Western tradition'. Medieval Islam and its science must be judged on their own terms, and those terms are as much Eastern as Western.

- A) Early Islamic rulers encouraged the mastery of foreign cultural traditions, including notably Greek philosophy and science.
- B) Yet, medieval Islamic science is sometimes dismissed as a conduit passively transmitting ancient Greek science to the European Middle Ages.
- C) Islam was and is based on literacy and the holy book of the Quran, and contrary to the popular view, Islam showed itself tolerant toward others.
- D) The result was another hybrid society, the cultural 'Hellenisation' of Islam and its typically bureaucratized institutions.
- E) The institutional aspects of Islamic science are only beginning to be studied with scholarly rigour, and nothing like a full historical survey exists for the Islamic case.

70. Even though there are a number of teaching approaches, the literature indicates that teachers have two primary orientations to teaching: an orientation toward conveying knowledge and an orientation toward facilitating learning. ---- On the other hand, if the teacher wants to maximise students' understanding, he or she will probably focus on the integration and elaboration of information in ways that could facilitate meaningful learning and critical thinking.

- A) Interestingly, teachers' approaches to teaching are also mediated by situational and contextual factors in addition to a number of other factors.
- B) Hence, the various characteristics of students in these class rooms will influence the approach to teaching as well as its outcomes.
- C) For example, a teacher whose goal of teaching is to transmit and increase knowledge will likely focus on the content and provide structured learning experiences.
- D) Moreover, it is generally known that the values and beliefs of teachers influence their perceptions and judgements and also affect their behaviour in the classroom.
- E) Furthermore, this teacher might believe that students should be rewarded for good work and penalised for lack of effort and poor work.

71. It has been a basic tenet that an individual who uses substances heavily will become addicted. There are reports, however, of people becoming addicted to a substance with exposure only once or a few times. Some experts believe people are born with the predisposition to become addicted. ---- Thus, the potential for addiction may be hereditary. On the other hand, a psychological problem may lead the individual into addiction. The need for instant gratification, a feeling of being socially ostracized, and an inability to cope with the downfalls of life have all been cited as possible springboards to addiction.

- A) One characteristic that marks addiction, whether to chemicals or nonchemical practices, is the genetic modification it leads to.
- B) A careful medically-controlled withdrawal program can reverse the chemical changes in genes caused by the addiction.
- C) Habitual use of an addictive substance can produce changes in body chemistry and any treatment must be geared to gradual reduction in dosage.
- D) Studies have found that many former addicts have enough determination to avoid drugs for the rest of their lives.
- E) Children of addicts have a greater probability of becoming addicts themselves than children whose parents are not.

72. In almost all cultures and societies, children have collected a broad spectrum of items. Although the activity seems to be universal, very little has been written on this subject. And even though collecting has played an important part in many individuals' lives, it is seldom described in memoirs or autobiographies. This may be because many collections are suddenly abandoned when the collector grows up. ---- Other collections, however, continue into adult life, becoming lifelong passionate occupations; this is especially likely with collections that have some kind of economic value or present the adult with challenges or opportunities for further study.

- A) Most children will carry on adding to their collections throughout adulthood because they are so attached to them.
- B) Many are often split up and disappear during childhood unless parents understand the fascinating world of the small collector and pay special attention to saving them.
- C) The spirit of the collector, once established, never leaves the individual but is turned in new directions and can result in life-changing career choices.
- D) Grand collections may end up in places like museums, which seems to be the dream of collectors who do not want their passionate investments to disappear with them.
- E) Collecting trains the eye, creates a sense of order, and develops aesthetic appreciation while at the same time creating a sense of economic appreciation for certain items.

73. Fossils are remnants or traces of an animal or plant of a past geologic age that have been preserved in various ways in the Earth's crust. From earliest times people must have seen fossils, but the first reports we have on the subject are from the ancient Greeks. Xenophanes of the early Ionian school is said to have noticed fossilised sea creatures high on mountains; he correctly interpreted this as meaning that these mountains had once been under water. --- For example, he associated the fossilised bones of large creatures with mythical animals or with giant humans.

- A) In the 17th century, Nicolaus Steno argued persuasively that fossils are remains of living organisms.
- B) In Roman times, Suetonius casually mentions that emperor Augustus kept a collection of large fossil bones in his villa.
- C) The famous scholar Avicenna put forward an idea that confused people about fossils for centuries.
- D) Later, Herodotus reached the same conclusion regarding fossilized clam shells, but he misinterpreted other fossils.
- E) Theophrastus, Aristotle's successor, is said to have written a book on fossils, which was lost later, where he refers to fossilised fish.

74. According to a World Bank report in 1993, the East Asian miracle, achieving high economic growth for all people, is due to a combination of fundamentally sound development policies, tailored interventions, and an unusually rapid increase of physical and human capital. The more advanced economies in the Asian region are part of this success and have been referred to as high-performing East Asian economies. ---- In addition, these economies have displayed high per capita incomes, along with a much-improved income distribution, compared with most other developing economies.

- A) Such economies have a record of high and sustained economic growth.
- B) Poorer countries have greater difficulty than relatively richer countries climbing up the ladder of development.
- C) The study suggests that economies with a strong inward focus could not succeed.
- D) In contrast, the dramatic growth of the Asian tiger economies has been based on the export of manufacture goods.
- E) Promoting trade is positively related to levels of per capita income.

75. We are terrified of sharks, largely thanks to their reputation as vicious killers. Shark attacks are rare but appear to be rising: There were 98 unprovoked attacks worldwide in 2015, six fatal. There are three particularly notorious species: tiger sharks, great whites, and oceanic whitetips. ---- Recently, scientists have been shedding new light on these enigmatic creatures that are seemingly vital to the seas, and not as scary as you might think.

- A) Tiger sharks are unlikely to attack divers who keep them in sight.
- B) Novice divers may come face-to-face with the sharks and see their true nature.
- C) On the other hand, a lesser known fact is the crucial role sharks play in ocean ecology.
- D) Tiger sharks in the protected waters of the Bahamas are relatively harmless, but they rarely stay in one place for long.
- E) Scientists in Australia say that sharks keep fish numbers down and stop them degrading sea grass ecosystems.

76. St. Valentine's Day is set aside for lovers and for declarations of love, with these declarations traditionally sent anonymously. ---- Theories put forward generally refer the custom back to Roman times, telling the story of St. Valentine, a Roman priest who assisted the Christian martyrs during the persecutions in the time of Claudius II. St. Valentine was caught and ordered to give up the Christian faith. He refused to do so and was executed on the 14th February 270 AD. In another telling, St. Valentine was executed for the cause of love, after allowing Christian soldiers to marry in spite of a ban on them imposed by Emperor Claudius Gothicus.

- A) St. Valentine's Day flourishes in cultures where there is a free choice of spouse.
- B) As with many traditions of this kind, it is difficult to determine the real origin of the practice.
- C) In the past, there was a belief that the first member of the opposite sex you met on this day would be your valentine.
- D) Nowadays, St. Valentine's Day is promoted for commercial interests, by businesses from card manufacturers to flower merchants.
- E) The Valentine's card as we know it today did not begin to gain popularity until recent decades.

77. There is some indication that children whose access to television is restricted are less likely to be negatively affected by it, even when they do view it. A study has found that children whose parents restrict viewing are less likely to be unnecessarily fearful of the outside world. ---- In other words, children whose parents severely limit access to television may actually become more aggressive, perhaps due to the frustration that results from the deprivation of privileges.

- A) It should be noted, however, that there is some evidence that very extreme levels of restriction will backfire.
- B) Children with limited access to television are less likely to believe that what they see on television is real.
- C) It is possible that the mere presence of parents while viewing makes children feel happy.
- D) Children who receive parental restriction are better able to quickly understand the plots of television programmes.
- E) Much of the research on the effects of television viewing has focused on children whose parents are more sophisticated consumers of television.

78. Beautifully coloured birds, acrobatic monkeys, and noisy insects are just a few of the sights and sounds in a tropical rainforest – the richest plant and animal habitat in the world. Rainforests are found near the Equator where it is wet and warm enough for plants to grow all year round. Most rainforest trees are evergreen, and they produce food and shelter for a vast number of animals. ---- Every year, huge areas are cut down for timber and to make way for pastures and crops.

- A) Yet, the negative effect of global warming on this rich fauna can be seen.
- B) Therefore, people should try hard to protect the variety of species living in rainforests.
- C) In other words, the tropical rainforests is home to various plants and animals.
- D) However, despite this richness, rainforests have recently been shrinking.
- E) Some trees, on the other hand, are used to provide shelter for human beings.

2017 NISAN YDS

79. Almost all of us experience prejudice in one form or another. People make assumptions about us on the basis of our age, ethnicity, race or sex, and we often find ourselves automatically making the same sorts of assumptions about others. Herein lies a paradox: prejudice is socially undesirable; however, it is widespread in society. ---- For example, the system of apartheid in South Africa, where black people were forced to live away from white people, was a classic case of such prejudice, as it was defended publicly as being recognition of and respect for cultural differences.

- A) No matter what the majority thinks, the government has to make sure that all citizens are safe regardless of their background.
- B) If public awareness is raised, prejudice may not trigger serious problems in multicultural societies.
- C) Once the influence of certain ideologies becomes commonplace throughout the world, it is not easy to eradicate the core beliefs.
- D) Even in societies where prejudice is institutionalised, sophisticated justifications are often used to excuse or deny its presence.
- E) Only when the necessary precautions are taken, can people feel secure, respected and equal in society.

80. When someone we regard as a cherished friend suddenly is not there for us, it can feel like a hurtful betrayal. But before accusing or condemning them, you might want to ask yourself such questions as "Have they disappointed me before?", "Are my expectations too high?", "Have I always behaved perfectly towards them?". ---- Since we are all fallible and could potentially disappoint our friends, it is good to remember that there are two sides to every story.

- A) Exploring these issues honestly will allow you to accept your share of responsibility.
- B) It is common in these situations to start wondering if the person was ever a 'real' friend.
- C) Particularly with social media, many bestow the status of friend on others with surprising speed and ease.
- D) An enduring friendship is based on a similar life experience, and a shared value system.
- E) One reason for ending the friendship or distancing yourself from it is growing apart in terms of interests.

81. The origins of the 35 mm camera lie in the increasing availability of motion picture film stock during the early years of the 20th century. The 35 mm format was first used Edison's Kinetoscope, a moving picture viewing device patented in 1891, and was later adopted as the standard film gauge by cinema-makers after 1896. ---- However, as the quality of the film improved, the potential virtues of small size and convenience of handling began to appeal to still camera designers.

- A) Three Spanish inventors took out a British patent for a still camera using 35 mm format as early as 1908.
- B) Unsurprisingly perhaps, the 35 mm camera gained enormous popularity across the world.
- C) Sales of the cameras were limited by the outbreak of World War I in 1914.
- D) The earliest 35 mm film was very slow and not ideal for still camera work.
- E) The first 35 mm camera sold to the public was probably an American model developed in 1913.

82. Children who do not master basic reading skills at an early age, specifically the ability to automatically decode new words and build vocabulary that leads to fluency, experience academic failure. ---- In other words, the curriculum focuses much less on teaching students to acquire the basic tools of literacy, and much more on using those tools to learn content, express ideas, and solve problems. At this point, students are likely to be given content textbooks in science and social studies and to read non-fiction for the purpose of gaining new information.

- A) The readiness of children to read, in particular, has recently gained greater attention from educators.
- B) Family environment is as important as the school environment in children's development.
- C) They also need to learn book-handling skills such as orienting a book correctly.
- D) Children with good phonological awareness skills usually learn to read quickly.
- E) By the third grade, learning to read has become reading to learn.

2016 SONBAHAR YDS

83. Floating and flying above us are not only the usual suspects - birds, bats, insects - but countless microscopic creatures as well. The discipline of aero ecology explores how animals, plants and other organisms live in, move through and interact with atmosphere. ---- Instruments are now so precise that these technical observations can spot a single bee at about 45 km away.

- A) How animals are sensing, using and adapting to changes in atmospheric conditions is not interesting for some people.
- B) A whole world of invisible creatures inhabit the aerosphere, which contains more than 100,000 living things.
- C) Air, as an environment, can lead to surprising interactions between living and non-living things.
- D) There are still many mysterious organisms that ecologists cannot define.
- E) This science has seen huge gains because of the growing ability to track air movement with radar and telemetry.

84. People strive for success, which motivates them to continuously strive for greater achievements. However, the strength of this motivation can vary greatly from person to person. ---- People lacking self-confidence tend to give up on a task much sooner than people with a strong belief in their own abilities. People's levels of motivation are also connected to their beliefs concerning the causes of events.

- A) Among other things, it depends on the value an individual places on his or her own performance.
- B) While some sources of motivation are biological and directly promote survival, others are learned.
- C) Because emotions can both trigger and maintain behaviour, they are motivators of human actions.
- D) External incentives also act as a motivator for a certain type of behaviour or action.
- E) The concept of motivation explains why people strive to achieve particular goals.

85. For thousands of years, man and wolf have been together as allies and companions. A natural instinct that bonds them still exists. Drawing on human interactions with wolves, a team of doctors came up with wolf therapy to work towards repairing the empathy and self-esteem deficits among young adults. ----The progress they make builds their motivation to complete the program and reduces the risk of reverting back to old harmful habits.

- A) Wolves have been rescued from dire circumstances, including abuse, neglect and abandonment.
- B) Treatment centres are technologically advanced and have perfect facilities.
- C) The treatment is designed to ease depression, anxiety and stress among those in the rehabilitation programs.
- D) One of the challenges that therapists face is the difficulty in obtaining permission to capture wild animals.
- E) A wolf has a unique capacity for engaging people's emotions and breaking through their defence mechanisms.

86. The way that interpersonal attraction develops is related partly to how we select a mate. Typically, men prefer women with the classic shapely body figure, probably because it signifies youthfulness, good health and fertility. However, there are cultural and ecological influences. ---- In modern Western societies, where heaviness may indicate ill health, men prefer slimmer women.

- A) In the United States, a woman's physical beauty is considered to be an ultimately important factor in partner-choosing.
- B) In traditional agricultural societies, being thin may mean having a serious disease, so men prefer their women to be heavier.
- C) If a woman lacks fertility in Far Eastern societies, this may deter men from choosing as a wife.
- D) Youthful appearance, body and facial symmetry have all become points of interest for American men.
- E) Traditional societies have the conception that good genes cannot find their place in heavy bodies, which cause women to lose youthfulness.

2016 İLKBAHAR YDS

87. There are a lot of doubts and questions about how effective antidepressants are. Many professionals in the field of psychology claim that for drugs to work, we need 'precision medication'. The aim of precision medication is to develop strategies that are best suited to each patient's biological, psychological and social profile. ---- For example, if you have a job, you may be more likely to respond to a specific type of antidepressants.

- A) Studies of antidepressants response prediction continue with millions of dollars and generate data derived from neurophysiology and genetics.
- B) Doctors can now use new technologies in neuroimaging to improve treatment that can produce better results.
- C) Certain characteristics, such as socioeconomic factors, can predict how someone will respond to a drug.
- D) We can understand from large clinical trials that antidepressants do not work as much as we expect them to on average.
- E) We do not need big data studies on antidepressants response, as even finding out the complaints of a patient can provide doctors with sufficient information.

88. Ethnic groups can differ greatly in appearance, dress codes, cultural practices, and religious beliefs. ---- For instance, the Welsh and the English in the UK are most distinctive in terms of their accent and language. Speech style, then, is an important and often central stereotypical or normative property of group membership.

- A) Therefore, communities that live in well-defined boundaries exhibit uniformity in the way they use language orally.
- B) Yet, communication involves spoken and written languages and a rich mix of expressions which are contextualized by ethnicity and nationality.
- C) Nevertheless, language or speech style is often regarded as one of the most distinct and clear markers of ethnic identity.
- D) Besides, the nature of the power and status relations between ethnic groups in society is influenced by self-respect and pride.
- E) In addition, ethnic groups that are high on status and have respectful jobs have high ethno-linguistic value.

89. There are some 100 billion galaxies in the observable universe, with about 100 billion stars in each of these galaxies. ---- In fact, there are more planets in the universe than there are sand grains on all the beaches of all the coastlines of all the continents. Yet, in all this immensity, there is only one place where we know there is life-the tiny, fragile blue dot we call Earth.

- A) The reality is that finding life in remote planets will be very difficult and it will take quite a lot of time.
- B) Many scientists are trying to explain the origin of the disparate bodies in the solar system.
- C) Since one of Saturn's moons has been found to have ice fountains, we should be looking more widely for alive bodies.
- D) In recent years, we have discovered that there are probably more planets than there are stars.
- E) It is possible to find some kind of life in space, but whether we can talk to it is a matter of debate.

90. Sons look to their fathers for support and example. They need to be instructed and inspired, but sometimes fathers cannot meet these needs of their sons. For example, Abraham Lincoln had little to learn from his father, Thomas. Abraham Lincoln and his father differed in almost every way. While Thomas could not understand reading as a passion, Abraham read every book he could get hold of. ---- Unlike his son Abraham, Thomas was unambitious and stubborn. Thus, when Abraham was a young adult, he turned to the heroes of the past generation for inspiration.

- A) When fathers cannot inspire their children, they often search for father figure among their favorite teacher.
- B) Abraham was not content with his life; therefore, at the age of 21, he left his parents' home and rarely saw his father again.
- C) Thomas was a good father, as he always supported Abraham to read different kinds of books to gain different perspectives
- D) In addition to their intellectual differences, Thomas and Abraham were emotionally incompatible, too.
- E) Besides, it was hard for Abraham to hide his reactions to the political and social events that occurred when he was young.

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

91. The most fundamental aspect of Piaget's theory is the belief that intelligence is a process, not something that a child has, but something that a child does. Piaget's child does not possess knowledge, but understands the world by acting or operating in it. ----. These actions represent the cognitive structures of infancy and are called "schemes".

- A) Furthermore, as a student of biology and zoology, Piaget learned that survival requires adaptation.
- B) For example, Piaget would describe an infant's knowledge of a ball in terms of what he or she performs with it- pushing, throwing or mouthing it.
- C) One psychologist might concentrate on infants, like Piaget, while another might study the ways in which children's social skills affect their success.
- D) For Piaget, development referred to continual recognition of knowledge into new and more complex structures.
- E) The cognitive-development approach actually includes several related theories, and it is closely associated with the work of Piaget.

92. Nowadays, manual labor has largely been replaced by machines; in some cases machines are completely taking over certain processes. For example, some machines produce food and energy, as well as transport passengers and goods by land, sea, air and even space. ----. The global connection between humans and machines is made possible by computer networks that allow for the merging of old and new ways of communication. Computers can even be programmed to simulate the intelligent performances of living organisms and transfer this artificial intelligence into motion carried out by robots.

- A) Machines are used to accomplish almost all agricultural tasks from cultivating the soil to sowing and harvesting.
- B) An increasing number of machines are equipped with sophisticated artificial intelligence and can be programmed to handle many types of work.
- C) There is, however, growing concern about the potential threat of machines becoming more intelligent than humans.
- D) Others simplify administration, planning, or organizational tasks; for instance, computers support office work, education and research.
- E) This is reducing the number of jobs that are available for unskilled workers in these sectors.

93. ----. It was all very well to have a steam engine next to a factory to turn the generator, to turn the motors, and light the bulbs. But the energy lost along the wires was so great that it would require a steam engine and generator at the end of the every street to service a town. Indeed, early distribution networks had a limited range of about 2 km. The challenge was to come up with a system that could offer useful electricity at the end of a very long wire.

- A) Walking at night, in the past, meant walking through a world illuminated via the burning of coal.
- B) Reliable electric lighting transformed cities in Europe and America, making streets safer and helping to foster a 24-hour society.
- C) While the major source of electricity was water and coal in the past, today it is nuclear radiation.
- D) The name electricity was coined by William Gilbert, who had spent years studying magnetism.
- E) By the end of 19th century, electricity offered huge potential to change the world, but it suffered from one major limitation: distribution.

94. "Genre" is a term that refers to a type of media products or work of art governed by implicit rules that are shared by the makers of the product and the audience for it. Examples are thrillers, soap operas and talk shows ----. To some extent, these rules are about the content of the genre. Particular types of characters and event, for example, will routinely occur in particular genres and other will not.

- A) Every genre has its own standards and conventions that distinguish it from others.
- B) Today, there are many people involved in the production of the film rating system.
- C) Some agencies control whether the content of these types of media are suitable to be broadcast.
- D) Moreover, you can also come across similar definitions in music.
- E) On the other hand, there are various reasons why genre is more controlled in certain countries.

2015 İLKBAHAR YDS

95. Over the years scientists have hunted for some signal that would allow forecasters to pinpoint exactly where and when an earthquake will hit. After decades spent searching in vain, many seismologists now doubt whether such a signal even exists. ---- Within seconds of an earthquake's first subtle motions, scientists can now predict with some certainty how strong and widespread the shaking will be.

- A) Nevertheless, not all hope is lost.
- B) This would put people out of the harm's way.
- C) This is enough to send shutdown warnings to power plants.
- D) An earthquake early-warning system could provide a 20-second warning to the heart of the region.
- E) The nationwide network issues warnings via most television and radio stations.

96. The brain analyzes the flood of incoming information, decides how to respond, and sends outgoing signals to muscles and other organs, telling them what to do. ---- However, many parts of the nervous system work automatically, controlling your internal organs and reflexes without your conscious awareness.

- A) The nervous system has two main parts: the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system.
- B) The nervous system in the human body is made up of billions of cells called neurons used for sending and receiving information.
- C) Nerve cells located almost everywhere in your body have long extensions called axons that can stretch to 1 m in length.
- D) Much of your nervous system is under voluntary control, which means you can choose how to react.
- E) While man-made wires carry power, the cells that make up the nervous system carry information.

97. In his renowned theory of relativity, the German-born Nobel Prize-winning theoretical physicist Albert Einstein discarded the now discredited theory of ether and came to a conclusion: the speed of light remains constant, regardless of a light source's motion. ---- For instance, as a rocket accelerates, time passes more slowly for the rocket, and its length shortens. Conversely, from the rocket's point of view, clocks on the Earth advance more quickly.

- A) Instead, space and time are altered in accordance with the object's movement.
- B) Not only is the speed of light always and everywhere the same, it is also the absolute maximum speed limit.
- C) Albert Einstein, a great physicist, transformed our understanding of time and space.
- D) Mathematically, general relativity is much more complicated than special relativity.
- E) Neither special nor general relativity is significant at the speeds achieved by cars, airplanes or high-speed trains.

98. In the early 1980s, Israeli scientist Dan Shechtman discovered that snow crystals could form in structures that are ordered, but that have no repeating pattern. ---- It turns out, he should not have worried as he was awarded the Nobel Prize for the work in 2011. The structures, now known as quasicrystals, resemble Moorish mosaics such as those found in the Alhambra in Granada, Spain.

- A) Since Shechtman's publication, hundreds of quasicrystals have been created in the laboratory.
- B) It was 100 years ago when the technique of X-ray diffraction, which Shechtman used a lot in his studies, first allowed the detailed study of crystals.
- C) The idea was so controversial that he did not publish his results for two years, fearing that no one would believe him.
- D) Shechtman's findings were not enough; the world had to wait until 2010 for a natural crystal to be identified.
- E) When he published his findings, Shechtman had to confront a lot of criticism.

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

99. No one on the planet is going to escape the effects of global warming and for billions the resulting environmental deterioration is going to make life considerably more difficult. -- The question is whether we will ever be able to achieve a worthwhile international consensus that allows us to do this with any degree of effectiveness.

- A) Without US ratification, emissions from all the industrial countries could rise significantly soon.
- B) It is too late now to put the clock back, but we can at least attempt to reduce the worst impacts of global warming.
- C) The more global warming continues to attract the public attention, the closer we are to finding a solution.
- D) The latter includes ways of using the oceans as a dumping ground for atmospheric carbon dioxide.
- E) In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, things are getting steadily worse, not better.

100. One of the first microscopes was built by a lensmaker in the Netherlands in 1590. It was a simple device with one lens. In 1625, Italian scientist Galileo Galilei made the first compound microscope. ---- The magnified view appears as a so-called 'virtual image' behind the target. Many microscopes today also have a light source behind the target to illuminate it.

- A) It had one lens to create an image of the target and another to make it bigger.
- B) While it was very useful then, it did not take long for more advanced ones to come.
- C) Galilei, himself, did not believe that he could magnify views on lens.
- D) This microscope gave the impression that it could pave the way for new microscopes.
- E) Microscopes have been used in a variety of fields including forensics, metallurgy and medical microbiology.

101. Between 4000 and 2000 BC, the first urban civilizations arose independently along the Tigris, the Nile, the Indus and the Yellow River. All of these great rivers are prone to seasonal variations in flow, with flood alternating with drought. ---- Once this technology was developed, farmers found that they could move into drier areas, such as southern Mesopotamia.

- A) Archaeologists have found sites where one Sumerian city was built on top of an earlier one, separated by a layer of mud swept over in a flood.
- B) Although most humans lived in small hunting bands, some pre-farming peoples worked out a very different strategy of survival.
- C) To maximize agricultural production, it was necessary to build dams to store the flood waters in reservoirs to water the fields during the dry season.
- D) Constructing such schemes required an accurate calendar to predict when the floods would come, and a high degree of social organization.
- E) It was here that first people first began to cultivate crops, kick starting a global revolution in the way humans live.

102. It was only about a century ago that Jules Verne fantasized about people travelling around the world in only 80 days. Much of what we take for granted today results from technology that has been developed only within the last century. Before then, change occurred slowly. ---- Travellers commonly fly from New York to London in six-and-a-half hours, and communications are almost instantaneous.

- A) Demand for new products, services and technology has little impact on international transport.
- B) Moreover, the cost of improved communications and transportation has risen more slowly than the speed of travel.
- C) But conducting business on an international level involves greater distances than it did in the previous century.
- D) Speed restrictions now make international business more expensive to undertake.
- E) In recent years, however, the pace of technological advances has accelerated at a fast rate.

2014 İLKBAHAR YDS

103. Many psychologists reject Freud's view that dreams typically represent unconscious wishes and particular objects, and events in a dream are symbolic. Instead, they believe that the direct, overt action of a dream is the local point of its meaning. For example, a dream in which we have not studied for an exam does not relate to unconscious, unacceptable wishes. ---- Even more complex dreams can often be interpreted in terms of everyday concerns and stress.

- A) Instead, it simply may mean that we are concerned about a hard test that we will take soon.
- B) Dreams can reflect events occurring in a dreamer's environment.
- C) It was important to pierce the armour of a dream's clear content to understand its true meaning.
- D) Moreover, it can be tested in an experiment whether this is true or not.
- E) Although dreams are the rehearsal of a real event, they are not actually related with real actions.

104. ---- Many of these expectations have been demonstrated by social anthropologists. Margaret Mead, for example, showed that in some societies, women are expected to be subordinate, gentle and submissive, while in others, they are expected to be aggressive and competitive.

- A) Gender refers to differences in the way that men and women in a particular society are expected to feel.
- B) We have long known that there are big differences between societies in the way women are expected to behave.
- C) Women today have a number of expectations from the study of female relations.
- D) People may debate how different men and women are in their expectations.
- E) The relationships of power and inequality between men and women have changed over the centuries as expected.

105. Many jargon terms pass into the standard language. Jargon spreads from a narrow group until it is used by a large segment of the population, similar to slang. ---- This is true of the now ordinary French word meaning 'head' tête, which was once a slang word derived from the Latin testa, which meant 'earthen pot'.

- A) Two words can have the identical linguistic meaning, and one can be acceptable for use, and the other might be strictly forbidden.
- B) Every conceivable science, profession, trade and occupation has its own set of words, some of which are considered to be 'slang' and others 'technical'.
- C) Shakespeare used the expression 'beat it' to mean 'scram', and 'beat it' would be considered by most English speakers to still be a slang expression.
- D) Eventually, it may lose its special status as either jargon or slang and gain entrance into the respectable circle of formal usage.
- E) The use of slang varies from region to region, as one would expect, so slang in New York and Los Angeles is not the same.

106. Caring for the young may delay ageing in the brain. Gro Amdam, who studies ageing in bees at Arizona State University, observed improvements in cognition among older bees that turn their attention back to nursing. ---- Amdam's theory is that when older individuals participate in tasks typically handled by a younger generation – whether in a hive or in our own society – antioxidant levels increase in the brain, which slows the ageing process.

- A) This change in social behaviour could help the human brain as well.
- B) In a bee colony, there is a perfect distribution of duties, leaving no room for any delay in ageing.
- C) However, changing social roles can have negative impact on both the young and the old.
- D) It is essential that we try and keep our brain young at any cost.
- E) The study is subject to serious criticism, as bees and humans are very different species.

2013 SONBAHAR YDS

107. Identity in the 21st century is primarily self-constructed. Within a world of diversity and difference, style has become a crucial and indispensable tool for its expression. ---- However, body style is undoubtedly our most powerful and effective means of signalling where we are at.

- A) What you look like is no longer strictly determined by your social situation and culture.
- B) The human body is, by its very nature, special and essential.
- C) Throughout history, humans have devised different methods to alter their appearance.
- D) Free from rules, appearance is now a matter of personal creativity.
- E) This is true of all aspects of style from home decorations to cars, kitchens to cuisine.

108. People generally have a repertoire of speech styles, and they automatically or deliberately tailor the way they speak to the context of the communicative event. For instance, we tend to speak slowly and use short words and simple grammatical constructions when we speak to foreigners and children ----.

- A) Moreover, scientists claim that children acquire their first language listening to their parents and imitating them.
- B) However, we use longer and complex sentences when we are in a formal context such as an interview.
- C) In fact, there are other similarities and differences in word choice of men and women.
- D) For example, most people can quite easily identify Americans and Australians within various age groups.
- E) In other words, speech style alone may not be sufficient to elicit a listener's attitudes towards the group that the speaker represents.

109. As some economic studies have shown, the longer a person is unemployed, the harder it becomes for him or her to find a job. Many companies are reluctant to hire those who have not worked for a long time. There are 6,7 million Americans not officially counted as part of the labour force, who say they would like to work ----.

- A) In Western Europe, where it is hard to fire people, employers are more cautious.
- B) A company should reform its working conditions if employees are not very productive.
- C) Not all unemployment is equal, as there are better
- D) Integrating these people into the economy will be a long and expensive undertaking.
- E) Likewise, there are not big differences between the unemployment rates of Europe and the US.

110. Each year 300,000 people in England and Wales get food poisoning from the Campylobacter bacterium. ---- If the meat is not cooked properly, or if raw meat is allowed to cross-contaminate cooked food, you can end up swallowing live bacteria. The bacteria are destroyed by stomach acid but some will always survive.

- A) The most common way to become infected is by eating contaminated chicken.
- B) Vegetarians have a much higher tolerance to this bacterium than non-vegetarians.
- C) Obviously, eating vegetables is known as a safer method of nutrition.
- D) Common symptoms include fever, diarrhoea and abdominal cramps.
- E) It usually takes one or two days for the symptoms to appear, so it can be difficult to identify what kind of food was eaten.

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111. Most measurements of happiness are by standardized questionnaires or interview schedules, (t could also be done by informed observers - those who know the individual well and see them regularly. ---- Yet, another form of measurement is to investigate a person's memory and check whether they feel predominantly happy or unhappy about their past. Finally, there are some crude but ever-developing physical measures looking at everything from brain scanning to saliva levels.

- A) It should be kept in mind that such tests might be misleading in many cases.
- B) Findings suggest that ancestors of Finnish people made use of such methods.
- C) There is also experience sampling, where people report how happy they are many times a day.
- D) Being objective in this process is more important than being an observer.
- E) A question still remains unanswered: to what extent can one express happiness on a sheet of questions?

112. Everything in the factories of the future will be run by smarter software. Digitization in manufacturing; will have as widespread an effect as in other industries that have gone digital, including photography, publishing and films. Such effects will not be confined to large manufacturers, either. ---- Launching new and innovative products will become easier and cheaper for them,

- A) The materials being used to make things are changing faster than they were in the past.
- B) In addition, it will allow things to be made economically in much smaller quantities.
- C) Nonetheless, companies are also optimistic about a manufacturing revival.
- D) In fact, these developments will empower smaller firms and individual entrepreneurs.
- E) As such, companies from all over the world use China and India as low-wage workshops.

113. ----. This is not the case, and evidence for early learning and remembering comes from several studies, in one, infants only a few hours old (learned to turn their heads right or left, depending on whether they heard a buzzer of a tone, in order to taste a sweet liquid, the baby had to turn to the right when a tone sounded and to turn to the left when the buzzer sounded. In only a few trials, the babies were performing without error.

- A) It was once thought that infants could neither learn nor remember.
- B) Infants can discriminate differences in taste shortly after birth.
- C) Newborn infants could distinguish human voices from other sounds.
- D) Newborn babies may not remember what they have just learned.
- E) Pre-birth experiences in the uterus help infants to learn and remember.

114. Stephen Hawking, the famed theoretical physicist diagnosed with Lou Gehrig's disease, lost the ability to speak thirty years ago. In the meantime, a computerized voice generated by an infrared sensor inside Hawking's mouth has allowed him to communicate. According to a recent report, however, the muscles controlling the device have been deteriorating, limiting him to as little as one word per minute. ---- This is a horrifying prospect for the scientific community that has benefitted greatly from his findings. But a new device recording brain functions at an unprecedented level of detail was developed and has been proposed to improve Hawking's ability to communicate once again.

- A) Such devices can be used to monitor the sleep pattern and the disorders of the deaf.
- B) The sensor in the mouth is an effective way to continue communication with people unable to speak.
- C) Without a new means of communication, Hawking runs the risk of being rendered mute.
- D) The muscles in the mouth can be kept under control by using a great variety of equipments.
- E) Thanks to recent developments, researchers are now able to keep the disease under control as in Hawking's condition.

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

115. Migration is the movement of people from one geographic location to another. Migration may result from many different causes. In some cases, economic opportunities may motivate individuals to move. Algerian guest workers in France are an example of this situation. ---- For instance, violence emerging from internal conflicts in Rwanda and Sudan has created mass migrations during recent years.

- A) Migration affects not only the recipient region or country but also the region or country of origin.
- B) War and political unrest also frequently lead to large-scale movements of people.
- C) Migration may boost economic productivity by using labour in a more efficient manner.
- D) Contrary to the common view, migration may also produce opportunities as well as challenges.
- E) Migration is categorised in many ways to better describe the characteristics of these movements.

116. The Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci is perhaps the world's most well-known painting. It is difficult to think of another piece of artwork that has been analysed, talked about and written about to quite the same degree as this one. ---- Some believe that the model was da Vinci's own mother, Caterina, or Princess Isabella of Naples, or a Spanish noblewoman named Costanza d'Avalos. Some even suggested that da Vinci based the portrait on his own likeness due to the subject's slightly masculine facial features.

- A) The painting was eventually acquired by King Francis of France and is now the property of the French Republic
- B) Perhaps the most plausible answer came from art historian Vasari, who suggested that the model was Lisa Gherardini del Giocondo.
- C) But however famous the portrait is, the true inspiration behind that half-smile has never been truly discovered.
- D) It has remained on permanent display at the Louvre Museum in Paris since 1797 where it continues to attract huge crowds
- E) A 500-year-old note by one of da Vinci's friends, which stated that the artist was working on the portrait, was recently discovered.

117. The principal source of revenue in Afghanistan traditionally came from the agricultural sector. For a long time, the country was capable of producing not only enough food to feed its entire population but surplus food to export abroad. ---- Given that the country could grow crops only to live on, not to sell, the decline in income levels increased poverty, dramatically causing various economic difficulties at the same time.

- A) Moreover, the private sector played a major role in the country's traditional economic activities in 2000
- B) Besides, the country had many economic relations with the former Soviet Union in the past.
- C) However, it was in 2001 that the country was no longer able to produce enough food.
- D) Similarly, the agricultural sector has never produced at full capacity for decades in Pakistan.
- E) In addition, the telecommunications infrastructure has improved vastly since 1999.

118. Ancient Rome had no police force, at least not in the way that we tend to think of it today. This was not unusual or unique, since the police force in its modern sense did not develop until the 18th and 19th centuries. --- Up until recently, none of these was perceived to be the particular responsibility or duty of the state. Rome did possess a legal system, but this system was only applied to cases that were, on the whole, brought to the court by private citizens.

- A) The job of the modern police is to prevent crime, investigate crimes that have been committed, and catch criminals.
- B) During the republic, it was strictly forbidden to have military forces within the pomerium, the sacred boundary of the city
- C) The city streets were considered to be particularly dangerous at night due to robberies.
- D) Interpersonal violence seems to have been permitted or at least ignored and was seen as a way of settling disputes
- E) The state intervened in cases in which a crime was perceived to have been committed against the state.

119. Students' fundamental motor skills are already developing when they begin kindergarten, but are not yet perfectly coordinated. Five-year-olds can generally walk satisfactorily for most school-related purposes. For some at this age, running still looks a bit like a hurried walk, but usually it becomes more coordinated within a year or two. Similarly, with jumping, throwing, and catching. ---- Whoever is responsible, it is important to notice if a child does not keep more-or-less to the usual developmental timetable.

- A) From kindergarten to the end of high school, students improve basic motor skills, double their height and triple their weight.
- B) Students who are clumsy are aware of how it could negatively affect their status among their peers.
- C) Even if physical skills are not a special focus of a classroom teacher, they can be quite important to students themselves.
- D) Failure in developing necessary motor skills generally results in poor self-esteem and traumatic experiences.
- E) Assisting such developments is usually the job either of physical education teachers, or of classroom teachers.

120. Ecotourism organisations play a major role in researching the viability of ecotourism as a sustainable development tool. Universities provide funding and facilities for this research, and also function as a forum for related debate. ---- A good recent example is the Canadian public agency Canadian Tourism Commission's efforts to document Canadian ecotourism practices in the publication Catalogue of Exemplary Practices in Adventure Travel and Ecotourism. This document will serve as a learning tool for other ecotourism entrepreneurs.

- A) However, they have not established the basic standards for the sector.
- B) Some government agencies also play a major role in this effort.
- C) Ecotourism provides important benefits especially for the areas affected by climate change.
- D) Public universities should take more active roles in the development of ecotourism.
- E) There is a need for guiding certification programmes in ecotourism.

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

121. Hives (also known as urticaria) are itchy, raised splotches on the surface of the skin. About 20 times itchier than a mosquito bite, hives make you want to tear off your clothes and then your skin. ---- In most conditions. For example, although vibratory urticaria is very rare, any vibration against the surface of the skin, even from clothing rubbing against it, can trigger a bout of hives in those prone to cholinergic urticaria.

- A) If you do not eat something after contracting the illness, there is a remote chance that you will suffer less from a food allergy.
- B) Urticaria is a common disorder that may cause considerable distress and last for years.
- C) When most people have their first encounter with hives, they assume they are caused by something they ate.
- D) Some patients cannot refrain themselves and resort to excessive scratching.
- E) Hives can occur in any part of the body- arms and legs are more commonly involved.

122. Since a large number of people with high cholesterol are overweight, a healthy diet and regular exercise are probably the most beneficial natural ways to control cholesterol levels. ---- These include meat, shellfish* and dairy products. Several specific diet options are beneficial for those who have high cholesterol. One is the vegetarian diet, as vegetarians typically get up to 100 percent more fiber and up to 50 percent less cholesterol from food than non-vegetarians.

- A) The goal, in general, is to substantially reduce or eliminate foods high in animal fat.
- B) A wide variety of prescription medicines are available to treat cholesterol problems.
- C) Currently, there are few studies on the effectiveness of some existing anti-cholesterol drugs.
- D) This forms plaque in the heart's blood vessels, which may block the supply of blood to the heart.
- E) It is often diagnosed and treated by general practitioners.

123. Because the psychological manifestations of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are multifaceted, it is necessary to implement comprehensive treatment interventions. One intervention should be related to the proper arrangement of the surroundings for children with ADHD. Structuring the environment so that the child is not easily distracted can be a viable solution. In the home, this entails minimising distracting stimulation from radio or television, especially while the child is doing homework. --- In this way, the teacher can ensure that the child is on task, is not distracted by other students, or has no opportunity to be disruptive.

- A) Informing parents and school personnel about the causes of ADHD can assist children, teachers and parents themselves.
- B) Coordinated effort should be made to promote a healthy lifestyle, including scheduled regulation of bedtime.
- C) Behaviour-modification strategies are effective for training the child to control impulses, and they help both the child and their parents.
- D) In the classroom; on the other hand, consideration should be given to the child's seat location to enable the teacher to observe the child closely.
- E) Thus, family counselling and teacher education are integral components of treatment to help maximise the child's adaptation.

124. Marie Curie, probably the world's best-known woman scientist, was a pioneer in the field of radiation and chemotherapy. She was the first woman awarded a Nobel Prize, in 1903, for her research on radioactivity. Sharing the prize were her husband, Pierre Curie, and Henry Becquerel, who had discovered radioactivity in uranium. She was also awarded a Nobel Prize in 1911 for the previous discovery of polonium and radium and for the isolation of pure radium. --- Cancer treatment, for example, is among the practices where it is widely employed.

- A) She won her second Nobel Prize; this time in the field of chemistry.
- B) The Curies spent four years in a laboratory to isolate polonium and radium.
- C) She went beyond the study of the element radium to discover a few of its medical uses.
- D) She became the first woman professor at Sorbonne University, where she conducted meticulous scientific studies.
- E) In the same year, Lord William Thomson Kelvin claimed radium was not an element after all.

125. --- However, allergy skin testing may be used for detection, although an allergic skin response does not always mean that the allergen being tested is causing the asthma. Also, the body's immune system produces antibody to fight off the allergen, and the amount of antibody can be measured by a blood test. This will show how sensitive the patient is to a particular allergen.

- A) Nedocromil is an anti-inflammatory drug that is often used for asthma.
- B) Today, asthma is viewed as a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways.
- C) It is often difficult to determine what is triggering asthma attacks.
- D) More than half of affected children stop having asthma attacks after a certain age.
- E) Most patients with asthma respond well when the best drug is found.

126. Everyone experiences occasional forgetfulness, most commonly with respect to recent information. Such forgetfulness may range from the names of newly introduced people to where the car keys are. Many researchers believe such forgetfulness represents an incompleteness in the brain's processes for establishing neuronal pathways. --- That is, the more frequently a person encounters the same information, the more complete the neuronal connections among the various regions of the brain that store the information.

- A) Therefore, amnesia is the inability to recall past information or to remember information relevant to the future.
- B) Only when information becomes repetitious does the brain create connections among neurons to accommodate it.
- C) Similarly, the quality of memory, particularly short-term memory, normally diminishes with the advanced age.
- D) Even if patients experience memory impairment; they are still able to remember the names of close family members.
- E) As researchers do not fully understand the mechanisms of memory, they cannot explain how forgetfulness occurs.

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

127. Suspension bridges have many advantages over other kinds of bridges because of their design. For one thing, they can span great distances. The longest suspension bridge in the world is the Akashi-Kaikyo Bridge in Japan, covering an impressive 12,831 feet. --- For example, if the deck of the bridge is too thin, it can lose its stability in heavy winds and shake itself to pieces, which is what happened to the Tacoma Narrows Bridge in the United States in 1940.

- A) The first suspension bridge is considered to have been constructed in the 7th century BC by Mayans.
- B) This \$3.3 billion bridge, which took 12 years to build, is seen as a great engineering masterpiece.
- C) Furthermore, the wonderful design of these structures can make you wonder how they stay up.
- D) However, suspension bridges require careful design and planning to avoid any undesirable consequences.
- E) A suspension bridge hangs from steel cables that are supported by towers at each end.

128. The sun's heat energy passes easily through glass and warms the room beyond, which means windows make ideal solar collectors. For maximum capture of solar energy, a house needs large south-facing windows. ---- Even if it cannot be oriented precisely north-south, it is still possible to harness a good percentage of the sun's energy. Also, to adapt an existing house, there are several options. For instance, bigger windows on south facing walls could be installed.

- A) The type of glass in your windows determines how efficiently solar energy is captured.
- B) In new construction, this is easy to achieve by siting the house accordingly.
- C) The idea is to store heat and to radiate it back after the sun has gone down.
- D) The most efficient way to do this is with a heat recovery ventilation system.
- E) The sun is a fantastic source of costless heat that can be harnessed very simply.

129. Dissolved oxygen is the amount of oxygen present in fresh water, such as a stream, or freshwater lake. A certain amount of dissolved oxygen is required to sustain fish, animals, and other aquatic life. ---- These include fish being killed and loss of aquatic ecosystems.

- A) The oxygen is refilled through several mechanisms, one being the simple diffusion of the oxygen from the atmosphere into the water.
- B) Since most aquatic organisms need oxygen to live, it is important to maintain dissolved oxygen in water.
- C) Any decrease in dissolved oxygen can cause changes, usually negative, in an aquatic system.
- D) Determining the amount of dissolved oxygen in an aquatic system aids in the measurement of biochemical oxidation.
- E) Dissolved minerals such as magnesium and calcium contribute to the hardness of water.

130. Species have evolved throughout the course of natural history, and the fossil record is filled with evidence of extinctions, some of which have been sudden and catastrophic. Ecologists believe that we are in such an era of rapid species extinctions today. ---- For example, the spotted owl is endangered by overharvesting of old-growth forests in the United Kingdom, and the bald eagle has been nearly rendered extinct in the United States outside of Alaska due to poisoning with pesticides.

- A) Species biodiversity has a number of health benefits for humans
- B) Enacted in 1973, the Endangered Species Act emerged to protect wildlife in the United States.
- C) Using fossil records to determine which species became extinct is a well-established method.
- D) The most prominent current cause is human activity, which brings about loss of habitat for species and also causes pollution.
- E) The protection of endangered species is a very complex and challenging task.

131. Cold storage through refrigeration or freezing makes it possible to extend both the seasons of harvest and the geographic area in which a product is available. ---- But now, modern cold storage technology makes virtually any product available year-round on a global basis. Other technologies have been combined with refrigeration to further improve this availability, such as a sealed room where the air is modified to increase its nitrogen content to keep food fresh.

- A) Time and temperature are the key factors that determine how well foods can retain their properties.
- B) The next step in the cold storage food chain is transport by railroad cars, trucks, airplanes, or boats.
- C) Refrigerated warehouses maintain the temperatures required to assure maintenance of quality.
- D) Food that is placed in cold storage is protected from the degradation that is caused by microorganisms.
- E) Food products were previously grown locally and had to be marketed within a short period of time.

132. Flash floods are floods that occur extremely quickly, usually within several minutes or hours. They cause streams and rivers to rise rapidly and wash over the land, destroying almost everything in their path. Their destructiveness is based on several factors, including rainfall intensity, duration, surface conditions, and slope of the area. ---- Mountain regions are also prone to flash flooding, and even deserts and arid regions are vulnerable to flash floods, since many dry regions are known for intense thunderstorms which can produce a lot of rainwater in a short time.

- A) Flash floods are very unpredictable and can occur at any time of the year.
- B) Floodwaters can carry a great deal of sediment and debris, coating the inside and outside of a building.
- C) Flash flooding is considered to be the main reason for deaths associated with thunderstorms, especially when they occur at night.
- D) The destructive potential of flood currents is tremendous as they can cause massive amounts of erosion
- E) Urban areas are the most susceptible to flash floods, since a high percentage of the surface area cannot absorb water.

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

133. During the period from 1500 to 1800 European cities not only grew markedly in size but came to exercise an unprecedented influence over society in general. As a result, some historians have considered this era the true beginning of historical urbanisation. ----The number of European cities with more than 10,000 people increased from 154 in 1500 to 364 by 1800.

- A) By 1800, London was rapidly approaching the size of Imperial Rome.
- B) A few key factors combined to produce this new phase of urbanisation.
- C) Urban influences affected many rural areas both culturally and economically.
- D) The rise of a merchant capitalist economy provided new levels of urban capital.
- E) Clearly a notable growth of the urban population took place at the time.

134. Hermann von Helmholtz is a name that is not uttered frequently enough anymore. ---- He invented and popularised the ophthalmoscope, participated in describing non-Euclidean geometry, and published across many disciplines, including physiology, psychology, physics, and philosophy.

- A) For one thing, he began his academic career in an army medical school.
- B) So, he decided at an early age to study Kant's theories and he continued his career with this interest.
- C) Over a hundred years after his death, researchers have tested some of his most brilliant insights.
- D) However, this remarkable scientist, and philosopher, contributed to modern science with numerous concepts and inventions.
- E) Perhaps Helmholtz's most notable achievement was his characterisation of the human brain as a 'prediction machine'.

135. Ludwig van Beethoven is one of the most important figures in Western music. ---- For example, he had hearing problems from a very early age. While still a boy, he supported his family as a traveling performer. At the age of 17, he impressed Mozart in Vienna, Austria, and moved there to study with Haydn. He amazed many people in high social circles with his piano playing. The musical visions expressed in his many works were often far ahead of their time.

- A) He composed some of the most astonishing music ever written, but had a troubled life.
- B) There is evidence that Beethoven lived in more than 60 different places during his 35 years in Vienna.
- C) During his early years, Beethoven was always exploring new directions to transform music.
- D) Among his most famous early works are two piano sonatas: the Pathétique and Moonlight sonatas.
- E) His work marked the crossover between the Classical and Romantic periods in the history of music.

136. Becoming popular in the 16th century with both commoners and nobles, the violin has remained a democratic instrument, universal and versatile. The development of the violin was gradual and complex. ---- The influence of the two stringed rabab, which is an Arabian violin introduced to western Europe in the 11th century, and the three-stringed rebec, which appeared in Spain between the 11th and 13th centuries, is also reflected in the modern violin.

- A) Maple and spruce trees have been the most favoured types of wood to make violins.
- B) The city of Brescia was the earliest to excel in violin craft.
- C) It became more influential after being incorporated into orchestras.
- D) It evolved from a variety of other stringed instruments.
- E) Stringed instruments have a long history in folk music.

137. Advances in communication and information technologies are changing the ways we interact with each other. For some, these changes have opened up new venues and opportunities. ---- For others, these same changes have been associated with loss: the loss of traditions, or jobs, or significant relationships. But whatever form these changes take, few realise the magnitude, intensity, and long term implications of these transformations.

- A) While societies live under a multitude of conditions, they are not immune to these changes.
- B) Distant places are increasingly accessible, and work and learning can occur from any location that has an Internet connection.
- C) In some areas we are witnessing extremely rapid societal transformation, and in other places only certain groups are affected.
- D) Yet, there has been little attention focused on the social side of globalisation.
- E) Thus, we have been gradually losing our critical thinking skills.

138. History has come to mean many things. It is an account of past events, in sequence of time; it is the study of events, their causes and outcomes; and it is all that is preserved or remembered about the past. For evidence, historians use written accounts and artefacts such as weapons and tools. ---- Otherwise, events, even important ones, might disappear from memory.

- A) Oral history is a good source of local history.
- B) Religious records give details of marriages and funerals.
- C) Historians look for rational explanations for the events.
- D) This is because people record things in some way to remember them.
- E) History is written by those who play a major part in it.

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

139. Improving a child's formal education involves massive interventions. According to studies, family life affects the child's scholarly standing, for children who watch or 5 hours daily score poorly on standardised tests. ---- Such conditions may be changed only through altering the treatment children receive from their parents. Education of parents in the proper care and nurturing of the child is required in order to prepare the child for best school performance.

- A) Many parents are concerned that their children are alone at home after school while they are at work
- B) Some studies show income and happiness are directly related to the quality of education
- C) Other limiting factors include absences from school, and parents who do not read to their children
- D) In most countries, the father's occupational status has a great impact on student achievement
- E) When parent's occupational status and educational status are combined, the influence is about equal in most countries.

140. The idea of getting enough sleep to get well or remain healthy seems to have been very popular among people for centuries. ---- Unfortunately, estimating a precise sleep need with regard to general health or in relation to an absolute minimum necessary for survival is difficult. Also, the exact amount of sleep loss over a period of time required for identifiable pathology awaits further investigation.

- A) In popular culture, lack of adequate sleep is often blamed for increasing one's susceptibility to illness
- B) Usually sleep need is conceptualised as an amount of sleep required nightly on a regular basis
- C) In extreme circumstances of sleep insufficiency, any sleep is better than no sleep
- D) It is difficult to say how much sleep people require over the previous 24 hours to perform a task safely
- E) There is a general estimate that performance declines about 25 percent for every 24 hours without sleep.

141. For a century, antibiotics have saved us from diseases that once killed human populations, such as whooping cough, cholera, and pneumonia. ---- Our old enemies that we thought we had defeated are stronger than ever. Drugs that once conquered these deadly bacteria are now worthless. And antibiotics that are effective today could become useless in the future.

- A) But today, antibiotic-resistant bacteria are on the rise.
- B) Yet, more drugs that can resist the bacteria are being developed
- C) Also, antibiotics are becoming increasingly powerful.
- D) In contrast, fewer people believe in the effectiveness of antibiotics.
- E) Meanwhile, more and more children suffer from the side effects of antibiotics

142. Approximately 5-10% of all cancers are classified as hereditary, that is, genetic. ---- This poses a greater risk for that particular type of cancer in certain descendants of the family. However, having a cancer-causing gene does not necessarily mean that one will automatically get cancer. Rather, it means that the person is more likely to get this cancer when compared to the general population.

- A) Certain hormones have been shown to have an effect on the growth of a particular cell line.
- B) There is scientific evidence that environmental factors play a role in most cancers.
- C) This means that a faulty gene that leads to a cancer is passed from parent to child.
- D) A malignant tumour invades surrounding tissue and can spread to other parts of the body.
- E) If cancer cells spread to the surrounding tissues, the tumour is likely to recur.

143. Pain perceived as coming from the face and head is referred to as headache, a common experience with about 45 million adults in the United States having frequent headaches. ---- Among them are tension headaches, migraine headaches, cluster headaches, sinus headaches, and rebound headaches. Very rarely a headache may signal an infection such as meningitis or a tumour in the brain.

- A) Tension headaches are the most common type of headache.
- B) Medications are the usual approach for recurring headaches.
- C) There are numerous types of headache resulting from various causes.
- D) About 28 million Americans experience chronic migraine headaches.
- E) The nerves in the head, neck, and face transmit the pain signals familiar as headache.

144. Develop ways of lessening pain and treating physical and mental problems. Initially, many of the ways of treating these problems undoubtedly came through trial and error, using various plants and other methods. ---- In fact, some of these became responsible for carrying out healing ceremonies, religious rituals, and other rites designed to ensure the safety and health of their communities.

- A) Those treatments are not commonly believed to fit within the framework of modern medical practice.
- B) Understandably, folk illnesses are shaped by the cultural and ethnic groups from which they emerge.
- C) It is important to understand that some folk illnesses have common symptoms that are treated by Western medical practitioners.
- D) Overtime, individuals within family and tribal groups became more skilled at helping the sick and injured.
- E) In addition, there have also evolved healing practices that are not appreciated by modern doctors.

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

145. Europa, one of the moons of Jupiter, appears to be no more than an airless world with an icy surface. ----. The Galileo spacecraft imaging also showed features in the ice consistent with a sub-surface ocean. In addition to that, the magnetometer indicated the presence of a global layer of slightly salty liquid water.

- A) For instance, there are many ecosystems on Earth that thrive and grow in water that is continuously covered by ice.
- B) However, theoretical calculations suggest that under the ice surface of Europa, there might be a layer of liquid water.
- C) It is possible that sunlight passes through the cracks in the ice of Europa.
- D) Europa has been the most extensively studied moon of the planet Jupiter.
- E) In polar oceans and some ice-covered lakes, photosynthesis is performed under the ice-cover.

146. ----- Planetary exploration has revealed that essentially every atmosphere starts at the bottom with a troposphere, where temperature decreases with height at a nearly constant rate. Each atmosphere has a stratosphere, where temperature usually increases with height or, in the case of Venus and Mars, decreases much less quickly than in the troposphere.

- A) Earth's unique atmosphere is what makes life on the planet possible.
- B) The global atmosphere rotates faster than the solid planet.
- C) Atmospheres are found on the Sun as well as 8 planets, and each has its own brand of weather and its unique chemistry.
- D) Earth may differ in many ways from the other planets, but not in the basic structure of its atmosphere.
- E) Earth has many planetary attributes that are important to the study of its atmosphere and oceans.

147. In some ways, diesel and petrol engines are constructed the same. Both are designed to convert the chemical energy of fuel into mechanical energy to power the car. ----- The biggest difference between the two engines is the way in which the explosions take place. In a petrol engine, fuel is mixed with air, compressed, and ignited by a sparking plug, while a diesel engine has no sparking plug.

- A) The conversation takes place via a series of small explosions.
- B) The pressure is lower in petrol engines unlike diesel engines.
- C) The diesel engine has changed very little since its invention in 1897.
- D) The introduction of petrol engines changed the world in various ways.
- E) The diesel engine was designed to make as much use of the fuel as possible.

148. Millions of years ago, the remains of plants and animals decayed and built up in thick layers. This decayed matter from plants and animals is called organic material; it was once alive. ----- Pressure and heat changed some of this organic material into coal, some into oil, and some into natural gas.

- A) Seismic surveys use echoes from a vibration source at the earth's surface.
- B) Oil was formed from the remains of animals and plants that lived millions of years ago.
- C) The search for natural gas begins with geologists locating the types of rock.
- D) Over time, the mud and soil changed to rock, covered the organic material and trapped it beneath the rock.
- E) Scientists and engineers explore a chosen area by studying rock samples from the earth.

149. The products of systematic study are used in biology in a few ways. ----- For example, do the specimens studied represent one species or several species? If several, what are their identities? And then, the same biologist might want to know the relationships among these entities in order to fully understand the comparative data he/she has collected. For example, are the similarities in the ecology of two species the result of convergence in a similar environment or common history?

- A) Systematists who publish species descriptions are expected to observe good taxonomic scholarship.
- B) First, a biologist may need some knowledge of species and their populations in order to conduct research.
- C) Systematics is the study of the diversity of organisms and the relationships among these organisms.
- D) Biology is one of the oldest scientific disciplines, with roots in antiquity and a formal scientific literature.
- E) Comparative sciences such as systematics use the similarities and differences among the subjects studied.

150. Seen through a microscope, protozoans often look like tiny animals living at great speed. But protozoans are not animals, and they do not have eyes, mouths or even brains. Instead, they are microorganisms with just a single cell. ----- Many are active predators, hunting for food, while others stay in one place and feed on anything edible that drifts nearby. And there are some others that form partnerships with much larger living things to survive.

- A) These protozoans can be incredibly abundant, for example, an elephant can have billions of them living in its gigantic gut.
- B) Most protozoans live in water, but some are found inside other living things, and this offers them certain advantages.
- C) One of the fastest protozoans of all is Paramecium, a slipper-shaped organism covered with fur.
- D) Unlike many other microorganisms, protozoans need to eat, and they get their food in different ways.
- E) Some microorganisms that live in the intestines of plant-eating animals may cause dangerous diseases.

2019 YKS

151. A scientist at Japan's Osaka University built a robot for one purpose: to pretend to listen to you. When two or more are placed together, they will simulate people having a conversation. If a human attempts to join in, the robots will smile, nod, and respond to comments by saying things like "I see" or "interesting point". They will not actually ----- understand what has been said, but will appear to. But the motivation behind the robot was to try and model the subtle body language and polite niceties that are so important to conversation.

- A) This is, of course, an entirely pointless achievement.
- B) Robots that seem more 'human' and less intimidating are being built.
- C) Equally important for roboticists is an understanding of human psychology
- D) The team hope to make robots with more realistic behaviours.
- E) There must be a balance between the psychological and the scientific when building a robot

152. Forests, conserved land, and natural habitats are not important just for the sake of saving trees and animals. Forests and all greenery are important in keeping the climate in check. Plants take in the carbon in the atmosphere and give back oxygen, and older trees hold on to that carbon, storing it for the duration of their lives. By taking in carbon dioxide, they are reducing the greenhouse effect. ---- And now, deforestation is responsible for about a quarter of greenhouse gas emissions.

- A) In other words, greenhouse gases trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, which increases global average temperature.
- B) Unfortunately, many of the world's forests have been cut down to make way for farmland, highways, and cities.
- C) Yet, some countries have chosen sustainable development plans instead of economic plans that would produce greenhouse gases.
- D) In fact, it is not only the trees and oceans that store carbon, soil does, too, and by exposing the carbon to the oxygen in the air, it helps to produce carbon dioxide.
- E) Although the soil on a treeless hillside washes away in a mudslide, a tree-covered hillside's soil stays put.

153. Children's furniture stresses the social position of the child in relation to both the environment and to adults ----The very existence of children's furniture promotes the child's position because it is the property of the child and it also physically occupies space – a choice that excludes other furniture and reflects a priority, stressing the child's social importance. If a child has a piece of furniture of his or her own, this acknowledges the status and rank of the child. The special form of children's furniture signals that childhood is considered an important period.

- A) Furniture made especially for children is not a modern phenomenon but has existed independent of the ways in which adult views of children have changed.
- B) Having an individual piece of furniture for children indicates the child's status and the right to status in society.
- C) Children's furniture has historically been defined not just by scale but also by aesthetic purposes.
- D) The design of children's furniture is influenced by period, material, form, function, pedagogical views, and children's games and status.
- E) Of the children's furniture that has survived from earlier periods, chairs tend to show the most variety.

154. Following the last Ice Age, humans had to adapt their diet and ways of life. While mobility was usual, in favourable areas with exceptional resources, communities could become settled. Hunter-gatherers used a wide variety of foods. ---- For example, herd animals moved between summer upland and winter lowland pastures, marine fish and birds migrated seasonally, and woodlands produced autumn fruits and spring bulbs. However, other food sources, such as shellfish, small mammals, and freshwater fish, could be found all year round.

- A) Bones and shells recovered from archaeological sites are the most obvious remains of what hunter-gatherers ate.
- B) In some favoured regions, early humans could remain in one location with abundant resources.
- C) Hunter-gatherers in warmer areas often hunted gazelle, the most common mammal in the region.
- D) In most regions, some foods were available in different places at certain times of year.
- E) Hunter-gatherers selected environments offering a diversity of food sources, such as lakes, rivers and coasts.

155. Caffeine is a bitter substance found in the beans, leaves, and fruits of plants, where it acts as a natural pesticide It is found in a wide variety of products, including coffee, tea, soft drinks, candy, and desserts. Caffeine acts as a mood enhancer and provides energy - --- When heavy coffee drinkers reduce their caffeine intake, for example, they often report being irritable, restless, and drowsy, as well as experiencing strong headaches, and these symptoms may last up to a week.

- A) While most experts feel that consuming small amounts of caffeine during pregnancy is safe, larger amounts of caffeine can be harmful to the foetus.
- B) It causes accelerated heart and breathing rates, and increases in blood sugar accompanied by decreases in appetite, thus it is used to stay awake and control weight.
- C) There are many mixed messages about caffeine in the media, and it can be difficult to find information that relates to you.
- D) Although food authorities list caffeine as a safe food substance, it has at least some characteristics of an addictive substance.
- E) For those who love and appreciate the flavour of good coffee, but would like to reduce their caffeine intake, there are options.

YKS 2018

156. Women are roughly twice as likely as men to suffer from stress-related psychiatric disorders, according to epidemiological analyses. The big question has always been: Why? Some experts argue that cultural factors are at least partly responsible. For instance, women may be more willing than men to seek help for mental illness, making their cases more likely to be counted ---- Scientists are uncovering telling differences in the ways that male and female brains react and adapt to stress.

- A) But new evidence from research suggests that biology may also play an important role.
- B) However, scientists have studied more males than females – even when investigating disorders.
- C) Also, it is not only the stress-related disorders that are more prevalent among women than men.
- D) Similarly, animal studies have revealed significant differences in stress responses.
- E) In fact, research has linked uncontrolled stress to a wide range of mental health problems.

157. There are more than 600 ethnic or tribal groups in Africa, and only 53 countries. Many of today's national boundaries were created in the late 19th century by colonial rulers ---- As a result, tribes are often split between different countries. The Ewe people, for example, are divided between Ghana and Togo. After independence, it has often proved difficult to create unity among the different peoples in one country.

- A) Africa is home to about 849 million people – more than one in eight of the world's population.
- B) Also, groups of nomadic people, who tend to roam together across many countries, are found throughout western Africa
- C) The most heavily urbanized region in Africa is northern Africa, and Cairo, in Egypt, is the largest city on the continent.
- D) Borders sometimes follow natural features, such as rivers, but often they just follow straight lines on a map.
- E) The war between the Hutu and Tutsi peoples has forced thousands of people to leave their homes

158. The coffee tree is an evergreen. It grows in about 70 countries that offer suitable climates and altitudes. ---- They are picked from the tree during harvest – they contain two seeds, which after processing become coffee beans. The main commercially grown coffee tree species are Arabica and Robusta. While Robustas are high-yielding and resistant to pests and diseases, producing coffee cherries with rustic flavour, Arabicas are generally superior in flavour.

- A) As botanists discover new species with interesting flavours, the family tree of coffee continues to grow.
- B) The trees are cultivated with care, and grow for about 3-5 years before they flower and produce fruit, known as coffee cherries.
- C) The movement of hot and cold air influences how the coffee cherries mature and taste.
- D) Many coffee varieties are genetically similar, but have acquired different regional or local names.
- E) The look and flavour of coffee are influenced by many forces, such as soil, sun exposure and rainfall patterns.

159. ---- A baby was born with a small head caused by incomplete brain development. The mother likely caught the virus in Brazil. Meanwhile, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have advised pregnant women against travel to countries affected by the Zika virus.

- A) It is foreseen that the US will have to face deaths caused by the Zika virus in the near future.
- B) The first case of brain damage linked to the Zika virus on the US soil has been reported in Hawaii.
- C) The effects of the Zika virus have diminished dramatically in the recent years.
- D) Brain damages caused by the Zika virus cannot be treated for the time being.
- E) Scientists have estimated that the Zika virus may spread across Europe besides the US.

160. Plants and livestock need air, water, and nourishment to stay alive. If a plant does not have the kind of soil it needs, it may die. Similarly, animals also need to have the right climate and the right food to survive. Farmers try to raise the kinds of livestock and plants that will do well in their particular region ---- For example, many farmers in dry areas use irrigation, or artificial watering.

- A) Farmers raise crops and livestock in every climate and in all kinds of different soil.
- B) Plants and animals also supply such natural materials as cotton, flax, wool, and hides.
- C) Agriculture provides the food and many of the raw materials that humans need to survive
- D) Some regions receive a lot of sunlight or rainfall while others have colder or drier weather.
- E) If they do not have perfect natural conditions, they try to create the best conditions possible.

YKS 2017

161. Between Greenland and Norway, the Gulf Stream waters begin a journey into the depths. Along the way, the water is sharply cooled by frigid winds from the North Pole, and its salt content increases due to the formation of sea ice. Both factors raise the water's density as well as its weight ---- There, it flows at great depths toward the southern end of the Atlantic.

- A) After its long journey, through the depths, water rises to the surface again.
- B) The heavier water sinks through layers of lighter water in the polar zone until it reaches the seafloor
- C) Surface currents in the oceans are driven by the prevailing winds.
- D) Cold ocean currents near the shore lead to the development of coastal deserts.
- E) The Gulf Stream splits into smaller circulating currents on its way across the Atlantic.

162. You might have thought from watching videos of astronauts aboard the International Space Station (ISS) that spaceships were pretty benign environments. Floating around in microgravity looks like a lot of fun. As you are isolated from the rest of the human population, you are effectively quarantined against catching flu or any other transmissible disease. But in fact, space is pretty harmful to the human body ---- Therefore, travelling beyond the planet has a number of negative effects on the body and mind which need to be overcome for long-duration missions in the future.

- A) We have evolved as social animals under the conditions on the Earth.
- B) The solution might be to generate artificial gravity on space.
- C) Special medication can be given in small amounts to protect the body.
- D) In the future astronauts will be able to stay in space for longer periods.
- E) More research is needed to identify the exact negative effects.

163. Many people believe that the snooze button on your alarm clock helps wake you up, but is this true? Here's a reason to jump out of bed on the first alarm. Not only can hitting snooze make it more difficult to wake up because you begin to enter a new sleep cycle, this fragmented sleep also makes you feel sleepier during the day as it is less restorative than uninterrupted sleep ---- Thus, hitting the snooze button makes it more difficult to wake up than if you had risen with your first alarm.

- A) Entering a new sleep cycle and then waking again soon after can cause that feeling of laziness when we are half asleep.
- B) Research has shown that sleeping for only four hours for six nights in a row can increase stress and blood pressure
- C) The tendency that young people have to sleep late and then reluctantly get up for school is a common habit among teenagers.
- D) Though much has been discovered about the science of sleep, more research needs to be carried out to better understand it.
- E) Less sleep may help us find more hours in the day, but it will take its toll on our health.

164. Proteins are involved in many vital cellular chemical reactions. Some proteins provide the cell with its structural elements, whereas others make muscles contract, and enable movement. Scientists have identified 20 amino acids as being the essential components that make up all proteins ---- So, the proteins of one species differ from those of another, and within a single organism, the proteins of one organ differ from those of other organs.

- A) Aside from their biological role in making proteins, amino acids are used for other purposes.
- B) Some active agents found in soaps and shampoos, for example, are derived from amino acids.
- C) Muscle proteins such as myosin outnumber any other type of protein in mammals.
- D) They have also faced several challenges in terms of classifying proteins.
- E) Proteins, on the other hand, are extraordinarily diverse in their structures and functions.

165. 65 million years ago, a still mysterious catastrophe overwhelmed life on earth. It seems to have been associated with some body from outer space, an asteroid or a comet, which collided with the earth. This collision created such a titanic explosion that debris blocked out the light of the sun, and the earth, perhaps for months, was blanketed by continuous darkness. ---- So did many other great reptiles, and birds. However, a few groups such as the ancestors of ducks, gulls and geese survived.

- A) In particular, flying reptiles and birds dominated the skies.
- B) Whatever the cause, the last of the dinosaurs vanished forever.
- C) Huge areas of the earth were almost empty and ready for re-occupation.
- D) As a result, the number of animals diminished for some time.
- E) Within ten million years, almost all species of the birds of today appeared.

2016 YKS

166. When the Titanic sank in 1912, three times as many women were saved than men ---- When Swedish scientists analyzed a database of 18 maritime disasters between 1852 and 2011, they found that the survival rate of women was half that of men, and that children were least likely to survive in these incidents. People may tend to think that women and children are generally helped first, but factors such as men's superior strength to women and their swimming ability come into play.

- A) However, new research has found that this is the exception rather than the rule.
- B) Furthermore, two surveying ships with the help of the US Navy made the discovery of the wreck.
- C) The Titanic became the killer of hundreds of victims that were expecting to have a luxurious vacation.
- D) Children, however, had a higher percentage of getting rescued than that of both men and women
- E) Most men, on the other hand, did not manage to rescue any of the female voyagers.

167. Mammals owe much of their success to parenting. They are generally the most caring parents in the natural world. The female feeds her young with milk from her own body and looks after them until they can take care of themselves. During this time, the offspring learns essential survival techniques, such as social behaviour and methods of obtaining food ---- Others, like deer, stand and run within minutes of being born.

- A) Almost all mammal species control their body temperature by sweating when it is hot
- B) Some animals go into hibernation in cold climates, and therefore they do not eat during this period and live on the fat stored in their bodies.
- C) If any of the five senses is weak in animals, it is compensated by the rest which are developed by natural activities.
- D) Some mammals, such as mice, are born blind and helpless and require an intensive period of parental care.
- E) Another survival skill that they learn during this time is that they sharpen their senses to locate food.

168. Plato lived for half a century after the death of Socrates, dying at the age of 81. During this time, he published around two dozen dialogues which vary in length from 20 to 300 pages of modern print. The most famous of them are the Republic, which is chiefly concerned with the nature of justice and the Symposium, which is an investigation into the nature of love. ----.

- A) He was quite famous when Socrates was executed in 399 BC.
- B) The most gifted of Plato's successors was Aristotle whose works received extended consideration.
- C) He supported this conclusion with arguments from different sources
- D) Most of the rest are named after whoever appears in them as the chief representative of Socrates.
- E) Plato wrote in Greek and can be thought of as the last of the great Greek philosophers.

169. Nigeria is potentially the richest nation in Africa, with huge reserves of oil, natural gas, coal, tin, and iron ore ----. However, corruption and bad government have meant that the money earned from these natural resources has not been used properly, and most Nigerians remain very poor.

- A) This country has also been affected by drought, crop failure and over-farming.
- B) Efforts were made to develop other products so that Nigeria's economy was not so dependent on oil.
- C) The oil industries of Cameroon and the mineral mines of Congo employ thousands of people as those of Nigeria do.
- D) In addition, Central Africa is a hugely fertile region, with abundant grasslands and lots of rivers.
- E) It also has abundant fertile land, capable of growing cotton, coffee, sugar and many other crops.

170. Small languages are being abandoned by speakers all over the world. Why is this happening? ----. They may be favouring a different language because it is more dominant or prestigious. Also, they may be affected by social pressure to speak differently. Furthermore, children worldwide experience both subtle and overt pressures to switch to globally dominant languages.

- A) Native speakers stop using their original language for a variety of reasons.
- B) The world has been losing its languages at an alarming rate.
- C) In the year 2007, at least 6,912 distinct languages were spoken.
- D) Linguistic extinction is happening very fast due to globalization.
- E) However, the vast majority of human languages are never written down, and exist only in memory.

YKS 2015

171. Here on Earth, in the Milky Way galaxy, there is a limit to how far out into the universe humans can observe, regardless of what technology is used. And as you go beyond the observable universe, there is still no scientific way to measure its size. There is no reason to think whether there exists a distant boundary or not. ---- Think of the surface of our planet, for example. Earth's surface area is finite, but there is nowhere on Earth where you could reach the end in a boat and fall off the planet. In a huge, three-dimensional way, our universe might be similar.

- A) Thus, the structure of the universe, as opposed to the structure of matter in the universe, is determined by the shape of space.
- B) Furthermore, it has not yet been scientifically determined exactly how large the universe is.
- C) Even so, there are three general categories of possible shapes of the universe: open, flat, and closed.
- D) Instead, the scientific theory that describes the origin of the universe is called the 'Big Bang'.
- E) However, it is possible for the universe to be limited in size and still not have an edge.

172. ---- To the north lies the great Sahara, the largest desert in the world, yet the central equatorial area is covered by dense tropical rainforests. To the east is the Great Rift Valley, which contains several huge lakes. Some of the world's longest rivers drain the continent, including Nile, Congo and Zambezi.

- A) It has long been known that there are some species unique to the Sahara.
- B) Thousands of years ago, the Sahara had a moist climate.
- C) Africa has an amazing variety of wildlife, including zebras and long-necked giraffes.
- D) Many of today's national boundaries in Africa were created in the 19th century by colonial rulers.
- E) Africa, the second largest continent, is a land of contrasts.

173. Not knowing what causes your headache can be worrying. The resulting anxiety can, in turn, increase the frequency of the pain ----. A thorough neurological check-up, along with reassurance that nothing is wrong, may be all you need to allay your fears.

- A) Yet, headaches can have an adverse impact on the quality of your daily life.
- B) Headache is one of the annoyances that may be caused by modern living.
- C) If you are worried about recurrent headaches, making an appointment with your doctor can help.
- D) Furthermore, you may find aromatherapy or acupuncture helpful.
- E) Women over the age of 20 are most commonly affected by headaches resulting from stress.

174. In order to cope with climate change, the world must reduce by half its greenhouse gas emissions. Such a target is extremely tough to meet because not everyone in the world accepts that it needs to be met. ---- Furthermore, developing nations such as China, Brazil and India have argued that they should not bear the responsibility of significantly cutting their emissions

- A) For years, some countries like the US and China, have remained unwilling to regulate their emissions for fear of damaging their economies.
- B) Combating climate change should be viewed as an insurance policy for future generations.
- C) Without some level of greenhouse gases, our planet would be an average of about 15 °C colder than at present.
- D) It is the poorest countries located in the tropics that are likely to be worst affected by climate change.
- E) Unfortunately, it is precisely younger economies that are set to generate the vast majority of extra pollution in the coming years.

175. Sleep apnea, a common chronic condition where a person repeatedly stops breathing during sleep, may cause psychiatric symptoms. ---- Now a study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention strengthens the connection. The medical records of nearly 10,000 American adults with sleep apnea were analyzed, and it is found that men diagnosed with sleep apnea had twice the risk of depression, and women five times the risk, compared with those without sleep apnea.

- A) The oxygen deprivation induced by sleep apnea could harm cells and disrupt normal brain functioning.
- B) Investigating their patients' sleep patterns might allow doctors to relieve mental disturbances earlier
- C) Sleep apnea can cause adolescents to experience sadness and mood changes.
- D) Over the past years, sleep apnea has been linked to depression in small studies and limited populations.
- E) Different types of tests are used to detect whether a person has sleep apnea triggered by depression.

YKS 2014

176. In a healthy person, physical fitness determines the point at which you experience breathlessness. ---- They will use oxygen better and create less carbon dioxide, and the lungs and heart will end up being more efficient too. This is why a fit person can do more exercise without getting breathless than an unfit person can.

- A) The more regular physical exercise your body is used to, the more efficient your muscles are.
- B) A muscle working hard during exercise needs more oxygen.
- C) The best way to understand breathlessness is to understand the relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide.
- D) This means that more blood is pumped throughout the body, picking up more carbon dioxide from the muscles.
- E) A healthy lung functions like a sponge, and becomes light and fluffy when filled with air.

177. ---- In fact, they can only use information that is put into them. The most important job computers do is to process such information much more quickly and accurately than a person could. Checking for spelling mistakes in a story or copying pictures from one place to another, for example, are done much faster using a computer.

- A) Some people believe that computers can think like people.
- B) Computers are used in many different ways to do an enormous range of useful tasks
- C) Computers are composed of various units such as processor, monitor, keyboard and mouse.
- D) Just as washing machines and cars are critically important today, we cannot live without computers.
- E) Computers can perform very complex calculations, which makes them useful in various areas.

178. Gadgets and machines are so much a part of our lives that we do not think about how they came to be. How we live – what we wear, eat and drink, how we work, travel and enjoy ourselves – has been shaped by discoveries made throughout history. ---- The ancient Egyptians, for example, wanted to join parts of their coffins together. So, they invented metal nails to do the job.

- A) Many inventions, in fact, are improvements or modifications of what has gone before.
- B) Since time began, people have invented things because they needed to do something more quickly or easily.
- C) Complex machines, such as motor vehicles are the result of thousands of years of discoveries of raw materials and practical inventions.
- D) Inventions have gone through many stages of development to become highly specialized pieces of equipment.
- E) Some inventions, such as that of the wheel, can revolutionize the lives of us all, while others affect only the small number of people who use them.

179. Most people nowadays are familiar with surveys. A person with a small writing board is almost a fixed feature in high streets across many countries. ---- These surveys ask about such things as voting intentions, the extent of poverty, coffee preferences, purchases of washing powder and television-viewing.

- A) The design of a survey is not easy, though people often think that it is.
- B) Almost everyone is likely to be stopped and asked if they can spare a few minutes to answer a few questions.
- C) The term 'survey' in geography refers to the mapping of the boundaries of an area.
- D) The growth of survey has been closely linked to the development of new techniques of statistical sampling.
- E) There are some certain criteria to consider when analysing the results of a survey

180. In the living world, all plants and animals are potential food. Animals eat plants, animals eat each other and even when living things die, their remains are broken down to provide food matter for fungi and bacteria ----. It connects different species in an ecosystem and links each species with the things that it eats.

- A) The other species in the chain are called consumers.
- B) All living things need a constant supply of energy
- C) When anything dies, it becomes food for decomposers.
- D) All living things can be considered as a source of food.
- E) The route that food follows is known as a food chain.

2013 YKS

181. Wi-Fi is based on radio waves whose frequency is similar to that of microwaves. And given what microwave oven can do to chicken nuggets, it is not surprising that there has been concern that exposure to Wi-Fi could be unhealthy. Fortunately, however, Wi-Fi waves are emitted at far lower intensities than microwaves in ovens. ---- Even so, some people shall worry that even this far weaker effect could cause damage after years of exposure.

- A) The microwave ovens heat food very quickly using electromagnetic waves rather than the heat.
- B) We should also worry about rare hazardous things like tripping over the cables we use at home.
- C) As a result, they cannot produce anything like the same heating effect.
- D) Researchers are trying to come up with accurate findings on what health risks are linked to Wi-Fi.
- E) Many places like shopping malls and restaurants have free Wi-Fi zone where people use the Internet

182. The Atlantic Forest hosts 261 mammal species while Amazonia (five times as big) has 353. Not only are they numerous, but they are also special. ---- This is true for 6,000 of the 20,000 plant species and 73 of the 620 bird varieties. Among the regional specialties are the 'golden lion tamarin', a tiny monkey that has inspired conservation efforts in Brazil.

- A) There are also a spectacular array of butterflies, parrots, ants and other tropical insects.
- B) The Brazilian government has nearly 200 protected zones that set aside Atlantic coastal forest for conservation.
- C) There are also over 50 private reserves in Europe that UNESCO placed on the World Heritage List
- D) Sadly, this forest has decreased massively, and it is the second most threatened rainforest ecosystem on the planet.
- E) If you see a living thing in the Atlantic Forest, it is likely that it occurs nowhere else in the world.

183. The Egyptian hieroglyphic alphabet consists of ideograms. They are signs used as direct representations of concepts such as 'sky' or 'man'. Hieroglyphs are also used as phonetic signs representing the whole or part of a word. ---- For instance, the writing of simple words such as 'goose' or 'head' was an artistic exercise as well as an act of communication.

- A) The written word has a tendency to obscure the archaeological evidence.
- B) The process of eating was symbolized with a man holding his hand up to his mouth.
- C) However, some of the temples in southern Egypt were left undecorated.
- D) Another function of the hieroglyphs was to decorate important buildings and sculptures.
- E) In addition, hieroglyphs served as a starting point for neighbouring writing systems.

184. Experts warn us that within the next 20 years, half of the world's population could face water shortages. Even in the US, where many believe fresh water will always be a turn of the tap away, there could be serious shortages in the not-so-distant future. ---- Practical solutions exist, ones that will allow us to meet our fresh water needs today while preserving nature's ability to renew itself.

- A) Water shortages are not the only disasters that humans have brought on themselves, but many people also do not have access to food.
- B) While experts agree that we may face water shortages in the coming decades, they also argue that a major crisis can be prevented.
- C) The World Water Day has become such a big and great event that it is now celebrated in many countries.
- D) The amount of water we need to consume every day varies from person to person depending upon the health status.
- E) When we take their harmful effects into account, there is actually a very small difference between water shortage and water abundance

185. Once people are classified as old, they tend to be treated as dependent, and as physically and mentally incapacitated, irrespective of their characteristics as individuals. This stereotyping of old age has led to those who would conventionally be considered old rejecting the term as inappropriate for them. ---- There is a tension between interpretations of external appearance and sense of identity.

- A) Old people have also been particularly caricatured in folk tales and children's stories
- B) The growing purchasing power of the over 50s led to the creation of insurance schemes and retirement homes specifically for them.
- C) Childhood, youth, adulthood and old age became established as distinct stages in the life course during the 20th century.
- D) The term 'new middle age', which covers the later years of adulthood, has recently emerged.
- E) People who look older frequently state that they do not feel old.

YKS 2012

186. Astronomers know that nearly every large galaxy contains an enormous black hole at its centre. The death of stars can produce small black holes, with masses ranging from about three to 100 times the mass of the Sun. However, such black holes are tiny compared with the giants found at the centres of galaxies. ---- Why are they so common in galaxies? Which came first, the galaxy or the hole? And how did they form in the first place?

- A) How can we improve the study of black holes in space?
- B) Were black holes already in place when the universe was very young?
- C) These incredibly large black holes present several questions to astronomers.
- D) Astronomers have proposed two general ways for black holes to form.
- E) The first stars to take shape in the universe were probably extremely large.

187. The World Bank states that poverty is hunger, lack of shelter, sickness and above all, powerlessness. We can look at a range of ways to measure poverty including not only income measures, but also non-income areas such as health, education or housing. ---- In other words, a person is considered to be poor, or "below the poverty line", if their income falls below a level necessary to meet basic needs.

- A) The distribution of income and wealth should be improved.
- B) One of the key issues is the development of strategies to deal with poverty.
- C) Health and housing are perhaps more important than education.
- D) The most obvious approach to measuring poverty, however, is by focusing on income.
- E) Better health and education services can reduce the number of people below the "poverty line".

188. People have lived on Earth for two million years. For most of that time, the population has remained small, as the number of births has more or less equalled the number of deaths. Improved medicine and health care, better sanitation, improved farming methods, producing more and better food, and less physical work have all led to fewer infant deaths and more people living longer. ---- Today the world's population is nearly 7 billion, and is rising at the rate of about one million a week.

- A) The population is concentrated on areas where the climate is suitable for farming methods.
- B) Poverty drives many people to flee their country in search of better life elsewhere.
- C) This has caused a huge increase in population over the last 150 years.
- D) Immigration and travel do not seem to have a relevant impact on this change.
- E) The world's population is not equally distributed around the world.

189. Problems such as habitat destruction and climate change are putting an increasing number of species at risk of extinction. We have the capacity to save some of those species but we cannot save them all. ---- A recent survey showed that 54% of scientists agreed that there are some species we should give up on. Assuming we were to progress in such a way, deciding which species we should protect and which we should not would be difficult.

- A) We need to make efforts to save all species and not just a few.
- B) A focus on genetic diversity can be used to categorize species.
- C) However, our choices can be informed by three factors: genes, species or ecosystems.
- D) It is a sad reality to face but it is becoming more widely accepted by experts.
- E) On the contrary, some species that are genetically very similar could be abandoned.

190. Konya is well-known for the life and work of Celaleddin Rumi, or Mevlâna, the founder of the Mevlevi dervish sect in 13th century. ---- He brought his teachings to Seljuk-ruled Konya and died there in 1273.

- A) Mevlâna Museum, which contains the tomb of Rumi, is similar to a dervish lodge (tekke).
- B) Spiritual union and universal love were the central beliefs of his philosophy.
- C) Konya's largest mosque, Alaeddin Mosque, was finished in 1220 by Alaeddin Keykubad I.
- D) The Semahane used to be the setting for the whirling ceremony, but now it is a museum.
- E) Rumi's father and some other dervish leaders also set up their own sects.

2011 YKS

191. In 1938, a Peruvian farmer discovered an enormous quantity of ancient gold objects, setting off grave-robbing in northern Peru. Grave robbers dug some 100,000 holes throughout the Pomac Historic Sanctuary. ---- Loads of valuable Sicán artefacts were dug up and sold. Fortunately, many of them eventually found their way to national museums, such as the Gold of Peru Museum in Lima.

- A) They were, however, unsuccessful finding any valuable artefacts to sell on the black market.
- B) Besides, the Sanctuary hosts a range of tombs from those for children to those for rulers
- C) They also used bulldozers to push away the remains of structures to find tombs buried below.
- D) Priceless artefacts in Peru have been plundered despite the government's attempts to stop it.
- E) Grave robbers were subsequently caught by archaeologists working in the Historic Sanctuary

192. Today, courts rarely admit brain scans as evidence at trials for both legal and scientific reasons. ---- The greatest influence of brain science on the law may eventually come from a deeper understanding of the neurobiological causes of anti-social behaviour. Future discoveries could lay the foundation for new types of criminal defences, for example.

- A) The types of brain scans to be taken as evidence at law trials today have been limited to criminal cases involving multiple homicides.
- B) The courts should proceed in their adoption of findings from neuroscience, despite their complete misgivings about it
- C) The rest of the society can rightly be sceptical of neuroscience, of which they have scant knowledge.
- D) As neuroscience matures, however, judges may allow such scans relevant to arguments about a defendant's mental state.
- E) It is highly unlikely that someday brain scans and other types of neurological evidence could transform judicial views of personal credibility and responsibility.

193. ---- Most of the water-intensive agriculture in the nation takes place in Punjab, a state in the northwest that makes up 2% of the country's territory. But it provides more than 50% of its grain reserves. Farmers there currently pump out 45% more groundwater than is replaced by monsoon rains. The problem has arisen in part because Punjabi farmers have turned away from growing traditional crops that are suited for semi-arid land, such as wheat and corn, and turned instead to more profitable, but water-intensive, rice.

- A) Punjab has the best agricultural land in India.
- B) The amount of rain water in India is on the increase
- C) Hardships among Indian farmers are increasing.
- D) Farming is no longer a concern in India.
- E) India is running out of water for its crops.

194. Naming species is a convenience applied by biologists as they try to group similar animals together. Ernst Mayer, long ago, defined a species as a group of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations. ---- But there are at least a dozen other ways to define and categorize species, involving evolutionary history, morphology or DNA analysis. The problem is that evolution does not act on species directly.

- A) Identification of species is not so easily done from a distance
- B) This is a working definition that many biologists prefer to use.
- C) Definitions of species are easily broken down when examined closely.
- D) Definitions are so blurry that one can hardly find a workable one.
- E) The definition based on interbreeding is the only one accepted.

195. China is an easy target to blame for the climate crisis. In the midst of its industrial revolution, China has overtaken the United States as the world's biggest carbon dioxide producer. And everyone has read about the one-a-week pace of power plant construction there. But those numbers are misleading, and not just because a lot of that carbon dioxide was emitted to build products for the West to consume. ----.

- A) This is because the United States is only concerned about its own gross domestic product.
- B) Each Chinese person is individually responsible for the carbon dioxide emission.
- C) Because of China's high development rate, more carbon dioxide is emitted than ever.
- D) But also because China has four times the population of the United States.
- E) The Chinese are as responsible for global warming as the Americans.

2010 YKS

196. Pera Palace is a fascinating hotel because the building is a historical one. Situated within the hotel is a bookshop with a unique atmosphere. ---- These include old books, maps and engravings.

- A) It is decorated with antique furniture and sculpture.
- B) This bookshop is visited and admired by the customers of the hotel and also by the locals
- C) There is nothing modern at all for sale in the bookshop.
- D) In the bookshop, there are all sorts of rare publications and prints.
- E) Being situated there, it earns good money for the owners.

**197. It is tempting to think that television is like cinema. -
--- In many ways, however, television is nothing like
cinema.**

- A) In its early days, certainly, people tended to think so.
- B) For instance, news-readers face the camera directly and appear to be talking to the person watching.
- C) Television watching occupies more time than all other leisure pursuits.
- D) So it seems obvious that television is important in everyday life.
- E) Thus television has become an important part of family life.

198. Magazines first appeared in the 18th century and were usually published weekly or monthly. ---- When they began to accept advertisements, however, they came down in price and more people could buy them.

- A) Generally speaking, sales of magazines are on the increase.
- B) Many are designed for a particular audience, for example for football enthusiasts.
- C) Magazines for animal-lovers soon became popular.
- D) From the beginning, a lot of magazines published short stories.
- E) To start with, they were far from cheap, and most people could not afford them.

199. Paris, which is the capital of France, is situated on the Seine. It is a beautiful and historic city and has, therefore, become one of the world's main tourist centres. ---- These might include things as diverse as a visit to the Louvre and to the Euro Disney Theme Park.

- A) It has for several centuries been a centre of fashion.
- B) Paris is especially famous for its museums.
- C) There are a great many things for a visitor to do there.
- D) Many of the world's luxury goods are produced in Paris.
- E) The Palace of Versailles is just 23 kilometres south west of Paris.

200. When Henry saw the car coming, he realized at once that it was bringing another group of visitors. He hated these visitors. ---- In doing so, they took up his valuable time. All he wanted to do was to get on with excavating the archaeological site he was working on.

- A) They always wanted an extensive tour of the site.
- B) Most of them knew nothing at all about archaeology.
- C) The questions they asked showed how ignorant they were.
- D) They complained about the heat and about the dust.
- E) The team members all felt the same as he did.

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.	A	41.	D	81.	D	121.	C	161.	A
2.	C	42.	E	82.	E	122.	A	162.	B
3.	B	43.	B	83.	E	123.	E	163.	A
4.	C	44.	B	84.	A	124.	C	164.	E
5.	B	45.	B	85.	A	125.	C	165.	B
6.	D	46.	C	86.	B	126.	B	166.	A
7.	E	47.	A	87.	C	127.	D	167.	D
8.	D	48.	A	88.	C	128.	B	168.	D
9.	C	49.	D	89.	D	129.	C	169.	E
10.	C	50.	A	90.	D	130.	D	170.	A
11.	C	51.	C	91.	B	131.	E	171.	E
12.	B	52.	A	92.	D	132.	E	172.	E
13.	A	53.	D	93.	E	133.	E	173.	C
14.	D	54.	C	94.	A	134.	D	174.	A
15.	E	55.	C	95.	A	135.	A	175.	D
16.	D	56.	C	96.	D	136.	D	176.	A
17.	D	57.	B	97.	A	137.	B	177.	A
18.	E	58.	B	98.	C	138.	D	178.	B
19.	E	59.	E	99.	B	139.	C	179.	B
20.	C	60.	B	100.	A	140.	B	180.	E
21.	C	61.	A	101.	C	141.	A	181.	C
22.	C	62.	D	102.	E	142.	C	182.	E
23.	E	63.	D	103.	A	143.	C	183.	D
24.	A	64.	C	104.	B	144.	D	184.	B
25.	D	65.	A	105.	D	145.	B	185.	E
26.	C	66.	B	106.	A	146.	D	186.	C
27.	A	67.	A	107.	E	147.	A	187.	D
28.	A	68.	B	108.	B	148.	D	188.	C
29.	A	69.	B	109.	D	149.	B	189.	D
30.	D	70.	C	110.	A	150.	D	190.	B
31.	E	71.	E	111.	C	151.	A	191.	C
32.	C	72.	B	112.	D	152.	B	192.	C
33.	E	73.	D	113.	A	153.	B	193.	E
34.	E	74.	A	114.	C	154.	D	194.	B
35.	A	75.	C	115.	B	155.	D	195.	D
36.	D	76.	B	116.	C	156.	A	196.	D
37.	E	77.	A	117.	C	157.	D	197.	B
38.	C	78.	D	118.	A	158.	B	198.	E
39.	A	79.	D	119.	E	159.	B	199.	C
40.	D	80.	A	120.	B	160.	E	200.	A

ANLAMI

BOZAN

CÜMLE

E-YDS 2019

1. (I) In the past decade the construction and retro-fitting of individual homes to reduce energy and water use has grown explosively. (II) To bring in renewable power, solar panels are installed on buildings throughout the house and the energy is sent to a smart microgrid. (III) Yet applying green construction to multiple buildings at once may be an even better idea. (IV) Sharing resources and infra-structure could reduce waste, and moderate-income neighbourhoods could also bring cost savings and modern technology to people who would typically lack such opportunities. (V) Working at the neighbourhood level does add complexity to planning, but these efforts offer rewards that even green single-family homes cannot offer.

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

2. (I) Spiders' silk is as strong as steel, stretchy, nontoxic and biodegradable, making it stand out among various materials. (II) However, a spider produces only a minuscule amount of silk and some are cannibalistic, so they are not easy to farm. (III) Petroleum-derived fibers used in clothing such as nylon can be a substitute for silk. (IV) For decades scientists have tried to mimic the silvery strands to use for athletic gear and bulletproof vests, but their synthetic fibers have fallen short. (V) Now a team has coaxed bacteria to produce silk as tough and elastic as the natural version.

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

3. (I) Aggression refers to any act that is intended to cause pain, suffering, or damage to another person. (II) While aggression is primarily thought of as physical, verbal attacks aimed at causing psychological harm also constitute aggression. (III) The key component in aggression is that it is deliberate. (IV) Theories about the nature and causes of aggression vary widely in their emphases. (V) Accidental injuries are not forms of aggression.

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

4. (I) Large mammals have slow heartbeats and long lives and small ones have short lives and fast heartbeats. (II) But not all mammals are large - they range in size from tiny shrews and bats to elephants and whales. (III) Because of this, no matter what size a mammal is, it has the same average number of heartbeats in a lifetime - about half a billion. (IV) This is known as "the rate of living hypothesis" and it applies to all mammals except humans. (V) Improvements in medicine and hygiene have extended our life expectancy so that we now get through more than five times as many heartbeats in a lifetime than all other mammals.

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

5. (I) It takes more than a great idea to run a successful enterprise. (II) Opening and running a business requires extensive analysis not only at the planning phase, but also on an ongoing basis throughout the entire lifespan of a business venture. (III) Profit is the income of an enterprise, which is calculated simply as revenues after costs are deducted. (IV) The entrepreneur must look at internal and external factors to make informed decisions. (V) This is especially important today, when external factors such as the Internet play an important role.

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

6. (I) The fifteenth century saw transformations in the nature of costume and culture that are key to our understanding of Western fashion. (II) Up until the fifteenth century, the clothing customs in the West had been determined by tradition, the availability of certain kinds of fabric and the skill of the tailor. (III) Several important trends came together in the late fifteenth century to mark a real change in costume styles across Europe. (IV) For example, the long wool garments worn by Europeans in the sixteenth century were not that different from those worn in the fourteenth century. (V) During the fifteenth century, however, the nature of European costume began to emphasise fashion - women preferred to wear gowns that fit closely across the upper body, and men chose to wear hose and breeches on their legs.

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

7. (I) Earwax is generally considered something to get rid of, but we are now discovering that it is more than just another bodily secretion, with a surprising advantage. (II) Earwax has waxy compounds that clean the ear canal and protect it from drying out, as well as killing bacteria and trapping foreign bodies like dust and fungal spores. (III) All sorts of secrets about you are collected in earwax, so it can be used to identify a person. (IV) With enough detailed probing of the earwax, it could be possible to reveal not only someone's identity, but information about where they have been, what they have eaten and what they were exposed to. (V) From drug tests to disease diagnosis, the potential of its unique chemical signature is starting to be put to good use.

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

8. (I) Marie Curie was the first woman to receive the Nobel Prize. (II) She received the Nobel Prize in Physics for her work on radioactivity in collaboration with her husband, Pierre Curie and A.H. Becquerel. (III) Thus, the 1903 prize in physics was shared by all three individuals, and was the first of Curie's Nobel Prizes. (IV) Five prizes were conferred in the areas of physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, economic sciences, and peace. (V) Marie Curie went on to be the first person ever to be awarded two Nobel Prizes, and is one of only two individuals to have been awarded a Nobel Prize in two different fields.

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

E-YDS 2018

9. (I) Lightning is a sudden electrostatic discharge between regions of differing electric potential. **(II)** A lightning strike might be deadly for humans, so it is advised to either stay indoors or find a safe place to protect ourselves from lightning during stormy weather. **(III)** It has been observed on Venus, Jupiter, and Saturn, as well as Earth. **(IV)** In space, there is little material to act as a conductor of charge; therefore, traditional lightning seems to be rare. **(V)** Processes similar to lightning have been observed in electromagnetic fields around black holes as well as in highly ionized clouds of gas and dust called nebulae.

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

10. (I) Today, irrigation machines are enormous metal sprinklers, higher than a house and longer than three or four semitrucks. **(II)** The type of the irrigation technique farmers use influences the amount and quality of crops. **(III)** These machines can pump huge amounts of water out of the lakes and spray it over entire fields. **(IV)** But long ago, farmers had a simpler machine to get water from canals and pour it onto their crops. **(V)** It was actually one of the first farm machines in the history of agriculture.

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

11. (I) Many people think of memory as a place in which information is stored until it is needed, much like a library. **(II)** Unfortunately, this metaphor is misleading because it implies a static process. **(III)** Nothing really happens to library books while sitting on the shelf: once one has the book, the contents are identical to the last time the book was consulted. **(IV)** Memory works like other cognitive processes: people use whatever cues and information are available to achieve a sensible interpretation. **(V)** In contrast, human memory is a dynamic, reconstructive set of processes that enable previously encoded information to affect current and future performance.

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

12. (I) If you find the quantum world confusing, you are not alone. **(II)** A recent study shows that physicists disagree over the picture of reality that quantum mechanics describes, and that many of them do not even care. **(III)** Quantum mechanics refers to the mathematical description of the motion and interaction of subatomic particles in terms of quanta. **(IV)** There is no consensus: 39 per cent support the conventional picture of quantum mechanics, while 25 per cent support alternatives and 36 per cent have no preference at all. **(V)** In addition, many are not sure they understand what certain interpretations describe.

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

13. (I) Although excessive exercise can cause short-term fatigue, long-term tiredness is associated with too little activity. **(II)** A University of Georgia review of research found that 90 percent of studies conclude that people who regularly exercise report less fatigue than those who do not. **(III)** Tired people increase their effort to make up for their diminished capability when they want to accomplish a task. **(IV)** Exercise increases levels of energy-promoting and mood-enhancing neurotransmitters such as dopamine, norepinephrine and serotonin. **(V)** It also resets the SCN, the part of the brain that regulates sleep and wakefulness hormone, and it also reduces fat stores, which seem to be associated with long-term fatigue.

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

14. (I) Prodigies are defined by their childhood ability to perform at adult professional levels in a particular area. **(II)** Some experts argue that prodigies benefit from years of intense, early practice, usually encouraged by ambitious parents. **(III)** Many parents, in vain, make academic success programmes for their children with hopes that they may turn out to be a prodigy. **(IV)** Others highlight prodigies' innate abilities such as a heightened attention to detail and exceptional working memory. **(V)** Prodigiousness seems to arise from a combination of this cognitive profile described also by psychologists.

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

15. (I) Groups in conflict can try to improve intergroup relations by communicating directly about the conflict and attempting to resolve it, and this can be done through several strategies. **(II)** For example, to break the deadlock, a third party can be brought in for mediation between the groups. **(III)** To be effective, mediators should have power and must be seen by both groups to be impartial, and the groups should already be fairly close in their positions. **(IV)** Although mediators have no power to impose a settlement, they can help in several important ways. **(V)** Biased mediators are ineffective because they are not trusted, and weak mediators are ineffective because they exert little pressure on intransigent groups to be reasonable.

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

16. (I) Using natural products such as apple skins and lemon juice as food additives causes problems in large-scale manufacturing situations. **(II)** Consumer demand for manufactured food that has a high uniform quality with a long shelf life and that is as close to the natural state as possible has been the major determinant for an increase in the use of additives. **(III)** First, the desired active ingredients in natural products are not consistent in quality, properties, or concentration in their natural state. **(IV)** Furthermore, they may bring both undesirable flavour attributes, associated with their source, to the finished product, and microbiological contamination. **(V)** For example, using orange or lemon juice to acidify a food inevitably brings the flavour of oranges or lemons, which may not be desired in the finished product.

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

17. (I) Adaptive behaviours are learned, people are not born with them. **(II)** However, problems in developing adaptive skills can occur in children of any age. **(III)** They involve the ability to adapt to and manage one's surroundings to effectively function and meet social or community expectations. **(IV)** Infants learn to walk, to talk, and to eat with a spoon whereas older children learned to cross the street, to go to the store, and to follow a great variety of rules while interacting with people, such as when to say please and thank you. **(V)** Good adaptive behaviour promotes independence at home, at school and in the community but maladaptive behaviour, which is problematic, interferes with child's achievement of independence.

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

18. (I) In the middle of the fourteenth century, the Italian scholar and poet Petrarch looked at his world with fresh and critical eyes and had new ideas. **(II)** In place of medieval values and methods of learning, he looked back to the literature and philosophy of the ancient world for inspiration and advice on how to live. **(III)** By the time of his death in 1374, other Europeans had begun to share his vision. **(IV)** There occurred movements in history that affected every area of life and knowledge, from art to zoology, from commerce to science. **(V)** By about 1400 a group of Italians, scholars as well as men and women from many walks of life, had created a new intellectual movement called humanism that combined ethics, rhetoric, and education and their ideas began to transform Italian and European civilization.

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

E-YDS 2017

19. (I) Most people would be convinced by now that children exposed to adult domestic violence would all show evidence of greater problems than nonexposed children. **(II)** In fact, the picture is not so clear. **(III)** There is a growing research literature on children's resilience in the face of traumatic events. **(IV)** The surprise in these research findings is that many children exposed to traumatic events show no greater problems than nonexposed peers. **(V)** Adults, including parents, older siblings, relatives, neighbours, and teachers may all play protective roles in the life of children exposed to violence.

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

20. (I) Our sense of touch does much more than help us navigate the world at our fingertips. **(II)** We can lose our sense of touch in a number of ways. **(III)** In the example of Ian Waterman, his immune system attacked his nerves and he lost his sense of proprioception – a kind of internal touch that helps us locate our body in space. **(IV)** Other cases have been reported in which people lose the ability to feel prods and pokes, with similarly debilitating results. **(V)** There is also a community of people in Norrbotten, Sweden, who have a genetic condition that causes them to lack the sense of touch.

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

21. (I) The first successful head transplant, in which one head was replaced by another, was carried out in 1970. **(II)** A team led by Robert White at Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine in Cleveland, Ohio, transplanted the head of one monkey onto the body of another. **(III)** They did not attempt to join the spinal cords, though, so the monkey could not move its body, but it was able to breathe with artificial assistance. **(IV)** Implanted electrodes would provide regular electrical stimulation to the spinal cord, because research suggests this can strengthen new nerve connections. **(V)** Although few head transplants have been carried out since, many of the surgical procedures involved have progressed.

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

22. (I) In 1633, the Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei was taken to the court of the Inquisition in Rome. **(II)** The charge against him was heresy – an offense against the teachings of the Church. **(III)** Galileo supported the view that the Earth was not centre of the Universe but, together with the other planets, orbited the Sun. **(IV)** Galileo used his own telescope to observe the effect of the Sun's light on the planets. **(V)** Fearing torture and death, Galileo abandoned his belief in court, but as he denied the Earth moved, it is said he muttered under his breath, "And yet it does move."

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

23. (I) When it is sunny, it seems like people are happier – we fill the parks and beaches, and radio stations start blasting out upbeat tunes. **(II)** Even though sunlight gives many health benefits, such as strong bones and production of vitamin D, we have been recommended by scientists to enjoy it in moderation. **(III)** However, research has repeatedly failed to find any evidence that people who live in sunnier places enjoy more positive moods. **(IV)** A massive study published in 2016 even brought into question the idea that a lack of sunshine can lead to seasonal affective disorder (SAD). **(V)** Nearly 35,000 US adults completed a mood survey at different times of year, and there was no evidence of more symptoms of depression among those who completed the survey in winter.

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

24. (I) Black holes may be massive, but they are also extraordinarily compact. **(II)** That combination of properties makes them challenging regions to evaluate across vast cosmic distances. **(III)** To learn more about these objects' physical properties, astronomers must therefore come up with measuring tricks. **(IV)** OJ 287, a binary supermassive black hole system, sits about 3.5 billion light-years from the Earth. **(V)** An international team of astronomers recently invented a new one, and they reported how to determine a black hole's spin.

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

25. (I) At the turn of the 20th century, the countries of Europe were a complicated network of alliances and rivalries. **(II)** So, when the heir to the Austrian throne, Franz Ferdinand, was assassinated by a Serbian nationalist in 1914 and Austria declared war on Serbia, other nations were quickly drawn into the crisis, which then turned into World War I. **(III)** This was the first war where airplanes and zeppelins were used on a large scale. **(IV)** In Europe, the fighting took place on two fronts: the Western front, stretching from Belgium to Switzerland, and the Eastern front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea. **(V)** However, the conflict soon spread to European colonies all over the world.

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

26. (I) Teachers ask many questions during a course of instruction, with some asking as many as 300 to 400 a day. **(II)** Paying attention only to the students who always share their thoughts or are first to raise their hands might cause a teacher to lose touch with the rest of the class. **(III)** Questions are generally asked for one of two purposes: to maintain student attention or to check students' understanding. **(IV)** Attention-maintaining questions are often short ones posed during teaching that require a factual response from a single student. **(V)** In contrast, questions designed to assess students' understanding are often more open-ended and they focus on conceptual knowledge.

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

27. (I) The horse originated in North America nearly two million years ago and spread to Euroasia over the Bering land bridge. **(II)** Then, about 10,000 BC, horses vanished from the New World, possibly killed for food by humans who had come to the continent from Euroasia. **(III)** Spanish horses captured in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt were traded to other tribes, helping the horse move north. **(IV)** When the horse returned with European colonists, it transformed the culture of many tribes. **(V)** In time, Native Americans and settlers developed new breeds.

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

28. (I) Malaria is an ancient disease that led to the fall of empires. **(II)** The malaria drug quinine came from the bark of cinchona tree. **(III)** It was a leading cause of death in the tropics and one of the greatest health problems faced by would-be colonizers, like the British. **(IV)** In India alone, it affected more than 25 million people. **(V)** It killed around two million people a year.

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

E-YDS 2016

29. (I) Most egg-laying animals go to great lengths to give their developing offspring the best start in life by protecting them from the weather and from predators. **(II)** The developing egg is protected by a tough, leathery capsule. **(III)** Rather than abandoning eggs or young unable to fend for themselves, a parent can adopt one of several methods to protect them. **(IV)** It might carry its eggs around, place them in tough protective cases, or gather them in a safe haven, such as a nest, over which they stand guard. **(V)** A nest can be anything from a scrape in the sand or the underside of a rock to a complicated structure that the parents have taken many days to build.

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

30. (I) People who leave the radio on for their cat while they are out are not doing it a favour. **(II)** In fact, many owners recognize the restrictions placed upon their cats by indoor living. **(III)** In a recent study, researchers tracked how cats respond to music for humans versus recordings with sounds of a higher pitch generally associated with the sounds cats make. **(IV)** Cats mostly ignored classical works and overwhelmingly responded to the tunes created for them, in some cases even rubbing against the speaker. **(V)** "We're trying to get people to think more carefully about why they're playing music for their cats," says University of Wisconsin psychologist Charles Snowdon, "and who it's really benefitting."

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

31. (I) Making a shopping list before hitting a store is not just about remembering necessary items, it can also help you tune out unwanted marketing messages. **(II)** Studies on goal activation show that if you make a concrete action plan, such as a shopping list, you are more likely to do what you actually set out to do. **(III)** "We go with good intentions, to get our bread and milk, then we are bombarded by various displays and coupons meant to change our minds about what we actually need," says Kelly Goldsmith from Northwestern University. **(IV)** Yet, becoming a smarter shopper not only requires making a shopping list, but it also calls for being patient and thinking about long term factors. **(V)** A shopping list can keep your goal of shopping wisely at the top of your mind amid several distractors.

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

32. (I) Vegetables are composed primarily of simple and complex carbohydrates, water, and very little protein. **(II)** They provide vitamins, minerals, and nonnutrients, and also contribute appetite appeal to a meal through color, texture, and flavor. **(III)** Cooking time for vegetables should be kept to a minimum to preserve nutrients and retain flavor. **(IV)** In general, light green vegetables provide vitamins, minerals, and a large amount of the carbohydrate cellulose. **(V)** Yellow and dark green vegetables are excellent sources of vitamin A.

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

33. (I) Taste-testing high-quality chocolates may sound like a pleasant job but it is a thankless one because the flavour differences are subtle. **(II)** "Like those who grow grapes and make wine, chocolatiers have their own terminology," says Mark Pennington, a gourmet sales manager for western Canada. **(III)** Chocolate traceable to a specific region or plantation is known as 'single origin'. **(IV)** Common descriptors are fruity, earthy, nutty, and roasted. **(V)** A chocolate might be fruity with notes of red fruit like dried cherries, or earthy with hints of grass or moss.

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

34. (I) Our bodies are constantly monitoring the world, detecting nuances in light, sound, chemistry and texture. **(II)** The continual flow of information is so important to us that taking away any of our senses can cause anxiety and depression. **(III)** When light from an object enters the eye, the cornea and lens focus it to produce a clear, but upside-down, image on the retina. **(IV)** But we are only capable of sensing a tiny fraction of what is going on in our surroundings. **(V)** Compared with some animals, we wander through life in a blissfully ignorant state, missing out entirely on signals that they rely on for survival.

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

35. (I) The World Health Organisation estimates that 246 million people have poor vision. **(II)** Among these, almost 90 percent live in low-income areas without good access to health care or expensive diagnostic machines. **(III)** To solve this problem, a private laboratory has combined a tool often used for eye tests into a single inexpensive and portable device. **(IV)** Fitting people for glasses is also important, but it is only half of the battle. **(V)** It calculates whether someone is short sighted by measuring the size and shape of their eyes.

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

36. (I) Many different kinds of people are involved in hacking, and different hacker types have developed in the online community. **(II)** The main groupings include 'black hats', who tend to be engaged in malicious activity for profit. **(III)** 'White hats' have benign reasons for hacking, such as testing security arrangements. **(IV)** 'Blue hats', on the other hand, work for an official computer firm to deal with potential problems. **(V)** The history of hacking, however, represents an ongoing digital underground that can be innovative.

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

37. (I) The philosophic foundation of most animal rights groups grows from a view that all living species are equal and equally worthy of dignity and freedom. **(II)** Animal rights is a political movement, started in the 20th century, that argues for the rights of animals against domination or abuse by human beings. **(III)** This ranges from opposition to experimentation on animals to prevention of cruel or neglectful treatment of farm or domestic animals, to vegetarianism, or the non-eating of meat. **(IV)** Animal rights organizations use a variety of means to assert their cause. **(V)** These include lobbying legislatures to pass laws protecting animals and public demonstrations around animal laboratories.

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

38. (I) Our fascination with what makes us 'us' has inspired decades of research. **(II)** One popular idea is that our capacity for language sets us apart from other animals. **(III)** Unfortunately, delving into the science of ourselves has not yielded any conclusions about our identities. **(IV)** More recent accounts have incorporated emerging insights from evolutionary and developmental psychology. **(V)** For instance, in *A Natural History of Human Thinking*, Michael Tomasello argues that our ability to take on different perspectives makes us exceptional.

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

E-YDS 2015

39. (I) There are many things that humans cannot do – we cannot run like cheetahs, fly like eagles or echolocate insects like bats. **(II)** But the human contribution to the miracle of life is obvious: we are the originators of new ideas. **(III)** The ideas blended in our minds often contain sharp differences. **(IV)** We hit upon new ideas all the time, and they arise constantly in our minds. **(V)** They may also influence other minds and change the world.

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

40. (I) Food decomposes when bacteria and other microorganisms consume it and the decay caused by microorganisms spoils food. **(II)** Some bacteria, such as Botulism and Salmonella, can cause food poisoning which can lead to serious illness and sometimes even death. **(III)** A variety of food-preserving methods are used to prevent bacteria from spoiling food. **(IV)** A sterile tube takes the milk directly from the cow to a room where the milk is cooled and stored before being shipped out. **(V)** In many traditional methods, food is preserved by removing the water that microorganisms need for growth or by adding chemicals that limit their growth.

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

41. (I) Materials that are to be used for teaching young learners should be associated with their overall development level. **(II)** With standardized test scores in the US dropping in recent years, some administrators believe students need to spend more time in the classroom instead of on the playground. **(III)** However, findings show that exercise and academics may not be mutually left aside. **(IV)** Physical activity can improve blood flow to the brain, fuelling memory, attention and creativity, which are essential to learning. **(V)** So, while it may seem as if children are just exercising their bodies when they are running around, they may actually be exercising their brains as well.

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

42. (I) By the 1980s, a tide of new technologies such as the personal computer, the fax machine and the cellular phone caused a great change in China. **(II)** These devices increased the amount of information available and improved access to information. **(III)** What had once been accessible only to the powerful became accessible to all. **(IV)** Many people had difficulty in keeping up with the complexity and control of these new devices. **(V)** They made it easier for people to exchange information and people became more aware of what was happening around.

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

43. (I) What people have at their breakfast tables differs greatly across nations - croissant for the French or bread for the Turks. **(II)** A quick, nutritious and healthy breakfast does not need to take much time. **(III)** In fact, it merely requires a little forward planning. **(IV)** The problem is that we are all in a hurry in the morning, and this has been the basis of the success of the carbohydrate breakfast over the past 40 years. **(V)** When you are rushing and need a quick burst of energy, what could be easier than a bowl of cereal or a slice of toast with marmalade?

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

44. (I) Pia Winberg at the University of Wollongong in Australia is looking at seaweed cultivation for medical application. **(II)** And for that, she prefers growing it on land. **(III)** Unlike seaweed grown for biofuel or food, medical uses need highly controlled growing conditions. **(IV)** Using 25-metre-long saltwater tanks, Winberg can manipulate the plants to encourage the traits she needs. **(V)** Many seaweed species have yet to be classified, so there are likely to be many more species with valuable medical uses.

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

45. (I) Music can change our mood by changing the way we perceive the world. **(II)** Karaoke can have a decidedly negative effect on mood depending on the singer. **(III)** For example, in experiments in which people looked at smiley or sad face icons, the music they were listening to affected what they saw. **(IV)** A beat can even affect our heart rate and, when people sing together, their breathing may become synchronised and positive emotions increased. **(V)** These effects are perhaps not so surprising when we know that musical patterns affect the auditory brainstem, as well as auditory cortex, parts of the neural reward system and other areas involved in memory and emotion.

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

46. (I) Although humans do not use smells to communicate, many other mammals do. **(II)** Odorous substances take a long time to fade and can be left as signposts to mark out an animal's territory. **(III)** Scents contain a lot of information - they tell visitors the sex of the animal, its age and may even identify the individual. **(IV)** Mammals can also use sound for a variety of reasons, for example, to attract mates, to startle enemies, and to locate relatives. **(V)** For example, a male cheetah marks its territory with a jet of strong-smelling urine, and this warns visiting males to keep out.

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

47. (I) Building a boat that cannot be sunk may sound like a worthwhile goal, but put enough holes in a ship and it will always sink. **(II)** The only reliable way to stay afloat is to avoid hitting anything by navigating safely, and ensure that nothing catches fire. **(III)** In some waters, for example, pirates are an ever-present danger. **(IV)** The SOLAS (Safety of Life At Sea) regulations that followed the Titanic disaster have grown to cover a ship's smallest details. **(V)** From a requirement for double hulls on oil tankers to the design of buckles on lifejackets, there is a regulation to ensure all components are up to the job.

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

48. (I) Life first stirred on this planet about three and a half billion years ago. **(II)** At first, and for immense periods from then on, it was comprised only of the simplest single-celled organisms. **(III)** Powered by sunlight, these early life forms took carbon dioxide gas and water from their environment and used these materials to make carbohydrates as a means to produce energy. **(IV)** Carbohydrates are essential elements for carbon-based organisms to produce necessary energy to continue their existence. **(V)** As a by-product they released oxygen and therefore changed the atmosphere over billions of years.

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

E-YDS 2014

49. (I) Although Mediterranean cuisine is much heralded for its medicinal value, it is not the only cuisine that serves up a large helping of health. **(II)** Traditional Scandinavian offerings do, too, and a notable part of the benefits comes from cranberries. **(III)** Like cranberries, blueberries and bilberries are loaded with blue-red pigments that are potent antioxidants. **(IV)** A group of Nordic researchers recently studied 70 people who followed a healthy diet rich in cranberries. **(V)** Subjects showed an improved ratio of good to bad cholesterol and reduced inflammation.

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

50. (I) We can never step back into history, whether our own personal history or that of a society. **(II)** The past is gone, and we have only its traces to bring it back to memory. **(III)** But web-based systems and computer games now make it possible to interact with the past by presenting a reconstruction of buildings that no longer exist. **(IV)** Computer games provide opportunities to familiarize ourselves with important figures in history, such as sultans and kings, as well as learning more about the past. **(V)** However, many think that it cannot compete with the emotional experience of actually visiting somewhere.

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

2019 YDS ARALIK

51. (I) Radar and its laser counterpart lidar can detect out-of-sight objects. **(II)** But haze, rain, smoke and dust throw these tools off by scattering light and radio waves. **(III)** By using statistical analysis and modelling, researchers reconstruct objects in 3-D. **(IV)** Now optics researchers at the University of Central Florida have taken advantage of this property to track a moving object hidden by a simulated fog. **(V)** By analysing subtle changes that an object creates in a pattern of scattered light, the researchers can instantly obtain the object's direction and speed.

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

52. (I) Current research indicates that there has been an increase in references to health and weight loss in food advertisements. **(II)** Food advertisers use a range of well-known figures who enjoy widespread recognition to act as spokespeople for a product and recommend it to the public. **(III)** Especially after 1920, advertisers were aware of the relationship between popular culture idols and their audiences. **(IV)** Such important early figures included movie stars and popular entertainers. **(V)** The list was later extended to include television stars and individuals from occupations such as politics, sports, the arts, and business.

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

53. (I) Some people believe that we are a long way away from robots or instruments with artificial intelligence replicating our human intelligence processes and expanding beyond them without human support. **(II)** A few years before his death, Stephen Hawking, the noted cosmologist and science populariser, warned that artificial intelligence, fully developed, "could spell the end of the human race. **(III)** Elon Musk, a private investor in space travel, has issued similar warnings lately. **(IV)** What both men were concerned about when they expressed their ideas is the military applications of artificial intelligence. **(V)** Although, so far, there are not high levels of military spending to further advance artificial intelligence, it might be assumed that the actual spending could be obscured due to security concerns.

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

54. (I) Nobody knows exactly where music came from because there are no written records. **(II)** A good guess would be that thousands of years ago, primitive peoples used music in much the same way as we use it now: to communicate, to pass time while working, to express joy or sadness, or to mark a special occasion. **(III)** Flutes were among the earliest instruments to be found in all parts of the world. **(IV)** The first instrument was the one every person is born with—the body. **(V)** We have voices to sing and shout with, hands to clap, and feet to stamp and this is enough to create melody and rhythm, the two basic elements of music.

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

55. (I) The naming of constellations dates back to ancient civilisations. **(II)** In 140 AD the ancient Greek astronomer Claudius Ptolemy catalogued and named 48 constellations visible from Alexandria, Egypt. **(III)** All but one of those 48, Argo Navis (Argonauts' Ship), which was subdivided in the 1750 into separate constellations, are still included in present-day star catalogues. **(IV)** Stars, nebulae, or galaxies in the same constellation may or may not have anything in common. **(V)** Many new constellations were named in later centuries, mostly in previously uncharted parts of the sky in the Southern Hemisphere and those with originally Greek names were later changed with Latin equivalents by which they are still known today.

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

2019 YDS EYLÜL

56. (I) Astronomers are searching for twins of Earth orbiting other sunlike stars. **(II)** Yet, the more closely scientists study our own planet's habitability, the less ideal our world appears to be. **(III)** Detecting Earth-like twins remains at the edge of our technical capabilities. **(IV)** Larger super-Earths orbiting smaller stars are easier to detect and may be the most common type of planet. **(V)** New thinking suggests that these systems may also be habitable and more conducive to life than our own planet.

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

57. (I) The world of plants is rich and diversified and produces numerous herbal remedies that have been used for thousands of years. **(II)** A qualified herbalist and a well-respected herbal guide or specialist are generally expected to be conferred with for the most effective herbal treatments. **(III)** Today, modern scientific research continues to document and validate the historical traditional uses of many herbs as well as new uses of some traditional medicines. **(IV)** The safe and responsible use of traditional herbal medicines offers an important way to lower health care costs and increase the wellness of the public. **(V)** It is most likely that more scientific research will continue to place herbs in a position to offer many benefits in the new medicine of the 21st century.

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

58. (I) Water is one of the essential natural resources that have been the centre of attention in the last century due to pollution and excessive consumption, particularly in the developed world. **(II)** Water itself does not conduct electricity particularly well, yet it is the chemicals dissolved in it that are the source of trouble. **(III)** For example, the salt content of seawater makes it a million times better at conducting electricity than ultra-pure water. **(IV)** Even so, even a trace of water can prove fatal with high voltages. **(V)** This is the very reason why people have been killed thinking they can move live cables using a freshly broken tree branch.

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

59. (I) Both students and teachers may consult grammar books for a number of reasons. **(II)** For example, students may be drafting a piece of written work and may want to check if they are using some grammar rules correctly. **(III)** Alternatively, a teacher, having noticed that a student is making a lot of mistakes in one particular area, might tell that student to look up the language in a grammar book to understand it better. **(IV)** There are a large number of grammar books available, most of which are criticised by students for including highly difficult grammar exercises. **(V)** When it comes to teachers, they often use grammar books to check grammar concepts, especially when an area is so complex that they need to re-visit it from time to time to remind themselves of the full picture.

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

60. (I) The ancient Olympic Games, known to us from ancient literature and art and from modern archaeology, were the oldest and most prestigious athletic competition of antiquity. **(II)** Although they have inspired the modern Olympics, the ancient games must be seen in their own ancient Greek cultural context. **(III)** Despite common misperceptions the ancient Olympics differed from their modern counterpart in organisation, events, and ideology. **(IV)** The permanent home of the ancient Olympics was an isolated religious sanctuary on the Alpheios River in the territory of the state of Elis in southwestern Greece. **(V)** With sacred rituals and wreaths of olive leaves as prizes, the ancient Olympic Games were part of a great religious festival in honour of Zeus, the Greeks' chief god.

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

2019 YDS MART

61. (I) Science that presents an organised view of the universe developed with the rise of Greek civilisation, starting about 600 BC. **(II)** Scholars from the Egyptian and Mesopotamian civilisations already had learned many scientific results before the start of Greek civilisation. **(III)** The Greeks developed institutions, such as the Academy, the Lyceum and the Museum, that pursued science in somewhat the way the universities do today. **(IV)** When the Academy and Lyceum were closed, and the Museum was destroyed, the Greek era in science was over. **(V)** This period, from the birth of Western civilisation in Europe to the start of what is often called the Dark Ages, can be termed 'Antiquity'.

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

62. (I) The Magna Carta was a document written to satisfy the grievances of England's barons and the Church by clearly defining their rights and responsibilities, as well as those of the King. **(II)** The agreement covered such topics as the giving of heirs in marriage, a widow's right to choose not to re-marry, and the handling of debts following a debtor's death. **(III)** Of particular note though were the promises that no free man would be imprisoned except by lawful justice, nor would they be denied the right to justice. **(IV)** The Magna Carta was written in medieval Latin and agreed to and sealed by King John in 1215. **(V)** There were also restrictions placed on the use of taxation by the King and his barons, including the formation of a council that could approve or reject proposed taxes.

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

63. (I) The world's reef systems face overwhelming stress - threats from overfishing, pollution and climate change being the main causes. **(II)** Most threatened is the Caribbean reef system, with more than 80 percent of its live coral cover having disappeared since, largely due to global warming. **(III)** Coral has evolved a spectacular way of maximising its chances of survival. **(IV)** A visual example of the damage being done is coral bleaching, which turns coral from a natural pink shade to a ghostly white. **(V)** It is the result of warmer waters destroying the algae that give coral its usual colour.

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

64. (I) Allergies, like many conditions, tend to become worse if a person is run-down, stressed, over-tired, has a poor diet, or does not get adequate exercise. **(II)** An allergy is defined as a condition caused by an inappropriate or exaggerated reaction by the body's immune system. **(III)** Harmless substances are misidentified by it as potentially dangerous, so the immune response is to form antibodies. **(IV)** These attack the perceived irritants - or allergens - on the surface of the offending substance. **(V)** The reaction between antibodies and allergens stimulates the release of substances within the body, such as *histamine*, which cause a variety of irritating symptoms.

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

65. (I) The voyages of discovery of the 15th and 16th centuries unveiled whole new worlds to the European eye. worlds full of new animals, plants and people. **(II)** The passage to new worlds was regarded by many as a commercial opportunity **(III)** These new lands were rich in raw materials, which could be traded for manufactured goods **(IV)** They also offered possibilities of settlement, and a number of countries began to plant their flags in distant parts of the globe. **(V)** The cultivation of sugar, tobacco and other crops on the plantations depended on slave labour.

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

2018 YDS ARALIK

66. (I) Our knowledge of Egyptian clothing has come almost entirely from studying the many hieroglyphs left in the tombs of kings and nobles. **(II)** This has led some historians to question whether our knowledge of Egyptian clothing is based on reality or on idealized images. **(III)** One of the facts about Egyptian clothing that has most intrigued historians is the lack of change seen in clothing over many centuries. **(IV)** It seems likely that hieroglyphs would offer the best possible picture of clothing, making the colors brighter and the fit more pleasing like photos in a fashion magazine do today. **(V)** The few physical remnants of clothes that have been found are in fact heavier and more clumsy in their construction than those depicted in the hieroglyphs.

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

67. (I) Manu National Park in Peru is one of Earth's most biodiverse places. **(II)** Reserves and other buffer zones surround the park but cannot completely protect its natural riches, which include more than a thousand species of birds and over 290 species of reptiles and amphibians. **(III)** Declared a national park in 1973 and expanded in 2002, Manu protects more than 6,600 square miles, including its namesake watershed. **(IV)** Manu is threatened by external enterprises eager to exploit its minerals, timber, and, potentially, natural gas. **(V)** Some researchers argue that the park may also be at risk from growing numbers of indigenous people, including isolated tribes, engaging in subsistence logging and hunting.

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

68. (I) For thousands of years the monuments of the Athenian Acropolis have been regarded not only as examples of extraordinary skill and beauty, but also as powerful symbols of religious devotion and civic identity. **(II)** Over the millennia the deterioration of these monuments as a result of the passage of time, and the damage to them from many other causes have been almost incalculable. **(III)** Although there were many important sanctuaries and public spaces in Athens, the Acropolis stands as what might be called the central repository of Athenians' conceptions of themselves. **(IV)** Its monuments and sculptures presented images of the gods and goddesses - Athena above all - and also of the Athenians and their heroes. **(V)** According to classical art historians, the intention of these works was to represent Athens as the greatest of Greek cities and the Athenians as the greatest of Greeks.

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

69. (I) The cravat, introduced in the mid-17th century, is the ancestor of the modern necktie. **(II)** Legend has it that the origins of the cravat lie with an army regiment from Croatia that was fighting with the French during the Thirty Years' War (1618-48). **(III)** The soldiers in this regiment wrapped a long scarf loosely around their necks, supposedly to protect themselves from sword blows. **(IV)** When the Croatian soldiers visited Paris, the French were captivated by their neckwear and began to adopt it for their own use. **(V)** Nevertheless, the soft and easy-to-tie cravat was a great improvement in fashion industry and it was worn by both men and women.

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

70. (I) Any material made by firing non-metallic, inorganic substances at high temperature is called a 'ceramic'. **(II)** Ceramics have diverse applications in industry and perhaps the oldest examples of their use are in the making of pottery, and later fine china. **(III)** The electrical properties of ceramics mean that they may be used as dielectric material in devices used to store an electrical charge. **(IV)** Although renowned for their strength, hardness and durability, ceramics are often fragile and need careful handling. **(V)** In addition, their heat tolerance makes them ideal for use in home heating systems and components for engines in vehicles.

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

2018 YDS EYLÜL

71. (I) In ancient time-measurement systems, including those of both Egypt and China, daylight and night-time were each given 12 hours. **(II)** This was convenient for use with sundials, which are known from Egypt as early as 1500 BC, although telling the time 'by the Sun' probably predates the first humans. **(III)** However, because the length of daylight and night-time varies with the season, so did the length of the sundials. **(IV)** When water clocks came into use, shortly after them, a conflict between the two forms of measurement became apparent. **(V)** In the 8th century AD, the Chinese began to add primitive but a bit more sophisticated equipment to water clocks.

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

72. (I) Early world history focuses on agricultural civilisations, but it must also pay attention to regions that developed different kinds of economies and different organisational structures. **(II)** The development of agriculture was a radical change in humans' way of life. **(III)** By providing a dependable source of food, it allowed people to live in larger groups. **(IV)** Later on, toolmaking technology advanced with the discovery of metalworking, which in turn further increased agricultural production. **(V)** Increased production freed some members of the society to perform other kinds of work and this in turn encouraged a further series of organisational changes we call civilisation.

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

73. (I) Most non-marine food chains depend on insects. **(II)** Almost all birds eat insects, and even those that eat seeds as adults still feed insects to their young. **(III)** If there were no longer any insects, we would not need the 430,000 tonnes of insecticides that are sprayed onto crops every year. **(IV)** Insects also break down plant matter and help recycle nutrients into the soil. **(V)** Without any insects at all, most bird and amphibian species would be extinct in two months.

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

74. (I) In its earlier days, people treated the experience of watching television rather like that of the cinema, but in many ways, television is nothing like cinema. **(II)** While film is designed to be a public event and its characteristic mode is a complete performance, television is a procession of segments arranged as a series and watched privately or domestically. **(III)** Communal watching of programmes provides opportunities for displays of family warmth and affection, so television watching may promote strong emotional connections among families and friends. **(IV)** Contrary to the intense quality of film that receives sustained attention from the audience, television watching is more casual and episodic. **(V)** Another obvious distinction is that films typically start with a disordered narrative and move through a series of ups and downs to a resolution, but television presents itself as a set of repeated segments which do not always form a unity of any kind.

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

75. (I) Martin Luther King Jr. was born in 1929 and grew up in the Deep South, a region of America with a history scarred by slavery and racial segregation. **(II)** An intelligent and deeply religious man, he attended college at the early age of 15 and went on to study theology, receiving his doctorate in 1955. **(III)** King was inspired by early civil right leaders, Howard Thurman, who knew his father and was trusted mentor. **(IV)** In 1963, King led the 'March on Washington', a huge event where thousands gathered on the National Mall to hear him speak. **(V)** He also looked up to Mahatma Gandhi, and was to adopt his teachings of non-violent resistance in his own struggle for equality in the US.

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

2018 YDS NISAN

76. (I) Across the globe, people greeted the end of World War II with a profound sense of relief. **(II)** By virtually any measurement, the war had been the most devastating conflict in human history. **(III)** The more traditional and more widely accepted date for the start of World War II is 1 September 1939, with the quick but not quite blitzkrieg (lightning) German invasion of Poland. **(IV)** The war's economic cost alone has been calculated at perhaps five times that of World War I. **(V)** In human terms, it claimed half again as many military lives: 15 million versus 10 million for World War I.

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

77. (I) The idea of the human mind as the domain of absolute protection from external intrusion has persisted for centuries. **(II)** Today, however, this presumption might no longer hold. **(III)** Sophisticated neuro-imaging machines detect the electrical activity of neurons, enabling us to decode and even alter the nervous system signals that accompany mental processes. **(IV)** Medical devices connected to the brain are vulnerable to sabotage, and neuroscientists suggest that the same vulnerability applies to brain implants. **(V)** Whereas these advances have a great potential for research and medicine, they pose a fundamental ethical, legal and social challenge: determining under what conditions it is legitimate to gain access to another person's neural activity.

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

78. (I) The best conditions for dandelion seeds are relatively calm, sunny days that generate thermal up draughts. **(II)** A 2003 study at the University of Regensburg in Germany found that 99.5 percent of dandelion seeds land within 10 metres of their plant. **(III)** That is because the seed 'parachute' falls at about 30 cm per second and dandelions only grow about 30 cm high. **(IV)** So, that gives each seed just one second of flight time to be blown sideways by the wind to its new home. **(V)** Higher wind speeds fly, because strong winds tend to blow downwards as well as sideways, so the seeds just land even sooner.

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

79. (I) The conventional wisdom is that it is a molecule's specific shape that allows our noses to distinguish between one smell and another. **(II)** But there is new evidence that it is actually the frequency of a molecule's vibration, a quantum effect, that is all-important. **(III)** Most olfactory (smell) scientists believe that receptors within our noses act like a lock that can only be activated by a molecule of a specific shape – the 'key'. **(IV)** Molecules are collections of atoms that can be thought of as being connected by springs that can vibrate. **(V)** The trouble is, some molecules with different shapes have similar smells.

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

80. (I) Established on 7 April 1948, the World Health Organisation (WHO) is one of the original agencies of the United Nations. **(II)** WHO defines health not merely as the absence of disease or illness, but as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being. **(III)** Headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, WHO was set up to improve international cooperation for better health conditions across the world. **(IV)** It took over from the Health Organisation of the League of Nations and the International Public Office of Health in Paris. **(V)** Those two organisations had focused on the control of epidemics, quarantine measures, and the standardisation of drugs.

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

2017 YDS EYLÜL

81. (I) Images of distant and unknown places have inspired explorers and public for a very long time. **(II)** The photographs of Yellowstone were the reason why it was selected as America's first national park in 1872. **(III)** Photographer Wiliam Henry Jackson captured the public's imagination and support by confirming the existence of western landmarks in the park. **(IV)** Half a century later photographer Ansel Adams began his long career of delighting the public with his pictures of parks that many people would never visit. **(V)** These landmarks which were previously regarded as glorified myths made it easier to attract attention.

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

82. (I) Groups perform many tasks, of which making decisions is one of the most important. **(II)** The course of our lives is largely determined by decisions made by groups: for example, selection committees, juries, parliaments and groups of friends. **(III)** In addition, many of us spend a significant portion of our working lives making decisions in groups. **(IV)** Therefore, social psychologists have long been interested in the social processes involved in group decision-making, and in whether groups make better or different decisions than individuals do. **(V)** Another important dimension of group decision-making is the ability to recall information.

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

83. (I) In the North American autumn, Arctic air meets warmer air from the South, creating the perfect conditions for storms. **(II)** Wind rages around all of the Great Lakes at this time of year, but Lake Erie is the shallowest and contains the least water. **(III)** The water of Lake Erie is darkened by mud and sand mixed by the strong currents. **(IV)** This means its waves are typically the biggest as it is more easily influenced by the wind. **(V)** As the wind blows, the waves start to build a beat, rhythmically sloshing back and forth along the lake's roughly east-west axis, and growing in height as they do.

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

84. (I) During impression formation, we tend to pay special attention to negative or potentially threatening information. **(II)** When we come to form an overall impression of the person, that negative information is weighed more heavily. **(III)** That is, a negative trait affects an impression more than a positive trait, everything else being equal. **(IV)** For example, in one study, students rated 97 percent of their professors in college favorably despite all the mixed experiences they have had in their college class. **(V)** The main explanation for this fact is that negative traits are more unusual and therefore more distinctive.

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

85. (I) The symptoms of senile dementia generally include a decline in memory, learning, attention, and judgement, as well as disorientation and increased difficulties in communication. **(II)** Alzheimer's disease is the most common cause of senile dementia, accounting for around 70 percent of all cases. **(III)** Alzheimer's disease often makes it more difficult to think of the right word, for example. **(IV)** Behavioural manifestations of Alzheimer's disease include a decline in personal hygiene, inappropriate social behaviour, and apparent changes in personality. **(V)** Wandering and forgetting what one is doing can also become a serious problem, as this can create a genuine danger.

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

2017 YDS NİSAN

86. (I) As evidence has mounted about the threats that the Earth is facing, from rising temperatures and ocean acidification to deforestation and extreme weather, NASA has given priority to missions aimed at coping with the impacts. **(II)** NASA will be devising new technology to monitor earthquake-prone regions on the Earth via the satellites. **(III)** One of its newest satellites, a \$916 million observatory called SMAP (for Soil Moisture Active Passive) was launched in January 2015. **(IV)** It was designed to measure soil moisture both by bouncing a radar beam off the surface and by recording radiation emitted by the soil itself. **(V)** In July 2015, the active radar stopped transmitting, but the passive radiometer is still doing its job, and its maps will help scientists forecast droughts, floods, and famines.

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

87. (I) During the Renaissance, Italy was not a single, unified country. **(II)** It consisted of a patchwork of small states, each with its own history, government, and traditions. **(III)** Artistic styles varied significantly from region to region. **(IV)** The writings of Vasari, a painter and architect from Florence, helped establish the idea that Renaissance art originated in Italy. **(V)** Although Florence, Rome, and Venice were the main centres of artistic activity, skilled artists produced significant works in other areas as well.

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

88. (I) When we listen to music, electrical waves in our brains synchronise to the tempo, but some people's brains are better at synchronising to the beat. **(II)** Keith Doelling at New York University and his team recorded brain waves of musicians and non-musicians as they listened to music. **(III)** While both groups could synchronise their brain waves to the rhythms, non-musicians struggled to synchronise to particularly slow music. **(IV)** Musical training might also help people with dyslexia - a difficulty with reading and writing caused by the brain's inability to see the difference between some letter shapes. **(V)** Musicians can do this, not because of their natural talent, but because they have been trained to mentally subdivide music into shorter sections.

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

89. (I) While urbanisation has been a notable characteristic of European society for centuries, the trend toward industrialisation and urbanisation has accelerated phenomenally since World War II. **(II)** London and Paris, for example, have been major urban centres for centuries, but many other European cities have experienced rapid expansion of their populations only since the late 1940s. **(III)** The clustering of substantial populations into metropolitan regions is a distinctive demographic feature of Europe. **(IV)** In countries such as Italy and Spain, which were largely agricultural and rural before World War II, we find that many of their cities have now become home to large numbers of people. **(V)** For example, Madrid and Rome experienced remarkable increases between 1960 and 1990, in comparison with more moderate increases for most cities in the former West Germany, France, and the United Kingdom.

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

90. (I) Although iron is the most common metal, it was the last to be used by people. **(II)** Humanity made a huge advance when people learned how to use metals. **(III)** Metal tools were easier to shape than stone ones, and could be mass-produced using molds. **(IV)** Unlike a stone axe, which was useless when broken, a copper or bronze one could be melted down and recycled. **(V)** Shiny metals, such as gold and silver, were also perfect materials for jewellery and coins.

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

2016 YDS EYLÜL

91. (I) The brain is very good at warning us for threats, and it is also skilful at letting us know when a threat no longer exists. **(II)** However, sometimes this system fails, and unpleasant associations stick around leading to a malfunction thought to be at the root of post-traumatic stress disorder. **(III)** New research has identified a neuronal circuit responsible for the brain's ability to get rid of bad memories. **(IV)** The hunt to find medication that can slow or halt the progression of Alzheimer's disease is on. **(V)** This finding could have implications for treating a broad range of anxiety disorders including post-traumatic stress disorder.

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

92. (I) The cuttlefish is brilliant at hiding itself from enemies in water. **(II)** It can change the colour, pattern and texture of its skin to blend in with almost any environment, making it all but invisible to predators. **(III)** Now, a team of researchers at Harvard University has moved a step closer to unlocking the secrets of this master of disguise, and potentially creating better camouflage for the military. **(IV)** The cuttlefish's skin is loaded with neutrally-controlled, pigmented organs called *chromatophores*. **(V)** As well as being used in military camouflage, the team says the findings could also have applications in materials for paints, cosmetics or even consumer electronics.

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

93. (I) A French company has just developed an artificial heart which has been approved for human testing in many countries. **(II)** This artificial heart weighs 900 g and consists of two chambers separated by a biological layer. **(III)** The heart is energised by two lithium batteries, providing over 230 million heartbeats, which corresponds to a five-year life. **(IV)** If the heart is used universally, it could save the lives of more than 100,000 people suffering from various heart diseases than can now only be cured by a donor heart. **(V)** Previous attempts to produce a similar device have led to a decrease in heart transplants.

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

94. (I) In 1493, when Christopher Columbus started his second voyage to the Americas, he took sugar cane with him. **(II)** He planted the continent's first sugar cane in Hispaniola, the site, not coincidentally, of a great slave revolt a few hundred years ago. **(III)** Within decades mills producing sugar proliferated in Jamaica and Cuba, where rainforest had been cleared and the native population had been eliminated by disease or war, or enslaved. **(IV)** Tobacco and cotton were also grown in the 1700s on Barbados Island plantations by the slaves. **(V)** The Portuguese created an effective but brutal model, making Brazil into an early boom colony, with more than 100,000 slaves producing tons of sugar.

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

95. (I) Most house plants need a period of rest during the year when watering must be reduced. **(II)** The rest period is brought in by the reduction in available light at certain times of the year. **(III)** When a plant is not watered enough, the soil in the pot becomes quite dry and compacted. **(IV)** Giving excess water at this time inevitably encourages plant growth. **(V)** However, if this is not supported by adequate light, it results in poor growth.

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

2016 YDS NİSAN

96. (I) Decision-making theories assume that individuals evaluate the costs and benefits of various actions and pick the best alternatives in a fairly logical, reasonable way. **(II)** Judgements and decisions do not always follow strict rationality. **(III)** They choose the alternative that gives them the greatest rewards at the least cost. **(IV)** Decision-making involves weighing the advantages and disadvantages of possible alternatives and then adopting the best one. **(V)** In other words, the relative strengths of the advantages and disadvantages determine the final decision.

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

97. (I) Some people choose not to consume meat as they think it comes from animals having consciousness just as we do. **(II)** Quite a few people wonder whether plants have a form of consciousness. **(III)** it is not reality possible as plants do not have nerve cells, let alone a brain. **(IV)** Some plants can signal to each other, and to insects, using chemical messenger compounds, but that is quite different. **(V)** Human concepts such as emotion and self-awareness simply do not apply to plants.

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

98. (I) By the 12th century, an aristocratic class of warriors had begun to exercise great power throughout Japan, **(II)** Their original center, the military government of Minamoto, was located at the coastal town of Kamakura, near modern Tokyo. **(III)** Known as the Samurai, they dominated Japanese society for nearly 700 years. **(IV)** However, as power shifted from civil aristocracy to a new bureaucratic regime based on these provincial warriors, the Samurai became famous for offering security through military talent. **(V)** The ritual where the defeated warrior committed suicide with his own sword was also portrayed in the film *The Last Samurai*.

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

99. (I) Bats live in caves to avoid danger and save energy. **(II)** Some species spend their daytime in caves while others hibernate there for the winter because caves provide optimal humidity, a stable low temperature, and few disturbances from light or noise. **(III)** Temperature is important because bats are warm-blooded but very small, **(IV)** Hibernation is a deep state of inactivity in which the animals' body temperature decreases. **(V)** Unlike many other mammals, bats let their internal temperature drop when they are resting, going into a state of decreased activity to conserve energy.

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

100. (I) Although it was only in recent years that the 3D printing technology became good enough to produce more than prototypes, the very idea of printing in 3D is not new. **(II)** The 3D printing technology development has been so rapid and quick. **(III)** Nevertheless, 3D printers will hardly out-compete existing technologies, when it comes to the production of large quantities of consumer goods and machine parts. **(IV)** For a long time to come, the technology will probably be more suitable for customized goods, spare parts, minor quantity production, and products difficult to make in a conventional way. **(V)** But experts have no doubt that 3D printers will be increasingly used in many industries.

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

2015 YDS EYLÜL

101. (I) What conservationists do in order to protect endangered species should be supported by governments to succeed. **(II)** Conservationists are using different methods to decide which species to save and not to save. **(III)** Each one favors certain priorities, such as an animal's role in preserving a food chain or genetic diversity. **(IV)** Serving those priorities ultimately deems species winners or losers. **(V)** For example, Chinese river dolphins are viewed as losers since they serve no meaningful role, while gray wolves are winners because of controlling animal population.

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

102. (I) During the 1980s, evidence began to emerge suggesting that people who receive social support from friends, family members, and health care providers tended to live longer and healthier than those who lacked support. **(II)** A review done by a group of scientists concluded that people who have high levels of social support are more able than other people to cope with stress and chronic pain, **(III)** Although social support has been widely researched, no single definition of the concept has emerged. **(IV)** Indeed, lack of social support rivalled other well-established risk factors as a risk for poor health. **(V)** Cigarette smoking, high blood pressure, obesity, and inactive lifestyle are among the impacts with which social support is compared.

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

103. (I) Nearly half of all college math majors are women, and females now score as well as male on standardized math tests. **(II)** Yet, only about 30 per cent of Ph.D.s. in mathematics- and fewer in computer science, physics and engineering- are awarded to women every year. **(III)** Researchers have long blamed sex discrimination and bias, but research suggests that they may now be a less sinister culprit: motherhood. **(IV)** Family responsibilities can explain why men outnumber women in science- and math- related positions. **(V)** Undeniably, women in science have had to fight sex discrimination for decades.

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

104. (I) In Britain, biscuit consumption is higher than in the rest of Europe. **(II)** When someone sits down for a tea, coffee or biscuit, he or she might be consuming a little bit of celebrity history. **(III)** Some of the most common and popular foods and beverages are named after famous people of the past. **(IV)** Earl Grey Tea, Garibaldi biscuits and the classic Victoria sponge cake are among the most favoured food and drinks linked with historical figures. **(V)** Rich, famous and talented historical celebrities have also lent their names to seafood dishes, puddings and champagne.

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

105. (I) Staring at the Sun without sunglasses hurts, which is reason enough to avoid doing it. **(II)** Too little sunshine lead to low vitamins in D levels, which put you at higher risk of certain cancers. **(III)** But direct exposure to the ultraviolet radiation in intense sunlight can also damage the eye and increase the likelihood of a cataract developing. **(IV)** Cataracts affect the part of the eye that focuses light- the lens- gradually clouding vision and leading to blindness. **(V)** Surgery to restores vision involves making tiny cuts in the eye to remove the cataract and replace the lens.

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

2015 YDS NISAN

106. (I) The term 'welfare state' came into wide use in Britain in the 1930s. **(II)** Though it is largely a twentieth-century phenomenon, its roots reach into the previous century. **(III)** As the working-class population expanded in 1850s, a number of British theorists began exploring ways to confront the poverty of the working class and the unemployed. **(IV)** For example, John Stuart Mill was one of those who started the discussion of the need for a welfare state in Britain. **(V)** In a few countries, the twentieth-century welfare state began taking shape in the decades between World War I and World War II.

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

107. (I) Since his first appearance in Action Comics in 1938, Superman has adapted to the changing times. **(II)** After the Second World War, he changed his slogan from fighting for 'truth and justice' to fighting for 'truth, justice and the American way'. **(III)** Such figures as Superman are seen as fulfilling the same societal function as the myths of ancient Greece or Rome. **(IV)** As the nation grappled with the turmoil of the 1970s and embraced a more diverse culture, 'self-sacrifice' suddenly became part of Superman's appeal. **(V)** As for the Superman of the first half of the 21st century, with his alter ego Clark Kent, he is likely to reflect our modern world, which is fearful of a collapse, whether economic or environmental.

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

108. (I) It is perfectly normal and sensible for small children to be afraid sometimes. **(II)** One of the most popular and successful treatments for phobias is to think about that which frightens you most. **(III)** Children are mainly afraid of losing their parents or of becoming separated from them. **(IV)** They are also afraid that something big might carry them away, and this was probably a realistic fear for our primitive ancestors. **(V)** It is wise for parents to help them learn how to deal with fear.

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

109. (I) It used to be believed in longevity studies that the life span of a creature was roughly proportional to its body mass and heart rate. **(II)** New research, however, presents a more complicated picture. **(III)** It can be slow to find definitive answers in this field since the studies take a long time to do – a typical Galápagos tortoise, for instance, can outlast a scientist's career. **(IV)** Bats and birds, for instance, are small but tend to live longer than many larger creatures. **(V)** Moreover, when scientists look within particular species, size does not correlate well with life span, although fast growth is often associated with reduced longevity.

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

110. (I) A maglev train might seem mysterious in action, but the concept is easy to understand. **(II)** Magnets in the track are activated by the motion of the train and then are deactivated as soon as the train is gone. **(III)** While the concept has been applied to trains, right now its application to ships is still theoretical. **(IV)** Magnets on the bottom of the train and magnets on the track repel each other and the train rises a few inches above the track; individual magnetic fields of the guideway propel the train forward. **(V)** Maglev trains travel at nearly twice the speed of conventional trains, use less energy, and cost less to maintain and run partly because their operating mechanism involves almost no friction.

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

2014 YDS EYLÜL

111. (I) When US athlete Frank Jarvis clocked 11 seconds to win the 100m at the Olympic final in Paris in 1900, it was considered a miracle. **(II)** Today, such a time would not even qualify an athlete for the English Schools Senior Boys' National Standard of 10.9 seconds. **(III)** So what has changed? **(IV)** The most significant factor is the change in body shape in elite athletes - they have longer legs and arms, and it gives them an advantage from the mid-point of the race onwards. **(V)** However, swimmers have to use four times as much energy as runners to cover the same distance.

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

112. (I) Children, like adults, use three visible cues - race, gender and age - to arrange their social world. **(II)** The next step might be to see whether living in multilingual countries can change this early tendency. **(III)** They prefer to make friends with kids similar to them based on these traits. **(IV)** New research, however, shows that language accents may be equally important in guiding youngsters' social decisions. **(V)** In fact, accents may be even more meaningful than race in signifying whether someone belongs in your social group.

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

113.(I) Material that makes its way from short-term memory to long-term memory enters a storehouse of almost unlimited capacity. **(II)** Like a new file we save on a hard drive, the information in the long-term memory is filled and coded so that we can retrieve it when we need it. **(III)** Repeating a word several times, for example, is a popular strategy to keep information in short-term memory. **(IV)** Evidence of the existence of long-term memory comes from a number of sources. **(V)** For example, people with certain kinds of brain damage have no lasting recall of new information after the damage, although people and events stored in memory before the injury remain intact.

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

114. (I) The traditional image of the computer gamer is of a teenage boy addicted to sitting in the dark in front of a screen. **(II)** Actually, an increasing percentage of users and buyers of computer games are women, who are thought to be attracted by the appearance of sophisticated simulation games. **(III)** It has been argued that unlike film or television, computers permit greater interaction between users. **(IV)** Furthermore, the majority of computer gamers have an average age around 30. **(V)** Some two-fifths of the most frequent players are over 35.

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

115. (I) Sand particles and dust from the roads make up a large proportion of air pollution. **(II)** The composition of household dust will vary from place to place, but it mostly consists of organic matter that naturally comes off people, pets, plants and anything else that lives in our homes. **(III)** The main components include human skin flakes, fibres from plants, clothing and furnishings, smoke and oil droplets from cooking. **(IV)** Our hobbies also add a personal signature to house dust. **(V)** Woodworkers have wood dust in their homes, cooks make savoury dust, while readers produce papery particles.

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

2014 YDS NISAN

116. (I) Bowling is an indoor sport with an ancient history. **(II)** It is played by delivering a ball at pins as opposed to a target. **(III)** If you learn to bowl, you will enjoy a popular sport. **(IV)** The game of nine pins was taken to the US by Dutch and German immigrants. **(V)** When the sport was outlawed, a 10th pin was added as a way around the legislation.

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

117. (I) Cloning is a technique for creating genetically identical copies of an animal. **(II)** It works by taking genetic material from an adult animal and inserting it into the nucleus of an egg cell taken from a female animal. **(III)** The cell is then treated with electricity to stimulate it to grow and then implanted into the female and brought to full term. **(IV)** For this reason, it is unlikely that the production of human clones by this technique will be approved for many years. **(V)** In 1996, it was used to produce Dolly the sheep, the world's first ever cloned mammal.

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

118.(I) San Francisco was founded by the Spanish in 1776, but only a handful of historic buildings survived the catastrophic fire of 1906. **(II)** It broke out following the most violent earthquake in the history of Northern California. **(III)** Thus, the city's oldest building is the Mission Dolores, which was built in the late 18th century. **(IV)** This is also the name of one of the city's most bohemian neighbourhoods. **(V)** Every neighbourhood in San Francisco has its own distinctive features.

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

119. (I) State firms, whether big or small, have undergone several changes since they were established. **(II)** Not until a very long time ago, they were nothing more than parts of the government machine. **(III)** Also, there was a widespread doubt about whether they could succeed. **(IV)** They can be a huge financial burden on the state if not managed carefully for sustainable development. **(V)** Today, however, they include some of the world's biggest companies, playing a key role in global trade.

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

120. (I) Though social psychology might sometimes be misunderstood, it still preserves its popularity among prospective university students. **(II)** Whether we want to understand ourselves or the social world around us, social psychology offers valuable insights. **(III)** Social psychologists study our sense of personal identity, our impressions of other people and our beliefs about world events. **(IV)** Social psychology also helps us understand the stories behind today's news headlines such as the impact of the internet on social life, changing roles for women and men, or eyewitness identification in criminal trials. **(V)** Today, social psychology is more useful than ever before since a society becomes more diverse and multicultural.

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

2013 YDS EYLÜL

121. (I) We can often tell the country or region someone is from simply by hearing them speak. **(II)** We do this, usually unconsciously, using cues such as accent and vocabulary, which characterize regional dialects. **(III)** We can also frequently discover clues about someone's social identity, based on hearing them speak. **(IV)** Such shared vocal characteristics also occur in animal species that are capable of vocal learning. **(V)** People from different socioeconomic classes or age groups may use different inflections or intonations even if they have the same regional dialect.

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

122. (I) An allergy is an abnormal response by the body to a specific stimulus or allergen. **(II)** These can be familiar, everyday substances such as house dust, pollen or animal fur, causing mild symptoms such as sneezing, itchiness or a rash. **(III)** Although allergies can be extremely unpleasant for the sufferer, they will rarely necessitate first aid or emergency treatment. **(IV)** Hay fever, for instance, is an allergic response to pollens in the air, and is most commonly experienced during summer months. **(V)** Similarly, many people may suffer unpleasant allergic reactions after ingesting particular foods.

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

123. (I) One of the most widespread devices ever invented, the bicycle is everywhere. **(II)** Far cleaner than a car and quicker than walking, bicycles have become popular. **(III)** Bicycles in various forms were built by a host of inventors during the 19th century. **(IV)** They were uncomfortable and difficult to ride, but a quick succession of innovations towards the end of the century delivered bicycles that more closely resemble the machines we know and love today. **(V)** Bicycles are made of light material to enable the owner to carry easily in case they are broken down.

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

124. (I) In recent years, there has been a dramatic increase in flying. **(II)** Cheap flights, bigger airports and the convenience of Internet-ticketing have made flying a far more accessible form of transport. **(III)** However, this increased freedom has come with a huge environmental price. **(IV)** There are some modest technological improvements that have made aircraft cleaner, but this is not enough to compensate for the growth in flying that continues. **(V)** The maintenance of an aircraft requires an experienced staff, but engineers play the most important role.

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

125. (I) While some restaurants serve a variety of dishes that are labelled as local, others present a menu including universal ones like hamburger or salad. **(II)** A meal at a fine restaurant will often seem to taste better than food eaten off a paper plate with plastic cutlery. **(III)** This is because our perception of the quality of food and drink does not only involve senses, but emotions and expectations play a role too. **(IV)** Colours can also affect how we perceive flavour. **(V)** In one famous French study, participants were convinced that they were drinking red wine when it was, in fact, white wine dyed red.

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

2013 YDS NİSAN

126. (I) Using herbs from your garden or the farmer's market to enhance the flavour of your summer cuisine is really rewarding. **(II)** Not only wild herbs add subtle accents to your main dishes and salads, but they will also bring fragrance and interest to favourite dessert and beverage recipes. **(III)** If you are not using fresh herbs, remember that dried herbs are very potent, so reduce the amount you use by half or more. **(IV)** Include your home-grown produce in a salad course, and specimens from your gorgeous summer flower beds in a welcoming table centrepiece. **(V)** Also, if you are cooking outdoors, be sure to allow enough time to heat the grill for your vegetables, steaks and chicken.

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

127. (I) Aristotle explored the apparent ties between odour and memory in his work *On Sense and the Sensible*. **(II)** Since then, people have speculated that the memories elicited by smell are more intimate and immediate than other recollections. **(III)** When we experience certain smells, we often find ourselves taken back in time to a specific event or scene. **(IV)** Many movies of the 1980s include scenes that trigger memories of childhood and school years. **(V)** For example, the smell of a salsa, a sauce eaten with Mexican food, may remind a person of watching James Bond movies on television with his or her father while dipping chips in the spicy sauce.

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

128. (I) Five to six million farmers in the tropics who cultivate the cacao trees from which cocoa is produced rely on the sales of the seeds to feed themselves and their families. **(II)** Cacao tree grows : only in a narrow band within about 18 degrees north and south of the Equator. **(III)** They extract the seeds, often called 'beans', from football-shaped pods and then ferment and dry them to form butter and powder. **(IV)** The livelihoods of another 40 to 50 million depend on the long production road whereby the cacao seeds travel from a farm to the candy on store shelves. **(V)** In Ivory Coast, which produces 40 percent of the world's cocoa, such farming accounts for a full 15 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs 5 percent of households.

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

129. (I) One of the oldest methods of preserving food is drying. **(II)** It slows down the proliferation and activity of the bacteria that cause spoilage and decay, but it considerably alters the appearance of food due to the loss of water. **(III)** With the success of freezing and its characteristics for retaining the food value of ingredients, drying is no longer an essential means of preserving food for times when it may be out of season or expensive. **(IV)** since prehistoric times, cereals and fruits have been dried in the sun before being stored. **(V)** The drying of fruits and vegetables has been widely practiced for so long; in Greece for grapes, in Turkey for apricots, and in Iran and Spain for tomatoes.

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

130. (I) No citizen of the European Union lives more than 700 km away from the coast. **(II)** The seas and oceans are at the centre of a large number of interactions, and to optimize political decision-making, we must clearly understand these interactions. **(III)** The European Union is surrounded by four seas and two oceans, and has 89,000 km of coastline. **(IV)** The maritime areas under the jurisdiction of the member states of the European Union are larger than the land masses. **(V)** The obvious conclusion is the need for rational management of the seas and oceans.

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

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

131. (I) The Byzantine Empire, which developed organically out of the Roman Empire and its ancient Mediterranean civilisation, has no clear starting point. **(II)** The term Byzantine is modern, coined by historians to underline the distinctive qualities of the civilisation centered in Constantinople. **(III)** Many date its origins to the year 330 AD, when Emperor Constantine I established his new imperial capital, Constantinople. **(IV)** Others favour the mid-6th century during the reign of Justinian I the Great, the last emperor to speak Latin as his native tongue. **(V)** Still others argue that it only emerged as a distinctive civilisation after the Arab conquests of the 7th century.

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

132. (I) Egyptology as a discipline did not fully develop until Jean-François Champollion's decipherment of ancient Egyptian in 1822. **(II)** Since then, it has dealt with all aspects of ancient Egypt, including language and literature, architecture, archaeology, art, and overall historical developments. **(III)** Major finds, such as the tomb of Tutankhamun, the workmen's village at Giza, and, more recently, the origins of the alphabet have fuelled public interest in Egyptology and the field as a whole. **(IV)** Ancient Egyptian civilisation lasted from approximately 3000 BC until the date of the last known hieroglyphic inscription in 395 AD. **(V)** With archaeologists and historians making great discoveries every year, the perceptions of key issues in ancient Egyptian civilisation continue to change.

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

133. (I) The term 'graphics' is often taken for granted and used in a generic sense. **(II)** Graphic designers are professionals who may even coordinate the production of a printed material. **(III)** In fact, graphics are a powerful way to communicate in today's visually oriented society. **(IV)** Most publications need strong, dominant visual elements to make them more interesting to the reader. **(V)** They are extremely useful to help attract attention, unify a look, convey special meaning, and add impact.

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

134. (I) Many people who struggle with insomnia already know the basics of 'sleep hygiene': make sure your bedroom is dark, keep a regular bedtime, only use the bed for sleep, etc. **(II)** However, they have probably also found those tips to be insufficient. **(III)** Somnia is a disaster that will ruin the following day as well. **(IV)** That is because sleep gets sabotaged by what psychologists call an 'ironic effect': the harder you try to fall asleep, the more difficult it gets. **(V)** To avoid this, you need to reduce your emphasis on sleep.

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

135. (I) Mycenaean society was greatly influenced by the Minoans who had developed on the island of Crete. **(II)** Although the Minoan culture had faded at the time the Mycenaean came to Crete, the Mycenaean adopted much of the Minoan culture. **(III)** For example, in the early years their hairstyles were similar to the Minoans but much more carefully styled in long curls held in place by richly decorated crowns. **(IV)** Later, Mycenaean men cut their hair short or bound it closely to their head and grew beards. **(V)** After the fall of the Minoan and Mycenaean civilisations in about 1200 BC, Greek society developed.

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

136. (I) Just over a year ago, an eager team of archaeologists dug under the mud of a slum in Cairo erected on the ruins of the pharaonic city of Heliopolis. **(II)** They recovered a gigantic statue, which was believed by them to represent the pharaoh Ramses the Great. **(III)** His policies allowed the Hellenes to establish colonies on Egyptian soil for the first time. **(IV)** However, there was slight disappointment when it was discovered that the statue was not of Ramses but a lesser-known 7th-century BC ruler of Egypt, Psamtik I. **(V)** Despite the disappointment, though, this discovery was instantly celebrated by archaeologists not only in Egypt but also around the globe.

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

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

137. (I) It is possible that women simply pay more attention to what they eat and their health; so are more likely to notice if they have a reaction to allergens; but biological factors seem to be involved, too. **(II)** For example, men have higher levels of certain type of antibody thought to help block allergic reactions. **(III)** Most disturbing food for both men and women is shellfish, followed by certain fruits and vegetables. **(IV)** And hormones almost certainly play a role because the gender difference in allergies switches at adolescence. **(V)** Before puberty, boys are affected by allergies twice as much as girls.

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

138. (I) Lead poisoning occurs when a person swallows or inhales lead in any form. **(II)** The result can be damage to the brain, nerves: and many other parts of the body. **(III)** Acute lead poisoning, which is relatively rare, occurs when a large amount of into the body over a short period of time. **(IV)** Lead poisoning is also harmful to adults, in whom it can cause high blood pressure, digestive problems, nerve disorders, memory loss, and muscle and joint pain. **(V)** On the other hand, chronic lead poisoning occurs when small amounts of lead are taken in over a longer period.

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

139. (I) If you are the type to regularly tuck into a bag of chips, it is worth reconsidering the habit. **(II)** Too much sodium is not good for anyone, but for people who have hypertension, salt is especially dangerous. **(III)** Sodium is essential for contracting and relaxing muscles, transmitting nerve signals and maintaining adequate fluid levels. **(IV)** Too much of it leads to small spikes in blood pressure for people who do not already have hypertension and large spikes in people who do. **(V)** As a result, several cardiovascular problems including heart attacks, strokes and coronary artery disease might come up.

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

140. (I) Evidence is growing that, instead of avoiding allergenic foods, it might be important for high-risk children, those with moderate or severe eczema, to encounter them early on. **(II)** Those that are introduced to peanuts between the ages of 4 months and 11 months are 81 percent less likely to develop a peanut allergy by the time they are 5 **(III)** Similarly, infants who begin eating eggs at the age of 4 to 6 months are less likely to develop egg allergies. **(IV)** Being breastfed is essential to develop tolerance to allergens later in life. **(V)** Therefore, some guidelines in the US and Australia now recommend carefully introducing infants to potentially allergenic ingredients from the age of 4 to 6 months.

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

141. (I) Gluten-free diets have recently been gaining attention for their potential to manage gastrointestinal issues such as acid reflux or irritable bowel syndrome. **(II)** Probiotics -foods prepared with live, 'good' bacteria such as yoghurt, kimchi and kefir - have been shown to help with conditions like bowel syndrome, and they may also be beneficial for people with weakened immune systems. **(III)** But their long-term effects on overall health are not yet fully known. **(IV)** Fermented foods and drinks such as sauerkraut and kombucha are gaining in popularity as well **(V)** Their effects on health again are not clear, but consuming them will not do any harm and might improve microbial diversity in the gut.

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

142. (I) Cancer is a Progressive disease, and goes through several stages. **(II)** Many other diseases, besides cancer, could produce the same symptoms. **(III)** Each phase may produce a number of symptoms, some of which may occur due to a tumour that is growing within an organ or a gland. **(IV)** As the tumour grows, it may press on the nearby nerves, organs and blood vessels. **(V)** This causes pain and some pressure which maybe the earliest warning signs of cancer.

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

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

143. (I) The name 'reptiles' refers collectively to a confused mixture of different animals, such as turtles, crocodiles, lizards, and snakes, that are not birds or mammals. **(II)** The antique scientific concept reptilia promotes misperception and misunderstanding of history and the diversity of some vertebrates **(III)** The term 'reptile' is now a deeply established popular name rather than a scientific one. **(IV)** For much of the later 19th and most of the 20th century, reptilia was taken to mean a group composed of the ancestors of living reptiles. **(V)** Similarly, the ancestors of all mammals and birds were taken under the term reptilia.

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

144. (I) One can usually see rainbows after summer rains, early in the morning or late in the afternoon, when the sun is low. **(II)** Diamond-shaped glass objects, mirrors or other transparent items can also be used to form a rainbow. **(III)** Raindrops act as tiny prisms and disperse the white sunlight into the form of a large beautiful arch composed of visible colours. **(IV)** To see these colours, one must be located between the sun and raindrops forming an arc in the sky. **(V)** When sunlight enters the raindrops at the proper angle, it is refracted by the raindrops, then reflected back at an angle that creates a rainbow.

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

145. (I) Dominique-François-Jean Arago was the leading French astronomer for the first half of the 19th century. **(II)** Among Arago's achievements in astronomy is his discovery of the Sun's chromosphere. **(III)** The chromosphere is the thin and usually transparent layer of the Sun's atmosphere. **(IV)** He also offered a pioneering explanation for the twinkling of stars. **(V)** In addition, Arago conducted research that helped lead one of his assistants, Urbain Jean Joseph Leverrier, to discover the planet Neptune.

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

146. (I) It is estimated that sales of genetically modified (GM) seed in 2015 amounted to \$15.3bn. **(II)** This was grown in over 20 countries on an area greater than 440 million acres - more than a 100-fold increase since 1996. **(III)** In 2015, the top five countries in order of area of GM crops cultivated were the USA, Brazil, Argentina, India and Canada. **(IV)** In contrast, only about 290,000 acres were grown in the EU, all were an insect-resistant variety of maize. **(V)** Miami was the first to announce that specific genes could be introduced into plant cells, and then whole plants could be generated with only a single altered characteristic.

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

147. (I) Earth's major terrestrial, marine, and freshwater ecosystems are known as biomes. **(II)** Significant changes in the global environment and climate are causing major shifts in some biomes. **(III)** They are classified according to similarities in species composition of plants and animals and by environmental attributes. **(IV)** These include temperature, precipitation, and soil type in terrestrial biomes and temperature, depth, and salinity in aquatic biomes. **(V)** However, there are no hard boundaries between biomes and there is much intermixing of species between them.

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

148. (I) After 1890, the development, manufacture, and use of glass increased so rapidly as to be almost revolutionary. **(II)** The science and engineering of glass as a material are now so much better understood that glass can be tailored to meet an exact need. **(III)** Machinery has been developed for precise, continuous manufacture of sheet glass, tubing, containers, bulbs, and a host of other products. **(IV)** In the early 1800s, the greatest demand was for window glass. **(V)** New methods of cutting, welding, sealing, and tempering have also led to the use of glass in completely new fields.

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

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

149. (I) Although people often use the terms frontier, boundary, and border interchangeably, historians have emphasized important distinctions between frontiers and boundaries. **(II)** Frontiers are above all zones of interaction. **(III)** While the term frontier can be traced back to medieval Spain, historians in the United States have debated its role in US history for centuries. **(IV)** They can arise as a result of cross-cultural encounters, population movements, and the absence of state authority or an effective monopoly of violence. **(V)** In contrast, borders are established by states to separate their subjects and territories from other political jurisdictions.

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

150. (I) There is controversy in current linguistics over the formal differences between Old English and modern English. **(II)** The history of Old English poetry is rather different from that of Old English prose, and also much more difficult to fully perceive. **(III)** The major reason for this is that the vast majority of Old English poetry is to be found in only four manuscripts, all compiled in the late 10th to early 11th century. **(IV)** These manuscripts are: the Vercelli Book, the Exeter Book, the Beowulf Manuscript and the Junius or Caedmon Manuscript. **(V)** There is very little doubt that these manuscripts were, by and large, compilations of poetry written at different times during the Old English period.

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

151. (I) Many Chinese children do not have brothers or sisters. **(II)** This is owing to government policies trying to reduce the population growth. **(III)** To control the rising population, the government offers special benefits to couples with only one child. **(IV)** Many people in China have been moving from the country to cities, where there are relatively well-paid jobs to help them afford their children's education. **(V)** Although this has slowed down the rate of growth, China's population still grows by millions each year.

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

152. (I) Alchemy was a form of chemistry studied in the Middle Ages. **(II)** Traditionally, the central aim of practising alchemists was to discover how to turn base metals into gold. **(III)** Second to this was a search for the elixir of life, which would cure all sickness and enable immortality. **(IV)** The science of modern chemistry had its early experimental roots in alchemy. **(V)** Medieval alchemists sought a philosopher's stone, which they believed would make both tasks possible.

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

153. (I) Delays, cancellations and overcrowding are enough to put many people off from travelling by train, but the price of a ticket can often be the real prohibitive factor. **(II)** Sometimes, it might be the easiest or only way to get from one place to another. **(III)** Fortunately, it is possible to reduce how much you pay with some tricks. **(IV)** Buying at the ticket office just before you travel is usually the most expensive option. **(V)** Instead, you can go to an agent or look online to book an advance ticket.

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

154. (I) In Roman agriculture, each field had to be plowed between three and six times before it would be completely ready. **(II)** Oxen, which were used to pull plows, were quite expensive. **(III)** After plowing, the farmer had to fertilize the fields, which demanded that manure be mixed into the soil, often by hand. **(IV)** Fertilization was followed by the actual sowing of the seeds. **(V)** Once the seeds were sown, the soil had to be worked over with hoes and weeded by hand.

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

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

155. (I) If you consume too much sugar, it could be disrupting your sleep even if you do not realise it. **(II)** A study by Columbia University found that participants with diets high in sugar experienced much poorer sleep, shifting from deep sleep to light sleep or waking up completely, than those who ate fewer sweets. **(III)** Therefore, it is important for people to pay attention to their sugar intake during the day. **(IV)** Thus, if you are faced with a snack attack before bed, prefer a low-sugar treat like lightly salted popcorn. **(V)** As popcorn is a delicious snack, its popularity has increased in recent years.

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

156. (I) At the start of the 20th century many illnesses went unidentified, the human body was largely unmapped, and medical treatments remained limited. **(II)** However, the mapping of our genomes and the development of CAT and MRI scans have given us unparalleled medical insight. **(III)** Antibiotics have revolutionised the battle against bacteria, antiviral drugs control deadly viruses, and widespread inoculations have all but eliminated smallpox, diphtheria, and polio. **(IV)** Cancer and heart disease continue to be among the world's biggest killers and cause many to die even at early stages of their lives. **(V)** As a result, life expectancy has risen from under 50 to over 80 in some countries.

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

157. (I) Cardiovascular disease is the main cause of death in the US, Canada, UK, Ireland, and Europe. **(II)** It accounts for more than 40% of deaths in these countries. **(III)** Some patients with heart disease may require heart transplantation. **(IV)** Many of these deaths are due to heart failure. **(V)** For example, heart failure affects approximately five million Americans with more than half a million new cases diagnosed annually.

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

158. (I) Tooth brushing is of great importance for dental health in young children. **(II)** Dental fluorosis is a hypomineralisation of tooth enamel during the period when unerupted teeth are developing. **(III)** Normal mineralisation of permanent teeth occurs from about the time of birth until about six years of age. **(IV)** After that time, teeth are mineralised to such an extent that they cannot be affected by fluorosis. **(V)** Nor is it possible after that time to diminish any existing fluorosis.

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

159. (I) The most significant health risks to the nervous system occur long before birth. **(II)** The most vulnerable period in nervous system development takes place before most women have missed a menstrual period or suspect they are pregnant. **(III)** Within the first three weeks after conception the rudimentary nervous system, the neural tube, forms and rapidly differentiates into the brain and spinal cord. **(IV)** Numerous factors, environmental and genetic, can disrupt this process to cause structural defects of the brain or the spinal cord. **(V)** Folic acid, prescribed in the first trimester of pregnancy, supports the development of the fetus.

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

160. (I) If you have ever heard someone claim they have cured their hay fever by spending time outdoors or that a daily serving of honey, which contains pollen grains, has built up their immunity, do not fall for it. **(II)** Health experts think that there is not strong evidence for such an approach. **(III)** Similarly forcing yourself to eat peanuts if you are allergic to them is a bad idea, as is living with a pet in the hope that one day you will get along fine. **(IV)** Immunotherapy seems to work well for cat allergies, but is less effective for other types of allergies. **(V)** However, the idea is grounded in sensible science which has proven that clinical injections of small, increasing doses of an allergen can make the immune system less reactive to some allergies.

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

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

161. (I) A very effective antibiotic has just been produced thanks to the recent developments in biotechnology. **(II)** The term 'biotechnology' was coined in 1919 by Hungarian scientist Karl Ereky to mean 'any product produced from raw materials with the aid of living organisms'. **(III)** But in its broadest sense, the practice of biotechnology dates back to ancient times. **(IV)** In approximately 6000 BC, the Sumerians and Babylonians discovered the use of yeast. **(V)** And in about 4000 BC, the Egyptians employed yeast to make bread and the Chinese bacteria to make yogurt.

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

162. (I) We know dirty air is bad for our bodies, causing the equivalent of millions of deaths worldwide every year, making it a bigger killer than smoking. **(II)** Air pollution leads to a number of problems for many species. **(III)** But could air pollution be bad for our minds too? **(IV)** A study has found that psychotic experiences, which can involve hearing or seeing something that others do not, are more common among teenagers in the UK's most polluted areas. **(V)** However, the association does not mean that breathing in air pollution leads to psychosis in teenagers since there could be other explanations.

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

163. (I) Ants are the 'superweight lifters' of the animal kingdom. **(II)** They are often confused with termites despite many obvious physical differences between them. **(III)** They are strong in relation to their size and can carry objects 10 to 20 times their own weight – some species can carry objects up to 50 times their own weight. **(IV)** Ants are able to carry these objects great distances and even climb trees while carrying them. **(V)** This is comparable to a 50-kilogram person picking up a small car, carrying it 3 or 4 kilometres on his back and then climbing the tallest mountain while still carrying the car.

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

164. (I) The mixture of gases that surrounds the solid earth is called the atmosphere. **(II)** Although it represents a very small fraction of the weight of the earth, it is very important because it contains gases essential to life. **(III)** Carbon dioxide plays an important role by trapping heat, causing the greenhouse effect, which keeps the earth warm and liveable, for the most part. **(IV)** Among these gases, nitrogen, oxygen and argon dominate the atmosphere. **(V)** But carbon dioxide, which is vital to life on Earth, makes up only 0.32 percent of atmosphere.

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

165. (I) All human activities generate some form of waste, and some of them are called 'hazardous waste'. **(II)** In its most general sense, the term 'hazardous waste' comprises toxic chemicals, radioactive materials, and biological or infectious waste. **(III)** Hazardous waste poses a threat to workers through occupational exposure and to the public through exposure in homes, communities and the general environment. **(IV)** Technical and regulatory efforts have been made to reduce gas from motor vehicles. **(V)** The exposure may occur near the site of generation, along transportation corridors, and near the ultimate disposal sites.

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

166. (I) Every year, 8 million tonnes of plastic end up in the oceans. **(II)** Ocean currents trap a major portion of this plastic in an area of the North Pacific three times the size of France. **(III)** The German Parliament has recently introduced a law to reduce the effects of air pollution caused by plastic materials. **(IV)** A Dutch project called Ocean Cleanup has placed a 600-m-long floating, U-shaped barrier there, which is carried forward by currents, waves, and wind, collecting the waste, so it can be pumped up by ships. **(V)** A total of 60 barriers will be launched with the hope of collecting half of this ocean plastic by 2025.

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

2019 YKS

167. (I) Each Sumerian city-state had fine public buildings, markets, workshops, and water systems. **(II)** There was a royal palace and a ziggurat, on top of which was a shrine dedicated to the god of that city. **(III)** Scribes and accountants were also important, and involved in all aspects of Sumerian daily life. **(IV)** Around the public buildings were houses of local people. **(V)** Beyond these lay the farmers' field and the marshlands of the Mesopotamian rivers.

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

168. (I) Humans need social interaction, so depriving them of social contact, like when prisoners are sent to solitary confinement, is recognised by psychologists as a form of torture. **(II)** On the other hand, too much social interaction can be tiring; engaging with someone is a lot of work for the brain. **(III)** This explains the apparent contradiction between humans needing social interaction, but also needing privacy. **(IV)** The social brain hypothesis, first put forward in the 90s, suggests that our sociable nature is why we have such developed brains. **(V)** Social interaction wears our brain out, so we need privacy to get away for a bit and recharge.

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

169. (I) An elephant has a very large brain for its size and the 'temporal lobe' region responsible for memory is more developed. **(II)** The fascination with elephant memory has only been around for the last 200 years or so. **(III)** This results in powerful abilities to 'download' important survival data such as where to find food and water, and who is friend or foe. **(IV)** The matriarch of a herd may recognise over 200 individual elephants and can react to the call of a deceased member of her herd two years after their death. **(V)** During droughts, these grandma elephants lead family members to waterholes by recalling detailed maps they have made spanning hundreds of kilometres.

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

170. (I) One essential requirement of healthy nourishment is that a meal must be complete. **(II)** In other words, it must supply all types of nutrients, those used for structural purposes (protein), those used for energy purposes (carbohydrates and fats), and those used for regulatory functions (minerals and vitamins). **(III)** Only consuming a variety of products from different food groups will guarantee the supply of diverse nutrients that the body needs. **(IV)** One should not take up even a standard diet without consulting with a doctor. **(V)** That is to say, only a varied diet containing different types of food can provide the body with the range of nutrients that it requires.

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

171. (I) The ninja emerged in Japan in the mid-15th century as a class of specially trained warriors. **(II)** The ninja have typically been seen as the antithesis of the honourable samurai, but the relationship is in fact much more complicated. **(III)** They spent their entire lives improving the skills, disciplines and abilities they needed to become masters of ninjutsu. **(IV)** Training began at a very early age and like samurai, they began almost as soon as they could walk, learning how to fight with a vast array of weapons, from katanas, a long single-edged samurai sword, to throwing stars. **(V)** They were extremely fit and capable of impressive physical feats such as running for a long period of time, scaling castle walls, leaping great distances and fighting multiple opponents without weapons.

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

2018 YKS

172. (I) Most psychologists still have not agreed on a definition of emotional intelligence. **(II)** Therefore, they define emotional intelligence in various ways, depending on which expert you ask. **(III)** The 'discovery' of the concept of emotional intelligence came about accidentally. **(IV)** Most definitions of emotional intelligence focus on your ability to be aware of, understand, and manage both your own as well as other people's emotions in order to adapt to life's demands and pressures. **(V)** Another definition is the ability to tune in to the world, to read situations, and to connect with others while taking charge of your own life.

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

173. (I) A new electronic tattoo listens to the sounds of the human body, including the heart and muscles. **(II)** The sensor-loaded skin patch could be used for medical monitoring, like to detect irregular heartbeats, for example. **(III)** Electronic tattoos are a controversial issue as some people believe that they may harm the body because of the chemicals they include. **(IV)** Placed on the throat, it could also act as a human-machine interface by picking up the vibrations of your voice, even in noisy conditions. **(V)** In one demonstration, people used it to play games by voice control at a crowded party.

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

174. (I) Coconut can be consumed in various ways, and its different parts have varying nutritional benefits. **(II)** Firstly there is the flesh or meat, which is typically blended with the water inside to create coconut milk. **(III)** This drink provides good sources of iron, selenium, as well as a bank of healthy saturated fats. **(IV)** It is the high saturated fat that has made coconut oil somewhat controversial with regard to cholesterol. **(V)** These nutrients help to support energy levels and nourish the lining of gut.

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

175. (I) Milk chocolate differs from dark chocolate in two ways: it contains a smaller percentage of cocoa solids, and it is sweeter and smoother due to its milk content. **(II)** Milk chocolate is very popular around the world these days because it has been adapted to many different national tastes. **(III)** The recipe of it was perfected in Switzerland by Daniel Peter in 1875. **(IV)** For many years, manufacturers had tried to find a way of mixing cocoa paste with milk without much luck, due to the latter's high liquid content. **(V)** The invention of condensed milk by Henri Nestle finally made this possible.

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

176. (I) The majority of tourists visiting Greece are European, although large numbers of people also visit from North America. **(II)** Greece has a rich history stretching back thousands of years. **(III)** Yet, the modern nation state only won its independence from the Turks in 1829, and it took control of some islands as recently as 1947. **(IV)** Also due to its mountainous terrain and lack of natural resources, it was one of the poorest members of the European Union. **(V)** However, its large shipping fleet and earnings from tourism have helped the economy grow rapidly as time has passed.

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

2017 YKS

177. (I) Language is made up of a number of different components. **(II)** Phonetics deals with the sounds of particular words, and how they are produced and understood. **(III)** Linguists have developed a phonetic alphabet of speech sounds that is independent of any particular language. **(IV)** Meanwhile, syntax is the name linguists give to the rules of grammar—how individual words are put together to form sentences. **(V)** There are 107 distinct sounds in it, plus a large number of modifiers that can be applied according to accents and intonation.

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

178. (I) Oceania encompasses more than 30 thousand islands in the Pacific Ocean, spanning from Hawaii in the north to New Zealand in the south. **(II)** The traditional cultures on the islands of Oceania have become largely westernised. **(III)** To most geographers the lands that make up Oceania include Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia, New Zealand, and often Australia and the Malay Archipelago. **(IV)** These islands are home to a wide range of cultures, and today many of the island nations recognise more than one language. **(V)** For example, in Papua New Guinea alone, a part of the island region known as Melanesia, at least 846 different languages are spoken

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

179. (I) Motivation and emotions serve as the emerging forces within consumers that activate certain behaviours. **(II)** Motivation is the persistent need that stirs up and stimulates long-term goals within a consumer, while emotions are temporary states that reflect current changes in motivation. **(III)** You can influence the perception of your consumers by understanding the current perception they have of your product. **(IV)** They often work together to impact consumer behaviour, in which the first drives a consumer through the buying process, and the second drives that motivation. **(V)** You can apply your knowledge of them to your marketing strategy by finding ways to stimulate consumers' emotions and motivate them to fill the need aroused by those emotions.

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

180. (I) In our modern cities, we barely notice the fantastic abundance and intensity of human-made colour. **(II)** Our biological inheritance, perhaps at a subliminal level, still causes certain colours to attract or repel us. **(III)** This is perhaps because, with so much colour around us, we have grown used to its passing pleasure. **(IV)** Much of this spreading sea of colour has no real function other than to attract attention to itself. **(V)** Unlike nature, where every colour has gradually evolved over time to fulfil some precise utilitarian purpose, we spread colour around because we like it and we can.

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

181. (I) In ancient times, rich Greeks had plenty of leisure time to spend talking, giving dinner parties, visiting the gymnasium, and playing all kinds of games. **(II)** Music was particularly important for them, so they sang songs at births, weddings, and funerals. **(III)** They had love songs, battle songs, drinking songs, and songs of thanksgiving. **(IV)** Greek men did not dance, but they liked to watch dancers perform at parties. **(V)** Unfortunately, almost no written music has survived from ancient Greece.

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

YKS 2016

182. (I) While it is often easy to identify the change your project will deliver, it may be more difficult to quantify the nature, scale and timing of the benefit. **(II)** Every year, hundreds of projects are carried out in various countries despite their limitations. **(III)** As a rule, benefits from a project should be aligned with at least one of the organisation's strategic goals if it is to proceed. **(IV)** You should also consider the point at which the benefits can be expected. **(V)** In some cases, a smaller return is preferable to a larger one that will take longer to come in.

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

183. (I) A few microbial species have found ways to sabotage the immune system and skew the balance of power in their favor. **(II)** For example, *Porphyromonas gingivalis*, a mouth-dwelling bacterium, has long been the prime suspect behind gum disease. **(III)** Even in small numbers, they can stop white blood cells from producing certain chemicals that kill bacteria. **(IV)** Without these chemicals to restrict their growth, all the bacterial populations in the mouth grow explosively, causing tissue damage known as 'gingivitis'. **(V)** The standard care for gingivitis is a professional tooth cleaning and more flossing.

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

184. (I) For years, Carol Spring Beach was one of the best kept secrets in Jamaica. **(II)** It was among the whitest and most glorious stretches of coast in the island's north. **(III)** But then, one morning in 2008, developers building a hotel nearby arrived to discover something bizarre. **(IV)** Large amounts of beach sand were more or less worthless in most parts of the world as in Jamaica. **(V)** Thieves had come during the night and stolen 500 truck-loads of beautiful sand.

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

185. (I) Astrology is the study of the movement of the stars and the planets in the belief that they influence human affairs. **(II)** Its influence is everywhere, from the ancient pyramids of Egypt to the plays of Shakespeare. **(III)** In addition to the movement of the stars and the planets, the weather is also thought to influence people and events. **(IV)** Across the globe, millions of people would not think of starting their day without consulting a newspaper or online horoscope. **(V)** Battles have been won and lost, and weddings have been planned based simply on the alignment of the stars.

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

186. (I) Many people claim they can remember being in the womb or their first two years of life, but it is doubtful that these are genuine memories. **(II)** At five months old, the human fetus weighs under 500g but has fully developed lips, eyes, fingers, and toes. **(III)** Claims may be based on children feeling as if they were at the age of 1 or 2. **(IV)** Most adults can remember events only as far back as the age of 3 or 4. **(V)** Young children often remember further back, but these early memories generally fade away as they grow older.

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

YKS 2015

187. (I) There was a time not so long ago when there was no such thing as a cash machine. **(II)** Exactly who we have to thank for this stroke of technological banking genius is a matter of some controversy. **(III)** If you wanted to withdraw some money, you had to go into a building and speak to a teller – the person who pays out money in a bank. **(IV)** Now, of course, it is possible to get cash from one of over 1.6 million automated telling machines (ATM) worldwide. **(V)** It is possible to find them anywhere you want, from cinemas to government institutions.

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

188. (I) The National Park System of the US began in March 1872. **(II)** Yellowstone National Park, located in the territories of Montana and Wyoming, was the first public park established in that same year. **(III)** The founding of Yellowstone National Park started a worldwide national park movement. **(IV)** Yellowstone National Park is considered by many to be the most beautiful park in the western part of the US. **(V)** Today, more than 100 countries contain some 1,200 national parks or equivalent preserves.

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

189. (I) Data protection is a fundamental right in the European Union, safeguarded not only by national legislation, but also by European law. **(II)** In the European Union, personal data can only be gathered legally under strict conditions. **(III)** Any person or organization that collects personal information is required to protect it from misuse. **(IV)** Furthermore, they must respect the rights of the data owner. **(V)** The European Union is already cooperating closely with the US on cybercrime, which often includes crimes like online credit card and bank fraud

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

190. (I) Hunted by generations of humans hungry to sell their fins, certain shark populations have nearly collapsed over the past three decades. **(II)** But according to a new report by the wildlife advocacy group Wild Aid, the tide may be turning for these top ocean predators as demand declines in China, the world's leading shark fin consumer. **(III)** China's appetite for shark fin, traditionally used to flavour soup, has been quite popular throughout history. **(IV)** Spurred by global outcry, many countries have banned 'finning', the practice of catching a shark, severing its fins, and tossing the animal back to die. **(V)** Some nations have banned commercial shark fishing altogether.

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

191. (I) Until the late 16th century, London could not supply enough theatre-loving people to make up a daily audience for a permanent playhouse. **(II)** Only in 1567 was a fixed theatre, 'The Red Lion', constructed, but it did not last long. **(III)** But everything changed in 1576 when an enormous round theatre, called 'the Theatre', was built in Shoreditch. **(IV)** However, Shakespeare started writing for the Theatre in about 1594. **(V)** It was to stand for over twenty years; it was so successful that copies of it sprang up around the city.

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

YKS 2014

192. (I) Only certain rock types are rich in dinosaur fossils. **(II)** These include sedimentary sandstones and mudstones formed in deserts and lakes. **(III)** Evidence of prehistoric life comes from remains such as bones that over time have become mineralized to form fossils. **(IV)** Most fossil discoveries come from areas where severe erosion exposes deep layers of rock, such as cliffs and mountain slopes, or from places such as coal mines. **(V)** Excavating dinosaurs from hard rock may necessitate the use of power tools or explosives.

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

193. (I) Fumes from vehicle exhausts contribute to air pollution in overcrowded cities with little green and open spaces. **(II)** Acid rain falls when poisonous gases from power stations and vehicle exhaust mix with oxygen and moisture in the air. **(III)** These gases become a part of the water cycle and may be carried a long way by the wind before they fall as acid rain or snow. **(IV)** Acid rain poisons or kills wildlife in lakes, rivers and forests. **(V)** The problem could be controlled by reducing vehicle emissions and limiting the gases released from power stations.

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

194. (I) The first line of defence against germs is your body's surface, which acts as a barrier. **(II)** The surface includes not only your skin but also the surface of your eyes and the soft tissues lining your mouth, nose and throat. **(III)** If germs find a break in any part of your body, such as a cut, the damaged tissue reacts immediately by becoming inflamed. **(IV)** Germs that break through the body's barriers and invade internal tissues do not usually survive for long. **(V)** It swells and fills with germ-destroying blood cells.

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

195. (I) Our bodies are often exposed to thousands of bacteria and viruses, which could potentially cause infection. **(II)** Our immune system protects us against the vast majority of them. **(III)** As people age, the immune system becomes less effective, which contributes to the greater susceptibility of people to some infections. **(IV)** It is easy to take our immune system for granted, but if you catch cold very often, you need to be more proactive about taking care of yourself. **(V)** Adopting healthy eating habits, for example, can boost your immune system.

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

196. (I) A great number of books have been written for composers and they speak in a language understood by only a few people. **(II)** Such books often alienate beginners, who have always wanted to enter the world of music, but are frightened by these texts. **(III)** Some books merely provide the bare bones of composers' biographies, dates and recordings. **(IV)** Composers, in fact, are a great inspiration to many with the talent and determination to succeed. **(V)** They make no attempt to convey the magic and passion of the musical experience.

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

YKS 2013

197. (I) Female killer whales live long after their reproductive years are over. **(II)** A recent study showed that adult sons of mother whales live longer and produce more offspring when the mother has a long post-menopausal phase. **(III)** The same trend, however, was not observed for daughters of the same whales. **(IV)** The mechanism by which mothers increase their adult sons' survival are unclear, but hypothesized reasons include assistance to search for food and support during dangerous situations. **(V)** Whale research has become an increasingly popular field over the past ten years, which was actually unexpected.

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

198. (I) It is a popular belief that our blood type influences our personalities. **(II)** For example, people with type A are thought to be anxious perfectionists while those with type B are cheerful and eccentric. **(III)** There is no biological reason for this, and the number of research on the issue is inadequate. **(IV)** Your blood type is a question of which surface proteins are attached to your red blood cells. **(V)** In fact, most of us behave with a mixture of all the blood-type personality traits.

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

199. (I) There are differences between what men and women do with the Internet when they are online. **(II)** By 2005, however, men and women were making use of the Internet in almost equal numbers. **(III)** Women tend to use it to search for health and medical information, maps and religious information. **(IV)** Men, on the other hand, rely on it more for weather reports, sports results and news. **(V)** According to statistics from the US, women also use e-mail for different purposes than men

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

200. (I) Money is perhaps the most basic building-block in economies, and it has several functions. **(II)** It is a medium of exchange and easily traded for goods and services. **(III)** In addition, people save and use it for consumption in the future, so it is a store of value. **(IV)** Also, it is a unit of account, a useful measuring stick. **(V)** Throughout history, a variety of items like tea, salt and cattle have been used as a unit of account.

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

201. (I) Pregnancy is an important time for both mother and baby, which is why mothers should get special care to live right so that their children can be born healthy enough. **(II)** That is relatively easy when it comes to things women can control like eating well. **(III)** Clearly, pregnant women who abuse alcohol put their babies at risk of a wide range of birth defects. **(IV)** But what about pollution in the air they breathe? **(V)** In the first study of its kind, researchers report that expectant mothers' exposure to pollutants can lead to a dramatic increase in the risk of anxiety problems in their children at age 6.

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

YKS 2012

202. (I) Almost every culture has its version of the flute, drum and guitar. **(II)** There are wide variations in the way they are tuned, constructed and played. **(III)** Typically, a child prodigy gains expertise in just two or three years. **(IV)** They share, however, a common association of often being used for religious ceremonies. **(V)** The craft of making and playing them is therefore taken very seriously.

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

203. (I) Many magazines and newspapers are still printed on paper, though most have online versions as well. **(II)** But print edition newspapers are generally preferred by families on Sunday mornings. **(III)** Newspaper editors can update news much more quickly on websites than in print. **(IV)** Creating an online-only news source is also less expensive than producing a print edition of a newspaper. **(V)** These are two of the reasons that some newspaper companies have chosen to have online-only editions.

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

204. (I) Almost every town and village in Turkey enjoys an annual festival. **(II)** The yearly celebration may involve competitions and animal shows, or simply a festival where farmers can show off their new tractors. **(III)** Some of these events resemble ancient seasonal rituals. **(IV)** Although most of these activities are aimed at locals, you are sure to be welcomed. **(V)** Even so, the main event is the festival at Kirkpınar, near Edirne.

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

205. (I) The Kangal is unique to Turkey and used to be bred for use as a sheepdog. **(II)** To this day, you will still see these large, strong dogs guarding flocks, especially in Eastern Turkey. **(III)** Although pure-bred Kangals are expensive to buy, there are many Kangal-cross dogs which you can adopt among the street population. **(IV)** Thus, Kangal puppies, with their huge feet, melting eyes and soft yellow fur, are particularly attractive. **(V)** However, before adopting one, you should consider that they are not suitable pets for anyone living in an apartment.

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

206. (I) Advances in space travel have changed the way we have come to see Earth and the universe as a whole. **(II)** We can now more thoroughly explore our solar system, which is governed by the Sun's energy. **(III)** The Sun forces planets into specific orbits and provides light and heat energy to the cold universe. **(IV)** Nevertheless, most regions of the solar system are rather inhospitable and Earth seems to be the only planet with such a vast richness of life. **(V)** Therefore, other planets have been discovered around such stars.

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

YKS 2011

207. (I) The state system is a historical institution. **(II)** The population of the world has not always lived in sovereign states. **(III)** The countries that are sovereign states are always fewer than countries, like Quebec, that are not sovereign. **(IV)** For most of recorded human history, people have lived under different kinds of political organization. **(V)** In medieval times, for example, people had to live under a chaotic and dispersed political authority, while in the modern state, they live under legally supreme governments.

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

208. (I) It's becoming increasingly difficult for young people to get married in the Middle East. **(II)** While their parents were likely to have been married by their mid-20s, young people these days are remaining single till their late-20s. **(III)** The main reason is that they cannot afford to marry. **(IV)** Those in employment are often in low-paid jobs and committing your future to a partner is out of the question. **(V)** The cost of a wedding needs to come down.

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

209. (I) Our mental approach or attitude toward an activity makes all the difference in the world. **(II)** Any chore can become a playful activity depending on how we frame it. **(III)** For instance, doing your ironing can be fun if you are pretending that you are "frying" the bad guys in some fantasy scenario. **(IV)** Defining play is far from easy for at least two different reasons. **(V)** On the other hand, playing table tennis is work if you are doing it only because your friend insists.

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

210. (I) The harmful use of alcohol is a particularly grave threat to men. **(II)** It is the leading factor for deaths in males aged 15-59, mainly due to injuries, violence and cardiovascular diseases. **(III)** The world's highest alcohol consumption levels are found in the developed world, including Western and Eastern Europe. **(IV)** 6.2% of all male deaths are attributable to alcohol, compared with 1.1% of female deaths. **(V)** Men also outnumber women four to one in weekly episodes of heavy drinking – most probably the reason for their higher death and disability rates.

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

211. (I) A large part of having a healthy life is giving ourselves credit for our accomplishments. **(II)** The best way to write about your success is that you connect with yourself in the deepest way. **(III)** Learning how to accept praise – to let ourselves really accept our success – is a skill that can be learned. **(IV)** A big reason why people get stuck and cannot create better lives is that they do not give themselves credit for what they have created. **(V)** This usually comes from the subconscious programming we received in childhood, e.g., "Money doesn't grow on trees".

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

YKS 2010

212. (I) Tai Chi is a classical Chinese military-style exercise. **(II)** We call it classical because it was developed in the 12th century. **(III)** It was, however, designed as much for health and long-life benefits as for defence. **(IV)** Today, advocates around the world practise it as a way to improve their health and lower stress. **(V)** Indeed, yoga is declining in popularity.

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

213. (I) Alison never had any stories to tell about the restaurant where she worked as a cashier. **(II)** "It's just a job", she would say. **(III)** "I sit there and take their credit cards or their cash. **(IV)** How many jobs are so full of variety? **(V)** At the end of the day I come home; at the end of the week I get my wages."

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

214. (I) Winters in Toronto, Canada, are white and cold with icy sidewalks and life-threateningly low temperatures. **(II)** Yet the summers are for the most part hot and sunny. **(III)** These harsh winter conditions, however, actually present no problems. **(IV)** This is partly because one can reach any part of the town by underground. **(V)** And partly because there is a vast shopping mall spread out beneath the city.

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

215. (I) We travelled to this small and remote Pacific island, expecting decay, deprivation and frustration. **(II)** Instead, we found beauty, determination and inspiration. **(III)** In fact, the island is always hit by hurricanes that cause much destruction. **(IV)** The people there all looked as if they had a special mission, a vision and a destination. **(V)** Hardly anyone was just hanging about doing nothing.

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

216. (I) Harry Kane, with two older partners, ran a new and very successful insurance firm. **(II)** It was taking a lot of business from the older, more established companies. **(III)** Some people looked on it with suspicion. **(IV)** The offices were large and beautifully furnished. **(V)** They thought it was growing too big and too fast; and they thought it would soon be in trouble.

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

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

PARAGRAF

A recent study suggests that pigeons may not be so bird-brained after all. A team at the University of California has trained the birds to pick out cancerous breast tissue on mammograms. After two weeks of training, using food as motivation, the pigeons were able to correctly identify cancerous tissue 85 per cent of the time. This is a level of accuracy similar to that of human radiologists. "Research over the past 50 years has shown that pigeons can distinguish identities and emotional expressions on human faces, letters of the alphabet, misshapen pharmaceutical capsules and even paintings by Monet vs Picasso," said co-author Edward Wasserman. "Their visual memory is equally impressive with a proven recall of more than 1,800 images." Even after years of training, physicians can sometimes struggle to correctly interpret mammograms. The process is also time-consuming, labour-intensive and expensive. "Pigeons' sensitivity to diagnostically salient features in medical images suggests that they can provide reliable feedback on many variables at play in the production, manipulation, and viewing of these diagnostically crucial tools, and can assist researchers and engineers as they continue to innovate," says the lead researcher Prof Richard Levenson.

1. It is understood from the passage that pigeons ----.

- A) were able to identify cancerous tissue on mammograms even before the training
- B) were motivated by food in the research as they were accepted as bird-brained
- C) were fed with food which resembled the cancerous tissue on mammograms
- D) reached a high percentage of accuracy in identifying cancerous tissue after being trained
- E) were better than human radiologists in terms of identifying cancerous tissue

2. According to Edward Wasserman, ----.

- A) pigeons can pick out the pharmaceutical capsules which have differences in shape
- B) pigeons are unable to remember images when there are over 1,800 of them
- C) letters help pigeons identify the difference between Monet and Picasso paintings
- D) pigeons are quite good at imitating emotional expressions displayed on human faces
- E) the capacity of pigeons' visual memory is equal to human visual memory

3. It is clearly stated in the passage that the interpretation of mammograms ----.

- A) provides unreliable feedback unless pigeons are involved
- B) considers visual memory as the most critical aspect of interpreting images
- C) comes at a high cost both physically and economically
- D) requires a more extended training programme to improve validity
- E) now commonly uses pigeons to assist with the results

4. It can be inferred from the passage that pigeons ----.

- A) can be regarded as the most intelligent bird species considering their success rate
- B) can accurately spot cancer on medical images, so they are trained for many years
- C) could be used in diagnosis of some diseases in the future to reach correct interpretations
- D) should be trained using food for motivation to achieve a high accuracy level in tests
- E) will definitely play a significant part in the future training of physicians and radiologists

During the preschool period, hand-eye coordination progresses to the point of near independence at self-care activities. A four-year-old is learning to handle eating cutlery well and fasten even small buttons. Four-year olds can also handle a pencil competently, copy geometric shapes and letters, and use scissors. By the age of five, a child's hand-eye coordination appears quite advanced, although it will still continue to be fine-tuned for several more years. He approaches, grasps, and releases objects with precision and accuracy. He may use the same toys as pre-schoolers, but he manipulates them with greater skill and purpose and can complete a familiar jigsaw puzzle with lightning speed. An important milestone at this stage in learning hand-eye coordination is the child's ability to tie his own shoelaces. At the age of six, a child's visual orientation changes somewhat. Children of this age and older shift their gaze more frequently than younger children. They also have a tendency to follow the progress of an object rather than looking directly at it, a fact that has been linked to the practice of some six-year-olds using their fingers to mark their places when they are reading. Even when absorbed in tasks, they look away frequently, although their hands remain active.

5. The author clearly states that hand-eye coordination --

- A) reaches its final level well before the child reaches the age of six
- B) can hardly be seen in kids that are in the pre-school period
- C) is ultimately achieved when the child becomes much younger than five
- D) is apparent in four-year olds as they can use some equipment well
- E) is said to have been completed when the child does a puzzle very fast

6. In which of the following does the age or period correctly match the corresponding skill?

- A) Pre-school children - almost no autonomy in caring oneself
- B) Four-year olds - possible use of a spoon to eat independently
- C) Five-year olds - low to moderate competency in hand-eye coordination
- D) Six year olds - discernible pause in the improvement in visual orientation
- E) Children beyond six years of age - lack of preciseness in hand-eye coordination

7. According to the passage what does tying shoelaces signify?

- A) It shows that the child has obtained total independence in self-care.
- B) It is a major breakthrough in the process of acquiring hand-eye coordination.
- C) It is the ultimate achievement that the child can reach in terms of hand-eye coordination.
- D) By doing it, the child is able to demonstrate a clear change in his/her visual orientation.
- E) It represents the high speed at which pre-school children could do some manual tasks.

8. Which of the following is the passage mainly concerned with?

- A) Phases of development in the acquisition of hand-eye coordination as a key skill
- B) Differences and similarities between motor development of pre-school and school-age children
- C) What kind of challenges different developmental periods in childhood lead to
- D) How pre-school children use their hands and fingers to fulfil certain tasks
- E) Hand-eye coordination as one of the easily acquired skills for school-age children

Dreams defy the laws of physics, the principles of logic, and personal morality, and may reflect fears, frustrations, and personal desires. Often occurring in story form with the dreamer as participant or observer, dreams usually involve several characters, motion, and may include sensations of taste, smell, hearing, or pain. The content of dreams clearly reflects daytime activities, even though these may be distorted to various degrees. 'Lucid dreaming', in which the sleeper is actually aware of dreaming while the dream is taking place, is not uncommon. Although research has indicated that everyone dreams during every night of normal sleep, many people do not remember their dreams or they recall only the last dream prior to awakening. However, anything remembered might be useful as some scientists, some of whom are dream analysts, maintain that dreams contain the dreamer's thoughts or feelings not yet expressed or made conscious. On the other hand, some others have attempted to discount the significance of dreams entirely. For example, one hypothesis holds that dreaming is a simple and unimportant by-product of random stimulation of brain cells activated during REM sleep. Another dream theory suggests that we dream to rid our brains of useless or redundant information.

9. Which of the following is a characteristic of dreams?

- A) Dreams rarely express everyday activities in a deformed manner.
- B) Dreamers are the participants in their dreams most of the time.
- C) Dreams comply with the general rules of physics, but they counter moral values.
- D) Fears and disappointments may be a result of bad dreams.
- E) It is possible for dreamers to have some sensory experience while dreaming.

10. According to the passage, 'lucid dreaming' ----.

- A) is a type of dream in which dreamers recognise that they are dreaming
- B) is apparently the most common type of dream that people have
- C) is a kind of dream in which dreamers are fully awake
- D) reveals more subconscious thoughts than common dreams do
- E) is related with whether the dreamer is having a disturbing dream or not

11. Which of the following describes the scientific world's perspective of dreams?

- A) Scientists claim that dreams are important in exploring human psychology even if they are simple by-products.
- B) Some scientists devalue dreams because people are unable to recollect what they have in their dreams.
- C) Scientists are far from reaching a prevailing consensus over the value of dreams in human life.
- D) More scientists than analysts consider dreams as something that can be used to understand people.
- E) A good majority of scientists consider dreams as a means for freeing our minds from undesirable content.

12. Which could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Incomprehensible World of Dreams
- B) The Use of Dreams in Psychoanalysis
- C) Common Forms of Dreams
- D) The Effects of Dreaming in Daily Life
- E) Intellectual Benefits of Having Dreams

Various equipment is used in the production and processing of milk and milk products, including milking machines, cream separators, pasteurisers, homogenisers, butter-making equipment, and related items of equipment. The equipment must be easy to clean and designed to prevent contamination of the milk or milk products from dirt, oil, soluble metals, insects, and other foreign materials. Stainless steel, an alloy of chromium and steel, is widely used and is highly satisfactory for direct contact with milk and other food products. If properly used, stainless steel does not affect the flavour and is corrosion-resistant to food products. However, corrosion of stainless steel may be caused by prolonged contact with food or by removal of the protective oxide layer, which must be maintained to provide corrosion resistance. The layer is removed by prolonged contact with chlorine. Stainless steel surfaces must be cleaned regularly after use with detergent solutions, and should be sanitised before use so that excessive chlorine contact will be avoided. Most modern dairy equipment is designed to be cleaned in place, without disassembly, by pumping detergents and cleaning solutions through the entire system. Equipment is specially designed to avoid pockets, to provide smooth surfaces to avoid build-up of the product on food-contact surfaces.

13. Which of the following is one main feature of dairy processing equipment?

- A) Protecting dairy products from impurities
- B) Preventing detergent solutions from changing the taste of the products
- C) Avoiding prolonged contact of the equipment with milk
- D) Easing the maintenance of the equipment
- E) Focusing on the production rather than the products

14. According to the passage, the most commonly used material in dairy processing equipment ----.

- A) can help manufacturers of dairy foods produce tastier products
- B) is corrosion-proof, even in cases of prolonged contact with corrosive agents
- C) is a mixture of two different metals to increase durability
- D) would still be highly resistant to corrosion if the oxide layer were removed
- E) includes a protective layer that gets hardened when in contact with chlorine

15. Why is dairy processing equipment designed with smooth surfaces?

- A) To make sure that all surface of the equipment is in contact with chlorine
- B) To speed up the processing of milk and to produce higher quality dairy products
- C) To facilitate the process of disassembling the equipment for further cleaning
- D) To prevent the accumulation of dairy products on the surface of the equipment
- E) To improve safety and to enable manufacturers to clean the equipment without removing the parts

16. Which could be the best title for the passage?

- A) How to Promote Manufactured Dairy Products
- B) Cleanliness as the Main Criteria for Milking
- C) Mass Production of Milk and Dairy Products
- D) Common Causes of Contamination in Dairy Products
- E) Main Features of the Equipment for Dairy Production

Genetic testing of a 90,000-year-old sliver of bone from a 13-year-old girl has provided clear evidence of interbreeding between two distinct groups of early humans, something researchers had long suspected. Earlier analysis of the girl's mitochondrial DNA had shown that her mother was of Neanderthal ancestry. In addition to the studies carried out before, the new research, this time led by paleogeneticists at the Max Planck Institute, examined her entire genome. They then compared it to previously sequenced paleogenomes, including those of other ancient humans. The results were unambiguous - the girl's DNA matched Neanderthal and Denisovan genomes to an equal degree. She had Neanderthal mother and a Denisovan father. "When I first saw this combined ancestry, I got worried that I had made a mistake in the lab, and that this was somehow a mix-up of two different bones," says Max Planck's Viviane Sion. "It was only after repeating the experiments several times, and consistently seeing the same result, that I convinced myself - and my colleagues - that the girl's mixed ancestry was real." The team's finding of a direct offspring of a Neanderthal and a Denisovan implies that individuals from the two groups mixed when they had the opportunity to meet. "Taken together with evidence that Neanderthals and Denisovans also mixed with ancient modern humans," says Sion, "this suggests that different groups of humans have always mixed when encountering each other."

17. Which of the following is true of the genetic testing of the old bone mentioned in the passage?

- A) This is the first time DNA testing was performed on an old bone to identify interbreeding.
- B) This is the oldest bone on which mitochondrial testing has been done.
- C) Previous genetic testing on it contradicted the one done at the Max Planck Institute.
- D) The findings of the recent research on it have confirmed a long-standing theory.
- E) The research done at the Max Planck Institute was the first one to involve paleogeneticists in a study to prove interbreeding.

18. It can be understood from the passage that DNA analysis of old bones ----.

- A) provides a valuable insight only if the findings are compared to other sequenced genomes
- B) reveals a strong resemblance between the DNA of Neanderthals and Denisovans
- C) often includes mistakes and mix-ups
- D) had been done previously by other researchers
- E) had never been attempted at the Max Planck Institute

19. The initial attitude of Slon's colleagues towards her findings can be best described as ----.

- A) neutral
- B) supportive
- C) sceptical
- D) envious
- E) indifferent

20. Which of the following conclusion can be drawn based on the results indicated in the passage?

- A) Interbreeding among different ethnic groups is not a modern concept.
- B) It was previously inconceivable that early humans could interbreed.
- C) More research is needed to conclusively identify the extent of early interbreeding.
- D) Irregularities in genetic purity in different ethnic groups started in Neanderthal times.
- E) Researchers do not need to compare the entire genome to identify the extent of interbreeding.

You may think that the leap from naked-eye observation to instrument-aided vision could be one of the greatest advances in the history of the planet. But nobody set out to invent a telescope or eyeglasses. One of the deepest and most widespread human conceptions was faith in the unaided human senses, particularly the naked eye. We do not know who invented eyeglasses, how or where. Everything we know suggests that they were invented by chance, and by a layman who had not been taught about optics. Perhaps an elderly glassmaker making glass disks for leaded windows tested a disk by looking through it and found to his delight that he could see much better. We can suspect that the inventor was not an academic, as professors would delight in boasting of their invention, and before the 13th century, we have no record by any such self-styled inventor. The Italian word *lente* (English 'lens' from 'lenticil' - the edible seed) or *lente di vetro* (glass lenticil) first used to describe the invention was obviously unacademic; it is clearly not the sort of word that a professor would use to describe the application of his optical theories. From the first recorded uses of eyeglasses before 1300 until the invention of the telescope nearly three hundred years later, lenses were ignored by scholars.

21. What was the reason for the initial lack of interest in making instruments for improving human vision?

- A) People saw no prospects for developments in the field of optics with respect to improving human vision.
- B) Instruments that aided human vision were not a popular topic of interest among scholars and glassmakers.
- C) There were too few scholars who had the necessary skills to invent instruments that could improve human vision.
- D) Scholars were not willing to collaborate with each other to invent optical devices.
- E) People had a strongly-held belief in the superiority of the naked eye.

22. Which of the following could be true of the inventor of eyeglasses?

- A) His usual work involved devising new instruments that improved human vision.
- B) He was an experienced glassmaker who had a keen interest in optics.
- C) He may have been an old inventor who did not want to boast about his invention.
- D) Since he had difficulty seeing while working with glass disks, he invented eyeglasses to improve his vision.
- E) He might have invented eyeglasses unintentionally while working on an unrelated project.

23. What makes the author think that the invention of eyeglasses was unacademic?

- A) Most academicians did not pay attention to this invention as they were captivated by a more sophisticated tool - the telescope.
- B) The very first word to refer to this invention seemed too odd to be linked with optical theories formulated by a professor.
- C) Eyeglasses were invented by a glassmaker who did not have any knowledge about optical theories.
- D) Professors would not consider the invention of eyeglasses remarkable enough to boast about.
- E) Professors actually began to study lenses in a detailed way after the invention of the telescope.

24. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Like most other inventions in the modern world, eyeglasses are the product of human wisdom and struggle.
- B) Despite being an important technological innovation, the specifics related to the invention of eyeglasses remain unknown.
- C) Not all scientific projects lead to success despite the concentrated efforts of academicians.
- D) Scholars in the past were often against new technologies, so they rarely used them even if they enhanced the quality of their lives.
- E) The etymology of the word *lente* gives us reliable information about the inventor of the greatest advancement in optical technology.

The annual melt of Arctic ice is under way, and the melt is getting worse and worse. The size of the ice cap where the melt is taking place has become the smallest since satellite records began. It will not be many more years until the Arctic is ice-free in summer. This is not news. Nor is the fact that the US is about to break its promise on its climate change policies, again. The scale and speed of worrying events in the Arctic is increasing, so is the recklessness of the current administration's climate policies. The two are closely connected: without comprehensive, rapid, global action, there is zero chance of preventing irreversible change in the Arctic, which may bring catastrophe to the rest of the world. What is also not-news is the antibiotic crisis. For years, if not decades, medics have been warning that overuse is driving up resistance, threatening to propel us back to a pre-penicillin age when common bacterial infections could be fatal. Both are large, complex problems arising from technological progress. Both are tragedies that require collective action. But on antibiotic resistance, there are signs that the problem is getting less severe, thanks largely to changing prescription habits, following great collective action, which is missing in the climate change problem.

25. According to the passage, the Arctic melt ----.

- A) has only recently been found to cause ice-free summers in the Arctic soon
- B) has finally led the US to keep its promise on its climate change policies
- C) was taking place at a faster pace before satellite recordings began
- D) will possibly result in worldwide devastation due to a lack of sound climate policies
- E) is one of the most immediate priorities of a large number of governments worldwide

26. What is the author's attitude towards the current US administration's climate policies?

- A) impartial
- B) dissatisfied
- C) indifferent
- D) appreciative
- E) sarcastic

27. It is clearly stated in the passage that the antibiotic crisis ----.

- A) might have been alleviated thanks to the extensive use of penicillin
- B) has diminished as a result of coordinated efforts to raise awareness of the issue
- C) could have been prevented if doctors had been warned about it much earlier
- D) is different from the climate change crisis in terms of politicians' level of sensitivity
- E) can be tackled through the effective use of technological developments

28. What is the main aim of the author in writing this passage?

- A) To emphasise the importance of collective action in addressing major global problems
- B) To show how carefully governments are trying to cope with global issues
- C) To criticise the US government's policies on climate change and the antibiotic crisis
- D) To compare the methods used in the handling of the antibiotic crisis and climate change
- E) To highlight the incompetence of policy-makers in combatting global tragedies

Child labour has traditionally referred to the use of children to perform adult work on farms and in factories and mines. Ironically, it has helped as well as hindered the development of universal public education in the United States. Historically, this problem did not become a controversial social issue until the beginning of the Industrial Revolution in the late 18th century. After a series of wars produced a shortage of adult male labour in Britain, cotton mill owners offered children free room and meals in company-owned dormitories in exchange for their labour. Government authorities were delighted to get homeless children off the streets. For the mills, the introduction of child labour proved one of the most profitable innovations of Revolution. The practice spread to the United States, which also faced a shortage of adult male factory workers to produce food and tobacco, the staples of the new nation's trade. At the time, most schools were already reserved for the children of landowners, and therefore, an entire generation of child labourers had grown up illiterate by the 1830s. As the quality of goods they produced deteriorated and overseas sales of American goods declined, many of the very industrialists who had exploited child labour at the turn of the century joined social reformers who wanted to end such exploitation, supporting universal compulsory education to ensure that their future workers would be able to read, write and calculate.

29. Why did child labour become an important issue during the Industrial Revolution?

- A) The number of homeless children in the streets increased dramatically.
- B) Government officials were reluctant to provide homeless children with free room and meals
- C) The size of the labour force in Britain declined since wars resulted in a lack of adult male workers.
- D) The development of universal public education was enhanced by government authorities.
- E) Children who worked for cotton mill owners could earn a huge amount of money.

30. What caused child labourers in the United States to become illiterate?

- A) They were supposed to contribute to the nation's economic growth, so factory-owners did not allow them to go to school.
- B) They believed that engaging in food and tobacco production would bring them much more benefits than attending school.
- C) They did not have to learn to read and write to perform simple tasks in factories.
- D) Landowners did not want them to go to the schools where their children were taught since they thought this would cause a social conflict.
- E) A great majority of the schools were only accepting the children of landowners, so they could not receive education.

31. What was the real reason why industrialists started to promote universal compulsory education?

- A) Child labour combined with compulsory education was a practical option to cope with the shortage of adult male factory workers.
- B) Child labour eventually had an adverse impact on the quality of American goods, which reduced export earnings.
- C) Most of the child labourers were unable to read, write and calculate, which was a disturbing fact for industrialists in sociocultural terms.
- D) Social reformers forced industrialists to acknowledge the fact that children must be well-educated.
- E) Social reformers were against the brutal exploitation of child labour since children could not receive compulsory education.

32. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To explain the reasons why child labour was not as effective in the United States as it was in Britain
- B) To inform readers about how farms, factories and mines throughout the world benefited from child labour in the late 1800s
- C) To emphasise that farms, factories and mines would not have been productive enough without child labour during the Industrial Revolution
- D) To highlight that child labour, initially considered advantageous, later proved to be disadvantageous
- E) To draw attention to the successful collaboration between industrialists and social reformers to support universal compulsory education

Earth is teeming with life — and water makes it all possible. But elsewhere in the cosmos, life might be built from different chemicals that dissolve and assemble in some other liquid: perhaps methane, kerosene, or even chloroform. For now, it is not feasible for humans to set foot on those worlds and see what is there, but researchers are exploring some possibilities in labs here on Earth. The idea of a strange parallel form of life, whose cells do the same basic things as ours using a completely different chemistry, is not new to science. In fact, Isaac Asimov broached the subject in his 1962 essay "Not as We Know It: The Chemistry of Life." And in 2004, the same year the Cassini spacecraft entered Saturn's orbit, biochemist Steven Benner proposed that on a world like Saturn's moon Titan, life might use liquid hydrocarbons as a solvent (a liquid that can dissolve other substances), the way water is used on Earth. With new exoplanets joining the roster of known worlds every day, it is likely that some of them have oceans (or at least warm puddles) of hexane, ethers, chloroform, or other exotic liquids that might serve as a source of life, which we do not yet know.

33. According to the passage chemicals such as methane, kerosene and chloroform ----.

- A) cannot be compared with water in their capacity to dissolve life chemicals
- B) have been found on several exoplanets humans are planning to set foot on
- C) have been proved to be much better alternatives to water, which makes life possible
- D) could possibly be solvents of various chemicals that form life
- E) should be researched more extensively in order to protect life on Earth

34. It is stated in the passage that Isaac Asimov ----.

- A) led the way to discovery of several exoplanets that host life-friendly exotic liquids such as hexane, ethers and chloroform
- B) was the first person to understand that a solvent chemical, even if not water, is necessary for life to develop
- C) came up with the idea that life might have formed elsewhere in the universe with a different chemistry than we know
- D) developed his thoughts about the strange parallel forms of life using the data provided by the Cassini spacecraft which studies Saturn
- E) inspired Steve Benner who wrote in 2004 that liquid hydrocarbons might make life possible on a world like Saturn's moon Titan

35. The underlined word in the passage 'broached' closest in meaning to ----.

- A) introduced
- B) distorted
- C) revised
- D) obscured
- E) simplified

36. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The contributions of Asimov and Benner to the understanding of life on Earth
- B) The search for alternatives to water that can support extraterrestrial life
- C) The newly discovered exoplanets being studied to determine if they potentially host life
- D) The role of water as a solvent in the formation of life on Earth
- E) The chemical processes underlying the formation of water on other planets

Companies often link pay increases to a measure of performance to motivate and retain the best employees, which may also ensure the companies' long-term success. Among many forms of individual performance-related pay, the most popular is merit-based pay. Under such a system, an employee's pay increase is based on a supervisor's assessment of performance over a previous time period, usually the prior 12 months. The annual cycle of the pay scheme begins with the establishment of performance objectives, either by the supervisor or jointly between the employee and the supervisor. Progress is monitored over the ensuing months, and the supervisor rates the performance of an employee, on a given scale, against these objectives. Each of these rating points is then associated with the amount of a pay increase, expressed as a percentage, so the higher the rating, the higher the pay increase. The size of the pay increase can also vary depending on the position in the pay range. Typically, employees at the bottom of the pay range with high-performance ratings will get a larger increase than an employee near the top of the pay range with a high-performance rating. In some cases, the intention is to enable the employee to reach the top of the pay range at the same time as he or she is ready to be promoted. The difficulty is that this system is not supported by all employees. Research has demonstrated that merit-based pay is attractive to some occupations, for example managers, and to certain demographic groups, such as white-collar workers, high-income earners, and younger employees, but it might not be the best payment approach for all occupations and companies.

37. It is stated in the passage that companies ----.

- A) can contribute to their future prosperity by motivating their employees with a pay increase
- B) use various forms of payment depending on the importance of the position
- C) evaluate their employees' previous performance to lay out future performance criteria
- D) increase the motivation of their employees by setting attainable performance objectives
- E) should use individual performance-related pay to motivate their non-efficient employees

38. It is understood from the passage that in the merit-based pay system, ----.

- A) supervisors' strict control over employees may backfire as weak performance
- B) employees are allowed to rate their own performance
- C) supervisors' rating points determine the amount of the pay increase
- D) an employee gets a pay increase when his or her performance is higher than those of others
- E) employees may get a pay increase during the supervision period

39. What can be concluded a pay increase in the merit-based pay system?

- A) Younger employees may not get a high pay increase since they may not compete well with experienced ones.
- B) Employees deserve a pay increase only if they have gained the qualifications required for a promotion.
- C) Companies try to keep the best employees at the top of the pay range by providing them with the highest pay increase.
- D) No matter how hard they try, employees in the lowest position cannot get a pay increase as high as that of the ones who are at the top of the pay range.
- E) Industrious employees with a low income may get a higher percentage of pay increase than those having a high income.

40. What is the drawback of the merit-based pay system according to the passage?

- A) Employees have no right to take part in the formulation of performance criteria.
- B) It is not efficient because it does not guarantee the promotion of hard-working employees.
- C) Rating points may not accurately reflect an employee's performance.
- D) It may not be favoured by everyone since it benefits certain positions and careers.
- E) It does not help to assess employees' monthly performance since it is applied annually.

We are born to judge others by how they look: our brains come hardwired with a specific face-processing area, and even shortly after birth, babies would rather look at a human face than anything else. Within their first year, they become more discerning, and are more likely to attend to friendly-looking faces than those who look serious. By the time we reach adulthood, we develop a great number of stereotypes and become snap-judgement specialists, jumping to conclusions about a person's character and status after seeing his or her face for just a tenth of a second. And we ignore considered assessments of others in favour of simple cognitive shortcuts. For example, we judge a baby-faced individual as more trustworthy, associate a chiselled jaw with dominance, or refer to a person with a big nose as a curious one. Unfair or unethical, it may be, but it makes good evolutionary sense. Ours is an ultra-social species, so being able to quickly assess whether someone is friend or foe and whether they have the power to help or hurt us is important survival information. But there is a problem. As psychologist Alexander Todorov of Princeton University points out, more often than not, our first impressions are wrong; that is, relying on our shortcuts may not always produce good results. It is not clear why, but he suggests that we meet many more strangers than our prehistoric ancestors would have, and this may play a role.

41. Which could be inferred from the passage about our face-based judgements?

- A) Babies cannot make judgements concerning human faces because they are not yet capable of discriminating between different faces.
- B) We begin to make assumptions about a person's character or status after we have seen his or her face several times.
- C) We are innately predisposed to form an idea about a person just by looking at his or her face.
- D) The face-processing area in our brains functions more effectively during infancy than it does in our adult years.
- E) Regardless of how they look, all human faces can attract babies' attention within their first year.

42. One can understand from the passage that our shortcuts ----.

- A) become less helpful in adulthood as we tend to ignore them
- B) are generally accompanied by careful assessments of others
- C) produce more beneficial results than they did in prehistoric times
- D) might be considered morally unacceptable although they can provide help in our social lives
- E) are unreliable because each person can interpret such traits as trustworthiness differently

43. How does Todorov explain why our shortcuts sometimes do not provide help?

- A) He states that our shortcuts lead us to make very quick assessments of others, and therefore our first impressions are usually wrong.
- B) He believes that unlike our prehistoric ancestors, we do not live in a hazardous world, so we do not need to develop shortcuts to survive.
- C) He thinks that we encounter so many faces in our modern world that our shortcuts may not guide us accurately.
- D) He claims that we live in a more complex world, which requires us to rely on detailed assessments rather than simple shortcuts.
- E) He puts forward that our shortcuts are mostly based on people's facial characteristics, so they cannot provide precise information.

44. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Learning Survival Information from Our Ancestors
- B) Major Drawbacks of Our Cognitive Shortcuts
- C) How to Reject Unethical Stereotypes
- D) Transferring Our Cognitive Shortcuts into Adulthood
- E) Our Strong Tendency to Stereotype People

Consumer psychology is the study of the behaviour of consumers of goods and services regarding their buying patterns and reactions to advertising and marketing. It seeks to explain consumer behaviour in two basic ways: what the consumer wants and what the consumer needs. The logical explanation for fulfilling the needs is a simple one. If a person lives in New York, that person needs a winter coat to survive the cold outside. But why the person buys a particular style or colour depends on the more complex issues of why a particular choice is made. The key to unlocking consumer psychology is understanding that desires rule over needs when it comes to consumer purchase. In our modern world where new food products and electronic gadgets emerge daily, it is in the interest of psychologists, as well as those marketing the products, to understand the relationship between financial and psychological factors that make people buy what they buy. In fact, consumer psychology utilises more than simply psychology, because it also studies economics and culture.

45. Which of the following does consumer psychology deal with?

- A) What marketers can do to effectively reach out to potential customers
- B) How basic requirements and desires influence consumer behaviour
- C) The challenge experienced by psychologists to understand consumer behaviour
- D) Whether certain goods and services chosen by consumers satisfy them or not
- E) How to help consumers avoid the conflict of needs and desires when making a purchase

46. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the relationship between needs and purchases?

- A) Advertisers should take into account what consumers need, irrespective of what they desire, in order to persuade them to buy particular products.
- B) Consumers are overwhelmed by their inner voice telling them to buy what they need rather than what they want.
- C) Economic factors far outweigh psychological ones when it comes to purchases based on fundamental needs.
- D) Although needs intervene in consumer purchase, they fall short in accounting for the details of the choices consumers make.
- E) Advertisers should acknowledge that the battle between desires and needs usually ends in the victory of the latter.

47. It can be inferred from the passage that in order to better understand consumer psychology, one should ----

- A) consider that there are several factors at play when examining consumers' buying habits
- B) study financial factors rather than psychological ones that play a key role in advertising a product
- C) concentrate more on seemingly rational reasons rather than superficial ones in buying decisions
- D) pay special attention to the fact that advertisers often try to persuade people to buy what they actually do not need
- E) realise that consumers often tend to buy what they need rather than what they desire

48. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To analyse people's buying habits from an economic viewpoint
- B) To highlight the huge number of products consumers are offered
- C) To stress the significant effect of advertising on consumer psychology
- D) To describe the change in consumer psychology in the modern world
- E) To explain what consumer psychology does to understand consumer behaviour

All plants can survive for short periods without light. Obviously, they need to be able to last through the night, but they can also cope with a longer darkness in an emergency. If you leave a tent pitched on the same patch of lawn, the grass underneath turns yellow and spindly. This is an adaptation, called *etiolation*, which focuses the plant's remaining resources into growing as far as possible to try and reach sunlight again. There are also some plants that have lost the power of photosynthesis altogether. The genus *Orobancha* (commonly known as 'broomrape') is an example. The plants have no chlorophyll and get all their nutrients by parasitically attaching to the roots of nearby plants instead. Although broomrape does not harness sunlight itself, it is still indirectly reliant on the sun to provide energy to its host plant. Some other parasitic plants, called *mycoheterotrophs*, feed on fungi and these could theoretically survive in complete darkness for months or even years. But of course, those fungi in turn get their energy by digesting dead plants, and in a permanently dark world, this food source would eventually run out.

49. What can be understood about the adaptation process of plants?

- A) They tend to use their remaining energy in an attempt to access sunlight.
- B) They are not really affected by permanent darkness due to *etiolation*.
- C) Even short periods of darkness cause plants to lose their ability to adapt.
- D) Some plants such as grass are more adaptable to darkness than others.
- E) They adjust to complete darkness by using up all their energy, so they no longer need photosynthesis.

50. Which of the following is given as a feature of broomrape?

- A) It provides energy for many nearby plants thanks to its roots that harness sunlight.
- B) It can photosynthesize only when it is connected to another plant.
- C) All the nutrients it gets are used up by the host plant it is attached to.
- D) It never depends on sunlight to harness energy thanks to its adaptation skill.
- E) It cannot feed itself without attaching to a plant that photosynthesizes.

51. Which of the following is clearly stated about the survival mechanism of *mycoheterotrophs*?

- A) Their source of energy is limited to the amount of dead plants in their habitat.
- B) They mainly depend on direct and permanent sunlight to survive.
- C) They physically attach to fungi to help them digest dead plants.
- D) They are heavily exploited by parasitic plants such as fungi to harness energy.
- E) The longer their habitat is in darkness, the stronger their survival skill gets.

52. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) All plants need one another to store energy and produce food.
- B) Plants can adapt to darkness, but none of them can live forever without sunlight.
- C) The sun is the eternal source of energy for living beings on our planet.
- D) Nature has so many defects that it is difficult for us to make up for all of them.
- E) Darkness makes some plant species more susceptible to parasites.

Some 150 years after the Great French Wine Blight, European vines — climbing plants that produce grapes — are under threat from a disease that originated in the Americas. A bacterium known as *Xylella fastidiosa* causes Pierce's disease, in which the plants' transport vessels become blocked, cutting the supply of water and nutrients to the leaves. California's Department of Food and Agriculture spends about \$40 million a year to control the leaf-hopping insects that carry the bacteria from plant to plant in that region. Without this expenditure, the annual cost to the wine industry could be up to \$250 million. The bacterium does not just hit vines — in the Americas, it also strikes citrus and coffee plants. Now *X. fastidiosa* has reached Europe, where it has earned another name — the 'Ebola of olive trees'. In 2013, it was spotted in a few olive trees in southern Italy, and by 2015 had infected up to a million trees there with what has become known as olive quick decline syndrome. So far, 359 plant species in Europe have been identified as being vulnerable to *X. fastidiosa*, including peaches, lavender and rosemary. Some show no symptoms, acting as reservoirs for the bacteria. Others dry and die quickly. Short of controlling insect species that could spread the disease, no cure is yet known. Generally cold winters slow the spread of Pierce's disease; however, as the planet warms, there is every chance the disease's ranges could increase.

53. One can understand from the passage that Pierce's disease ----.

- A) originated in the Americas in 2013, killing many plant species
- B) has already devastated the wine industry both in the Americas and Europe
- C) causes the leaves of a plant to be deprived of necessary ingredients
- D) is spread by a bacterium that absorbs water and nutrients in the leaves of a plant
- E) has caused more damage in Europe than the Great French Wine Blight did

54. Which could be inferred from the passage?

- A) Throughout Europe, 359 plant species have been found to show the symptoms of Pierce's disease.
- B) Although Pierce's disease affects a lot of plants in Europe, it only develops in vines in the Americas.
- C) California has been unable to cope with the insects that transmit *X. fastidiosa*, which has destroyed the wine industry.
- D) The impact of *X. fastidiosa* is far-reaching when the variety of infected plant species is considered.
- E) Southern Italy is known to be the place where Pierce's disease appeared for the first time.

55. Which of the following conclusions could be drawn from the passage?

- A) Agricultural damage from Pierce's disease peaks in winter months across Europe.
- B) Why plant species die soon after they catch Pierce's disease has not been revealed yet.
- C) Most plant species infected with *X. fastidiosa* show typical symptoms of Pierce's disease.
- D) High temperatures may increase the speed at which Pierce's disease is spreading.
- E) Plants with Pierce's disease can be cured by supplying adequate water and nutrients to their leaves.

56. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To emphasise the great amount of money spent to protect the wine industry against Pierce's disease
- B) To point out the serious danger Pierce's disease poses to various plant species
- C) To explain why *X. fastidiosa* is called the 'Ebola of olive trees' in Europe
- D) To warn that insects carrying *X. fastidiosa* increase in number as the planet warms
- E) To draw attention to the fact that a cure to eradicate Pierce's disease is to arrive shortly

Do you think you are too old to do sport? Think again. An analysis of the world's oldest record-breakers has named 104-year-old cyclist Robert Marchand as champion. Romuald Lepers at the University of Burgundy, in Dijon, France, and his colleagues have investigated how age affects athletic performance. While looking at middle-aged athletes, the team began to wonder who the world's best 100-plus sportsperson might be. They identified all the best performances by centenarians in athletics, swimming and cycling. Then they compared each athlete with the world record holder in their discipline. The centenarian athlete who showed the smallest decline was Frenchman Robert Marchand. Cycling 26.93 kilometres in 1 hour, Marchand was only 50.6 percent slower than Bradley Wiggins's 54.53 km record. The study has also shown that athletic ability can be maintained until 35 to 40, and after that, performance decreases by about 10 percent per decade. But Marchand's ability has declined much more slowly. Lepers says that Marchand has extraordinary muscular and cardiorespiratory function for his age. His performance corresponds to an age-related decline of less than 8 percent per decade. Lepers suggests that these athletes are not only remarkable biological examples, but they could also be good role models for others to follow. "Take Canadian Ed Withlock," he says. Withlock was the first person over 70 to run a marathon in less than 3 hours. He took up running in his 40s. "It's never too late to be active," says Lepers.

57. What was the initial aim of the study conducted by Lepers and his colleagues?

- A) To show that old people can also display excellent performance in several sports
- B) To explain how world record holders in different sports achieved extraordinary success
- C) To find out when athletic performance begins to decline dramatically
- D) To study the relation between age and athletic performance in middle-aged sportspeople
- E) To discover what distinguishes Robert Marchand from other 100-plus sportspeople

58. To find the world's best 100-plus sportsperson, Lepers and his colleagues ----.

- A) checked whether a centenarian athlete was able to break the world record in his or her discipline in the past
- B) examined the most successful performances by 100-plus athletes and compared them with each other
- C) looked at the differences between centenarians' performances and those of the world record holders
- D) asked the world record holders in athletics, swimming and cycling to lay out selection criteria
- E) compared the performances of centenarian athletes with those of the middle-aged athletes

59. It is clear from the passage that the decline in Marchand's athletic ability ----.

- A) has been far slower thanks to his exceptional physical characteristics
- B) has been found to be by 8 to 10 percent per decade
- C) has allowed him to be a great inspiration to the athletes under 40
- D) has been less sharp than the decrease in Bradley Wiggins's athletic ability
- E) has been occurring at a rapid pace due to his weakening bodily functions

60. Why does Lepers put a special emphasis on Withlock's performance?

- A) To suggest that 3 hours is not sufficient for a 70-plus athlete to run a marathon
- B) To show that marathons are races where we can see powerful athletes over 70
- C) To stress that an athlete must be a record-breaker to gain worldwide recognition
- D) To prove that Withlock was a more successful sportsperson than Marchand
- E) To indicate that one could be a brilliant sportsperson at any age

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Aromatherapy is the therapeutic use of plant-derived, aromatic essential oils to promote physical and psychological well-being. Aromatic plants have been utilised for their healing, preservative, and pleasurable qualities throughout recorded history in both the East and West. As early as 1500 BC the ancient Egyptians used waters, oils, incense, resins, and ointments scented with botanicals for their religious ceremonies. There is evidence that the Chinese may have recognised the benefits of herbal and aromatic remedies much earlier than this. The oldest known herbal text, Shen Nung's *Pen Ts'ao* (2700-3000 BC) catalogues over 200 botanicals. Ayurveda, a practice of traditional Indian medicine that dates back more than 2,500 years, also used aromatic herbs for treatment. The Romans were well known for their use of fragrances. They bathed with botanicals and integrated them into their state and religious rituals. So did the Greeks, with a growing awareness of the medicinal properties of herbs. Greek physician and surgeon Pedanios Dioscorides, whose **prominent** herbal text *De Materia Medica* (60 AD) was the standard textbook for Western medicine for 1,500 years, wrote extensively on the medicinal value of botanical aromatics.

61. It is stated in the passage that aromatherapy ---.

- A) is still practiced through the use of more than 200 plants listed in *Pen Ts'ao*
- B) had been ignored for years until the ancient Egyptians made use of it
- C) was more highly valued by the Indians than the Chinese and Egyptians
- D) was possibly used for curative purposes by the Chinese long before the Egyptians
- E) is described as a form of treatment usually for psychological disorders

62. Greek physician and surgeon Pedanios Dioscorides - ---.

- A) differed from Roman physicians and surgeons in that he recorded his knowledge of curative herbs
- B) wrote a book on medicine which focused on herbs that could be used for medicinal purpose
- C) insisted that botanicals had more value in medicine compared to religious ceremonies
- D) was the first to fully understand and document the medicinal value of botanical aromatics
- E) drew inspiration from the Romans in his efforts to improve Western medicine

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

- A) noteworthy
- B) equivalent
- C) prescriptive
- D) confidential
- E) consistent

64. The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the pleasurable quality of aromatic plants
- B) the eminent physicians practicing aromatherapy
- C) the reasons why aromatherapy was used in ancient times
- D) the medicinal value of aromatherapy
- E) the civilizations that contributed to the growth of aromatherapy

In 2015, it was discovered that liquid water forms on the surface of Mars during its warmest summer days. However, thanks to the low atmospheric pressure, it boils away almost instantly - the boiling point of water on Mars is just 20 degrees Celsius. Water was, therefore, believed to play little or no role in shaping the Martian surface. However, an international team of scientists has shown that even this short-lived boiling water does have a significant geological impact. The researchers, led by Marion Masse from the Laboratory of Planetology and Geodynamics of Nantes, recreated two environments: one inside a former diving decompression chamber at Mars-like pressure, and the other in a cold chamber at terrestrial pressure. When a block of ice melted under 'Earth' conditions, water simply soaked into the sand. When a block of ice melted under Mars-like pressure, though, its boiling caused bubbles to be emitted which disturbed the sand, leaving a pattern of ridges like the ones seen on the surface of Mars. With saltwater, the effects were more obvious.

65. Which of the following is an effect of low atmospheric pressure on Mars?

- A) Water cannot be formed during the warm summer days of Mars.
- B) The water formed on Mars boils and disappears immediately.
- C) The temperatures fall and so water cannot boil.
- D) The planet becomes too cold for any water to exist.
- E) The summer period is affected less by this low pressure.

66. Why did the researchers recreate two environments?

- A) They wanted to compare the environment of Earth with the environment of Mars.
- B) They wanted to see if it was possible to create Mars-like environments.
- C) They wanted to find out if it would be possible to create Earth-like conditions on Mars.
- D) They wanted to investigate if the fast boiling water had an effect on Mars.
- E) They were trying to see if they could stop water from boiling away instantly.

67. It is stated in the passage that ice melting under Mars-like pressure ----.

- A) created bubbles that were absorbed into the sand and left salt on the surface
- B) soaked into the sand immediately and left no patterns on the surface
- C) was similar to ice melting under Earth conditions
- D) resulted in ridge-like patterns similar to the ones on the surface of Mars
- E) produced bubbles which had no visible effect on the sand

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

- A) the findings of the research make it clear that Mars could be a habitable planet for humans
- B) scientists need to start working on how to balance the atmospheric pressure on Mars
- C) Mars has a suitable environment for water to be formed, but is unable to preserve it
- D) it is possible to create Earth-like environments on Mars
- E) water formed on Mars towards the end of summer days does not vaporise easily

The Galapagos are a fascinating group of volcanic islands lying on the equator in the eastern Pacific Ocean, close to South America. They were created by volcanoes that boiled up from the ocean floor less than 10 million years ago. These islands of bare rocks were gradually colonized by plants and animals - some of which have evolved into weird forms that are found nowhere else on Earth. The Galapagos were created by a hot spot of volcanic activity which now lies beneath the most western island of Fernandina. All the islands are being carried east by the gradual movement of the ocean floor. This means that in about 26 million years they will crash into South America. While the young islands of the western Galapagos are still volcanically active, the volcanoes on the eastern islands such as San Cristobal and Espanola are extinct. There, volcanic rock has formed fertile soils which support lush vegetation, which in turn provides food even for rare creatures such as giant tortoises. The volcanic landscape, exciting wildlife, and scientific importance of the Galapagos have made them a major tourist attraction. Each year, thousands of people travel to the islands, yet, despite this, most of the islands retain the magical quality of a place almost untouched by the contemporary world.

69. It can be understood from the passage that the Galapagos ----.

- A) are no longer volcanically active
- B) hardly have fertile soils to feed creatures
- C) are bare rocks with no indication of plant or animal life
- D) will crash into South America in near future
- E) came to be the home of unique animal species in the course of time

70. It is clearly stated in the passage that the Galapagos ----.

- A) have been a central tourist site for its peculiar culture
- B) have been a very popular tourist destination especially for scientists
- C) have been virtually unaffected by the modern world
- D) attract thousands of tourists from South America every year
- E) magically make people forget about the modern world

71. Which word is closest in meaning to the underlined word 'lush' in the passage?

- A) barren
- B) available
- C) decaying
- D) abundant
- E) compact

72. Which of the following questions does this passage mostly answer?

- A) What makes the Galapagos so interesting?
- B) What is so wonderful about the volcanic landscape of the Galapagos?
- C) Why do the Galapagos continuously move?
- D) What plants and animals live on the most western island of Fernandina?
- E) What is the scientific importance of the Galapagos?

Daydreams are a form of imagination. In daydreams, the person forms a mental image of a past experience or of a situation that he or she has never actually experienced. The daydreamer may use these mental pictures to escape from reality temporarily, to overcome a frustrating situation, or to satisfy hidden wishes. Although most psychologists view daydreams as generally healthy and natural, this was not always the case. In the 1960s, for example, textbooks used for training teachers provided strategies for combating daydreaming. Daydreams occur in frequencies set by biological cycles of temperature and hormone levels, or they can be triggered by a sensory input such as sight, taste, smell, sound, and touch. Psychologists estimate that the average person daydreams about every 90 minutes, and daydreams peak around the lunch hour (noon to 2 p.m.). Daydreaming first occurs for most people during childhood, sometime before the age of three and these early daydreams set the pattern for adult daydreaming. Children who have positive, happy daydreams of success and achievement usually continue these types of mental images into adulthood. Daydreams become the incentive for problem-solving, creativity, or accomplishment. On the other hand, children whose daydreams are negative or scary are more likely to experience anxiety and fear, and this pattern will carry over into adulthood as well. A child's daydreams may take a visible or public form - the daydreamer talks about his or her mental images while he or she is experiencing them, and may even act out the scenario he or she is imagining. After the age of ten, however, the process of internalising daydreaming begins - the child no longer expresses but continues to form them.

73. Why are textbooks used for training teachers in the 1960s mentioned in the passage?

- A) To state that these textbooks explained the reasons why students tend to daydream
- B) To show that teachers favoured psychologists' view that daydreaming is healthy
- C) To emphasize that teachers were advised not to criticize their students for daydreaming
- D) To focus on strategies developed by psychologists to help teachers deal with daydreaming
- E) To indicate that daydreaming was not seen as a normal phenomenon in the past

74. It is clear from the text that daydreaming ----.

- A) happens for about 90 minutes, usually around lunchtime
- B) becomes less frequent after the age of three
- C) generally appeals to all of our five senses simultaneously
- D) can be initiated either by bodily factors or sensory stimuli
- E) peaks at lunch time due to an increase in the amount of sensory input

75. Which of the following is true about daydreaming?

- A) While children generally benefit from the positive aspects of daydreaming, adults often focus on negative sides of their daydreams.
- B) Daydreams can be highly detrimental if a person often confuses them with reality and behaves the way he or she does in daydreams.
- C) Children's daydreams might trigger beneficial or harmful behavioural patterns in their adult years.
- D) When a child's daydreams become visible, they must be interpreted correctly to help him or her become a creative or successful adult.
- E) Daydreams generally disappear after the age of ten when they are largely internalised.

76. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Comparing Child and Adult Daydreamers
- B) Daydreaming Explained
- C) Daydreams: Natural or Unhealthy?
- D) The Transfer of Earlier Daydreams into Adulthood
- E) The Underlying Causes of Daydreams

Like other organisms, we humans make avoiding danger our highest priority. It is a simple evolutionary story: organisms that did not do so simply did not survive. Perhaps any living thing should bear in mind that it is better to miss lunch than to be lunch. Think about a bunny rabbit out in a meadow. If that bunny finds some really good veggies and becomes so engrossed in them that she does not keep looking around, she is liable to be eaten by a puma. Only bunnies that learned to eat while keeping a constant eye out for predators remain to inhabit this earth. But, unlike bunnies, we humans can describe the past and possible futures. You can think about how your father died of carotid artery blockage and worry that the same thing might happen to you. You can also worry about your child who might possibly be picked on by other kids at school. Although our thoughts about the future can make us thrilled in anticipation of good things to come, we are also prone to horrifying visions of bad things that might happen to us, thanks to our evolutionary bias to avoid danger. Then, thanks to our verbal, relational abilities, we can inhabit a terrifying world while sitting in a perfectly safe, quiet room.

77. According to the passage the most important thing for all organisms is to ----.

- A) hide well for better protection in nature
- B) stay away from life-threatening situations
- C) devote a great deal of energy for the search of food
- D) choose the right habitat to be able to survive
- E) keep up with the requirements of finding a habitat

78. It is clearly stated in the passage that in order to survive, animals should ----.

- A) try to get adequate nutrition during the day
- B) be careful about the food choices they make
- C) avoid becoming prey while feeding themselves
- D) be engaged in less physical activity while eating
- E) avoid hunting in places far from their original habitat

79. Compared to animals' survival instincts, those of humans ----.

- A) are based on bad experiences rather than worries
- B) make them less vulnerable to attacks and threats
- C) are less powerful in avoiding danger
- D) are basically focused on present dangers
- E) involve a more complex level of reasoning

80. One can understand from the passage that our communication skills and thinking abilities ----.

- A) allow us to intuitively abstain ourselves from putting our lives at risk without action
- B) may sometimes be ineffective in helping us estimate the risks around us
- C) lead us to have a deeply pessimistic perspective on our future
- D) make us feel more horrified than other species when faced with a danger
- E) enable us to make accurate predictions about the future and be successful

Video games are likely to affect the way we behave in a number of ways. For instance, there is concern about whether violence in games makes young people more violent. This is controversial even within the scientific community. Numerous studies about the effects of games on the brain have come up with conflicting results. A team of scientists gathered all scientific articles to date and compared results. In total they found 116 experiments, the first from the 1980s. Many compared regular video game players with people who had never played. Changes in the brain were measured using techniques which detect brain regions increase or reduce in size and these changes affect the brain's activity. The study found that the clearest negative impact is the risk of addiction, which could affect other brain functions. Games that heavily rely on online multiplayer modes are the most associated with addiction, due to social interactions being more rewarding than just playing against the computer. However, since video games usually display increasing levels of difficulty, they are continually challenging our skills, making the brain perform at 100% of its capacity, resulting in effective cognitive training. Video games also contribute to the proper functioning of the brain, and can even improve it.

81. There is a controversy about video games even among scientists because ----.

- A) not many scientists have developed the suitable research design to investigate the issue
- B) video games affect our brains in a number of ways
- C) scientists are still waiting for convincing findings from clinical testing
- D) different studies have produced contradictory findings
- E) there are not many changes in the brains of video game players

82. Why do online multiplayer games tend to be more addictive than others?

- A) They display more violence than other games.
- B) They lead to more conflicting behaviours.
- C) They help some regions of the brain get bigger.
- D) They involve communication between players.
- E) They contribute more to the functioning of the brain.

83. Which of the following questions cannot be answered according to the passage?

- A) Is there a way to avoid the risk of addiction to video games?
- B) Is there any research on the effects of video games on the brain?
- C) Can video games help people socialise with others?
- D) Can video games better brain functioning?
- E) Are there any disadvantages associated with video games?

84. What is the author's attitude towards video games?

- A) Sarcastic
- B) Indifferent
- C) Sceptical
- D) Objective
- E) Pessimistic

Nearly 20 US states have started to implement former president Barack Obama's Clean Power Plan, which places limits on carbon dioxide emissions from power plants in an effort to reduce the impacts of climate change. The plan has been in legal limbo for the past year, yet scientists have now calculated another outcome of the policy: harm to crop yields if the plan is stopped. Along with carbon pollution, coal-fired power plants spew pollutants that form smog, which was already known to contribute to increased rates of asthma and premature deaths. The new research estimates the extent to which smog, under air-pollution policies in place before the Clean Power Plan, would limit production in 2020 of four major crops: corn, cotton, potatoes, and soybeans. Led by environmental engineer Shannon Capps, the research team also estimated the extent to which those crop production losses would shrink under three nationwide counter scenarios. One improved the efficiency of individual power plants. Another modelled a policy similar to the Obama plan, setting state carbon dioxide emission goals for the electricity sector. And the third established a tax on carbon emissions, under which emissions decreased the most. But the greatest drop in smog-forming pollutants – and the greatest gains in crop yields – came from policies such as the Clean Power Plan.

85. Which of the following is true about crop production according to the passage?

- A) The losses are insignificant since only four crops are affected.
- B) Smog has no significant effect on crop production in the US.
- C) If coal-fired power plant efficiency is improved, crop yields will increase dramatically.
- D) Coal-fired power plants produce smog, thereby negatively impacting crop yields.
- E) The losses will continue at the same pace even after implementing the Clean Power Plan.

86. According to the passage, in order to estimate crop production losses, the new research ----.

- A) analysed alternate models using Obama's Clean Power Plan as a point of reference
- B) relied upon asthma and premature death statistics
- C) targeted all crops including corn, cotton, potatoes, and soybeans
- D) adopted models that were different from the Clean Power Plan
- E) excluded models based on policies in place before the Clean Power Plan

87. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) There is no difference between the Obama plan and other similar plans in terms of reducing emissions.
- B) Crop production will continue to shrink under all three plans proposed by the researchers.
- C) Reducing carbon dioxide emissions from power plants will not necessarily increase crop production.
- D) Policies like the Clean Power Plan are needed to reduce smog rates and increase crop yields.
- E) Improving the efficiency of power plants is necessary to control crop production losses.

88. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Importance of the Clean Power Plan
- B) Three Plans for Crop Production
- C) Pollution from Power Plants
- D) Smog: How Harmful Can It Be?
- E) Why is the Obama Plan in Legal Limbo?

Fasting could boost your brainpower. A stomach hormone that stimulates appetite seems to promote the growth of new brain cells and protect them from the effects of ageing – and may explain why some people say that fasting makes them feel sharper. Ghrelin is known as the hunger hormone, as it is made by the stomach when it gets empty. If we go a few hours without food, its levels rise in our blood. But there is also evidence that ghrelin can enhance cognition. Animals fed reduced-calorie diets have better mental abilities. Injecting ghrelin into mice improves their performance in learning and memory tests, and seems to boost the number of connections in their brains. Now Jeffrey Davies at Swansea University, UK, and his team have found further evidence that ghrelin can stimulate brain cells to divide and multiply, a process called neurogenesis. When they added the hormone to mouse brain cells grown in a dish, it **switched on** a gene known to trigger neurogenesis. “If the same happens in animals, this could be how ghrelin affects memory,” says Davies, whose work was presented at the British Neuroscience Association conference in 2017. The work may have implications for treating neurodegenerative conditions. Davies's team have found that ghrelin, or chemicals that act the same way, could help treat some conditions like Parkinson's disease.

89. According to the passage, the hormone ghrelin ----.

- A) is called the hunger hormone because it prevents one from feeling hungry for long hours
- B) is produced by the body in higher amounts when there are more brain cell connections in the brain
- C) slows down the neurogenesis process when produced in considerably low amounts
- D) plays a role in a number of functions from the production of new brain cells to enhanced mental abilities
- E) affects our appetite in a negative way and causes us to consume more food than we actually need

90. According to the passage, Jeffrey Davies ----.

- A) ended up working on the neurogenesis process by chance when he was working on Parkinson's disease
- B) discovered that ghrelin contributes to neurogenesis, which might be the reason why it improves memory
- C) presented his study at the British Neuroscience Association conference in order to increase awareness of Parkinson's disease
- D) thinks that more research on ghrelin is needed in order to understand its effects on Parkinson's disease
- E) believes that ghrelin affects memory in mice differently from humans

91. The underlined phrase in the passage 'switched on' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) protected
- B) covered
- C) maintained
- D) transferred
- E) activated

92. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To describe how the neurogenesis process takes place in human brain
- B) To highlight that the brain can gain substantial benefits from increased levels of ghrelin
- C) To discuss whether ghrelin could be used as a treatment for Parkinson's disease
- D) To emphasise the importance of Davies's study on mice and their mental abilities
- E) To draw particular attention to the 2017 conference held by the British Neuroscience Association

First impressions can affect your life course – how you manage job interviews, whether you gain friends at social gatherings, etc. A study by Harvard psychologist Mahzarin Banaji showed that first impressions can strike us even after we think we have abandoned them. Still, however quickly and unintentionally these impressions form themselves in us, we are not mindless robots. “People have some flexibility,” says psychologist Melissa Ferguson from Cornell University, who is interested in how people form, and change, their impressions of others. She has a guy named Bob to thank for her findings. For her studies, Ferguson introduces test subjects to a fictional character named Bob. Sometimes Bob is portrayed as good, with a list of a hundred nice behaviours. When subjects find out he is convicted of an immoral act involving a child, the good impression of Bob completely flips. Other times, Bob does a hundred things making study subjects see him as a moderately nasty guy. Then it is revealed that Bob donated a kidney to a stranger. Here too, Ferguson’s subjects adjusted their opinion; they thought better of him, but still did not think well of him. “They did not flip,” she says. “A single piece of extremely negative information undoes a positive first impression, but it does not work the same way in the opposite direction. It takes more to overcome a negative first impression.”

93. It is understood from the passage that first impressions ----.

- A) do not shape our lives profoundly when formed quickly and unintentionally
- B) might not be as easy to get rid of as we may think
- C) may be misleading in job interviews or at social gatherings
- D) lose their effectiveness after a certain amount of time has passed
- E) have such a strong impact on our lives that it is impossible to change them

94. What could be concluded from the passage about first impressions?

- A) First impressions about people hardly ever change, positively or negatively, even with lots of effort.
- B) We do not have any control over our first impressions and cannot change them later.
- C) The effects of positive first impressions last much longer than those of negative first impressions.
- D) People may sometimes act like mindless robots when it comes to first impressions.
- E) We can change our first impressions of others later although they are formed unintentionally.

95. What can be concluded from the study conducted by Ferguson?

- A) Positive information changes the negative first impressions of people to a great extent even though it is about something trivial.
- B) Positive first impressions about someone are more likely to turn into negative opinions when a bit of negative information is provided.
- C) Negative first impressions are more likely to change quickly and easily than positive first impressions.
- D) When nasty people do something really good, people adopt a positive attitude towards them, ignoring their unpleasant background.
- E) People tend to have positive first impressions about others most of the time, but later they may change their mind.

96. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Lack of Control over First Impressions
- B) How to Ward Off Negative First Impressions
- C) Different Perspectives on First Impressions
- D) Constructing and Adjusting First Impressions
- E) Forming Reliable First Impressions

Dating from 1513, a map drawn by Turkish mariner Piri Reis is one of the earliest cartographic depictions of the Americas. Historians have long been fascinated by many aspects of his map, such as its level of accuracy. The route to the New World, the Americas, was at first a secret closely guarded by the Spanish and Portuguese navigators who were exploring the Atlantic – for example, Christopher Columbus, who was working for the Spanish monarchy. Reis surprisingly placed the New World on the correct longitudinal meridian in relation to the African continent. His was the earliest known map to do so. However, similar to other maps of the time, the scale of this map is inconsistent, with the Americas drawn much larger than Africa or Asia. Piri Reis wrote on the map itself that he had consulted other maps in Arabic, including some classical sources. He also referred to four contemporary Portuguese maps, as well as one by Columbus. The mystery remains, however, as to how Piri Reis gained access to Columbus's discoveries.

97. It can be understood from the passage that Piri Reis's map ----.

- A) was the first one to include depictions of the Americas
- B) was preceded by others that include Africa
- C) was not the only map showing the Americas
- D) is the first example of a marine map
- E) is more accurate than once believed

98. It can be understood from the passage that Spanish and Portuguese explorers ----.

- A) were initially very open to providing Piri Reis with information
- B) wanted to ensure that no others could find their way to the Americas
- C) were the only ones exploring the Atlantic
- D) were in direct competition with Christopher Columbus
- E) worked very closely with monarchies to establish the New World

99. The most surprising aspects of Piri Reis's map is that ----.

- A) it was the most complete map of the time
- B) the scale was consistent with the previous ones
- C) the locations of Africa and Asia were correctly noted
- D) his placement of the New World was accurate
- E) it was the first to include longitudinal meridians

100. Which of the following is true about Piri Reis and his map?

- A) The Americas appeared much larger than Africa and Asia on Piri Reis's map because he basically relied upon Arabic maps.
- B) It was impossible that he could have had the same knowledge as Christopher Columbus.
- C) There is some doubt about how Piri Reis made use of the discoveries of previous explorers and their maps.
- D) Due to the similarity in scale inconsistencies, it is often considered that Piri Reis essentially copied his classical sources.
- E) How Piri Reis managed to learn about the discoveries of Columbus is still unknown today.

Pick up a glass, fill it from the tap and take a sip. You just had a tiny dose of the pill your neighbour took days before. Excreted and flushed through our sewage works and waterways, drug molecules are all around us. A recent analysis of streams in the US detected an entire pharmacy: diabetic medications, muscle relaxants, opioids, antibiotics, antidepressants and more. Drugs have even been found in crops irrigated by treated waste water. The amounts that end up in your glass are minuscule, and will not lay you low tomorrow. However, someone prescribed multiple drugs is more likely to experience side effects due to these small doses, and risks rise exponentially with each drug taken by a person over 65. "These drugs have been individually approved but we have not studied what it means when they are together in the same soup," says Mae Wu at the National Resources Defense Council (NRDC).

101. Which of the following can be true about the tap water in the US?

- A) The drugs in the tap water are not expected to have immediate side effects on healthy people.
- B) There can be a lower risk for elder members of society who take more than one drug a day.
- C) Most drugs in the tap water are harmless, but illegal ones can make people sick.
- D) It is more likely for a person to be affected if there are multiple drug residues in the tap water.
- E) The tap water used in houses does not cause negative effects for adults at all.

102. It is pointed out in the passage that the tap water -
---.

- A) can dramatically increase the severity of diseases due to the variety of compounds found in it
- B) contains drugs that have been found to be illegal as they are harmful for human health
- C) makes it possible for us to determine the types of pills our neighbours take every day
- D) contains medicinal leftovers, which can pass on to us when we drink water from our taps
- E) does not pose any threats for human health because most of the drugs dissolve quite well in it

103. What can be inferred from Mae Wu's words?

- A) The combination of medical waste in the tap water creates a very hazardous toxic soup.
- B) She believes that drinking tap water can cause serious side effects in most people.
- C) The NRDC is planning to study the effects of drugs when they are together in the same mixture.
- D) Despite being approved individually, all drugs can be dangerous when mixed with tap water.
- E) She is unsure of the health effects of the combination of small doses of different drugs in the tap water.

104. What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To blame the US authorities for failing to take precautions against drug leftovers
- B) To catch the attention of academicians to find a solution to the problem of contaminated tap water
- C) To warn readers against possible health risks that may be caused by tap water
- D) To dissuade readers from continuing to use tap water in the US
- E) To call for more action from the NRDC in sterilising tap water

Admired by native peoples for thousands of years, the Texas horned lizard has an array of abilities. It mostly eats ants — lots of them, and most parts of an ant's body are indigestible, which necessitates a huge stomach. Eating more than two hundred ants per day means exposure out in the open for long periods, and having a 'heavy' stomach means that a horned lizard finds it difficult to run away from predators. Instead, it relies on an armory of defences. It has camouflage colouring, with an outline broken up by spines and outgrowths, and it will freeze if a predator approaches. Its horns and spines can pierce the throat of a snake or bird, and it can hiss and blow itself up to look even more fearsome. When it comes to coyotes, foxes, and dogs, a horned lizard's most spectacular defence is to squirt foul-tasting blood from the sinuses behind its eyes. That usually has the desired effect. But it squirts only when it is provoked, since it risks losing up to one quarter of its blood. Such abilities are, however, no defense against human invasion of its land. Its strange shape and colouring has made it attractive to reptile collectors, and its habit of freezing means that it is prone to being run over.

105. For a horned lizard, eating too many ants means that it ----.

- A) has to spend more time to digest what it has eaten than to hunt for food
- B) is more vulnerable to predators while trying to run away
- C) will become highly indigestible for its predators
- D) seems to get physically stronger in its struggle to survive in the wild
- E) causes a huge decrease in the ant population living around its habitat

106. How does a horned lizard defend itself when faced with a predator?

- A) it blends into its surroundings using its natural colouring and shape.
- B) it freezes the predator with the help of its spines.
- C) it makes itself smaller than normal to confuse the predator.
- D) it releases a kind of liquid to make the predator suffocate.
- E) it changes its colour and shape to become more threatening to its predators.

107. It could be bad for a horned lizard to use its own blood for defence because ----.

- A) it is an ineffective way of defence when the predator is a snake or bird
- B) predators like the taste of the blood, making them more willing to eat it
- C) the bright colour of the blood could make it easy for predators to see it
- D) it might lose a high amount of blood which would put its life at risk
- E) the smell of the blood could attract more predators

108. Upon contact with humans, a horned lizard ----.

- A) is often hunted by collectors due to being confused with other reptiles
- B) attacks humans in an effort to defend its territory
- C) is likely to be run over because it does not move when in danger
- D) immediately changes its original shape and colour
- E) tries to escape by crawling rather than moving fast

More mythology surrounds the shark than any other creatures in the ocean. This is partly a symptom of their colossal size — adult male great whites can measure in excess of five metres; the temptation for humans to add a metre here or there after reported sightings is irresistible. Sharks are also, by nature, mysterious. Scientists still know next to nothing about great whites' breeding habits; a birth in the wild has never been observed. One of the biggest great white shark myths is that the creature, disabled by its notoriously poor vision, often mistakes surfers and scuba-divers for its main prey — seals and sea lions. "Completely false," says Richard Aidan Martin, director of the ReefQuest Centre for Shark Research in Vancouver, Canada. After observing 1,000 predatory attacks on sea lions by great whites for five years, he states that the sharks rocket to the surface and crush their prey with incredible force; however they usually approach humans with leisurely or undramatic behaviour. Martin points out that great whites are curious and investigative animals, which is what most people do not realise. When great whites bite something unfamiliar to them, whether a person or a sea creature, they are looking for tactile evidence about what it is. They usually throw humans out of their mouth after an exploratory bite rather than swallow them for food because humans are too bony. To add more, great whites must be extremely selective about their diet. Their digestive tracts function very slowly, and eating the wrong thing would slow the shark down for days and stop them from consuming anything else.

109. It is understood from the passage that great whites ----.

- A) have hardly ever been examined in terms of their breeding habits
- B) are mysterious because why they mainly prey on seals and sea lions has not been clarified
- C) are giant creatures whose size can never be measured exactly
- D) have been studied more extensively than any other creatures in the ocean
- E) have unusual breeding habits to which scientists have been paying particular attention

110. It is emphasized in the passage that Richard Aidan Martin ----.

- A) monitored great whites mistaking surfers and scuba-divers for seals and sea lions
- B) focused especially on the disadvantages of great whites' notoriously poor vision
- C) examined attacks on sea lions by great whites to prove their aggressive nature
- D) noted that great whites do not come closer to humans in an actively predatory way
- E) tried to collect precise information on great whites by observing 1,000 attacks on humans

111. Which of the following is pointed out in the passage?

- A) Great whites are often incapable of choosing the right food for their diet.
- B) Great whites bite humans to explore if their bones are to their taste.
- C) Great whites confuse humans with seals and sea lions due to their low ability to see.
- D) Great whites avoid biting humans and sea creatures that are unfamiliar to them.
- E) Great whites' diet does not include humans because they have too much bone for them.

112. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Extraordinary Diet of Great Whites
- B) The Unknown World of Great Whites
- C) Deadly Attacks of Great Whites on Humans
- D) The Impressive Size of Great Whites
- E) Enormous Diversity of Great Whites' Prey

The story of *Hansel and Gretel*, in which two children outsmart a witch who is about to destroy them, was passed down to us from the brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm. They began recording various folk tales told to them by villagers and farmers near the town of Kassel, Germany, in about 1807. *Hansel and Gretel* was told to the brothers by a young girl, Doretchen Wild, who years later became Wilhelm Grimm's wife. The fairy tale gained wide popularity after German composer Engelbert Humperdinck made it the basis of a children's opera, as well as subsequent versions of the story, omits the most traumatising aspect of the traditional tale: the parents' deliberate abandonment of their children to the wild beasts of the forest. Another important feature of *Hansel and Gretel* is that it was not only known through German oral tradition. A version circulating in France as early as the late 17th century had a house made not of gingerbread but of gold and jewels, in which a young girl is held by a giant whom she eventually pushes into his own fire. However, it was the Grimm brothers who immortalised the tale for future generations — an excellent story that every child throughout the world should come across.

113. Which of the following can be said about the story of *Hansel and Gretel*?

- A) It was initially written by the Grimm brothers and became very popular in a short time.
- B) It illustrates the dangers faced by two children who lived in Kassel, Germany, in about 1807.
- C) It reveals the typical features of German culture because it is told by villagers and farmers.
- D) It was verbally transferred to the Grimm brothers like some other stories.
- E) It was told by Doretchen Wild to the villagers and farmers in Kassel, Germany.

114. What can be understood about Humperdinck?

- A) He made *Hansel and Gretel* quite famous by producing a children's opera inspired by the story.
- B) He intentionally highlighted some details of *Hansel and Gretel* to increase its popularity.
- C) He reached a large audience especially attracted to the opera but not to the story of *Hansel and Gretel*.
- D) He was criticised for presenting *Hansel and Gretel* differently from the previous versions of it.
- E) He removed the traumatising part of *Hansel and Gretel* to create a more cheerful story.

115. The saddest part of *Hansel and Gretel* is that ---.

- A) a giant in France is pushed into a fire by a little girl
- B) the children's parents are not aware of the dangers of wild beasts in the forest
- C) a young girl is captured in a giant's house
- D) the parents do not care for their children and cause them to get caught by a witch
- E) despite the presence of wild beasts, the children are left alone in the forest without any concern

116. What is the Grimm brothers' impact on the story of *Hansel and Gretel*?

- A) They gave inspiration to many other arts, and showed a fairy tale can be a product of popular culture.
- B) They recorded one of the diverse versions of the story and made it universally known as a children's literature must-read.
- C) They added a new dimension to children's literature a story which has beasts and witches trying to catch children.
- D) They proved that the important thing is to record a story so it can be used in other cultural activities.
- E) They showed that traumatising events can be used as instructions for children.

In Bertrand Piccard's family, there is a tradition of being first. His grandfather Auguste, was the first person to ride a balloon into the stratosphere. His father Jacques, was the first to reach the Earth's deepest point the Pacific's Mariana Trench. And in 1999, Piccard completed the first non-stop, around-the-world balloon flight. This feat, plus an environmentally conscious approach to innovation, spurred the renowned Swiss adventurer to dream of circumnavigating the globe in a plane that uses no fuel. The result is the Solar Impulse 2, an aircraft equipped with more than 17,000 solar cells. Thanks to lithium batteries that efficiently store energy reserves, it is the first solar-powered plane that can fly through the night. "If we want to solve our pollution and energy problems," says Piccard, a psychiatrist by training, "we need to increase our energy efficiency and focus on clean technologies. Solar Impulse 2 is really a way to show that those technologies are mature."

117. What can be inferred about Piccard's father and grandfather?

- A) They preferred to follow their dreams rather than have careers.
- B) They were not afraid of taking risks and pursuing their dreams.
- C) They were both renowned scientists in their fields.
- D) They were very supportive of Piccard's ambitions.
- E) They were just as concerned about the environment as Piccard.

118. What motivated Piccard to fly around the World in a solar-powered plane?

- A) His desire to follow in his family's footsteps and continue their tradition of being first
- B) His awareness of the need to develop environmentally friendly, cost-effective engineering
- C) His previous success and his desire to be environmentally friendly
- D) His attempt to make the world's first balloon flight
- E) His knowledge of green technologies and his family's concern about pollution and energy problems

119. What is clearly stated as being unique about Piccard's aircraft?

- A) It has more solar cells than any aircraft built before it.
- B) It runs completely on the cleanest lithium batteries.
- C) It reserves all the energy it gains from the solar cells in lithium batteries.
- D) It uses solar cells for power, allowing it to fly without fuel or the need to ever stop.
- E) It has very efficient energy storage means, which will allow it to fly at night.

120. In Piccard's own words, what is the main purpose of Solar Impulse 2?

- A) To show that a plane with no fuel is able to fly around the world
- B) To indicate that more needs to be done to further develop solar-powered planes
- C) To contribute to the improvement of lithium batteries' efficiency
- D) To demonstrate that the technology available today is ready to help solve pollution and energy problems
- E) To prepare the world for the next generation of clean technologies

Sometimes it feels like the Internet has the answer to everything. At our fingertips, we have the ability to improve our knowledge or test someone's doubtful "Did you know...?" statement. Our online searches have their limits, though. If we have questions about what is in front of us, the Internet cannot always help. Is this water safe to drink? How much fat is really in this steak? Search engines cannot access these objects, so their answers are limited to averages and tendencies. To get real answers, we must tap into the chemical make-up of our world. The technology to do this exists, but it is limited to immovable pieces of lab kit called near-infrared (NIR) spectrometers. NIR spectrometers work by shining a spectrum of near-infrared light onto objects and analysing the light that bounces back. Say you want to scan an apple. Each substance within the fruit, be it water, sugar, or fibre, will respond to the light in a unique way. The bonds within them will be energised, moving around at specific wavelengths. The spectrometer can detect these wavelengths and then identify what is inside your particular apple. NIR light is also perfectly safe to use, unlike more destructive X-rays or ultraviolet radiation.

121. By asking questions such as "Is this water safe to drink?", what is the author actually trying to say?

- A) We can expand our knowledge about almost everything by using the Internet.
- B) A great number of questions can be answered thanks to the Internet.
- C) What we can learn through online searches is not endless.
- D) Doubtful statements made by others cannot be exactly clarified by doing online searches.
- E) We can easily discover averages and tendencies via search engines.

122. What is the main function of NIR spectrometers?

- A) They enable us to examine the chemical structure of objects.
- B) They help scientists explore the chemistry of objects through search engines.
- C) They reply to questions that cannot be answered through the Internet.
- D) They reveal the amount of substances like water and sugar in foods.
- E) They detect whether objects are destroyed by X-rays or ultraviolet radiation.

123. What is the drawback of NIR spectrometers?

- A) The light they give out can be hazardous.
- B) When the substances in an object respond in the same way, they cannot be distinguished.
- C) Their functions are limited to foods.
- D) They are restricted to laboratory use.
- E) They cannot accurately analyse the light reflected from objects.

124. Which could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Advantages and Limitations of Search Engines
- B) Are NIR Spectrometers Safe to Use?
- C) Can Wavelengths Be Used with Search Engines?
- D) Choosing the Best Food to Eat through Scanning
- E) Seeing Inside Things through NIR Spectrometers

2014 was a landmark year for drug development. The US Food and Drug Administration approved 41 new pharmaceuticals, the most since 1996. Each of these will hopefully make the world a better place, alleviating distress and preventing premature deaths. But developing drugs is incredibly expensive – and increasingly so. The cost of bringing a new compound to the market is now around \$2.5 billion, twice as much in real terms as it was a decade ago. One of the costliest parts is recruiting and retaining volunteers to test the drug in a clinical trial. Around three quarters of trials are delayed by problems with this process. Most trials over-recruit by up to 50 percent to compensate, but the drop-out is still so high that only 1 in 20 volunteers end up generating useful data. The result: wasted time, effort and money. That is not for lack of patient willingness. In 2013, the UK's House of Commons found that people want to volunteer but do not know how. Yet, volunteers can be brought on board and kept there by making more effort to inform and help them to choose which trial they would like to enter. The problems with volunteer recruitment were identified a decade ago but have not been eradicated. It is high time they were. It is in everyone's interest to get rid of this unnecessary waste.

125. It is understood from the passage that many participants in clinical trials ----.

- A) think that their time and effort will be wasted
- B) are recruited again when a clinical trial ultimately fails
- C) have to comply with strict regulations in order to take part in these trials
- D) are well informed about the processes and procedures in these trials
- E) fail to contribute to the production of reliable data on drugs

126. One can conclude from the passage that the problems of volunteer recruitment ----.

- A) have been solved using a strategy called 'over-recruitment'
- B) show many differences in each clinical trial
- C) are to be solved soon by making up for waste of time in clinical trials
- D) can be reduced by providing people with more guidance on volunteering
- E) have changed a lot in time with respect to their basic characteristics

127. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To highlight the number of the drugs introduced to the market in 2014
- B) To explain reasons why developing drugs has become too expensive in recent years
- C) To elaborate on the role that the US Food and Drug Administration plays in developing drugs
- D) To inform readers about some important problems confronted in clinical trials of drugs
- E) To emphasise the health benefits that 41 new pharmaceuticals are expected to yield

128. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Activities of the US Food and Drug Administration
- B) A Variety of Methods of Volunteer Recruitment in Drug Trials
- C) Time to Take Voluntary Participation in Drug Trials Seriously
- D) The Huge Expense of Drug Development
- E) How to Participate in Clinical Trials of Drugs

Socrates was a classical Greek philosopher whose thoughts had profound influence in his field. Little is known about his early and middle years, although according to ancient tradition, he worked as a stonecutter. The fact that he served as a heavily armed soldier in the Peloponnesian War indicates that during the early years of the war, he was roughly middle class, because men from this social class were required to provide their own armour. At some time during this period, Socrates began the mission of moral reform for which he became famous. He passed his time arguing about various moral subjects that interested him with his fellow Athenians and attempting to inspire them to be virtuous and honourable. Socrates' followers included not only Plato, but Alcibiades and Critias as well, both of whom later undermined the Athenian democracy. Possibly because of such notorious connections, Socrates was accused of impiety— showing a lack of respect for God – and corrupting youth. Different versions of the speech he made to defend himself against these accusations still exist today. In his speech, he described himself as a great benefactor to the city, and claimed that the Athenians would harm themselves in killing him. In spite of, or perhaps to some extent because of, his defence, Socrates was convicted, sentenced to death, and executed.

129. Which of the following is certainly true about Socrates?

- A) His initiation of moral reform earned him a reputation in Athenian society.
- B) Socrates earned his living by selling his ideas to his fellow philosophers.
- C) Socrates became a soldier because he wanted to gain a higher social status.
- D) Socrates took up stonecutting in his early years and practised it until his execution.
- E) One can learn minute details of his whole life because he is a famous philosopher.

130. What could be said about the philosophical tradition of Socrates?

- A) His ideas fiercely competed with those of Alcibiades and Critias.
- B) His philosophical arguments were heartily welcomed by authorities.
- C) His main philosophical point of view was to debate the legitimacy of the Athenian democracy.
- D) Authorities thought that his prevailing philosophy was in line with religious principles.
- E) He discussed ethical issues with the Athenians to foster respectable behaviours.

131. Which of the following can be inferred based on the speech Socrates made to defend his actions?

- A) His defence might have had an adverse effect on his chances of survival.
- B) His defence failed just because he had some ill-famed supporters who were strongly condemned by the Athenians.
- C) Although he completely refuted accusations in his defence, he was executed.
- D) He made several spontaneous speeches to defend himself in the court.
- E) He failed to take appropriate action to reject the accusations against him.

132. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Achievements of the Distinguished Ancient Philosopher Socrates
- B) The Execution of the Leading Greek Philosopher Socrates
- C) Unfounded Accusations Against Socrates
- D) A Life Story of Socrates: From Ideas to Execution
- E) A Soldier Serving as a Philosopher: Socrates

Body image can be affected by outside influences. Media sources, such as television, the Internet, and magazines, often portray people closer to the commonly accepted ideal body type than the average body image in order to sell their products and services. Consequently, people, especially older children and young adults, are overly influenced by such depictions of body image. Family life can also affect children's perception of their body image. Parents who criticise how their children look, talk, or act, may often have a negative effect on the development of self-esteem in their children. Young people may also be affected by the comments of classmates and peers when it comes to their body image. Teasing is often a method used by young people to convey negative comments and hurtful words. Common characteristics for being teased include being too small or too large; too smart or too dumb; too popular or not very popular; and any of a number of other personal characteristics. Additionally, young people often try to pressure their peers to conform to what is currently popular in clothing styles, language, and other characteristics – all that can potentially hurt one's perception of their body image.

133. What could be inferred about the relationship between the media and body image?

- A) The body image promoted by the media encourages people to keep up with the latest trends, thus enriching their lives.
- B) The way the media presents body image can badly influence how people see their bodies.
- C) The media presents an ideal body type in order to improve people's perceptions of their body image.
- D) A great majority of people are aware of how the media affects their perception of body image.
- E) The ideal body type described by the media is harshly criticised by families since it has a negative impact on their children's self-esteem.

134. It is clearly understood from the passage that young people ----.

- A) may encounter a lack of self-esteem if they face criticism from their parents
- B) can disregard the influence of parental behaviour on their perception of body image
- C) could get help from their families or peers to improve their perception of body image
- D) tend to follow the latest trends to become much more popular among their peers
- E) are often forced by their peers to follow popular trends, which either improves or harms their perception of body image

135. According to the author, teasing ----.

- A) might sometimes be performed by media sources to draw attention to the importance of body image
- B) is generally used by people who are not satisfied with their own body image
- C) is used as a way to communicate both positive and negative comments
- D) is mostly characterised with criticism on wearing outmoded clothes
- E) might concern a great variety of issues related with typical personal features

136. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Families can improve their children's body image by criticising them and choosing what is good for them.
- B) It is no use ignoring peer pressure if you want to build a positive perception of body image.
- C) Popular ways of behaving and types of clothing may help young people build a stronger body image.
- D) Various familial and societal factors can influence the perception of body image in young people.
- E) Families and society should stop trying to shape young people's body image through criticism and teasing.

Botany, the study of plants, is one of the major fields of biology, together with zoology and microbiology, and has been around for a very long time. Aristotle and Theophrastus, who lived in ancient Greece around the 4th century BC, were both involved in identifying and describing plants. Theophrastus has been called the 'father of botany' due to his two well-known books on plants that are still influential. The early study of plants, however, was not limited to Western cultures. The Chinese developed the study of botany along lines similar to the ancient Greeks at about the same time. In 60 AD, another Greek, Dioscorides, wrote *De Materia Medica*, a work that described a thousand medicines, 60 percent of which came from plants. It remained the guidebook on medicines in the Western world for 1,500 years until the compound microscope was invented in the late 16th century. During the 17th century, progress was made in plant experimentation. In the 19th century, rapid advances were made in the study of plant diseases after the potato blight that killed potato crops in Ireland in the 1840s. The study of plants continues today as botanists try to understand the structure, behaviour, and cellular activities of plants in order to develop better crops and create new medicines.

137. Why is Theophrastus called the 'father of botany'?

- A) He distinguished botany from zoology and microbiology as a distinct field.
- B) He was more successful than Aristotle in identifying and describing plants.
- C) He was the first person who studied plants.
- D) He produced significant works whose effects last today.
- E) He worked on plants for long periods of time.

138. Which of the following is true about *De Materia Medica*?

- A) It contained information on which plants are more widely used to make medicines.
- B) It continued to be highly influential even after the invention of the compound microscope.
- C) It contributed much to the invention of the compound microscope.
- D) It was written by Dioscorides as a reaction to the botanical developments that occurred in China.
- E) It was a book for consultation in the Western world for a very long time.

139. What is the current objective of botany?

- A) To study the works of Theophrastus and Dioscorides for better crops and new medicines
- B) To improve products in the agricultural and pharmaceutical sectors
- C) To make people have a better understanding of the long history of the discipline
- D) To prevent certain plants like the potato plant from catching diseases
- E) To analyse plants in greater detail by enhancing the experiments conducted in the 17th century

140. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The comparison of the Western and Chinese studies of botany
- B) The differences between botany and other fields of biology
- C) The contribution of botany to the cultivation of crops
- D) The history of the study of botany
- E) The medical applications of botany

One day in 1952, John W. Hetrick was driving with his wife and daughter in the front seat when he had to change his direction suddenly and brake quickly to avoid an obstacle. Instinctively, he and his wife put their arms out to protect their daughter in case of a crash. This event inspired him to provide automobiles with airbags to protect people during accidents. Hetrick had been an engineer in the US Navy during World War II. He recalled a compressed-air torpedo accidentally turning itself on, causing its canvas cover to shoot up into the air, 'quicker than a blink of an eye'. In 1952, Hetrick proposed using compressed air to inflate airbags rapidly during car crashes. He received a patent for this invention in 1953, but car manufacturers in the 1950s were more interested in style than safety. Later, consumers became more safety conscious and airbag technology improved. The first airbags were optional, but by the 1990s, they had become standard. Although airbags have saved thousands of lives, they are not always sufficient to prevent death and injury during crashes. Travellers must also wear seat belts, and automobiles must have dashboards made of soft materials and steering columns that can absorb energy during impact from car crashes.

141. It can be understood from the passage that the airbags were ----.

- A) widely accepted when they were first introduced in 1952
- B) invented with the fundamental aim of making cars look more attractive
- C) manufactured largely in order to improve automobile marketing and increase the sales
- D) invented by a US engineer while he was launching the canvas cover into the air
- E) designed to work very fast to provide immediate protection for people

142. It is pointed out in the passage that in the 1950s, car manufacturers ----.

- A) developed a compressed mechanism which inflated airbags swiftly
- B) benefitted from optional airbags to raise the safety awareness among the customers
- C) paid more attention to the physical appearance of cars rather than their safety
- D) started to produce standard airbags in line with the innovations in airbag technology
- E) were highly concerned with safety requirements imposed on automobile industry

143. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) The injuries and deaths in car accidents can be completely prevented with airbags.
- B) Automobile designs are required to manipulate the energy in a crash in order to save people's lives.
- C) The dashboards and steering columns of automobiles should be designed elaborately to increase the efficiency of airbags.
- D) Travellers are expected to fasten their seat belts which enable the airbags to inflate more quickly.
- E) As soon as Hetrick patented the airbag, it became obligatory for manufacturers to equip cars with airbags.

144. Which could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Advance of Airbag Technology
- B) An Alternative Way to Save Life
- C) Airbags as a Safety Regulation
- D) How to Prevent Car Accidents with Airbags
- E) Advances in the Automobile Industry

An application to translate chimp language may be available in the near future! Chimpanzees can learn to pronounce 'apple' in two chimp languages - a finding that calls into question how unique our own language ability is. Katie Slocombe of the University of York, UK, and her team recorded vocalisations by a group of adult chimps from the Netherlands before and after their relocation to Edinburgh Zoo. Three years after the move, the Dutch chimps has picked up the pronunciation of their Scottish hosts. The peak frequencies of the Dutch chimps' loud calls fell from 932 to 708 hertz to match closely with low-toned pronunciations of the Scottish apes. The change was gradual and coincided with the growing friendship of the two groups. This means that, like us, chimps can learn foreign language to fit in with new neighbours. The finding also challenges the prevailing theory that chimp words for objects are fixed because they result from excited, involuntary outbursts. The general assumption was that animals do not have control over the sounds they make, whereas we learn the labels for things socially, which is what separates us from animals, states Slocombe. But this may be wrong, it seems. "It is the first time call structure has been dissociated from emotional outbursts," she says.

145. It is pointed out in the passage that after being relocated, the Dutch chimps ----.

- A) changed the pronunciation patterns of their Scottish hosts
- B) had increasing frequencies of loud calls
- C) had a low-toned pronunciation as they did in the Netherlands
- D) began to make sounds in a way similar to that of the Scottish apes
- E) experienced a sudden change in how they pronounced words

146. Which of the following makes chimpanzees resemble us?

- A) Their language learning ability to get involved in a foreign environment
- B) The fixed words that they use to refer to objects
- C) The association between their words and emotional outbursts
- D) Their capability to decrease the peak frequencies of their loud
- E) The three-year period in which they can learn a foreign language

147. What does the passage mainly focus on?

- A) The differences between the Dutch and Scottish apes in Edinburgh Zoo
- B) Why it took three years for the Dutch chimps to establish friendship with the Scottish apes
- C) How chimps differ from humans in their language ability
- D) How chimps can learn to pronounce words through socialising
- E) The importance of emotional outbursts for chimps

148. One can understand from the passage that unlike what is commonly accepted, ----.

- A) chimp words for objects do not vary
- B) chimps can consciously change the sounds they produce
- C) chimp call structure includes involuntary outbursts
- D) chimps are not able to produce sounds that have meanings
- E) chimp words for objects are linked to emotional outbursts

George Manby is most famous for his invention of the Manby Mortar - a device once used to rescue a lot of people from shipwrecks. He is also known as the father of the modern fire extinguisher, which in itself has also saved thousands of lives. Fire extinguishers actually predate Manby's invention. One of the earliest ones was designed in 1723 by Ambrose Godfrey. Godfrey's device consisted of a fire-extinguishing liquid and a chamber of gunpowder. When the attached fuses were lit, the gunpowder exploded and scattered the liquid. They were not widely used, although there is an account of them being used in a fire in London in 1729. Manby's 1818 invention was more efficient. He was inspired to invent a portable fire extinguisher after witnessing firemen's inability to fight fires on the top floors of buildings because they were difficult to get to. He designed a device containing potassium carbonate with the remaining space taken up by compressed air. When the device was activated, it allowed the air to rush out and spread the potassium carbonate over quite a range. The system could also be used with water, and was portable, allowing firemen to reach otherwise inaccessible areas. Manby's invention was soon replaced by a newer model. However, the use of compressed air formed the premise for new prototypes, with modern extinguishers using carbon dioxide as the pressurising agent in a similar way.

149. It is clear from the passage that Manby ----.

- A) was inspired by different types of fire extinguishers while producing his own type
- B) became famous when he himself rescued a lot of people from a shipwreck
- C) is regarded as the creator of the fire extinguisher although similar types existed before
- D) was the first person to use a fire extinguisher in a fire in London in 1729
- E) collaborated with Godfrey to invent the fire extinguisher

150. What is the main reason Manby's invention in 1818 was more efficient?

- A) It could use various pressurising agents to scatter the extinguishing liquid.
- B) It enabled firemen to deal with fires in places that they had previously been unable to reach.
- C) It proved us convenience when it helped to extinguish a fire in London in 1729.
- D) It contained potassium carbonate which could spread over a large area.
- E) It could save more lives than Godfrey's invention could do.

151. One can understand from the passage that Manby's fire extinguisher ----.

- A) was designed with the help of the firemen who wanted to reach inaccessible areas
- B) was not used as widely as Godfrey's device when it was first introduced
- C) was very similar to his another invention called the Manby Mortar
- D) was appropriate for the use of several pressurising agents to spread the potassium carbonate
- E) took more time to activate when compared to Godfrey's device

152. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To give examples of the pressurising agents used in fire extinguishers
- B) To make a comparison between Manby's fire extinguisher and Godfrey's device
- C) To inform the reader about the development of the fire extinguisher
- D) To put emphasis on portable fire extinguishers that help firemen to reach inaccessible areas
- E) To describe the benefits and limitations of Manby's fire extinguisher

It might sound like something from a modern-day vampire movie, but transfer of youthful blood can have a reviving effect on the mind, researchers have found. Or at least, it can in mice: a study by Stanford University School of Medicine has discovered that something in the blood of young mice has the ability to restore mental capabilities in older mice. Over the course of three weeks, the scientists gave 18-month-old mice eight infusions of plasma taken from animals that were just three months old, and then put them through a set of experiments to test their spatial memory - memory relating to the position of things and how large or small they are. The mice were seen to perform consistently better in the tests after receiving the young blood. Old mice injected with the blood of other old mice, on the other hand, showed no improvement in the tests. The team found that new connections were also formed in the old mice's hippocampi, which again were not seen in **the control group**. The hippocampus is a brain region that plays a huge role in memory, particularly in recognising and recalling spatial patterns. It is very sensitive to ageing, showing a natural decline in function as people grow older. In conditions such as Alzheimer's disease, this deterioration is accelerated, leading to an inability to form new memories. It is as yet unclear whether transferring young blood into older individuals would have the same effect in humans.

153. It is clearly stated in the passage that transfer of blood from young mice into old mice ----.

- A) has helped old mice boost their performance in spatial-memory tests
- B) was performed with the blood especially obtained from 18-month-old mice
- C) has hardly made a difference in old mice in making connections in their hippocampi
- D) improves their memories and it is evidently going to have the same effect on humans
- E) is one of many similar studies carried out by the Stanford University School of Medicine

"A control group is a control group in an experiment where the factor being tested is not applied so that it can be compared against another group where the factor is applied."

154. According to this definition, which of the following is referred to with the expression 'the control group' that is underlined in the passage?

- A) The old mice injected with the blood of young mice
- B) The old mice injected with the blood of other old mice
- C) The old mice with more sophisticated hippocampi
- D) The young mice with less sophisticated hippocampi
- E) The young mice injected with the blood of old mice

155. It is understood the passage that the hippocampus - ---.

- A) weakens more quickly in mice than in humans
- B) will perform much better in old people if they receive blood from young ones
- C) provides help in remembering the place and size of things
- D) gets better at remembering as one gets older and his or her spatial awareness develops
- E) stops functioning when someone develops such conditions as Alzheimer's disease

156. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) How to Take Care of Your Hippocampus
- B) The Important Role of the Hippocampus
- C) How Mice's Spatial Memory Functions
- D) Looking to Mice for Better Memories
- E) Saying Goodbye to Mental Disorders

For many years praise was awarded to the US explorer Robert Peary, who claimed to have reached the North Pole on 6 April 1909. Yet even at the time his claim was disputed. Dr Frederick Cook, a rival American explorer, insisted he had reached the pole almost a year earlier. But neither of them could provide definitive proof of their supposed triumph. Cook's own evidence was rejected by an independent commission, while Peary refused to hand over any details at all. In 1989, the US National Geographic Society announced that an analysis of photographs taken by Peary, together with his records of ocean depths and other data were consistent with his expedition getting within eight kilometres of the true pole. Cook's claim, meanwhile, has always been followed by suspicions of fraud. In the years that followed, the North Pole was reached many times by airborne and submarine expeditions. Surprisingly, the first undisputed expedition to reach the North Pole over the surface did not achieve its goal until 1968, when the American Ralph Plaisted and three companions arrived on snowmobiles. On 6 April the following year, the British explorer Wally Herbert became the first to reach the North Pole the traditional way, on foot.

157. It is stated in the passage that Robert Peary ----.

- A) was worried that people would learn he was not the first explorer to reach the North Pole
- B) had been accepted for years as the first person to reach the North Pole although he did not offer conclusive evidence about his expedition
- C) did not want to present the details of his expedition to the independent commission after he learned that Dr Cook was rejected
- D) requested the US National Geographic Society to analyse the photographs and data he gathered during his expedition to prove his claim
- E) was not viewed as the first person to reach the North Pole since Dr Cook was thought to have arrived there earlier

158. Which of the following was declared by the US National Geographic Society in 1989?

- A) Dr Cook's expedition was proven to have taken place a year before Peary's journey.
- B) Peary's photographs and records were as controversial and unconvincing as those of Dr Cook.
- C) Dr Cook's claim was suspicious since he did not reveal clear evidence relating to his travel to the North Pole.
- D) The North Pole was discovered several times by airborne and submarine expeditions before Peary's and Dr Cook's expeditions.
- E) The information collected by Peary could describe the real characteristics of the North Pole.

159. Why did the arrival of Ralph Plaisted and his companions at the North Pole in 1968 cause surprise?

- A) They succeeded in arriving at the North Pole using snowmobiles.
- B) No one was expecting that a group of people could walk as far as the North Pole.
- C) At that time, their expedition was the only one that was recognised to be true.
- D) Herbert was claimed to have arrived at the North Pole before them on foot.
- E) They provided more accurate data than earlier airborne and submarine expeditions did.

160. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- A) All of the expeditions to the North Pole were questioned until Herbert reached the pole on foot.
- B) Even though Peary has been accepted as the first explorer to reach the North Pole, it was actually Dr Cook who attained the goal.
- C) The adventurers were strongly supported by the US National Geographic Society during their trip to the North Pole.
- D) Reaching the North Pole has been an objective to be achieved for adventurers, which brings reputation to them.
- E) April is the best time for embarking on an expedition to the North Pole, as both Peary and Herbert did.

Who is the greatest genius of all time? As a scientist, I believe that we should first define what genius is to answer that question. Traditionally, it is the ability to be more creative and skilled than anyone else, or the first to glimpse new shores of knowledge. The history of science and technology is rich with great minds, but who is the greatest? For me, it is close between Einstein and Newton, but in Newton's time, there were not many people doing science. However, at the start of the 20th century, when Einstein was working, there were lots of other great scientists such as Paul Dirac, Werner Heisenberg, Niels Bohr and several others. Even amongst them, Einstein was considered special. Some people may say this is a lazy choice, but I have thought long about it, and I feel it is right. The three theories that he published in four papers are some of the greatest ideas ever to come out of the human mind- he proved that atoms exist with his paper on Brownian motion, discovered the fact that light is made up of packets of energy, and the whole field of cosmology and most of modern astronomy were born from Einstein's General Theory of Relativity. He changed forever the way we understand our Universe. Even now, when we talk about the possibility of a big idea changing science, we say "we need another Einstein".

161. It is clear from the passage that in order to be a genius, one needs to ----.

- A) have the necessary traits that allow him or her to be more innovative and talented than others
- B) come up with paper which can lead to remarkable scientific breakthroughs
- C) be the one with the higher level of understanding of scientific subject
- D) follow the footsteps of Einstein or Newton, two of the greatest mind in the history of science
- E) become knowledgeable in multiple fields of science during his or her career

162. Why does the author nominate Einstein instead of Newton as the greatest genius of all time?

- A) Newton failed to make a difference when compared to other scientists of his time no matter how significant his works and findings were.
- B) Einstein earned a reputation as the most special one of the great geniuses of his time while Newton did not have many competitors.
- C) Einstein had the privilege of collaborating with some of the most successful scientists of his period, including Dirac, Heisenberg and Bohr.
- D) Einstein seems to have been more industrious with the theories he developed while Newton was not very inventive.
- E) Einstein, with his papers, contributed a lot more to the way we see the Universe than Newton.

163. Scientists say "we need another Einstein" when ----.

- A) they talk about the existence of atoms, as it was proved by one of the theories proposed by Einstein
- B) they make reference to one of the ideas presented in the General Theory of Relativity
- C) there is a need for some vision that is supported to make a substantial change in science
- D) they want to underline the fact that Einstein can be considered as the father of cosmology and modern astrology
- E) there is a need to establish the relationship between the light and energy

164. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards Einstein?

- A) indifferent
- B) satirical
- C) impartial
- D) appreciating
- E) disappointed

Growing state intervention in education has been, in part at least, a response to globalization. Increasing global integration has at least partially demolished the walls around national economies and made it more difficult for governments to protect industries against foreign competition. One of the few ways in which governments can increase the international competitiveness is through investment in human by putting resources into education and training. This particularly applies to the old industrial societies. Their traditional manufacturing industries cannot compete with those of developing countries where labour costs are far lower. This particularly applies to clerical work and data processing. The industrial societies can compete only by upgrading their skills and improving their knowledge and experience. This also means that it is the more highly educated members of these societies who will flourish. According to a study, those who can only do routine production and service work will lose out, while it is the highly educated 'symbolic analysts' - scientists, consultants, engineers, financial experts, and all those who can manipulate oral and visible symbols - whose skills and knowledge are in global demand. The implication is that inequality will be more related to the level of education than ever before.

165. Why do governments invest more in education and training?

- A) To take the education system under control
- B) To provide a healthy integration of the society with the rest of the world
- C) To be able to compete with other nations
- D) To help stop the globalization process
- E) To avoid the impact of successful companies from rival countries

166. The old industrial societies find it hard to battle with the developing countries because ----.

- A) it is cost-effective to hire labour there
- B) their manufacturing industries are outdated
- C) developing countries have a higher level of state intervention in education
- D) they have been exposed to more foreign influence than developing countries
- E) they have only focused on the service sector

167. It can be understood from the study mentioned in the passage that ----.

- A) manual workers will become the most important ring of the labour chain for the first time
- B) more and more state intervention in education is going to be needed
- C) the level of education has never been more important than now in terms of inequality
- D) clerical work and data processing will be paid more attention in the coming years
- E) globalization has actually not been so influential in blurring the walls around national economies

168. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) State Intervention in Education
- B) Education and Globalization
- C) Industrialization for Globalization
- D) Education in Developing Countries
- E) Future of Education in Industrial Societies

Australia experienced the worst and most consistent period of drought in its recorded history over much of the past decade. The Murray River failed to reach the sea for the first time ever in 2002. Fires swept much of the country, and dust storms covered major cities for days. Australia's sheep population dropped by 50 percent, and rice and cotton production collapsed in some years. The drought ended in 2010 with heavy rains and flooding. Australia's Millennium Drought is a wake-up call for residents of the drought-plagued southwestern US where droughts have devastating consequences to the region and to the nation. The US can avoid the worst, however, if they pay attention to Australia's experience and learn the right lesson. Both Australia and the US have dry regions where thirsty cities and irrigated agriculture are exhausting water supplies and damaging ecosystems. The Colorado River no longer flows to the sea in most years. Changing global climate in both countries increased the risk of drought. As the climate continues to change, smart water planning may help ease the impacts of unexpected and severe droughts in the US that now appear inevitable.

169. As a result of Australia's Millennium Drought, ----.

- A) people were not able to cope with heavy rains and flooding
- B) more people began to utilize the Murray River
- C) the government came up with plans to restore water
- D) fires and dust storms triggered the climate change
- E) there was a sharp decline in livestock and agriculture production

170. It is clear from the passage that southwestern US -- --.

- A) has already taken some precautions for the anticipated droughts
- B) bears certain resemblance to some parts of Australia in their proneness to climatic devastation
- C) is likely to experience a more severe drought when compared to Australia
- D) is luckier than Australia in terms of geographical characteristics
- E) tries to make the Colorado River flow to the sea again

171. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) The US inevitably experiences the impacts of a drought despite their smart water planning systems.
- B) If the US does not collaborate with Australia, it may not recover from the approaching drought.
- C) The US seems to be ignorant of the warnings concerning a possible drought.
- D) The US should produce effective solutions to drought since its climate is more threatening than that of Australia.
- E) One positive outcome of the Millennium Drought is that it can call public attention to climate change.

172. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) Revealing the basic similarities between the Murray River and Colorado River.
- B) Criticising the reluctance of the US to take action to prevent a possible drought
- C) Pointing to the need for the US to take lessons from the drought in Australia
- D) Emphasizing the disastrous effects of the drought experienced in Australia
- E) Explaining how to save limited water supplies and ecosystems destroyed in both Australia and the US

Greenland faces a great risk of losing substantial amounts of its glaciers, which could result in more sea level rise. One of these immense glaciers that drain the vast Greenland ice sheet has recently begun to retreat. It could eventually contribute half a meter to sea level rise. Some of Greenland's glaciers rest in deep fjords, and as the water warms, their leading edges melt. The ice within them is also moving towards the sea faster - so more is being dumped in the sea. The process began with the vast Jakobshavn glacier in the west, followed by the Petermann and Humboldt in the north. Recently, it has been announced that the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier in the north-east began to retreat in 2012 and its flow towards the sea has also **accelerated**. "Now it's unstable and it's going to retreat even more," says Jeremie Mouginot of the University of California. The next glacier to the north, Nioghalvfjærdsfjorden, could follow suit. The floating ice shelf that protects it is thinning and could soon be lost. Most of the ice shelves in the seas around Greenland have already disappeared. "The melt will add millimeters to sea levels over the coming decades," says Mouginot.

173. It is clearly stated in the passage that Greenland's glaciers ----.

- A) have caused an increase in sea levels because of melting
- B) started to melt first with Petermann and Humboldt glaciers
- C) have slowed down their movement towards sea
- D) have begun to melt from the middle to the edges
- E) used to rest in fjords before they moved towards the sea

174. According to the passage, lately, it has been declared that ----.

- A) when the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier started to retreat is unknown
- B) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier has already begun to dump all its ice at sea
- C) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier is currently in a steady position
- D) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier will presumably continue retreating
- E) the Zachariæ Isstrøm glacier stopped melting in the year of 2012

175. The underlined word "accelerated" is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) evolved
- B) increased
- C) emerged
- D) altered
- E) expired

176. What does the passage mainly focus on?

- A) How to prevent Greenland's glacier from melting
- B) The comparison of Greenland's different glaciers
- C) The disappearance of ice shelves around Greenland
- D) Research on Greenland's glaciers
- E) The consequences of melting in Greenland's glaciers

Imagine a world where every child owns a microscope. A clever new method to fold a single sheet of paper to create a microscope may bring that dream closer to reality. In the Foldscope, invented by Stanford University engineers, folded paper creates a structure, which hold a lens and a LED in alignment. As users look, adjust the lens and change the focus, they can magnify objects more than 2,000 times with this simple, affordable and easily portable assembly. This level of magnification is close to what you can achieve with most laboratory microscopes. Leading developer Manu Prakash originally saw the Foldscope as an inexpensive way to diagnose diseases in developing countries. But he soon realized it could also help excite the new generation of scientists. "You learn to appreciate the microscopic world by actually exploring it yourself," he says. The inventors launched a beta test to see how the invention works in real practice. More than 11,000 applicants from 130 countries - ranging from six-year-olds to scientists nominated for the Nobel Prize - volunteered to use the Foldscope for original research project. They plan to study bee parasites and identify micro-fossils. Reproducing those experiments may inspire students to make their own discoveries. If only every biology book had a Foldscope as the last page because we are not imparting knowledge, but we are also imparting the tools to gain that knowledge.

177. It is stated in the passage that the Foldscope ----.

- A) is an original method to fold paper that children might favor
- B) is a new kind of magnifier that can also work without a lens or a LED
- C) is an easy-to-carry microscope whose primary material is paper
- D) can magnify objects better than many microscopes used in laboratories
- E) can also be created by children as it has quite a simple design

178. It is clear from the passage that Manu Prakash ----.

- A) believes that the Foldscope might soon replace the classical microscopes in laboratories
- B) initially considered the Foldscope as a cheap way of detecting diseases
- C) devised the Foldscope to help the new generation of scientists who look for excitement
- D) invented the Foldscope as he was highly interested in microscopic world
- E) thinks that students are inspired by the scientists who are candidates for the Nobel Prize.

179. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) the beta test showed that the Foldscope could work well in real practice
- B) a remarkable variety of people were willing to use the Foldscope in their studies
- C) the Foldscope produces the most reliable results in the study of bee parasites or micro-fossils
- D) scientists nominated for the Nobel Prize helped the six-year-olds to use the Foldscope in the beta test
- E) many similar experiments were reproduced to see the efficiency of the Foldscope

180. The author is of the opinion that the Foldscope ----.

- A) needs to be greatly improved to be used in original research projects
- B) should go beyond biology books and used in laboratories to make detailed studies like those on micro-fossils
- C) has become very popular just because the scientists nominated for the Nobel Prize have been using it
- D) was originally designed to be used at schools but now it is being utilized especially for medical purposes
- E) might be a good educational tool that can dramatically foster scientific endeavour

Beneath a temple thought to mark the location of the Buddha's birth, archaeologists may have discovered the physical roots of the religion: an ancient tree shrine that predates all known Buddhist sites. The archaeological record of Buddhism stretches back the times of Ashoka, an Indian emperor who enthusiastically embraced the religion in the 3rd century BC and built many temples. The sage known as the Buddha though, probably lived about three centuries earlier. The remains of one of the Ashoka's temples lie at Lumbinini in Nepal, which many recognise as the Buddha's birthplace. As part of his conservation work, Robert Coningham at Durham University, excavated below the temple foundations. He found evidence of pre-Ashokan stonework and, below that, signs of a timber structure that radiocarbon dated to between 800 and 550 BC. When the surrounding soil was examined, it was found to contain the remains of ancient tree roots, but was strangely free of the debris usually left by human occupation. This suggests that a tree grew at the centre of the wooden structure, and that the area around it was regularly cleaned, just as Buddhist tree shrines are cleaned today.

181. It can be understood from the passage that the excavation below the temple at Lumbinini has ----.

- A) located the remains of an ancient shrine where nothing was thought to exist
- B) provided little evidence that the Buddha was actually born there
- C) shown that Ashoka was the first emperor to follow the teachings of Buddhism
- D) possibly revealed the very first tree shrine in the Buddhist religion
- E) enabled archaeologists to make a previously unknown link between Ashoka and the Buddha

182. It is clearly stated in the passage that Ashoka ----.

- A) lived during the same period as the Buddha
- B) knew exactly where the Buddha was buried and built a shrine there
- C) was a firm believer in the religion that the Buddha founded centuries earlier
- D) dedicated his time to finding the actual birthplace of the Buddha
- E) welcomed the Buddha to his empire to spread his religion

183. The unusual thing about the soil around the timber structure was that it was ----.

- A) full of dead organic matter
- B) examined by previous excavators
- C) contaminated by radiation
- D) surrounded by ancient trees
- E) without any human waste

184. One can understand from the passage that over the centuries, Buddhist tree shrines have been ----.

- A) built away from royal residences
- B) protected by the warriors of the emperor
- C) kept hidden under temple foundations
- D) taken care of in a very similar manner
- E) constructed of both timber and stone

The floods causing damage across much of central Europe are a sign of catastrophes to strike as the continent's climate get harsher. In the German town of Passau on 3 June 2013, waters rose to their highest level since 1501. At that time, the floods in Czech capital Prague were beginning to recede but Dresden, Germany, was preparing itself for the river Elbe to rise 5 metres higher than normal. "Several factors are responsible", says Stephane Isoard of the European Environment Agency in Copenhagen, Denmark. "It was spring, so snow was melting from the mountains," she says. When two months of rain fell in two days, the water had nowhere to go because the ground was soaked. Climate change also causes heavier rainfall, and might be partly to blame. However, Isoard points out that bad land management is just as important. "In urban areas, there is less opportunity for water to infiltrate the soil. With more floods inevitable, Europe needs to adapt." Isoard says. Some work is already under way. Wetlands are restored around stretches of the Danube. Green spaces like this can absorb extra water, making floods less severe. "Over the last 20 years, events like this have become more common," says Iain White of the University of Manchester in the UK. "Central Europe has improved its flood responses since 2002, but there comes a point where you can't defend," he maintains.

185. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) bad land management is especially responsible for devastating floods as in Passau
- B) the rise water levels in central Europe in 1501 was more alarming than that of 2013
- C) waters from melting snow caused the river Elbe to rise 5 meters, resulting in great harm in Prague and Dresden
- D) Prague was more vulnerable to harmful consequences of the flood than Dresden
- E) central Europe should be ready for more severe floods as they seem unavoidable

186. One of the strategies to cope with floods is to ----.

- A) build on areas that are water-resistant
- B) reconstruct wetlands that can take in more surface water
- C) decrease the number of urban areas near rivers
- D) redirect the water that results from melting snow
- E) establish a system by which neighboring countries inform each other

187. One can infer from the passage that in central Europe ----.

- A) extreme weather conditions have brought floods, yet there have not been any attempts to cope with them
- B) the severity of the floods has dramatically decreased since 2002 thanks to the long-term solutions to prevent them
- C) heavy rainfall will no longer pose a big threat because urban areas have become more prepared for a possible flood
- D) there have been some precautions taken against the floods, but they are still not totally effective
- E) climate change has had a more damaging effect than in any other parts of the world

188. The primary aim of the author is to ----.

- A) draw attention to how central Europe has recently been contributing to climate change
- B) warn governments in central Europe to take immediate action to protect themselves against floods
- C) give detailed information about the reasons for flooding in central Europe and how to deal with it
- D) prove the claims made by researchers like Isoard and White about the floods in central Europe
- E) exemplify the methods to make the soil absorb more water in central Europe

The influence of technology on diplomacy can be illustrated by leaked and misunderstood telegrams, which shaped the history in unexpected ways. For example, the 1917 Zimmermann telegram (sent by German foreign minister Arthur Zimmermann to the German Mission in Mexico and intercepted by the British) instructed the German representative to start negotiating Mexico's entrance into World War I as a German ally by offering Mexico control of the US states of New Mexico, Utah and California after the war. The Zimmermann telegram was leaked at a time when the American public were still neutral and not ready to join World War I. It prompted the United States to join the Allied forces. The most illustrative case study of the influence of the telegraph on diplomacy was the 1914 July crisis that led to the beginning of the World War I. Telegraph messages were being sent between St. Petersburg, Berlin, Belgrade, Vienna, Paris and other countries involved in the conflict. However, there was little awareness of how to use the telegraph properly. The Russian czar sent a conciliatory note to Germany, but the German kaiser had already sent a note that was not conciliatory at all, thus creating communication confusion and mistrust that contributed toward escalation and ultimately war. A new technology coupled with human failure led to an unfortunate outcome.

189. The Zimmermann telegram ----.

- A) redefined the relationship between Germany and Russia
- B) tried to convince the Mexicans that the British were to invade their country
- C) caused the Mexicans to become suspicious of the United States
- D) showed Germany's intention to take control of the United States
- E) provoked the US government into joining the war against Germany

190. As it is stated in the passage, the 1914 July crisis ----.

- A) was due to the conflict between Russia and Germany although both were capable of using the telegraph effectively
- B) resulted from a confusion in understanding telegraph messages between the Russian and German heads of state
- C) caused a breakdown in communication systems due to technical problems with telegraph system
- D) led to a general distrust of the telegraph system in the major countries involved in the conflict
- E) arose because the telegraph messages could not be sent to other capitals such as Paris and Vienna

191. One can understand from the passage that the Germans ----.

- A) could not use diplomacy effectively in the past
- B) were not skillful in using the telegraph compared with other nations
- C) resorted to sending telegraph messages to form alliances and other diplomatic relations
- D) relied on the British to intercept their messages
- E) were against the development of technology in diplomatic relationships

192. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Development of the Telegraph
- B) The Use of Telegraph in World War I
- C) The Telegraph and Its Various Uses
- D) The Early Days of the Telegraph
- E) The Impact of Telegraph on German Diplomacy

The Paleo diet is very popular these days. The Red Lady of El Miron cave in northern Spain also ate the Paleo diet almost 19,000 years ago. But it was not a trend for her. A close look at the Red Lady's teeth shows that the meat of the hoofed animals, such as red deer and mountain goat, made up about 80 percent of her diet. Fish seems to have made up most of the rest of her diet. If that sounds a little dull, fear not. Meticulous dental analysis reveals she also ate some starchy plant material, most likely to have been seeds, plus mushrooms, although probably in small amounts. Whether mushrooms were eaten for nutrition or for some other purpose is unknown. Could the diet revealed by this unique fossil from northern Spain make you live a longer, healthier life? Although the surviving bones of the Red Lady suggest she was healthy, her age at death was between 35 and 40. That may counted as middle-aged for people who lived in Paleolithic times. Perhaps you had better stick to a balanced diet with five portions of fruit and vegetables a day.

193. As it is stated in the passage, thanks to dental examinations, ----.

- A) why the Red Lady was not able to live longer than 40 years was known
- B) what the Red Lady's diet included was revealed
- C) when the Red Lady lived was brought to light
- D) why the Red Lady's diet depended heavily on meat was found
- E) where the Red Lady lived in Spain was disclosed

194. According to the passage, the diet of the Red Lady - ----.

- A) was made up of large portions
- B) was mainly composed of meat
- C) was followed by a great number of women in Paleolithic times
- D) involved foods eaten especially for nutrition
- E) shows that eating meat is important between the ages of 35 and 40

195. It is implied in the passage that the Paleo diet ----.

- A) puts emphasis on starchy plant materials
- B) leads people to have a diet consisting only of meat
- C) requires eating all types of food in small portions
- D) does not have direct effects on living a longer life
- E) allows people to live as long as the Red Lady

196. The primary purpose of the author is to ----.

- A) persuade the reader to start the Paleo diet to lead a long life
- B) give information about the Paleo diet by providing the reader with an example
- C) criticize the reader for not following the healthy Paleo diet
- D) warn the reader against the consequences of following the Paleo diet
- E) explain the reasons why the Red Lady died at such a young age

Hunger is known to increase food purchases, but Alison Jing Xu at the University of Minnesota and her team wanted to know if it also increased desire to buy non-food items. They asked 63 people to come to the lab with an empty stomach. Half were given a piece of cake to eat before all the volunteers were asked to examine a binder clip and decide how many they would like. Hungry participants asked for 70 percent more free clips than those who had just eaten. To find out if the same association held true for real purchases, the team had a look at the receipts of 81 customers leaving a department store that sold mostly non-food goods. Customers who were hungrier spent 64 percent more than the others. So, what is going on? When we are hungry, our stomach releases a hormone called *ghrelin* which acts on an area of the brain that makes people not only want to consume calories but also to seek out reward and motivation in buying other things. Jing Xu and her team suggest that consumers better feed themselves before they go shopping.

197. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) 63 people who joined the lab experiment were given information about *ghrelin* beforehand
- B) researchers intentionally increased the level of *ghrelin* of the participants with a slice of cake
- C) participants who had eaten a piece of cake did not want as many binder clips as those who had not
- D) the aim was to find out the effects of hunger on purchasing food items
- E) some of the participants wanted to have more binder clips rather than a piece of cake because they were not feeling hungry

198. For the real-life part of the experiment, ----.

- A) 81 hungry people were asked to shop at a department store
- B) the receipts of the customers were checked to see the effect of hunger on purchasing
- C) the research team reached contrasting findings for the lab participants and the department store customers
- D) all customers who shopped at the department store were equally hungry
- E) 64 percent of the department store customers purchased non-food items

199. It can be concluded from both experiments that ----.

- A) shopping leads the stomach to release *ghrelin* more
- B) food alone is not enough to motivate hungry people
- C) spending money is not associated with extreme hunger
- D) purchasing is rewarding for people who are not hungry
- E) the effect of *ghrelin* is not restricted to food

200. The study may make people aware that ----.

- A) it is usually the needs that play a key role in how much money people spend when shopping
- B) non-foods goods do not attract people when they are hungry
- C) taking part in lab experiments may change their previous shopping tendencies
- D) shopping on an empty stomach might result in spending more money than intended
- E) consumption of unnecessary calories may be demotivating to do shopping

Recently, psychologists Derek Rucker and Adam Galinsky reported that manipulating people's feelings of status either at work or in social life in various ways changes the amount that people will pay for products. The researchers told individuals to write about a time they felt either powerful or powerless and then asked them how much they would be willing to pay for different products. Subjects who had written about feeling powerless offered to pay more for luxury products such as stylish pen or fur coat, yet the desire for a quick fix for feelings of low status may put those who regularly feel as if they lack influence at greater risk of having enormous debt – or at least of making some questionable investments. Aside from lightening our wallets, feeling of inferiority can also lead us to gain weight. Marketing professor David Dubois states that when people feel unimportant, they are more likely to opt for an extra large coffee or pizza. Consumers make this choice because they want to consume more when they are feeling low. Accordingly, the researchers conclude that big things may signal higher status and thus powerless people buy more food if it comes in physically larger packages.

201. The research conducted by Rucker and Galinsky revealed that ----.

- A) those with feelings of low status were not satisfied with their investments
- B) those who felt powerful gave a high amount of money for luxury products
- C) manipulating people's feelings of status led them to pay reasonable amounts of money for certain products
- D) there is a connection between the feelings of low status and the tendency to pay more
- E) having felt either powerful or powerless, subjects were equally extravagant

202. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) one's attempt to control feelings of low status might result in financial loss
- B) buying bigger food products are considered unfavorable by those with high status
- C) being aware that your behavior is under the influence of feelings of low status, you will pay less for a product
- D) if you view yourself as important, you may want the big size for reasons related with high status
- E) people who feel powerful can pay more for a product to show that he or she has feelings of high status

203. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) choosing minimal portion symbolizes high status as the researchers propose
- B) buying things in bigger size relieves the feelings of inferiority
- C) those who have high status gain weight more easily than those with low status
- D) the association between power and portion size is rather weak
- E) when people feel low, they hesitate to eat or drink more, thinking that they are powerless

204. The passage mainly focused on the ----.

- A) reasons why high status is associated with expensive goods
- B) contradiction between different studies on feelings of low status
- C) relation between people's status and their investment
- D) healthy size choices of people to combat feelings of inferiority
- E) effects of manipulating people's feelings of low status

In Indonesia, the rainforests are being destroyed due to the expansion of the palm oil industry. Today, palm oil is grown on an ever more huge scale, providing global commodity markets with vast quantities of cheap vegetable fat. Across the Indonesian islands of Sumatra and Borneo, palm oil plantations have so damaged the rainforest that experts expect the extinction of the orang-utan in the wild by about 2020, if nothing is done. More than 90 percent of the orang-utan's original habitat is gone, and the remainder is under serious pressure, with the palm oil industry being backed by the Indonesian government even in protected areas where the last orang-utans live, for example, in southwest Borneo. The forests on these islands are also the home of the countless other unique and rare species. Logging operations and plantation activities can increase the risk of serious fires, especially when coupled with unusually dry conditions. A very large fire may lead to further forest loss and increase pressure on neighboring virgin forests by improving access to formerly remote areas. They also cause major public health problems across Indonesia and Malaysia, as the haze of smoke drifts across urbanized areas.

205. According to the passage ----.

- A) the Indonesian government is trying to stop the palm oil plantation on the islands since it destroys the environment
- B) the expansion of palm oil industry in Indonesia makes the country richer than others in the region
- C) low costs of palm oil production has increased the size of the industry, but risking the rainforests
- D) the Indonesian government has provided special areas to protect the orang-utans threatened with extinction
- E) Indonesian islands provide global commodity markets with palm oil cheaper than any other place in the world

206. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) palm oil industry is trying to find a better way to produce palm oil to prevent further forest loss
- B) a combination of factors, including dry climate and increasing plantation, contributes to the extinction of rare species both in Malaysia and Indonesia
- C) people living in urbanized areas are supposed to experience less health problems than those who live in remote areas
- D) the extinction of the orang-utans in Indonesia is more likely due to the lack of government effort to protect them
- E) rare species in Indonesian forests can survive negative conditions caused by palm oil production

207. The passage is mainly about the ----.

- A) expansion and the future of palm oil industry on the Indonesian islands
- B) effects of palm oil plantation on the environment across the Indonesian islands
- C) reasons why the Indonesian islands are convenient for palm oil production
- D) risk of fire due to palm oil plantation and how it can be harmful to both Indonesia and Malaysia
- E) government efforts in Indonesia to control the palm oil plantation on the islands

208. The author's attitude towards palm oil production is ----.

- A) favoring
- B) superficial
- C) impartial
- D) tolerant
- E) disapproving

Critics have long argued that Japan's scientific research whaling is in fact commercial hunting. In March, 2014, the United Nation's International Court of Justice agreed, ordering Japan to stop its hunt off Antarctica. However, the ruling may be the only a temporary setback for Japan. The International Whaling Commission imposed a ban on commercial whaling in 1986, but it allowed the killing of some whales for scientific research. Since then, Japanese whalers have caught 10,710 Antarctic Minke whales in Southern Ocean around Antarctica, where whales are encouraged to breed. Japan claimed the kills were necessary to study recovering populations, but the court said they were excessive. Nevertheless, Japan is likely to continue this practice. Japanese officials say they plan to redesign their research program to align with the commission's rules. "I would bet that whaling will continue as usual, although with some trivial window dressing to make it look like they are complying with the ruling," says whale researcher Phillip Clapham. If Japan, the only nation using the inconsistency in the regulations, submits an acceptable proposal to the commission, the country could resume the practice as soon as possible.

209. According to passage, the decision made by the International Court of Justice ----.

- A) seems to satisfy whale researcher Phillip Clapham's concerns.
- B) may lead Japan to hunt whales in places other than Antarctica
- C) will not be effective in the long term
- D) contradicts the ban imposed by the International Whaling Commission
- E) has caused great controversy among critics

210. The International Whaling Commission's ban on commercial whaling in 1986 ----.

- A) has helped decrease dramatically the number of whales caught
- B) stopped Japan from hunting whales in Southern Ocean around Antarctica
- C) has made it possible for places, where whales breed, to become much safer
- D) has led to considerable progress in scientific research on whale populations
- E) excluded certain whales from the scope of the ban

211. Following the promise to redesign their research program, Japanese officials ----.

- A) will minimize the use of conventional methods of hunting Minke whales
- B) may continue to hunt whales commercially in disguise
- C) can gain substantial support from international organizations for whaling policies
- D) will comply with the rules set by the International Whaling Commission
- E) could protect recovering whale populations against commercial hunting

212. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) International Competition for Hunting Whales
- B) UN's Efforts to Deter Japan from Whaling Hunting
- C) Unacceptable Whale Hunting by Japan
- D) Protection of Endangered Whale Species
- E) Japan's Contribution to Research on Whales

A vegetarian is a person who eats no flesh. There are subcategories, such as lacto-vegetarians and ova-vegetarians, who eat no flesh but who eat some of the products of animals- in these cases, milk and eggs respectively. A vegan, on the other hand, not only refuses flesh, but also abstains from eating and sometimes wearing all animal products. Vegans argue that animal products cannot be separated from animal mistreatment. They point, for instance, to the connections between eating eggs and the keeping of hens in battery cages, and between drinking milk and the breeding and slaughter of veal calves, which are necessary to keep dairy cows in milk. For the same reasons, many vegans also refuse to wear or use products based on animals material such soap, wool and leather. They make the point that it would be considered by a vegetarian unuitable to be entertained on a leather seat. Other variations are vegetarians who will eat free-range eggs but refuse mils and others who will eat flesh but refuse the flesh of other animals. In spite of problems of definition, there have been several attempts to calculate the extent of vegetarianism in a number of countries, but the data available for countries such as the United Kingdom and the United States are few.

213. According to the information at the end of the passage, which of the following questions can easily be answered?

- A) What do we mean by vegetarianism in broad terms?
- B) Why do people become vegetarian?
- C) Why is it difficult to calculate the extent of vegetarianism?
- D) Is there an increase in the number of vegetarians across the world?
- E) Which countries have the highest proportions of vegetarians?

214. According to the passage, lacto-vegetarians ---.

- A) would rather drink milk than eat eggs
- B) view making animal products equal to mistreatment of animals
- C) refuse to purchase products containing milk
- D) do not wear or use any animal products
- E) eat flesh of certain animals in some cases

215. It is understood from the passage that vegans ----.

- A) have made great progress in controlling animal mistreatment
- B) are the only kind of vegetarians who find it difficult to eat flesh
- C) are much healthier than lacto-vegetarians and ova-vegetarians
- D) are in strong opposition to the consumption of animal products
- E) can use certain animal products such as soap and leather

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

- A) fish is preferred as an alternative by all vegetarians when they refuse to eat any other animal flesh
- B) animal mistreatment, especially of hens and calves, is a crucial issue discussed by all vegetarians
- C) all vegetarians hardly eat any animal products except for egg, whether free-range or not
- D) vegetarianism no longer draws attention in many countries such as the United States
- E) different types of vegetarians have different approaches towards the concept of vegetarianism

Egypt's Old Kingdom flourished on the flood-enriched banks of the River Nile. It was an era of prosperity, relative stability, and strong centralized rule. During this period, the pyramids were built and Egyptian society worshipped their mighty king, or pharaohs, as 'gods on Earth'. Old Kingdom society was tightly controlled by the powerful pharaoh. Central to life, politics, and religion, which were all closely combined, was the idea that the pharaoh was a semi-divine figure who acted. The pharaoh not only oversaw elaborated religious rituals but also headed a vast, highly organized political and administrative bureaucracy. Pharaohs were believed to be earthly representations of the gods and were the upholders of a justice system that aimed to reflect the cosmic order. A pharaoh was also the figure who worked with the gods to ensure that the Nile brought silt-rich annual floods each year, maintaining the Nile valley fertile enough to support the country. Though Egyptians did seem to realize he was a flesh-and-blood human, they stood in awe of the sacred power of the pharaoh.

217. According to the passage, Egypt's Old Kingdom ----.

- A) was a wealthy state with centralized governance headed by pharaohs
- B) deemed that prosperity and strong centralization were more important than stability
- C) fell long before the era when the pyramids were built
- D) ruled during a period when people were free to worship their own gods
- E) effectively separated religious affairs from political ones

218. It is clearly stated in the passage that pharaohs ----.

- A) had to choose between being a political and religious leader
- B) were believed to be the representatives of heavenly gods
- C) were thought to come from another world to rule their kingdom
- D) were far from making use of the fertile Nile valley
- E) held religious ceremonies along the banks of the River Nile

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

- A) admirers
- B) speakers
- C) keepers
- D) finders
- E) punishers

220. What can be inferred from the passage about Egypt's Old Kingdom?

- A) Stability was achieved through democratic rule despite the relative lack of prosperity
- B) Stability was negatively affected by the highly powerful position of the pharaohs
- C) It was difficult for the rulers to combine social, religious and political aspects of life in the Old Kingdom
- D) The figure of pharaoh was central in designing every aspect of life
- E) To the pharaohs, religion was less significant than prosperity and centralization in the Old Kingdom

Growing orchids could change your life forever! It has for many people. No other plant family offers the number and diversity of breathtaking and intriguing flowers that orchids do. When you discover that you can actually grow these exotic plants in your home and that they are not expensive, your resistance will be lowered and your chances of catching the extremely contagious but wonderful obsession called the 'Orchid Bug' are high. In England, and the rest of Europe in Victorian times, these fabulous plants used to be only for the eyes of royalty or well-heeled aristocrats because of the one-time astronomical prices they commanded at flower auctions. They were grown in elaborate and costly glasshouses, usually by a staff of professional growers. However, as times have changed, orchids have entered the mainstream. They are now the second most popular pot plant in the world and are gaining quickly on the leader (poinsettia)! Because of new techniques and modern growing methods, award-quality orchids are available to everyone at prices lower than ever before. You can buy an orchid plant in full bloom for less than you would pay for a bouquet of flowers from the florist. In addition to the orchids of today being less expensive, they are also much easier to grow. Some bloom more than once a year and others have a pleasant smell. And with thousands of hybrids and new ones being produced all the time, there is an orchid that will strike anyone's and everyone's fancy.

221. According to the passage, 'Orchid Bug' ----.

- A) is a type of irrepressible desire people may have when they learn how easy and inexpensive it is to take care of orchids
- B) is experienced by orchid-growing people who have experienced changes in their lives thanks to the plant
- C) dates back to the Victorian era, when it was extremely expensive to have orchids
- D) can be defined as the inability to resist owning an expensive but an easy-to-care-for orchid
- E) is a condition used to describe people who are willing to pay high prices for orchids at auctions in England

222. It is clearly stated in the passage that recently-developed practices ----.

- A) have made it possible to buy a bouquet of flowers inexpensively
- B) are used to increase the popularity of pot plants including poinsettia
- C) have brought down orchid prices considerably, making it obtainable for even ordinary people
- D) are preferred by florists so that flowers can bloom in much shorter times than normal
- E) have earned orchids a variety of new awards for their quality

223. The author mainly aims to ----.

- A) explain the success brought about by the new technique of growing pot plants
- B) give readers some information on the future of orchids
- C) provide readers with a comparison between orchids and other pot plants
- D) describe the life-changing benefits of growing orchids at home
- E) present readers with an insight into what it cost to have orchids during Victorian times

224. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Where Orchids Come From
- B) What Makes an Orchid an Orchid
- C) Welcoming Orchids into Your Life
- D) Understanding How to Grow Orchids
- E) Choosing the Right Orchid

The kite was first invented in China about 3,000 years ago. The first recorded construction of a kite was by the Chinese philosopher Mo Zi, who spent three years building it from wood. Materials ideal for kite building, such as silk for the sail material and bamboo for a strong, light frame, were plentiful in China, and kites were soon used for many purposes. They were used to measure distances, to test the wind, and to communicate during military maneuvers. The earliest Chinese kites were often fitted with musical instruments to create sound as they were flown; they were decorated with mythical symbols. The first kites were flat and rectangular in shape, but kites are now designed in a variety of forms. Kites flown as hobby are particularly popular in Asia, where kite flying is a ritual incorporated into the national festivals of many countries. The Chinese people believe that kites are lucky, so they fly them to ward off evil spirits. In modern times as well, the kite has been used in important scientific research, including Benjamin Franklin's famous experiment to prove that lightning is electricity. An experiment with a kite in the shape of a biplane helped the Wright brothers achieve their dream of making the world's first controlled human flight in 1903. Modern kites have been used to pull sledges over snow-covered terrain in the Antarctic.

225. According to the passage, one reason for the spread of kite use for different functions was that ----.

- A) the Chinese philosopher Mo Zi was the first person interested in constructing a kite
- B) Chinese people needed something to test the direction of the wind
- C) China at that time was engaged in a lot of wars where they needed to use the kite for communication
- D) perfect materials to make a kite were abundantly available in China
- E) people in China had been trying for thousands of years to come up with a method to measure distances

226. According to the passage, as Chinese people think that kites are lucky, they ----.

- A) attach musical instruments to kites so that they make sound as they fly
- B) decorate the kites they make with mythical figures
- C) design their kites not only in rectangular shape but also in a variety of shapes
- D) have special ceremonies where they fly kites as a ritual in their national festivals
- E) fly kites to provide some kind of protection for themselves against bad spirits

227. It is stated in the passage that recently, the kite ----.

- A) has been useful in several modern inventions and discoveries
- B) has been solely used as a leisure time activity
- C) has been flown mainly on national festivals in Asian countries
- D) has found a place for itself mainly in China
- E) has been widely used in measuring distances in many Asian countries

228. What could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Decoration of Kites in Different Parts of the World
- B) The Development and Use of the Kite Throughout History
- C) The Importance of Kites in Asian Festivals
- D) Chinese Contribution to the Construction of Kite
- E) How We Use Kites in Our Modern World

An amazing development in keyhole surgery has been the use of remotely-operated robots to perform minimally invasive procedures. Keyhole surgery means that the surgeon's hands do not need to be inside the patient – all cuts and stitches are carried out by delicate instruments inserted through the keyhole incisions. This has made it possible for these instruments to be operated mechanically by a surgeon at a console that does not necessarily need to be in the same room, the same hospital – or indeed, the same country. In 2000, the US Federal Drug Administration approved a robotic keyhole system called 'da Vinci' for clinical use. In conventional keyhole surgery, the surgeon must stand and transfer his gaze between the instruments and the display screen. However, da Vinci allows the surgeon to be seated – for greater comfort during lengthy procedures. Two endoscopes give full stereoscopic vision, while hand and foot controls are used to operate the instruments simultaneously and with greater range of movement than that permitted by human hand and wrist joints. In the future, a top surgical specialist in the US could operate on an injured soldier on a faraway battlefield.

229. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) the US Federal Drug Administration's approval of da Vinci paved the path to robotic surgery
- B) conventional keyhole surgery is different from robotic keyhole surgery in that it takes less time
- C) one advantage of robotic keyhole surgery is that it is more comfortable for the surgeon
- D) conventional keyhole surgery is less tiring to carry out for surgeons since they use less equipment
- E) in conventional keyhole surgery surgeons have to be seated to pay attention to the equipment

230. According to the passage, in conventional keyhole surgery, ----.

- A) the surgeon's hands enter the patient's body
- B) incisions are larger than those in robotic surgery
- C) very few instruments are used during operations
- D) surgeons might have a rest during operations
- E) manual movements are much more restricted

231. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) da Vinci is a robotic surgeon that is able to carry out operations on its own
- B) conventional keyhole surgery is highly suitable for lengthy and tiring operations
- C) surgeons have to stand up while carrying out an operation in robotic keyhole surgery
- D) in robotic surgery surgeons can use their four limbs during the operation
- E) the use of remotely operated robots in surgery is a mainstream practice in the US

232. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) thanks to technological developments in medical surgery it is less stressful for surgeons to operate on patients for lengthy periods
- B) new medical technologies will eventually make it possible to carry out operations without any need for medical professionals in the future
- C) the US is making serious investments in developing innovative medical equipment in order to enable surgeons to operate from distant locations
- D) new technological developments in medical operations enable surgeons to do their work more precisely and without restrictions of space
- E) keyhole surgery is so accurate and comfortable that most surgeons will soon carry out operations using such minimally invasive methods

It is not just the rights to solid, visible property that need to be protected; ownership of invisible property such as ideas and artistic creations also require protection. An inventor has little incentive to innovate if he knows that his invention will be seized from him – depriving him of any reward for his work – as soon as it is finished. So, for an economy to function properly, governments have to ensure they have a stable system of patents and other intellectual property rights. Copyright, for example, protects writers, for a set period of time, against plagiarism. Intellectual property rights have come under great scrutiny in recent years thanks to the rise of emerging economies such as China and India. In such countries, regulations and laws on intellectual property and common standards have proven hard to uphold. As a result, companies have been able to produce, for example, cheap and unlicensed versions of drugs based on the research and development of Western pharmacological companies. Although consumers initially welcomed such projects, there have subsequently been several scares over whether goods produced in these countries can be trusted. For instance, some counterfeit drugs produced in China have turned out to have no effect, or even to be harmful. Hence, there must be strict regulations regarding both the use and selling of these drugs.

233. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) upholding invisible copyrights has a potential danger of jeopardizing the health of poor people
- B) copyrights to solid, visible property tend to be observed by the emerging economies in Asia
- C) for an economy to be protected, governments have to simplify their laws on patents and copyrights
- D) neglecting intellectual property rights can discourage innovation and may risk public health
- E) emerging economies are particularly careful about adhering to intellectual copyright laws

234. According to the passage, it is one thing for the public to welcome cheap drugs, it is another to ----.

- A) persuade countries such as China to stop deceiving the consumers
- B) support emerging economies in their actions
- C) discard some of the sanctions on companies making counterfeit drugs
- D) be watchful of the effects and quality of these drugs
- E) tell them that some of these drugs were actually made in the West

235. It can be understood from the passage that the protection of invisible property ----.

- A) has been recently discussed among people such as inventors and writers
- B) deserves more consideration than the protection of visible property
- C) directly increases the complexity with which an economy functions
- D) disturbs a stable system of patent-giving mechanisms
- E) may encourage inventors to produce innovative works

236. It is stated in the passage that the issue of intellectual property rights ----.

- A) has become more important since companies in developing countries gain undeserved profit from the expertise of Western research
- B) inevitably brings up the issue of how willing the emerging economies of China and India are to redefine regulations
- C) has long been respected even in emerging economies of the countries like China and India
- D) is largely on the agenda of Western pharmacological companies which invest in research and development
- E) is more often debated in reference to cheap but trustworthy versions of drugs produced by Indian and Chinese companies

In February 1997, newspapers around the world reported the birth in Edinburgh, Scotland, of a lamb named Dolly. Such an event would not normally be considered newsworthy. Even the fact that Dolly had an identical twin would not typically have added much to the story. But the event was truly a landmark in science, because this lamb was not born in the usual way. Rather than being the product of a sperm and an egg from two parents, Dolly came into existence when the genetic material from an adult sheep was transplanted into a cell that developed into an exact copy of that sheep. For the moment, most scientists are talking about relatively non-controversial applications of the technology – such as cloning cows that are especially good milk producers. It is undoubtedly just a matter of time before the technology is in place to create copies of other humans from the DNA in the nucleus of a single cell. Consider the potential benefits to society. We could make perfect, but younger, copies of brilliant scientists, surgeons, or even chefs. Infertile couples could be helped to bear children, and genetic diseases could perhaps be cured or prevented by manipulating the structure of the genes causing them. The extraordinary birth of a lamb named Dolly serves as an appropriate entry into the relatively new and fascinating world of human genetics.

237. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the birth of Dolly has been reported in the local newspapers since 1997
- B) the way Dolly was born made the birth quite difficult for her mother
- C) Dolly was different from other lambs as she was a better milk producer
- D) the birth of Dolly was important because of the fact that she had a twin
- E) the birth of Dolly was impressive as she was the first of her kind

238. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) scientists are pessimistic about the chances of cloning cows
- B) the birth of Dolly paves the way for further scientific development
- C) creating Dolly is like science-fiction rather than a scientific success
- D) experiments on human cloning have been conducted recently
- E) society will utilize cloning only when cloning of humans becomes legal

239. According to the passage, one of the advantages of cloning is that ----.

- A) even infertile couples could have babies
- B) cows could produce larger quantities of milk than they do currently
- C) we may not need any other skillful scientists or surgeons
- D) there will not be any diseases related to genes
- E) it may help eliminate the controversial uses of science and technology

240. The author's attitude towards cloning is ----.

- A) neutral
- B) pessimistic
- C) uncertain
- D) sarcastic
- E) favouring

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

A garment factory complex in Savar, Bangladesh, Rana Plaza, collapsed on 24 April 2013. The collapse of Rana Plaza, a structurally deficient eight-story building, was a local disaster with global implications. Bangladesh is the world's second biggest manufacturer of ready-made garments (RMG) after China. The industry is responsible for nearly 80% of the country's exports, earning \$19 billion annually, or about 13% of its GDP (Gross Domestic Product). Some 4 million Bangladeshis - mostly undereducated villagers - work in the country's RMG trade, making T-shirts and jeans for top international brands. Pictures of the collapse put an intimate face on what is, in Bangladesh, a crucial but poorly regulated and often dangerous industry. In early June 2013, six weeks after Rana Plaza fell, a photographer and a reporter teamed up to trace the backstories of the Rana Plaza survivors and victims to try to learn how they lived and died. What they found out was that Bangladesh's RMG workers follow a common developing-world pattern: leave the familiarity of the village for the harsh uncertainty of the city in the hope that higher urban wages translate into a better life for their families and for later generations. What sets Bangladeshi garment workers apart is that they lose their lives on the job with depressing frequency.

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

- A) the collapse of the Rana Plaza should have attracted more attention worldwide
- B) there were far more workers in the Rana Plaza than the building could handle
- C) the Rana Plaza was not properly constructed
- D) the Bangladeshi government has always prioritized the conditions of workers in the RMG industry
- E) the workers in the Rana Plaza did not have a reputation for producing high-quality garments

242. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) there are 4 million undereducated villagers in Bangladesh, still waiting to be employed
- B) China produces better quality garments than Bangladesh
- C) the RMG industry had to be halted in Bangladesh after the collapse
- D) ready-made garments comprise the largest share of Bangladesh's exports
- E) workers in Bangladesh can earn more by working extra hours in RMG industry

243. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the working conditions of the deceased have been investigated by the authorities
- B) many international brands ceased business with Bangladesh after the disaster
- C) pictures of the disaster revealed the truth hidden from developed countries
- D) people were let back into the disaster area six weeks later
- E) there are very few governmental controls in the RMG industry

244. The author points out that the RMG-workers in Bangladesh differ from other developing-country workers in that ----.

- A) they are brave enough to leave their villages
- B) the mortality rates among them are higher
- C) they dedicate their work to later generations
- D) they are not intimidated by uncertainties in the city
- E) they need to work much harder and longer hours

Research reveals that a changing character can influence life satisfaction even more than economic disturbance. A study investigated how evolving character traits relate to life satisfaction. Researchers assessed 8,625 people aged 15 to 93 at two points, four years apart. They measured the Big Five personality traits (openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness, extroversion and neuroticism) and tracked fluctuations in external aspects of subjects' lives, including marital status, income and employment status. The data reveal that the participants' character changed during those four years at least as much as demographic factors, such as marital status or employment. And those small personality shifts were more closely tied to life satisfaction than the other indicators were. For instance, people who grew less agreeable reported less fulfilled in life than they had felt four years earlier, whereas those who became more open reported greater contentment. This study did not attempt to find out what caused the subjects' personalities to transform, but other recent work has shown that certain experiences can change specific traits. For instance, psychological trauma - such as that experienced by combat soldiers - has been linked with decreases in agreeableness and conscientiousness.

245. The study mentioned in the passage reveals that ----

- A) a person's personality remains stable from early adulthood to old age
- B) certain shifts in personality over time can contribute to life satisfaction
- C) among the Big Five personality traits, openness and extroversion start to decline in old age
- D) greater job satisfaction decreases neuroticism and increases extroversion
- E) some personality traits are more prone to change than others

246. It is understood from the passage that an increase in openness is ----.

- A) the outcome of stronger relationships
- B) a consequence of personal contentment
- C) expected to result in more happiness in life
- D) enhanced by greater job satisfaction
- E) considered as the most important personality trait

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

- A) personality change occurs mainly in combat soldiers, and they become more agreeable individuals
- B) psychological trauma is the main reason why we experience shifts in personality traits
- C) what we experience as well as changes in personality traits have an effect on life satisfaction
- D) demographic factors, such as marital status or employment do not change as much as personality traits among older adults
- E) self-reports from people aged 15 to 93 suggest that adult personality is static after a certain age

248. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) How We Grow over Time
- B) How to Change our Personality Traits
- C) Economic Concerns versus Life Satisfaction
- D) Life Satisfaction Linked to Personality Changes
- E) Forces of Personality Change

Both beginners and specialists in ancient studies often ask why bathing was so important to Roman society. This question might be an easy one, but there are no easy and definite answers. Bathing was a significant part of their lives, an institution rooted in the structure of their day. The Roman day normally reserved the afternoon for leisure. Already, by the end of the Republic, spending the latter part of the afternoon, after a light lunch and siesta, in the public baths had become a tradition, a comforting part of urban life and national identity. But why did bathing become a daily habit in the first place? The first and most important is the pleasure factor. At its most basic, bathing is physically and psychologically satisfying. Warm, moist air and water relax the body and clear the mind. Another factor that helps account for the popularity of baths is the well-entrenched belief in the ancient world that baths were good for health. Bathing was considered a serious therapeutic measure and received full support from ancient medicine. Finally there is also a basic economic explanation. Baths were built in such large numbers because running a public bath was seen a sensible lucrative business proposition.

249. According to the passage, Roman baths ----.

- A) had to wait till the end of the Republican era to gain its deserved popularity
- B) are found interesting by both novices and experts in ancient studies
- C) were the place for Romans to go on occasions when they did not prefer siesta for their leisure
- D) in both town and country had the same design as well as abundance
- E) became a significant part of the daily life, resulting in the formation of an institution to run public baths

250. It is clear from the passage that what made Roman baths an indispensable part of the life ----.

- A) had a lot to do with the fact that Romans failed to find any leisure activities other than siesta
- B) is a combination of reasons related to economic, physical and psychological well-being
- C) focussed specifically on health benefits of the activity itself
- D) still applies to the popularity they bear to this day
- E) could be explained by the fact that it was cost-effective

251. The author of the passage gives specific reasons in an attempt to explain ----.

- A) how it was possible for Roman baths to survive up to today
- B) what methods were used by ancient Roman businessmen to run baths
- C) why bathing became a popular trend in ancient Rome
- D) when Roman baths became a 'must-have' part of the society
- E) in what terms Roman baths could be deemed good for health

252. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Development of Roman Baths
- B) Bathing Rituals and Activities in Ancient Rome
- C) Popularity of Roman Bathing Culture
- D) Architecture of Roman Baths
- E) Differences between Urban and Country Baths in Ancient Rome

Nicole Mantie and her husband Dean bought a house, with a bathroom in a terrible state. The bathroom needed an urgent fixing. But after hearing their friend's stories of a magical five-star safari, they decided to go for it instead of fixing the bathroom. Although going on a safari sounds less sensible than investing in a better bathroom, a decade of scientific research reveals the surprising wisdom of their decision. Studies show that people get more happiness from buying experiences than buying material things. Why? Experiences are more likely to bring us together with other people while material things are enjoyed alone. In one study, researchers from the University of Colorado discovered that pairs of strangers enjoyed talking more when they discussed experiential (versus material) purchases. Nicole and her husband recount getting kissed by a giraffe while on safari. No matter what your opinion about a giraffe's kiss is, you must admit that this experience makes for a more surprising story than having a new bathroom.

253. The couple mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) had to spend a lot more money than they had originally intended when they went on a safari
- B) had already been seeking out memorable activities before they bought a house
- C) were satisfied with the decision they made when its consequences are taken into account
- D) would have been more pleased if they had renovated their bathroom instead of going on a safari
- E) were invited to take part in more safaris after their pleasant experiences

254. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) when compared with experiential purchases, material purchases cost a lot more
- B) people are more likely to enjoy spending money on experiences than purchasing material goods
- C) the author is opposed to the idea that experiencing unusual events can make us feel happier than buying things
- D) material purchases have long lasting effects while experiential purchases do not
- E) people should be better prepared when they make material purchases

255. Getting a kiss from a giraffe ----.

- A) symbolizes an unusual experience to be shared with friends
- B) was what made Nicole and Dean love safaris
- C) costs more than renovating one's old bathroom
- D) is less of a topic to talk with strangers than mend the bathroom
- E) is encouraged by the staff of University of Colorado

256. What could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Superiority of Experiences over Material Goods
- B) When to Make Profitable Purchases
- C) The Studies on Couples' Spending Choices
- D) How Choices Influence Marriage
- E) The Effects of Material Goods on Our Lives

The polygraph or the lie detector as it is often referred to, measures autonomic nervous system activity by sensors attached to different parts of the body. The sensors measure changes in breathing, cardiac activity and sweating. The indicators only show physiological changes, usually induced by emotion. The machine amplifies signals picked up from sensors placed at specific parts of the body. It detects not lies, but physical changes that are the results of specific emotions. People are asked 'hot' or relevant questions as well as 'cool' or control questions. The assumption is that for innocent people there is no physical difference in the way they respond to relevant and control questions. The other assumption is that suspect can be identified if he or she exhibits physical changes in his or her body. Therefore, suspects who are to be tested by polygraph use certain drugs to suppress autonomic nervous system activity and make any physiological recording inconclusive. More worryingly, people can be trained to defeat the test with a range of techniques. Tests would therefore not only be highly unreliable but counterproductive: alienating and misclassifying the innocent and letting the guilty get away without receiving the punishment he or she deserves.

257. It is pointed out in the passage that the polygraph -- --.

- A) is a reliable device used in various fields
- B) can detect effectively when someone is notably telling lies
- C) measures physical changes in the body triggered by emotion
- D) is better at detecting guilty people than those who are innocent
- E) has a very complicated application, which makes it hard to detect people who react very quickly

258. According to the passage, ----.

- A) the polygraph cannot prove precisely if someone is guilty or not
- B) drug addicts tend to perform better on the test
- C) detecting emotional changes is easier than physiological ones
- D) the polygraph detects not only lies but also physical changes in the body
- E) the polygraph is the latest development in lie detection, which has been quite popular

259. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) the polygraph is able to keep records for a long time
- B) the parts of the body to which sensors will be attached should be determined faultlessly
- C) there has been a dramatic increase in the number of drugs used to fake the polygraph
- D) so many people have been trained to detect lies
- E) if the polygraph is to be used, it requires far more improvement

260. It can be understood from the passage that the author ----.

- A) tries to explain why the use of polygraph is open to doubt
- B) criticizes courts using the polygraph as a proof
- C) favours the use of the polygraph even though it causes ambiguity
- D) informs the reader that the polygraph, on its own, is able to both record and detect accurately
- E) aims to encourage people to use the polygraph for specific purposes

For fifty years, scientists have been trying to create tiny gadgets that travel around a patient's bloodstream, detecting and even fixing diseases. But how to power them has been a problem. Formerly-used batteries have shrunk over the years but have not been miniaturized sufficiently to fit into a medical device small enough to travel through veins and arteries. So instead of using them, engineers at Stanford University have developed tiny implants that can be powered by radio waves beamed from a transmitter outside the body. The idea of using electromagnetic waves to transfer power to implantable medical devices is not new, and in principle, it sounds simple. A transmitter outside the body emits radio waves travelling through the tissues. They are then picked up by an antenna on the internal device where they induce a voltage. The trouble is, scientists previously thought that radio waves would struggle to get through human tissue. But a researcher at Stanford University found strong evidence that they do pass through. He used a chunk of beef as a stand-in for human flesh and found that sufficient energy moved through it to make electromagnetic power transfer feasible. Already, working prototypes that can propel themselves have been developed, but the distance through which power can be transferred inside the body still needs improvement.

261. It is clear from the passage that inserting a gadget into a patient's bloodstream ----.

- A) has depended on the size of the radio transmitters
- B) has challenged scientists for half a century
- C) will be widely used in many hospitals in Stanford
- D) showed promising results in people with narrow arteries
- E) has led to quite a dramatic reduction in the size of batteries

262. It is pointed out in the passage that radio waves —.

- A) are transferred to a transmitter in the body
- B) have long been used to transfer power to move gadgets in veins
- C) have been found to be capable of penetrating the tissues
- D) are created by expanding the implants' mechanical component
- E) have been proven to be effective without the assistance of a secondary unit

263. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) implantable gadgets have been on trial for some patients before actual experiments can be conducted
- B) the size of the implants used within the body affected the level of the transmission
- C) shrinking the batteries has helped scientists to insert the device more comfortably into the arteries
- D) the self-moving devices recently developed need additional power-transfer improvement
- E) using batteries instead of implants provides more productive results

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

- A) removing the medical device from the body has been the scientists' main concern
- B) inserting medical devices into the body may have harmful effects on people
- C) prototypes should first be tested on people for a period of time
- D) diagnosis and treatment of some diseases may be easier in the long run
- E) attempts to discover new methods of powering the implants will probably fail

The realization that we must protect nature from the effects of human activity is not a modern innovation. However, a definite environmental consciousness has arisen in Western industrialized nations only since the 1960s. In recent decades, coastlines contaminated by spilled oil, declining fish populations, the destructions of the ozone layer, increasing desertification and dying forests have all pointed to the tolerance limits of ecological systems. The supporters of most environmental protection efforts include individuals, civic alliances and political associations such as environmental and nature groups, as well as governments, businesses and the scientific community. All of them face the challenge of maintaining the balance of nature. However, since the environment as a whole cannot be fully protected or restored to its original condition, environmental protection efforts always require compromises between economic, political and social interests. Not every measure made possible by technology is truly feasible, given the various costs and trade-offs involved. Many proposals that are strongly advocated in scientific circles cannot be implemented due to economic concerns or a lack of political will. Similarly, many initiatives set in motion by governments meet with only hesitant acceptance in society.

265. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) organized attempts to protect the environment are a relatively recent issue
- B) humankind was not involved in environmental protection in the distant past
- C) contamination is the most dangerous man-made threat to the environment
- D) environmental damage started in Western countries in the last century
- E) ecological systems in the nature have recently been spoilt irreversibly

266. One can clearly understand from the passage that --

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- A) politicians often seem to provide support for advanced protection efforts at all costs
- B) Western countries were not involved in environmental protection before the 1960s
- C) environmental protection is a matter of institutionalized concern rather than individual
- D) in order for the environmental protection projects to be successful, they should ignore financial interests
- E) individuals and institutions involved in environmental protection come from all walks of life

267. According to the passage, ----.

- A) damages given to the environment should be stopped completely so that the environment can repair itself
- B) technological solutions to environmental damage are often cost-effective, but other conditions might make them difficult to put into practice
- C) an environmental precaution that can technologically be put into practice receives support from most sections of the society
- D) governments usually have hard time proceeding with their proposals since most citizens find them overtly political
- E) the public might have some suspicion about environmental protection projects although governments regard them applicable

268. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) scientific protection projects often fail because scientists take into account financial interests
- B) it is the clash of interests that results in extensive environmental damage in most parts of the world
- C) it is highly challenging to take action to protect the nature due to various intervening conditions
- D) the nature can be protected even if governments, scientists and the public do not reach a compromise
- E) organized attempts to protect the environment have proved fruitful despite the challenges involved

Africa has the fastest growing and most youthful population in the world. Over 40% are under the age of 15 and 20% are between the ages of 15 and 24, which can be said to be the definition of youth all over the world. These statistics present a serious challenge. Can Africa seize the opportunities being presented, or do Africa's youth constitute a ticking, demographic time-bomb? Despite sub-Saharan Africa recording an average annual economic growth rate of 6%, this remarkable and rapid growth has often been non-inclusive, and it has become increasingly clear that insufficient attention has been paid to the creation of employment opportunities for young people. The current demographic trend only worsens the problem as the pressure to create new jobs will increase markedly over the coming decades, if what is known as the 'demographic dividend' is not realized. One definition of the demographic dividend is a large workforce that creates a window of opportunity to invest in the education and health of their children, increase economic outputs and invest more in technology and skills to strengthen the economy. It is a stage that the most successful developing economies experience. Indeed, as much as one third of East Asia's economic miracle was closely associated with demographic change.

269. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) the definition of youth in Africa is controversial when statistical data are considered
- B) African countries are expected to have the most developed economies in the world, as they have a high percentage of young people
- C) African countries have a lot in common with East Asian countries in terms of economic success
- D) changes in population were an important factor in the economic success of countries in East Asia
- E) young people, in particular, have the power and ability to make an economy successful in East Asian countries

270. One can infer from the passage that Africa ----.

- A) needs to explore employment opportunities for the youth for economic growth
- B) is experiencing demographic problems resulting from lack of governmental support all over the continent
- C) is more likely to be the most populated continent in the near future
- D) has a very high percentage of young people, which prevents employment for everybody
- E) will have great difficulty in shaping its economy unless young people have a key role in such areas as education and technology

271. According to the passage, the economic growth ----.

- A) cannot be permanent even if new job opportunities are provided for young population
- B) in African countries is not very rapid when compared to that of East Asian countries
- C) is a result of the current demographic trend that integrates work power into the economy
- D) of sub-Saharan African countries helps them to invest in the education and health of children
- E) in African countries is significant but not perfect in terms of employment of young population

272. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Young population constitutes an opportunity for as well as a threat to the economic development of African countries.
- B) Having young population can mean achieving economic prosperity in the future as seen in Africa.
- C) The realization of demographic dividend accounts for the rapid economic growth in African countries.
- D) Although what East Asian countries did so as to boost their economies affected African politicians, they have not made any attempts to do the same.
- E) African countries should follow the example of East Asia, as they have similar demographic profile.

Arguably the most influential figure in the history of Indian politics, Gandhi became the symbol of Indian nationalism and was given the status of the Father of the Nation after India achieved independence in 1947. Gandhi's most significant contribution to Indian politics was perhaps his belief in the strength of ordinary people. Gandhi was able to mobilize the Indian people primarily because the demands his politics made upon the individual were not extraordinary. His insistence on non-violence which characterized his campaigns of civil disobedience allowed people to participate in national politics in many different ways, none of which necessarily required a break with people's daily lives. Gandhi was able to create a national mood, which cut across castes, classes, religions and regional loyalties by rejecting the boundaries that these created as irrelevant to the moral truth that he made central to his discourse. This at times led him to limit the more radical aspects of nationalist aspirations of some within his Congress Party. Another distinguishing feature of Gandhi's philosophy was his opposition to Western modernization as a model for India's development.

273. It is clear from the passage that ----.

- A) Gandhi had already received a national title even before India's independence
- B) Gandhi believed that ordinary people are strong enough to make great political changes in the society
- C) the political views of Gandhi demanded a high level of political involvement of ordinary people
- D) Gandhi's political views strengthened the Indian people's belief in independence
- E) the political discourse of Gandhi incorporated elements from Indian caste structure

274. According to the passage, ----.

- A) nationalism constituted the central point of Gandhi's political campaigns
- B) Gandhi was not always interested in controlling the actions of politicians
- C) Gandhi's political understanding introduced politics into the daily lives of people
- D) the ultimate contribution of Gandhi to politics was his alternative to Western democracy
- E) Gandhi limited the power of the Indian people by getting them to become non-violent

275. The author of the passage states that ----.

- A) Gandhi managed to bring together all parts of the Indian society irrespective of their social background
- B) Gandhi was in favour of following the developed world to achieve national development
- C) Indian people failed to appreciate the contributions of Gandhi to Indian political life
- D) Gandhi was able to abolish the caste system in India by creating a national unity
- E) the bases of Gandhi's political views were in line with existing systems

276. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) Gandhi owes his political influence mainly to his extraordinary aspirations
- B) Indian people were fascinated by the developments in the West
- C) Gandhi taught important lessons to other political figures of his time
- D) whatever Gandhi proposed was accepted without being questioned
- E) relying on the participation of ordinary people in politics can lead to productive results

French manicures and finding the end of the sticky tape; if this is all you thought fingernails were good for, think again. A new study explains why our nails are crucial to our natural ability to grow back lost finger, and even provides clues as to how we might enhance our limited powers of regeneration. Although we might not be able to grow whole fingers, we can regrow the ends of amputated fingers. For years, scientists have wondered why this only happens when some of the nail is left behind. But now the answer has been discovered. Studying mice, the biologists found stem cells – cells that can change into any other kind – in a layer just below the nail on mice toes. When the very tip of a toe is amputated, a chain reaction is initiated that draws nerves to the area. This in turn prompts the stem cells to form new bone tendons and muscle. If a finger is amputated too far back and there is no nail, this chain reaction does not get started. It is thought that the same mechanism is behind the regeneration of human fingertips. "If we could identify all the molecules that have this special ability to induce this kind of regeneration, a pharmacological approach to treat amputees might become available," says the researcher who led the study.

277. It can be understood from the passage that human nails ----.

- A) are not of very much use in terms of regenerating fingers unless a substantial amount of them does not remain on the finger
- B) might be key to growing or regenerating full fingers in the near future
- C) will not be used for growing back the tips of lost fingers for another decade
- D) have some valuable health functions other than simply looking aesthetic or helping us with some simple tasks
- E) have recently been known as a potential means of producing new organs in the human body

278. According to the passage, the research carried out on mice ----.

- A) provided scientists with a deep insight into the regenerative ability of stem cells
- B) confirmed the absolute location of stem cells on a mouse's body
- C) was not successful as it was expected since it did not initiate any chain reactions
- D) ended up being insignificant as it succeeded in growing ends of fingers instead of whole fingers
- E) failed to produce results that make scientists believe that it is practical with humans as well

279. The attitude displayed by the leader of the team studying mice is ----.

- A) hopeful
- B) sceptical
- C) criticizing
- D) pessimistic
- E) unrealistic

280. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Working with Stem Cells of Mice
- B) How to Grow Fingers
- C) Innovations in Biology and Medicine
- D) Stem Cells are Answer to Many Diseases
- E) Fingernails Point the Way to Regeneration

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

As difficult as they may be in some cases, culture shock experiences serve as the very force that drives strangers to learn and adapt. It is through the presence of stress that strangers are compelled to strive to achieve the level of learning and self-adjustment, which is necessary in order to meet the demands of the environment and to work out new ways of handling their daily activities. In a study of Canadian technical advisors who were on two-year assignments in Kenya, researchers found that the intensity and directionality of culture shock was unrelated to patterns of psychological adjustment at the end of the first year in the alien land. Of particular interest is the finding that, in some instances, the magnitude of culture shock was positively related to the individuals' social and professional effectiveness within the new environment (i.e., the greater the culture shock, the greater the effectiveness). Based on this finding, it was thought that culture shock experiences might, in fact, be responsible for successful adaptation. This point is further echoed in research that shows culture shock is a traditional learning experience that facilitates a psychological change from a state of low self-awareness and cultural awareness to a state of high self-awareness and cultural awareness.

281. According to the passage stress ----

- A) weakens a person's ability to achieve learning and self-adjustment
- B) hinders the handling of daily activities in unfamiliar environments
- C) is what causes people to become less social in a new culture
- D) helps those experiencing culture shock to better adapt to a foreign environment
- E) makes it impossible for strangers to meet the demands of a new environment

282. What was especially interesting about the research on Canadian technical advisors in Kenya?

- A) Psychological adjustment at the end of the first year was directly related to culture shock.
- B) Some participants who experienced higher levels of culture shock were found to be more effective in their jobs.
- C) The level of professional effectiveness was unrelated to the magnitude of culture shock within the first year.
- D) All of the subjects in the study showed greater effectiveness in their jobs when they were subjected to further culture shock
- E) In some cases, patterns of culture shock and psychological adjustment were found to be related to the environment.

283. It can be inferred from the passage that prior to the study on Canadian technical advisors in Kenya, most researchers had assumed that culture shock

- A) helped individuals to fully integrate into a foreign culture
- B) caused the formation of experiences that facilitated change
- C) allowed individuals to change states of awareness
- D) occurred when foreigners experienced high self-awareness
- E) was an obstacle to adaptation to a foreign environment

The explosion of mobile phone use has revolutionised our lives. We can download movies, communicate with our family members, and broadcast to the world, all at the push of a button. However, there are some questions about these valuable devices we have been unable to answer, such as the possibility of health conditions resulting from excessive 'screen time'. Yet, many initial reactions have been more spontaneous than evidence-based. In the past decade, we have heard that they will rewire our brains, strip us of cognitive abilities and damage our mental health. In truth, there is no good evidence that such alarming conditions are caused by our tech habits. The World Health Organization, for example, recommends limiting screen time as a way of tackling obesity, voicing no health concerns related to screens in particular. It says that children under 3 should have no screen time and those aged 3 to 4 should be limited to an hour a day, but its focus is on curbing childhood obesity. As the fears grow and the debate becomes more heated, it is time to separate the proven health advice from exaggerated facts. Rather than impose unreasonable limits, we should take a look at our use of screens and ask how they fit with the activities and lifestyles we want as individuals and families.

284. It is pointed out in the passage that excessive screen time ---

- A) is proven to delay developmental processes in children under 3
- B) shows no convincing evidence of damaging our cognitive abilities and mental health
- C) prevents small children from interacting with their families and other children
- D) is seen as the main reason for inducing childhood obesity in those aged 3 to 4
- E) may change the way our brains work, leading to alarming health conditions

285. According to the passage can reduce screen time and its possible harm by ----

- A) installing readily available health applications that monitor and limit our screen use
- B) paying more attention to the relation between obesity and screen time
- C) comparing our screen time with that of our family members
- D) becoming more conscious of our usage of screens and how related they are to our lives
- E) incorporating more healthy activities into our lives

286. The attitude of the author towards common reactions concerning our tech habits is ---

- A) sceptical
- B) sarcastic
- C) admiring
- D) supportive
- E) optimistic

The most celebrated African novelist is Chinua Achebe, whose *Things Fall Apart* permanently transformed the landscape of African fiction, both in his own continent and in the Western imagination. His novels effectively challenged many of the West's false impressions of African life and culture, replacing simplistic stereotypes with portrayals of a complex society still suffering from a legacy of Western colonial oppression. Achebe was born in Ogidi, an Igbo-speaking town in eastern Nigeria, and educated in English at church schools and University College, Ibadan, where he subsequently taught before joining the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation in Lagos. Then he launched a publishing company with Christopher Okigbo, a poet soon to die in the Nigerian civil war. His *Things Fall Apart*, written with an insider's understanding of the African world and its history, depicts the destruction of an individual, a family, and a culture during colonialism. Helping to deny Western prejudices about Africa, this rich portrait of a culture also advances Achebe's ambition to help his society regain belief in itself and get rid of the complexes produced by colonialism.

287. It is clearly stated in the passage that ---

- A) Achebe has changed the way Western people think of African culture
- B) *Things Fall Apart* is Achebe's first and most famous novel
- C) Achebe's novels are mainly about Africans' false assumptions about Westerners
- D) Africa has always been a culturally rich continent in Western imagination
- E) Achebe is still the best novelist for many readers in Western societies

288. It is pointed out in the passage that --

- A) Achebe both studied and taught in University College, Ibadan
- B) Achebe started his career at Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation
- C) Okigbo provided Achebe financial support to set up his own publishing company
- D) Okigbo wrote poems about the civil war in Nigeria
- E) In *Things Fall Apart*, Achebe mentioned the problems his own family had in the West

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

- A) Achebe aimed at helping Africans rebuild self-respect and self-confidence
- B) With *Things Fall Apart*, Achebe made the Igbo language more popular in the West
- C) *Things Fall Apart* was mainly written from the perspective of a Westerner
- D) Achebe suggested Africans distrust Western societies in *Things Fall Apart*
- E) Achebe faced fierce criticism in the Western world

Justice in ancient Egypt encompassed a range of physical punishments including corporal punishment such as beatings, and capital punishment, which is the legal killing of a person. Punishments were typically administered in public. Corporal punishments were imposed on citizens for lesser crimes such as non-payment of taxes. But in the most severe cases, the Egyptian state would execute offenders. Robbing royal tombs, injuring the pharaoh, and disloyalty were all regarded as the worst crimes Egyptian citizens could commit. If criminals were caught, they would be punished by death. Executions were carried out in a number of ways, most often in public. Members of privileged classes could sometimes choose to take their own lives by swallowing poison rather than undergoing a painful death in public. The harshest punishment was not only death in this world but death in the afterlife. Burning a person's body, throwing their remains into the Nile, and erasing their names from history were the most serious punishments, as the person would not exist either here or in the hereafter. In these cases, families would not receive the body for burial or for the purposes of funerals.

290. The main difference between corporal punishment and capital punishment was that ----

- A) the former was administered in public in most cases
- B) the latter was used more frequently in ancient Egypt
- C) the former was for criminals who stole from the pharaoh
- D) the offender died as a result of the latter
- E) the criminals were charged with higher taxes for the former

291. Members of privileged classes in ancient Egypt who faced execution ----

- A) were thrown into the Nile when they committed the most unforgivable crimes
- B) were not able to get away with public execution
- C) had to remove their names from history so that they could avoid death
- D) had the option to commit suicide by drinking poison in order to avoid a painful public death
- E) did not want their families to get their bodies for funerals

292. Which of the following could be the best title of the passage?

- A) Capital Punishment Methods in Ancient Egypt
- B) The Court System in Ancient Egypt
- C) Burial Rituals in Ancient Egypt
- D) Crime and Punishment in Ancient Egypt
- E) How the Aristocracy was Punished in Ancient Egypt

Freud felt that our memories and how they are arranged in our minds are vital parts of our personalities. He proposed that there are three basic divisions of memory that are differentiated by how aware or conscious each of us is of the material in those divisions: the conscious, the preconscious and the unconscious. The unconscious is the most famous of the three. It contains the memories and experiences that we are not aware of. They are deep inside our minds and difficult to access. Actually, Freud thought that our unconscious is filled with all our memories, thoughts, and ideas that are troubling, disturbing, and horrible to keep in our conscious awareness. This is where we keep our truest feelings, unfiltered and unedited by the niceties of everyday life. Our unconscious is where our deepest and most basic desires and conflicts reside, it is the realm of secrets so dark that we are not even aware of them ourselves. Depending on what kind of memories we have and how aware we are of them, we may have a completely different personality than we do now. Our conscious, preconscious and unconscious memories help make us unique, giving us that special little personality that everyone loves.

293. Freud suggested a division for our memories to –

- A) help people hide their horrible secrets
- B) focus more on the niceties of everyday life
- C) simply explain our level of consciousness
- D) further study people's deepest and most basic desires
- E) better understand how memories are unreliable

294. According to the passage, what makes us unique?

- A) How desires and conflicts appear in memories
- B) Both nice and disturbing ideas we have
- C) Our deep and dark secrets
- D) Types and awareness of memories
- E) Unfiltered and true feelings about ourselves

295. According to the passage which could be an example of an unconscious memory?

- A) Jealous feelings directed towards a close friend
- B) Hearing how your colleagues appreciate you
- C) Remembering simple tasks like riding a bike
- D) Purposefully ignoring the man sitting next to you
- E) Reliving the happiest day of your life

What causes you to develop a food allergy in the first place? Is it your genetic make-up? Something in your food supply? Something you ate too much of as a kid? A great deal of research has been devoted to answering these questions. The best evidence comes from studies of peanut allergy in twins. Studies of peanut allergy in twins have provided the strongest proof that genes play a role in developing food allergy but are not exclusively responsible. An important study shows that an identical twin has a 64 percent chance of sharing a peanut allergy with the twin sibling who is allergic to peanut. With non-identical twins, the risk drops to a mere 7 percent. The study clearly demonstrates a strong genetic link to peanut allergy but also proves that food allergy is not purely a genetic disease. What leads one of the identical twins to develop the allergy and spares the second is unknown. Allergy specialists believe that exposure to an allergen - in this case the food that causes the allergy - plays a role in developing a food allergy, but determining exactly what each twin is exposed to in the uncontrolled testing environment of daily living is nearly impossible.

296. According to the passage, studies of peanut allergy in twins ----.

- A) compare the genetic make-up of the twins besides analysing their daily food consumption
- B) will no longer be carried out as they have not produced conclusive results
- C) are the most promising ones for understanding the causes of food allergy
- D) have proven that food allergy is no more than a genetic disease
- E) focus on the thorough genetic analysis of the twins participating in the studies

297. Which of the following is true about food allergy according to the passage?

- A) It is thought that both genetic and environmental factors trigger food allergy.
- B) Non-identical twins have a higher likelihood of developing food allergy.
- C) The validity of the mentioned twin studies on food allergy is prone to controversy.
- D) If one of the identical twins has a food allergy, the other is bound to develop it as well.
- E) Allergy specialists think that studies on food allergies should target adults rather than kids

298. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) The number of food allergy studies with identical twins is larger than those with non-identical twins.
- B) Figuring out exactly what foods each twin is exposed to in the uncontrolled testing environment of daily living is almost unattainable.
- C) The discovery of a strong genetic link to food allergy suggests that there could soon be a treatment for it.
- D) The contribution of genetic factors outweighs that of environmental factors in most allergy sufferers.
- E) Food experiences during childhood have a greater effect on the likelihood of developing an allergy in twin siblings.

The earliest acting out behaviours are often referred to as temper tantrums. These behaviours are usually first observed in infants between the ages of 12 and 18 months of age. At that point, temper tantrums can be considered a normal part of growth and development, and they are not necessarily caused by the wrong behaviour of the parents. These early tantrums are simply an infant's attempt to communicate feelings of dissatisfaction or extreme disappointment. Observed behaviours in infants trying to express their anger or frustration usually include angry-sounding crying and kicking hands and feet. For toddlers, such violent outbursts of temper often include hitting, kicking, and biting others, and possibly self-injurious behaviours such as head-banging. Temper tantrums can include any highly emotional, disruptive, and unacceptable outburst that appears to be the child's reaction to unmet needs or wishes. A primary reason for such emotional lack of control in a child, especially above the age of three or four, is having not learnt how to cope with their own frustration. Such temper tantrums usually peak between the ages of two and three. Because under normal circumstances the child has learnt the necessary lessons in how to deal with disappointment by the time he or she has reached the age of four, there is then a noticeable decrease in this sort of acting out behaviour.

299. It is stated in the passage that temper tantrums in infants ----.

- A) commonly start to appear within the first year of life
- B) can be assumed as typical and a part of natural development process
- C) are not usually observed in babies older than one and a half years
- D) will steadily increase to reach a peak at the age of four
- E) are generally caused by the inappropriate behaviour of the parents

300. According to the passage, toddlers ----.

- A) exhibit their disappointment by avoiding interaction with others
- B) tend to cry and kick hands and feet to convey feelings of dissatisfaction
- C) will completely grow out of temper tantrums when they reach the age of four
- D) are easier to control than four-year-old children
- E) might be more destructive compared to infants' observed cases of acting out

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

- A) some displays of temper tantrums can be considered a sign of serious mental problems
- B) self-injurious behaviours often bring other mental problems to be addressed immediately
- C) treatment of behavioural disorders in children such as temper tantrums takes too much time
- D) behaviours such as crying and kicking are extreme though they significantly help toddlers calm down
- E) temper tantrums might have one or multiple reasons depending on a child's age

The word 'nausea' evokes an awful experience: that uneasy rolling-wave sensation in the stomach and head that often precedes vomiting. Terrible as it is, nausea is also an expression of the body's wisdom. Just as hunger tells us to fill up when we need food, nausea conveys that we need to empty our stomachs. In the case of food poisoning, for example, the most appropriate response is to surrender to the feeling. Once you vomit, you reduce the damaging potential of a toxin or pathogen and usually feel better almost instantly. There are times when nausea manifests inappropriately, and repressing it becomes inevitable; during motion sickness, for instance, when one's stomach feels upset on the deck of a rocking boat. Therefore, a wide variety of pharmaceuticals are available to treat nausea, of which dimenhydrinate is among the most popular. However, side effects can include headache, dizziness, and severe drowsiness. If there seems to be no reason for a case of nausea and it persists for more than two days, seeing a physician will be the wisest option. This can be an early indicator of serious problems including bowel cancer and gallbladder disease or a potentially less serious condition such as a migraine or the flu.

302. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) after vomiting, it is normal to feel dizziness
- B) food poisoning must be immediately medicated
- C) nausea should be medicated if vomiting follows it
- D) one with nausea can feel relief after vomiting
- E) having a headache will inevitably lead to nausea

303. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) a person stuck on a boat trip might have nausea with a severe headache and drowsiness
- B) hunger can be considered as one of the possible causes of nausea
- C) people who have had nausea because of motion sickness must see a physician
- D) dimenhydrinate is the most famous nausea medicine for its mild side effects
- E) having continual nausea maybe an initial sign of some serious disease

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

- A) patients should be aware of the length of nausea and the potential reasons for it
- B) available pharmaceuticals for the treatment of nausea have side effects without exception
- C) nausea might be one of the side effects of the pharmaceuticals available for an/diseases
- D) bowel cancer or gallbladder disease would cause nausea more often than a migraine
- E) physicians need to prescribe for nausea if there is an obvious cause like a serious disease

Bacillus anthracis is the bacterium that causes anthrax. The bacteria adopt long; rod-like shapes when they find themselves in an environment suitable for rapid growth, such as the moist, nutrient-rich insides of an animal. Under arid conditions, however the bacteria create hard; nearly indestructible spores that can lie **dormant** for a long time. When the spores are injected into healthy mice, they turn back into *B. anthracis*, triggering anthrax and killing the animals. Despite the existence of effective vaccines, currently, anthrax is still a concern worldwide due to its potential for being used as an unconventional weapon in biological warfare. Dried and kept in cold storage, the spores that cause anthrax will survive for years, allowing for industrial-scale production and stockpiling of the material long before it is used against soldiers on the battlefield.

305. Which of the following is true about the bacteria that cause anthrax?

- A) Humidity of the environment that will host the bacteria serves an important function in their growth.
- B) General health condition of the recipient of the bacteria is of great significance for the spread of the disease in humans.
- C) Nutrient-rich insides of an animal lead the bacteria to produce spores.
- D) The shape of the bacteria remains the same despite the environmental changes that allow rapid growth.
- E) In arid conditions: they grow rapidly in a short time; posing several threats to both animals and humans.

306. The underlined word in the passage 'dormant' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) unlimited
- B) indispensable
- C) inactive
- D) intolerable
- E) unavoidable

307. What is the purpose of the author in writing the passage?

- A) To give information about *B. anthracis*, which could be used as a biological weapon
- B) To warn people against coming into contact with mice with *B. anthracis*
- C) To criticise scientists and medical people for not taking precautions against *B. anthracis*
- D) To draw attention to the inefficiency of the vaccines developed against anthrax
- E) To highlight the importance of cold storage for the survival of spores created by *B. anthracis*

Doctors suspect vitamin K deficiency when abnormal bleeding occurs in people with conditions that put them at risk. Blood tests to measure how well blood clots are done to help confirm the diagnosis. Knowing how much vitamin K people consume helps doctors interpret results of their blood tests. Meanwhile a vitamin K injection in the muscle is recommended for all newborns to reduce the risk of bleeding within the brain after delivery. Breastfed infants, who have not received this injection at birth are especially susceptible to vitamin K deficiency in adulthood "because breast milk contains only small amounts of vitamin K. Otherwise, vitamin K is usually taken by mouth or given by injection under the skin. If a drug is the cause of the deficiency, the dose of the drug is adjusted or extra vitamin K is given. Vitamin K deficiency may also weaken bones. People who have vitamin K deficiency and liver disorder may also need blood transfusions to replenish the clotting factors. A damaged liver may be unable to synthesise clotting factors even after vitamin K injections are given.

308. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) vitamin K injections may have negative effects on bones if the dose cannot be adjusted carefully
- B) vitamin K deficiency is experienced especially after the loss of excessive amounts of blood
- C) doctors may need multiple sources of information before they diagnose whether a patient has vitamin K deficiency
- D) people should give an account of their daily vitamin K intake for doctors to decide whether a blood transfusion is necessary
- E) blood tests run on blood clots may not always provide doctors with reliable results

309. It is pointed out in the passage that ----.

- A) newborns diagnosed with vitamin K deficiency after they are born are especially susceptible to liver dysfunction
- B) the only way of providing extra vitamin K for babies is through injection in the muscle since other methods are not effective
- C) breastfeeding is very important for newborns since it is extremely rich in vitamin K
- D) if doctors suspect a drug of causing vitamin K deficiency in adults, they recommend that extra vitamin K be taken
- E) adults prefer to take vitamin K by mouth rather than injections since the first one is more practical

310. One can conclude from the passage that ----.

- A) vitamin K deficiency can be the main cause of liver disorders
- B) severe liver disorders are mostly accompanied by vitamin K deficiency
- C) mothers can increase the amount of vitamin K in their milk with an appropriate diet
- D) breastfeeding does not provide any protection for babies against bleeding risk
- E) vitamin K injections can fail short of being useful if the liver is not functioning properly

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

One of the most famous volcanoes may be misunderstood. Carmelo Fertilo, a geologist from Italy, believes the material feeding Mount Etna's cone is mostly water, so it is effectively a giant hot spring. However, most geologists are unconvinced. Mount Etna is almost always active. It may have spewed 70 million tonnes of lava in 2011 alone. What really puzzles the Italian geologist is that Etna also discharges more than 7 million tonnes of steam, carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide every year. The normal explanation is that gas bubbles out of magma as it moves up the volcano's vent. However, Fertilo claims that Etna would need to erupt ten times more lava than it does to account for all the gas. He also argues that Etna is not just fed by magma. He states that its deep plumbing system could hold lots of water, carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide, making up about 70 percent of the material feeding the volcano. According to Fertilo, such a system is closer to a spring rather than a volcano. However, according to Kayla Iacovino, there are simpler alternatives. She has argued that the excess gas could come from deep molten rock that does not enter Etna.

311. It can be understood from the passage that most geologists ---

- A) doubt Fertilo's arguments about Mount Etna
- B) have misunderstood Fertilo's claims about Mount Etna
- C) agree with Iacovino as well as Fertilo
- D) claim that Mount Etna is a hot spring
- E) try to provide new findings to support their own claims

312. According to the passage, Fertilo believes that Mount Etna ----

- A) had its largest and most devastating eruption in 2011
- B) erupts ten times more lava than gas
- C) includes some of the characteristics of a hot spring
- D) is the most unpredictable volcano on Earth
- E) can remain inactive for long periods of time

313. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Eruptions of Mount Etna Throughout History
- B) Excess Gas in Mount Etna
- C) What Really Feeds Mount Etna?
- D) Why is Mount Etna Always Active?
- E) The Most Famous Volcanoes on Earth

The science behind growing meat without animals is fairly simple. Growing the cells that form cultured meat is not hugely different from other 'cell culture' methods that biologists have used to study cells since the early 1900s. The process starts with a few 'satellite' cells, which can be obtained from a small sample of muscle taken from a live animal. These are stem cells that can turn into the different cells found in muscle. Just one cell could, in theory, be used to grow an infinite amount of meat. When fed a nutrient rich setum, the cells turn into muscle cells and proliferate, doubling in number roughly every few days. After the cells have multiplied, they are encouraged to form strips, much like how muscle cells form fibres in living tissue. These fibres are attached to a sponge-like scaffold that floods the fibres with nutrients and mechanically stretches them, 'exercising' the muscle cells to increase their size and protein content. The resulting tissue can then be harvested, seasoned, cooked and consumed as boneless processed meat.

314. It is clearly stated in the passage that ---

- A) it is not a must to have a sample cell from a living animal to produce meat
- B) studying cells is a relatively new concept in the current decade
- C) producing meat from a muscle cell in a lab is quite a complicated process
- D) the first step in creating meat is to double the number of muscle cells
- E) growing meat without animals is a process similar to other cell culture methods

315. According to the passage, stem cells ---

- A) are cells that do not have the ability to multiply
- B) are composed of various cells that have different functions
- C) have the ability to transform into different cells in a muscle
- D) need to be attached to other cells to form living tissues
- E) decrease in number at the end of the production process

316. The passage is mainly about ---

- A) the advances in human cell production under scientific intervention
- B) the reasons why cell production may not be practical for common use
- C) different types of cell culture methods used by biologists since the early 1900s
- D) an alternative way of growing meat through unconventional means
- E) some steps followed by scientists to cure animal diseases by producing cells

River systems are completely changed when dams are built. The main reason is obvious: dams block the channels, altering the water's direction by decreasing or increasing the amount of water that flows through the channel - the defined pathway the water follows. In turn, this modifies or completely changes the river's erosional and depositional characteristics, thus changing the channel's landscape and affecting the local environment. Although there are good reasons for dams (mainly to stop flooding in populated areas), there are often just as many potential problems. One in particular is the erosion that occurs just below the main structure holding back the water. Because sediment is no longer transported within the water (the load is dropped in the reservoir), the water from the spillway often erodes the channel immediately below. Another problem can also arise from the fact that because there is less sediment load, there is also less of a delta being formed at the mouth of a river. For example, the Aswan High Dam along the Nile River in Egypt was finished in 1966, primarily to provide electricity and irrigation. But the water is dammed up in a lake about 280 kilometers long, and this is starving the Nile delta of sediments. Because of this, the currents in the Mediterranean Sea are carrying away more sediment than the river can replenish and causing the delta to slowly erode away.

317. According to the passage, dams –

- A) do not affect erosional characteristics of a river as much as depositional ones
- B) provide more beneficial than harmful effects to the local environment
- C) may adversely affect river systems and the local environment
- D) can stop flooding but have no other real benefits
- E) generally increase the amount of water that flows through channels

318. The problem with the Aswan High Dam is that ----

- A) it cannot provide enough electricity
- B) it has a negative impact on the currents in the Mediterranean Sea
- C) it is reducing the size of the Nile delta
- D) the people in the Nile region are still facing problems with irrigation
- E) sediment is flooding in from the Mediterranean Sea

319. The underlined word in the passage 'replenish' is closest in meaning to ---

- A) reduce
- B) ruin
- C) renew
- D) resist
- E) restrict

An 11-year-old boy taps furiously on a laptop, hiding from enemies as he runs through a city. They catch him before he reaches safety - game over. Frustrated, he opens the game's programming window, adjusts the settings, and this time gets past the bullies. Victory! This could be the future of American education. The Quest to Learn' school opened last September in Manhattan, welcoming the first class of sixth-graders who will learn almost entirely through videogame-inspired activities, an educational strategy developed to keep kids engaged and prepare them for high-tech careers. For many years, videogames have outperformed teachers in one key way: They are exceptionally good at engaging kids, which is, in fact, a serious problem for teachers. Videogames drop kids into complex problems where they fail and fail, but they try again and again. When kids face tough problems in school, however, they sometimes just give up, which is why only a third of eighth-graders earn proficient math scores on national assessment tests. The educators behind 'The Quest to Learn' school hope that videogame-based lessons will help to overcome that problem.

320. According to the passage, the introduction of videogame-based lessons into American education system ----

- A) will dramatically help students to find the easiest way to overcome their problems
- B) will encourage many students to have high-tech careers
- C) is necessary to help students adjust to technology
- D) will assist children in dealing with bullies
- E) may negatively affect students' self-confidence since they can fail several times

321. It is stated in the passage that it is a challenge for many teachers to ----

- A) prepare students for high-tech careers
- B) adapt themselves to technological changes
- C) use video games effectively in class
- D) attract and keep students' attention and interest
- E) help students gain new learning strategies

322. The reason why many eighth-graders cannot get proficient math scores is that they ----

- A) spend too much time playing videogames
- B) tend to give up when they face a challenge
- C) are given very complex math problems to solve
- D) mostly take videogame-based lessons that are not aimed at improving their math skills
- E) are not adequately prepared by their teachers

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

With its flat landscape, Copenhagen is an unlikely ski destination. But an innovative project called Copenhill aims to pair recreation with renewable energy. Copenhill is a massive facility in the city's industrial area that converts trash to electricity, providing power for 30,000 homes in Copenhagen and heat for more than twice that number. The new structure will eventually include an urban ski park, a climbing wall, and a cafe on its roof with an attractive city view. Copenhill is 25 percent more efficient than the other waste-burning facility in Copenhagen and will be able to control its own carbon dioxide emissions, in line with Denmark's ambitious goal to become carbon-neutral by 2050. The idea of burning garbage has its critics, who say waste-to-energy facilities merely reinforce excessive consumerism. But in 2018, Copenhill processed almost 500,000 tons of garbage. That is better than filling up landfills, which are potent sources of methane - a greenhouse gas that can ruin the prospect of anyone's enjoyment.

323. According to the passage, Copenhill ----

- A) will be able to power thousands of homes in many cities across Denmark once construction is complete
- B) will provide several recreational opportunities in the future, such as skiing, climbing and enjoying the city view
- C) will probably not include a cafe at its roof due to high amounts of carbon dioxide in Copenhagen
- D) was built in its current location as it is important to construct recycling facilities in flat areas
- E) will stop functioning as a recycling facility when an urban ski park is built

324. According to the critics of Copenhill, ----

- A) waiting until 2050 to start seeing the possible benefits promised by the new facility is far too long
- B) the other waste-burning facility is more efficient even though it cannot control its carbon dioxide emissions
- C) it may not be possible to convert trash to electricity if an urban ski park is integrated into the facility
- D) the facility is going to result in methane increases in landfills, which will ruin the environment
- E) recycling waste in order to produce power is not reasonable because it promotes high consumption

325. What is the author's attitude towards Copenhill?

- A) Supportive
- B) Critical
- C) Doubtful
- D) Neutral
- E) Ignorant

Copernicus, a Polish-born, Italian-educated churchman, took a big step toward the scientific revolution in 1543 when he published his theories about how the Earth and planets move in relation to the Sun. Copernicus said that the Sun, not the Earth, was the centre around which the universe revolved. Copernicus delayed releasing his findings, but at the urging of supporters, he published his book *The Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres* around 1543, the year of his death. His Sun-centred universe, along with the notion that the Earth spins on its axis, upset some other astronomers and churchmen. To claim that God would place his creation on a spinning ball that revolved around another heavenly body struck many people as ridiculous, as it was against the teachings of the Catholic Church. The controversy only caught fire, however, after 1610, when physicist and astronomer Galileo Galilei of Pisa published a book about his own astronomical observations, which supported those of Copernicus. The Catholic Church banned Copernicus' book, *The Revolution of the Heavenly Spheres*, in 1616 and did not lift the ban until 1835.

326. One can understand from the passage that Copernicus' book ----.

- A) was published following his death
- B) was published immediately after it was written
- C) reached a great number of readers
- D) upset astronomers in particular
- E) was a breakthrough in the world of science

327. Which of the following can be inferred from the Passage?

- A) Copernicus wrote many books in his lifetime
- B) Copernicus lived a long and health life
- C) Galileo's findings were similar to Copernicus'
- D) Galileo and Copernicus wrote a book together
- E) Galileo also had trouble with the Catholic Church.

328. Which of the following is true about Copernicus According to passage?

- A) Copernicus' book was rewritten by Galileo centuries later.
- B) Galileo worked hard to immediately lift the ban on Copernicus's book.
- C) It was forbidden to read Copernicus' book for a very long time.
- D) Copernicus though neither the Earth nor the Sun was the centre of the universe.
- E) Galileo's research was the main reason for the ban on Copernicus' book.

Srirangam Island, at the confluence of the Kaveri and Kollidam Rivers in south-eastern India's state of Tamil, is home to a 2,000-year-old temple complex, major parts of which are still in use today. However, much of the complex is hidden or destroyed. Many older sections are buried under sediment as a result of centuries of flooding, and the complex was ransacked in the 14th century by general Ulugh Khan. Recent excavations at the site, guided by geologists with knowledge of flood sediment layers, have begun to reveal what was presumed to have been lost. Researchers including geologist Mu Ramkumar of Periyar University have uncovered parts of the temple destroyed by Ulugh Khan and unearthed artefacts such as pendant lamps and statues of the deity Gopalakrishnan with his consorts. Using geophysical surveying techniques, they have also identified what they believe to be the tomb of religious scholar and teacher complex in the 15th century. The tombs have been left unexcavated for religious reasons.

329. The temple on Srirangam Island mentioned in the passage ----.

- A) is still used today although most of its part buried or damaged
- B) was constructed in the 14th century by Ulugh Khan after conquering the island
- C) has been revealed to contain 2,000-year-old artefacts belonging to Ulugh Khan
- D) has many older sections still in good condition despite centuries of flooding
- E) will not be reopened for religious reasons when its reconstruction is complete

330. The underlined word in the passage 'ransacked' is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) admired
- B) neglected
- C) utilised
- D) damaged
- E) altered

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

- A) the geophysical surveying techniques used were not sophisticated enough to study the parts ruined by Ulugh Khan
- B) geologists specialising in sediment layers contributed a great deal to the rediscovery of the buried sections
- C) many artefacts unearthed from the tombs will never be seen by the public as this is not permitted for religious reasons
- D) Sri Manavala Manujal restored the temple primarily to make it his burial place
- E) the researchers from Periyar University are wrong about their assumptions that the temple complex might have been restored previously

Mary Tudor had never enjoyed good health, and it got worse rapidly after she became queen. Desperate to conceive an heir, she suffered the humiliation of two phantom pregnancies during which she displayed all the symptoms of an expectant mother although she was not pregnant in reality. But her swollen stomach may have been due to cancerous tumour. Early in 1558, as Mary persisted in believing that she would soon be delivered of an heir, it was obvious to everyone else that she was dying. By 28 October, wracked with pain, she finally acknowledged that there would be no 'fruit of her body,' and confirmed that the crown would pass to Elizabeth. She begged her half-sister to uphold the Roman Catholic faith, but the knowledge of how unlikely Elizabeth was to honour this request tormented Mary until her last breath. Upon hearing that Mary was dead and that Elizabeth was now queen, there was great rejoicing in London. All across the capital, church bells were rung and at night bonfires were lit, around which thousands of people gathered to make merry. The brief, brutal reign of Mary Tudor was over: now nation's hopes rested upon her beautiful and charismatic successor.

332. It can be understood from the passage that Mary Tudor ----.

- A) was in good health before she became queen
- B) had two babies who both died soon after birth
- C) lied to her nation about her physical condition
- D) never believed she would have a legitimate heir
- E) died in pain possibly due to a cancerous tumour

333. According to passage when the reign of Mary Tudor ended, ----.

- A) the people of London were happy and hopeful
- B) her half-sister ruled the country unwillingly
- C) the Londoners understood that she actually had a miserable life
- D) Elizabeth ordered the churches to toll their bells
- E) Roman Catholicism was immediately abolished

334. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To criticise Mary Tudor and her brutal reign over London
- B) To highlight the importance of being charismatic leader
- C) To emphasise the need for quality medical care in medieval times
- D) To describe events leading up to Elizabeth's becoming Queen
- E) To acknowledge the accomplishments of Elizabeth

Whenever photographer Gabriele Galimberti meets people on his travels, he asks the same question: "Can I see what's in your medicine cabinet?" Some are shy; others proud to do so. He asks this question to reveal who the people are. "The medicines they use tell us about their desires, their wants, their diseases. It's very intimate," says Galimberti. What can our medicines say about us? For one, how affluent we are. Cabinets in developed countries tend to overflow with pharmaceuticals. People in less developed countries collect medications more slowly. People take pills to be physically stronger and thus more vigorous, to sleep more (or sometimes less), to age more slowly, or for other reasons. View the different cabinets' contents, and cultures start to take shape. In Paris and New York, Galimberti saw large numbers of antidepressants and anti-anxiety pills. Indian people tended to choose medicines with Indian labels, independent of quality or potency. African cabinets had drugs from China, often unlabelled. Yet all the people photographed had something in common: None of them were sick.

335. Why does Galimberti ask people to show him their medicine cabinets?

- A) To examine diseases common across different nations
- B) To see whether people react positively or negatively to such questions
- C) To help them improve their economic conditions
- D) To collect detailed personal information from a wide range of nations
- E) To compare developed and less developed countries regarding quality of health care

336. According to the passage which of the following is true about how cultures use medicine?

- A) Medicines are more frequently used to slow down aging in developed countries compared to less developed ones.
- B) Regardless of the nation they belong to, people tend to stockpile medicines even if they do not really need them
- C) In some countries, due to poor living standards, medicine cabinets do not show much about the culture
- D) Indian people tend to choose antidepressants made in their own country although they are not very effective.
- E) African countries prefer medicines imported from China because they do not have labels

337. According to the passage, which of the following is true about how cultures use medicine?

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- E) African countries prefer medicines imported from China because they do not have labels.

A richly furnished grave excavated in 1878 near the Viking town of Birka in eastern Sweden had long been assumed to hold a powerful male warrior. The grave was equipped with a range of weapons, as well as a set of gaming pieces and a gaming board, which were seen as indications that the warrior in the grave was a military commander. A pair of horses was also found in the grave, one bridled as if prepared to ride off into battle once again in the afterlife. More than a century later, several researchers concluded - and genetic analysis confirmed - that this Viking warrior was actually female. When these results were reported in 2017, sceptics wondered whether there had been a testing mistake, or, perhaps, whether the person in the grave had been a warrior after all. A new review of the evidence led by Neil Price of Uppsala University concludes that the person in the grave was indeed biologically female, and that there is no reason to doubt that she was a warrior in a position of great authority. "Ever since its excavation, the burial has been interpreted as that of a high-status warrior," says Price. "We think so, too, for exactly the same reasons as everyone else has always thought so, but in light of the new sex determination, she was a female high-status warrior."

338. According to the passage the Viking grave found in Sweden did NOT include ----.

- A) a variety of weapons
- B) items indicating military rank
- C) life-size models of animals
- D) items used for entertainment
- E) horses prepared for battle

339. Sceptics of the results produced in 2017----.

- A) wanted further genetic testing to be conducted on the remains
- B) reviewed the evidence again with staff from Uppsala university
- C) doubted the rank of the warrior in the grave, not the accuracy of the genetic analysis
- D) have been proven wrong by the new sex determination
- E) created controversy by publicly opposing the results

340. Which of the following conclusions can be reached based on the passage?

- A) Despite overwhelming evidence to the contrary, not all Viking warriors were female.
- B) Even if evidence is conclusive, some refuse to believe Viking women were able to hold high military positions.
- C) Testing mistakes occur frequently in archaeology which means that all results should be questioned
- D) Excavation of burial sites is a tricky process and requires several different types of testing.
- E) Researchers at Uppsala University are more open-minded than those at other Swedish higher education institutions.

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

In 2010, a team of neurologists studied what happens in the bodies of mice when they have needles inserted into their skin and rotated, just like what happens in acupuncture treatment. They revealed an increase of the quantity of adenosine in the tissue around the needle. Adenosine functions as a neurotransmitter which helps cells repair the tissue after damage. However, it also has a marked effect on the nerve cells that send pain signals to the brain. The scientists discovered that adenosine blocks pain signals in the mouse, so the brain's centre of pain is not activated just as much as previously. In order to make sure that the effect was not a type of placebo effect, the scientists produced genetically modified mice, whose nerve cells did not react to adenosine. They were subjected to the same acupuncture treatment as the ordinary mice, but they experienced no pain relief. Thus, the scientists found that the effect on the mice was not placebo. Since then, they have also demonstrated that ordinary mice, but they experienced no pain relief. Thus, the scientists found that the effect on the mice was not placebo. Since then, they have also demonstrated that acupuncture causes a local increase in the quantity of adenosine around the needle in humans, as well. But it still remains unknown if this increase in adenosine has the same pain-relieving effect as in mice.

341. According to the passage, the study demonstrates that ----.

- A) adenosine might prevent pain signals from reaching the brain
- B) the relief from pain with adenosine is nothing but a placebo effect
- C) some nerve cells are not affected by adenosine while sending signals
- D) signals are transmitted from the body to the brain with adenosine
- E) it is possible to deactivate the brain's centre of pain by blocking adenosine

342. According to the passage, the scientists discovered that ----.

- A) acupuncture may help people suffering from various painful diseases
- B) acupuncture makes humans and mice produce more adenosine than usual
- C) the pain signals are blocked in human brain as quickly as in mice
- D) while mice produce more adenosine with acupuncture, humans often do not
- E) if patients are subjected to acupuncture, they would definitely feel less pain

343. The passage mainly focuses on ----.

- A) an experiment that demonstrates acupuncture can trigger the release of adenosine, which affects nerve cells
- B) a scientific test that investigates methods of increasing adenosine levels for pain relief in humans
- C) a study of neurologists that reveals the pain-relieving influence of acupuncture in humans
- D) a project that aims to amplify the benefits of adenosine in lessening the pain of acupuncture needles
- E) research that investigates the chances to use acupuncture treatment instead of painkillers for animals

A lack of 'good bacteria' in the gut during childhood could change the way the brain develops if they affect people the same as they do mice, which we will learn with further studies. Changes in gut bacteria have been implicated in several types of mental illness, but it is unclear whether these changes are cause or effect. Now a lack of certain gut bacteria has been found to cause faulty patterns of connections between brain cells in mice. The microbes are a group called Bifidobacteria, among the most common in babies and children. In his study, James Versalovic at Baylor College of Medicine in Texas bred mice with no gut bacteria, then put Bifidobacteria into one group while leaving the other as it is. By adulthood, the brains of mice lacking gut bacteria had an unusually large number of defective patterns of connections.

344. It is clear from the passage that Bifidobacteria ----.

- A) can lead to fewer connections in the brain
- B) are evidently regarded as deadly microbes
- C) can be found in humans at early ages
- D) are injected to humans to cure mental illnesses
- E) can lead to longer life span in mice

345. It can be inferred from the passage that mice with Bifidobacteria in the study ----.

- A) became more vulnerable to brain disorders compared to other animals
- B) were more likely to have healthy connections in the brain
- C) had a higher possibility to change the form of bacteria in the brain
- D) have frequently been used in many experiments
- E) showed more resistance to disease resulting in brain failure

346. It can be understood from the passage that the impact of a lack of gut bacteria on the human brain ----.

- A) is the root cause of many terminal illnesses
- B) affects adults more adversely than children
- C) is considered a scientific breakthrough
- D) is yet to be proven through research
- E) has caused previous theories to be ruled out

Stress almost seems to have it out for women. In an annual survey by the American Psychological Association, women have repeatedly reported higher levels of tension than men and sometimes even more stress-related physical and emotional symptoms, including headache, upset stomach, fatigue, irritability, and sadness. What's more, midlife women have been found to experience more stressful events than both men and women of any other age, reports an ongoing study by the University of Wisconsin-Madison's Institute on Aging. Stress overload may even lead to chronic diseases. Long-term pressures at home and work in addition to stress from traumatic events almost double the risk of type 2 diabetes in midlife women, according to a recent study at the University of California, in San Francisco. These women are also more prone to stress-induced mental health problems such as depression and anxiety disorders.

347. It is pointed out in the passage that stress ----.

- A) is more dangerous when experienced at work and home in the long run
- B) may lead to several health problems in midlife women
- C) causes fewer mental problems for midlife women when compared to the younger
- D) may sometimes cause serious misunderstandings between men and women
- E) is likely to double in the event of traumatic experiences

348. One can understand from the passage that that women and men ----.

- A) are similar in terms of their tendency to suffer from depression and anxiety problems
- B) have been reported to experience more stressful events at early ages
- C) encounter higher levels of pressure with accompanying headaches and upset stomach
- D) generally quarrel due to the higher levels of tension experienced by women
- E) differ with respect to stress-induced physical and emotional symptoms

349. It can be inferred from the passage that the author -- --.

- A) clarifies why stress is a highly influential element for both men and women in achieving their goals in life as well as maintaining their mental and physical health
- B) aims to criticise insufficient scientific research on the differences between men and women regarding their stress levels
- C) informs readers about the fact that stress is experienced differently across gender and for women at different ages
- D) explains why and how men and women differ in terms of perceiving and responding to stress-loaded events at home and work
- E) has a serious concern about the risk of type 2 diabetes in midlife women and thus attempts to make a list of stress-inducing contexts and events to avoid them

The most effective protection against noise exposure is to avoid it. As this is not always practical or possible, health experts recommend wearing hearing protection for exposure to sound at 90 decibels (dB) for longer than eight hours and for any exposure that exceeds 90 dB. Earplugs are the main way to protect your hearing. They fit easily into the auditory canal and block sound waves from travelling to the middle and inner ear. They are available in various materials and in different sizes and shapes, so finding earplugs that fit properly and comfortably can take some experimentation. Customised earplugs are also available, made specifically to fit an individual's ears. A common complaint about earplugs, however, is that they block so much sound that conversation is difficult. This weakening of the sound is called attenuation. Some designs of earplugs contain channels that allow sounds at certain frequencies to pass through. This improves the ability to hear and understand speech. Customised earplugs for musicians can block selected sounds so the musician can hear the tones and pitches necessary to play or sing.

350. In which of the following situations would experts recommend using hearing protection?

- A) Prolonged exposure to sound less than 90 dB
- B) Any exposure to sound that is more than 90 dB
- C) Exposure to sound that may affect the inner ear
- D) More than eight hours of exposure to sound at any decibel
- E) Any amount of exposure to sound at any decibel

351. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) customised earplugs are not as effective as regular earplugs
- B) the effectiveness of an earplug depends on the material it is made of
- C) the design of an earplug is more important than the material used to produce it
- D) not all regular earplugs will fit all people in the same way
- E) most people do not use earplugs even when they should

352. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To promote the use of earplugs in the music industry
- B) To convince people to have customised earplugs
- C) To raise awareness about the importance of hearing protection
- D) To describe a specific type of earplug
- E) To explain how to properly use earplugs

Regular moisturising can help to relieve eczema symptoms. The overarching goal in using the moisturiser after showering is to 'lock in' the moisture to protect the skin barrier. When this is compromised, irritants can sneak in and water escapes, resulting in dry, itchy patches of skin. Heat is another influential factor because it removes fats and oils from the skin, which are what an eczema care regime is trying to preserve. Very hot water can stimulate mast cells, which encourages the release of histamines that trigger the itch-scratch cycle. Therefore, using lukewarm water for showers and baths is recommended. Yet another significant factor that eczema sufferers need to consider is that they are highly susceptible to environmental irritants such as smoke, dust, adhesives, formaldehyde from household disinfectants, isothiazolinones (an antibacterial in personal-care products) and overheating. Keeping track of such triggers and how they affect the symptoms might reduce a patient's chances of activating flare-up.

353. It is stated in the passage that heat ----.

- A) is dangerous when combined with disinfectants
- B) causes irritants on the skin to be deactivated
- C) removes the existing fats and oils on the skin
- D) blocks the release of histamines
- E) formulates the basis for an eczema care regime

354. According to the passage environmental irritants ---
-.

- A) could worsen the symptoms experienced by eczema sufferers
- B) are the most important factor contributing to eczema flare-up
- C) come from man-made sources, not from natural ones
- D) are mainly responsible for the onset of eczema cases
- E) do not cause any chronic problems on healthy skin

355. One can understand from the passage that the author mainly aims to ----.

- A) criticise the conventional ways eczema patients are treated
- B) propose skincare solutions to relieve eczema symptoms
- C) offer dermatologists alternative methods of treatment for eczema
- D) advise eczema patients to avoid the use of chemical skincare products
- E) explain why the heat triggers eczema symptoms even in healthy skin

Just like in the well-known fable Little Red Riding Hood, wolves are traditionally described as villains and portrayed as evil and horrible. Now, thanks to the latest research, this picture of wolves is changing. New studies and evidence give an intriguing insight into a sophisticated social structure centred around wolf family life. At the root of this is a complex level of communication built partly on facial expressions that reflect a wolf's feelings. In effect, wolves 'talk' by making faces at each other. Researchers believe wolves may have used these communication skills to build bridges with hunter-gatherer people in a journey that finally led to the domestic dogs we know today. "Most people think of wolves an unpleasant creature but this is nonsense," says Elana Hobkirk of Durham University. "They are in fact animals which are capable of joy and friendliness as well as anger."

356. According to the passage, wolves ----.

- A) are undeniably the villains of the social structure around them
- B) are being given a new image thanks to the recent studies about them
- C) are usually illustrated as friendly and adorable in literary works
- D) are often the main characters of fables and fairy tales
- E) are described in Little Red Riding Hood in terms of their family life

357. According to the passage, how do wolves reveal their feelings?

- A) They interact with their own relatives by making loud noises.
- B) They communicate through some techniques that humans find unpleasant.
- C) They have to make more efforts than the dogs we know today.
- D) They use their faces as a medium of communication.
- E) They utilise a technique which can only be understood by hunter-gatherers.

358. What is main purpose of author?

- A) To criticise traditional story-telling about wolves
- B) To inform readers about the family structure of wolves
- C) To compare today's dogs and wolves in terms of their behaviour
- D) To give information about new studies related to the nature of wolves
- E) To explain how wolves communicate with humans

Compared with other bodily fluids, tears are vastly understudied. Collecting that salty drops is tedious –weepy donors are rare, men hardly ever sign up and tears must be ‘fresh’ for their make-up to be properly analysed. As a result, researchers lack a consensus about the purpose of a basic human behaviour. Is crying a primal way to communicate that many species share, as some chemists hypothesise? Or is it, as psychologists have put forward, a uniquely human key to social bonding? Neurobiologist Noam Sobel has a plan to advance the field: He has perfected a way to flash-freeze tears and is now working to create a ‘tear bank’ for researchers around the world. Sobel hopes interested researchers will eventually be able to select tears by age and gender from tear bank. This customized access could be of great help to experiments dealing with many unanswered questions about the chemistry of crying: Do tears of men and women differ? Do the tears affect mood or appetite? How do emotional and non-emotional tears –from, say, cutting onions –compare? For Sobel, the more people who cry their eyes out, the better for the tear bank.

359. According to the passage, research about tears is rarely carried out due to the -----,

- A) lack of consensus about its purpose
- B) questions that remain unanswered
- C) scarcity of the samples needed
- D) complicated nature of topic
- E) unique chemistry of the fluid

360. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Questions that are commonly asked about the way women and men cry
- B) Different studies seeking to determine how tears relate to social bonding
- C) Emotions that are conveyed during many different stages of crying
- D) Gender differences when expressing feelings through crying
- E) The challenges involved in studying why humans cry and a possible solution to them

361. Sobel thinks that the more people cry, the more -----.

- A) tear samples there will be
- B) relief they will receive
- C) emotional they will get
- D) questions there will be
- E) unhealthy eyes they will have

The effects of air pollution have been divided into several categories so that better analyses of pollutants can be conducted. Effects include aesthetic losses, economic losses, safety hazards, personal discomfort, and health effects. Aesthetic effects include any changes caused by air pollution that result in the loss of visually pleasing scenery. Economic losses include the loss of vegetation and livestock due to massive exposure to the gaseous air pollution. These particles can kill or sicken commercial crops and livestock. Other losses may occur as people’s possessions are damaged as a result of the pollution, which can cause the build-up of dirt or dust particles. An additional effect of air pollution is personal discomfort and health hazards. Eye irritation, asthma, bronchitis, and sinusitis are a few of the health risks caused by air pollution. However, these are some minor risks of air pollution that are usually curable.

362. According to the passage, why are the effects of air pollution categorised?

- A) To cope with its economic consequences
- B) To increase awareness about its harmful effects
- C) To carry out analyses of the pollutants more effectively
- D) To prevent the risks of air pollution
- E) To list the changes among the categories

363. It can be inferred from the passage that aesthetic effects of air pollution -----.

- A) are the most common type
- B) make an area seem unattractive
- C) can increase the risk of asthma
- D) are within the minor risk group
- E) can result in an economic loss

364. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Most people pay more attention to aesthetic effects of air pollution than its health effects.
- B) Eye irritation and asthma resulting from air pollution can often be cured.
- C) Loss of vegetation can occur because of large groups of livestock.
- D) Governments are talking precautions to avoid gaseous air pollution.
- E) Economic and aesthetic effects of air pollution are closely related.

All forms of life on Earth require water to function. Life has been found in all kinds of extreme environments, operating at the limits of heat and cold and even without air. But every type of life we have discovered contains biological cells that require water in their operating environment. Cells simply could not function without it. It is not just a matter of keeping them inflated and moving chemicals around – living, cells are full of tiny complex mechanisms. Many of these mechanisms rely on different sections of molecules either working well with water, or not mixing with it. Proteins, for example, are the key worker molecules in living organisms. Proteins have to fold into particular shapes to carry out their roles, and it is the interaction between water and various parts of a protein molecule that tells it how to fold. Water is not just a solvent, a substance that dissolves other substances, but it also plays an important role in the functioning of our cells.

365. According to the passage; -----.

- A) life can be found even in environments where there is no air
- B) it is difficult to find life in extreme environments
- C) certain types of life do not need water to operate
- D) biological cells cannot operate at high temperatures
- E) air keeps cells inflated and moves chemicals around

**366. The author gives the protein example in order to ----
-.**

- A) show that protein is the main element in a living
- B) explain how important water is for protein molecules to function
- C) emphasise the fact that protein can survive in extreme environments
- D) compare the functions of tiny complex molecules
- E) indicate that there are some molecules which do not need air to function

367. It is clear from the passage that -----.

- A) both water and heat are essential elements for a cell
- B) water plays a fundamental role in the functioning of living cells
- C) how a protein folds depends on the amount of water available
- D) every cell has complex mechanisms that can survive without water
- E) biological cells contain a high percentage of water in order to survive

The red handfish, found off the southeast coast of Tasmania, Australia, uses its 'hands', which are modified fins, to crawl across the bottom of the seafloor. It does not travel very far or fast, which restricts populations to small areas. Classed as critically endangered, it faces threats from habitat degradation and low reproductive rates. Often called the world's rarest fish, scientists only knew of the one population, numbering between 20 and 40 fish, until divers discovered a second population in earlier 2018. "Finding this second population is a big relief as it essentially doubles the number of individuals we thought were left on Earth, but the danger is still on," says diver Antonia Cooper. "It provides hope that other small populations may still exist and allows scientists to start discussing conservation options such as habitat protection and viability of a captive breeding programme."

368. Why is the red handfish called 'the world's rarest fish'?

- A) This type of fish has the unique colour of red which can hardly be found in the ocean.
- B) The 'hands' of the red handfish might disappear as the habitat degrades.
- C) The modified fins of the red handfish travel slowly in small areas.
- D) This type of fish only exists around the the bottom of the seafloor.
- E) Only a handful of red handfish were known until recently

369. It is clearly stated in the passage that -----.

- A) unfavourable environmental factors and a low number of offspring are threats for the red handfish
- B) with the new discovery of the second population, the red handfish is not endangered now
- C) the divers will start a habitat programme for the newly discovered population of the red handfish
- D) there were more than two populations of the red handfish in the past
- E) the red handfish may travel to the north coast of Australia during the year

370. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) How the red handfish uses its 'hands'
- B) The reasons why the red handfish population has decreased
- C) An exciting new discovery about the red handfish
- D) Why the red handfish lives off the southeast coast of Tasmania
- E) How to protect endangered marine species

Jesse Jackson fought for the rights of African Americans during the civil rights movement of the 1960s. Later on he became involved in politics and world affairs.

Jackson joined the civil rights movement when he was a student. In 1965, he began working for a civil rights group led by the famous Martin Luther King, Jr. In 1971, Jackson founded the group People United to Save Humanity (PUSH). This group helped African Americans to get jobs and to open businesses. In 1984, he founded the National Rainbow Coalition (NRC) to help all kinds of people, not just African Americans. Jackson ran for President of the United States in 1984 and 1988. While he did not win either time, he did better than any other African American presidential candidates who had come before him. Jackson also gained a lot of attention for his role in world affairs. He spoke out against apartheid (separation of the races) in South Africa and took part in peace talks in the Middle East. He also worked with several countries to free US citizens being held as prisoners.

371. What can be inferred from the passage about the African Americans in the 1970s?

- A) No one was willing to help them during this time.
- B) It was difficult for them to find employment.
- C) They were all members of the PUSH
- D) They were not allowed to run for president.
- E) They were held in prisons in several other countries

372. Which statement is true about Jesse Jackson's political involvement?

- A) He was the first African American candidate for president.
- B) He was primarily interested in helping African Americans in the US.
- C) He supported apartheid in South Africa as well as in the Middle East.
- D) He was concerned for the rights of people inside and outside the US .
- E) He received help from Martin Luther King, Jr. to establish the NRC.

373. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Jesse Jackson's election campaign for president
- B) The human rights groups that Jesse Jackson was a part of
- C) The reason why Jesse Jackson was a role model to Americans
- D) Jesse Jackson's contributions to civil rights movements
- E) Jesse Jackson's moral beliefs about civil rights

Functioning mini human brains grown in a lab could help cure Parkinson's. It may sound incredible, yet the created blobs may help researchers defeat Parkinson's disease and other age-related brain conditions. The mini brain is an organoid grown from stem cells to imitate the human midbrain, the 'information superhighway' of the brain that controls hearing, vision and movement. Other researchers have successfully grown brain tissue in a lab, but a team made up of researchers from A Star Genome Institute of Singapore, the Duke-NUS Medical School and the National Neuroscience Institute say theirs is the first to contain neuromelanin, a dark pigment found within the human brain that is closely linked to the development of Parkinson's disease. It also contains specialised neurons that produce dopamine, a neurotransmitter involved with motor control as low levels of dopamine lead to slowed reactions and disorders like Parkinson's. Shawn Je, the lead researcher of the team, says that their mini-brain organoids mimic human midbrain development and that now they can really test how these mini brains react to existing or newly developed drugs before treating patients. This will be a game changer for future drug development.

374. According to the passage, mini human brains may help cure Parkinson's disease since ----.

- A) researchers from various institutes worked together to develop them
- B) newly produced and available drugs for Parkinson's have been tested on them
- C) they have already worked really well on other age-related brain conditions
- D) they are organoids grown from stem cells with high levels of dopamine
- E) they are like a simulation of our midbrains, which control some of our senses and movement

375. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A) Low levels of dopamine can be related to some other disorders along with Parkinson's disease.
- B) The presence of neuromelanin can help people with Parkinson's disease to recover from the condition.
- C) Neuromelanin and dopamine are essential components to produce artificial organs.
- D) Compared to dopamine, neuromelanin can produce more neurotransmitters that enable motor control.
- E) Neuromelanin and dopamine cause deterioration in our midbrain, leading to impairment in our reactions.

376. What is the author's primary purpose in this passage?

- A) To explain why other researchers have failed to produce mini brains with neuromelanin
- B) To inform us about the development of Parkinson's disease and other brain conditions
- C) To illustrate the reasons behind the failure of treatments for Parkinson's disease
- D) To announce a new scientific breakthrough that can aid the treatment of age-related brain conditions
- E) To emphasise the importance of collaboration among researchers from various institutes

The Zapotec are a group of American Indians who live in the state of Oaxaca in southern Mexico. The Zapotec have lived in what is now known as Oaxaca since about 1500 BCE. In around 500 BCE, they built their capital city known as Monte Alban. This city had flat, step-style pyramids, temples, and very elaborate and ornate tombs. Like the Zapotec people of today, the early Zapotec people were farmers. They also made fine pottery. In addition to this, they carved writing onto slabs of stone. This was one of the earliest forms of writing in the Americas. Zapotec lands once stretched from what is now Puebla – the state north of Oaxaca – to the Pacific Ocean. But after around 500 AD, Monte Alban started to fall into ruin, and a people called the Mixtec took over the city. The Zapotec started to form a number of small kingdoms, but these were conquered by the Spanish when they took over the region in the 1500s.

377. According to the passage, the Zapotec people ----.

- A) used to control a large region of land, but then something happened which caused them to abandon their capital and create smaller regions
- B) were never a successful group of people and mainly stayed in their capital until they were conquered by the Spanish
- C) were migratory people who moved between Puebla and Oaxaca looking for fertile land for farming
- D) preferred to make pottery and farm rather than protect their land, which is why they were conquered by the Spanish
- E) allied themselves with the Mixtec people to control Monte Alban and protect themselves against the Spanish

378. What is true about the Zapotec people of today?

- A) They still carve their writing onto slabs of stone.
- B) They have migrated out of the Oaxaca region towards Puebla.
- C) They continue to live in Monte Alban to this day.
- D) They rely on farming just like their ancestors .
- E) They are mostly of Spanish descent.

379. The main purpose of this passage is to ----.

- A) explain why the Zapotec no longer exist today
- B) discuss the reasons why Monte Alban was an important capital
- C) give some brief information about the Zapotec people
- D) talk about why the Zapotec were so successful in the past
- E) contrast the Zapotec of the past with present-day Zapotec people

Many cultures regard dreams as having great significance for the dreamer, either by revealing something important about the dreamer's present circumstances or predicting his or her future. The Austrian psychologist Sigmund Freud analysed the dreams of his patients to understand their unconscious needs and desires, and psychotherapists still make use of this technique today. Freud believed that the primary function of dreams was to wish fulfillment, or the idea that dreaming allows us to act out the desires that we must repress during the day. Although Freud focused on the meaning of dreams, other theories about the causes of dreams are less concerned with their content. One possibility is that we dream primarily to help with consolidation, or the moving of information into long-term memory. Rauchs and Desgranges found that rats that had been deprived of REM sleep, the sleep stage in which dreaming occurs, after learning a new task were less able to perform the task again than rats that had been allowed to dream, and these differences were greater on tasks that involved learning unusual information or developing new behaviours.

380. What can be concluded from Rauchs and Desgranges's studies?

- A) They focused their studies more on the use of information in dreams of rats.
- B) They found that rats were only able to learn a new task during REM sleep.
- C) They discovered that when rats learned a new task, dreaming helped them successfully recall the new task later on.
- D) They showed the differences between rats that learned common information and those that learned unusual information.
- E) They found that dreaming resulted in poor performance in different tasks in rats.

381. It can be understood from the passage that Freud believed that dreams ----.

- A) could help one recall past memories with more accuracy
- B) contributed to the prediction of patients' wishes more than their desires
- C) were about wishes people had to suppress while they were awake
- D) that occurred during REM sleep were easily interpreted
- E) should be examined for the reasons behind them rather than for their content

382. The main purpose of this passage is to ----.

- A) inform readers about the effects of dreaming
- B) encourage readers to analyse their dreams
- C) explain the Freudian approach to dream analysis
- D) give information about different theories of dreams
- E) refute critical theories about the functions of dreaming

Occupational therapy is a branch of medical care aiming to improve the quality of life of patients through occupational pursuits – helping them overcome disabilities resulting from illness, injury or age so that they can carry out the activities they need to perform in order to lead healthy and fulfilling lives. This means both giving them the means and mobility to pursue occupations, and selecting activities that are therapeutic to their particular condition. For example, a patient learning to get around in a wheelchair might need structural changes to their environment such as widening of doorways and fitting of ramps as well as a programme of physical exercise to build strength in their arms and shoulders. Another patient, who has suffered a stroke, might be encouraged to try arts and crafts as a way to rebuild their manual dexterity skills. Occupational therapy has a long history, dating back to the 1st century BCE and the physicians of Ancient Greece. Today, it is still applied as an effective method of medical care.

383. According to the passage, the purpose of occupational therapy is to ----.

- A) help patients overcome certain physical issues so that they can lead better lives
- B) motivate patients so that they can accept their particular condition
- C) provide special treatment for patients who suffer from job-related illnesses
- D) improve the quality of therapies by encouraging patients to work harder
- E) enable patients to overcome their fear of getting involved in public life.

384. According to the passage, occupational therapy supports patients by ----.

- A) choosing therapeutic activities that are designed to meet their specific needs
- B) providing them with the wheelchairs they need to be able to move
- C) helping them become physically strong enough to deal with arts and crafts
- D) preventing them from focusing on their disabilities with the use of certain medication
- E) ensuring their participation in outdoor activities on a regular basis.

385. It is understood from the passage that occupational therapy ----.

- A) underestimates the importance of providing psychological support
- B) has been used as a method of treatment for a long period of time
- C) combines techniques from different medical fields to help patients
- D) is effective only when it is given together with medication
- E) has evolved dramatically since the time of Ancient Greece

YKS 2018

Consumers purchase products and services to experience certain emotional states or achieve emotional goals in a process called emotional arousal. Emotions can create a feeling of pleasure or satisfaction, but they can also give the consumer the perception that their purchase will help them avoid a feeling of displeasure. No matter what the purchase is, consumers must somehow associate a positive emotional connection between a product and themselves. Positive emotions can include the fulfilment of a desire or the feelings of safety and protection. Consumers also have both unexpressed and expressed emotions. It is important to understand the difference between these emotions because if a consumer is purchasing but is not expressing any emotion toward a product, you may need to ask more questions in order to reach the customer on a deeper level. Doing so helps the consumers feel that they are somehow linked to your product and that it produces a favorable image of them. This reaction evokes consumer identification with your product and motivates them to buy – and keep buying – your product.

386. How does buying something affect consumers' emotions?

- A) It gives consumers a feeling of achievement
- B) It causes consumers to have damaging thoughts.
- C) It influences every decision consumers make before purchasing.
- D) It leads to a condition of discomfort and misery.
- E) It results in a feeling of regret for purchasing too much

387. It is important to comprehend the difference between unexpressed and expressed emotions because ----.

- A) emotions are important in understanding why consumers buy certain products
- B) these expressions are evidence of how consumers can reach emotional goals
- C) when consumers identify themselves with a particular product, they keep buying it
- D) consumers need to get rid of any uncomfortable and unsafe feelings
- E) consumers make decisions based on perceptions rather than reality

388. Which of the following could be the main idea of this passage?

- A) It is important to evaluate the emotional needs of customers.
- B) Consumers satisfy all of their needs by purchasing products.
- C) The motivational process begins with the need for a certain product.
- D) Consumers are triggered by some specific emotions when buying a product.
- E) It is unclear whether emotions truly have an impact on consumer behaviour.

A new helmet display promises to give bikers eyes in the back of their heads. The designer of the equipment states that the inherent problem with motorcycles is that the mirrors reflect a very small image and, because of the position of the mirrors, motorcyclists mostly just see their elbows. A small backlit display screen is added onto motorcycle helmets with an adjustable arm which lets riders place it just below or above their eye, in their peripheral vision. A rear-facing camera attached to the back of the bike streams live video via Wi-Fi to the helmet-mounted receiver. The images are processed and stabilised before they reach the display to accommodate for the bike's movements. One glance at the display gives the rider a wide view of the road behind them. Although the screen is just next to the user's face, optics fool the eye into focusing at a more comfortable distance of around 3 metres. However, it is still suggested that users should check their mirrors and do the lifesaver check, turning their heads to check blind spots.

389. It is understood from the passage that the helmet display ----.

- A) records the motorcycle's movements
- B) is placed directly below or above the mirror on the front of the bike
- C) views peripheral images and movements, though there is a delay in transmission
- D) shows images of what is happening behind the motorcycle
- E) fools motorcyclists' eyes into thinking things are more than 3 metres behind them

390. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) New Helmet Technology for Rear Vision
- B) Helmet Displays Replace Mirrors
- C) Image Processing through Helmet Displays
- D) Mirrors versus Helmet Displays
- E) Lifesaver Check of a Motorcyclist

391. What is the problem regarding the motorcyclists' vision?

- A) It is difficult for bikers to get a broad view of the road behind them using only their mirrors.
- B) Fatal accidents cannot be prevented because of the limited use of mirrors.
- C) Motorcyclists have difficulty adjusting mirrors to get images from the sides of the bike.
- D) The body's position on the motorcycle does not allow the biker to see what is happening around him.
- E) Mirror positions constantly need to be changed to follow traffic flow.

Today's symphony orchestra has its roots in 17th century bands. The earliest orchestras, usually attached to a church, or a theatre, varied in structure from place to place. They were often directed from the keyboard or by the principal violinist. During the 18th century, as popular works such as those by Haydn and Mozart began to be played all over Europe, some standardization of the orchestra became necessary. A string section comprising violins, violas, cellos, and double basses was usually joined by two horns, two flutes, two trumpets, and timpani. The clarinet became a standard member of the orchestra only at the end of the 18th century. The 19th century saw the rise of public concerts in large halls, which necessitated louder instruments and larger orchestras. As a result, instruments changed. They were redesigned and adapted to enable them to project further. Larger and smaller versions of some instruments, such as the piccolo, cor anglais, and bass clarinet, were featured more frequently. Some new instruments were also added, with trombones and later, tubas becoming standard members of the orchestra.

392. It is pointed out in the passage that orchestras in the 19th century ----.

- A) changed a lot due to the different religious and cultural demands of the leaders at that time
- B) were only led by keyboards and principal violinists
- C) required more members and instruments modified to project sound further
- D) wanted to redesign their instruments so as to use them in small churches and theatres
- E) added trombones and tubas because the variety of instruments in orchestras was limited

393. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To show how orchestras have changed over the years in terms of their structure and instruments
- B) To inform readers about the differences between the 17th and 19th century orchestras
- C) To explain how classical music got to be so popular in today's modern world
- D) To inspire and encourage people to start listening to classical music
- E) To give examples of the types of instruments which were changed or modified after the 19th century

394. According to the passage, the first orchestras ----.

- A) did not all have a consistent structure
- B) were able to perform only in churches and theatres
- C) had almost the same structural system with each other
- D) used the same instruments as modern orchestras do today
- E) reached their audiences with louder instruments in larger halls

For centuries, the world's physicists, writers and philosophers have argued about whether time travel is possible, with most coming to the conclusion that it is never going to happen. But on a large plot of land just outside the small town of Comfort, Texas, a group of architects, engineers and scientists are building a 'Timeship' that they say it could transport tens of thousands of individuals to a far-distant future. Their approach does not involve the use of flux capacitors, or zooming at light-speed through black holes. Instead, the Timeship aims to store people at such low temperatures that their bodies are preserved for a future civilisation to reanimate them, a concept known as cryonics. "Just as a spaceship allows people to move through space, our Timeship will allow people to travel to another time in the future," explains Stephen Valentine, who is the director and principal architect of the Timeship project.

395. According to the passage, the Timeship ----.

- A) is designed using the latest technology in order to reach light-speed efficiently while travelling through time
- B) will be able to travel through space, but will avoid black holes through the use of the most modern technology available
- C) is constructed in much the same way as a spaceship, but rather than travelling through space it will simply be used to freeze people
- D) will not really move, but rather will show passengers a simulation of what the far-distant future might look like
- E) will house people who have been frozen until some time in the future, thus having time-travelled

396. According to the group of architects, engineers and scientists in Texas, ----.

- A) the city is not really suitable for the 'Timeship' because it is such a small place
- B) it will soon be possible to transport more than 10,000 people to a far-distant future
- C) it is possible that the bodies of people are preserved with almost no changes
- D) their 'Timeship' will have the capacity of at most 10,000 people
- E) time travel is not likely to take place until a far-distant future

397. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Why Is Time Travel Essential?
- B) A Different Way to Travel Through Time
- C) Faster than a Spaceship
- D) How to Create a Timeship
- E) Travelling to Space

It was a road that kicked off the pattern of destruction in the Amazon forest. During the 1970s, Brazil began building the Trans-Amazonian Highway from near the country's easternmost point to its western border, where the state of Amazonas meets Peru. The route opened up the heart of the Amazon to settlement, causing deforestation rates to increase. During the 1990s and early 2000s, more than 25,000 square kilometres of rainforest per year were cleared out. Throughout these years, roads have provided the means to penetrate the forest and eliminate large chunks of it. In an unpublished study of the Brazilian Amazon, researcher Christopher Barber found that 95% of deforestation in the region occurs within 7 kilometres of a road. Once construction begins, road crews are quickly followed by land speculators, loggers, farmers, ranchers, gold miners and others who carve away the forest along the route. This creates great treeless expanses in the landscape, but research is now showing that the building of roads also triggers environmental changes in the remaining forest that can dry out trees, set the stage for wildfires, and weaken the ecosystem.

398. Which of the following can be said about the Amazon forest?

- A) The state of Brazil had to build roads through it for the people who were settled in the forest.
- B) Although it damaged the forest, the new highway enabled the people of Amazonas to better travel to Peru.
- C) From the 1990s onwards, 25,000 square kilometres were being cut down every year to make way for the new highway.
- D) The rainforest has been suffering from a pattern of destruction in a scale it had not experienced before the 1970s.
- E) Deforestation has not only affected Brazil's eastern and western borders, but it has also started to spread through other countries.

399. Which of the following best describes the relationship between road construction and deforestation?

- A) Since the road crews work with a lot of parties to carve away the forest, deforestation along the route is not affected at all.
- B) According to research on the Brazilian Amazon, a very large percentage of deforestation is a direct consequence of building the Trans-Amazonian Highway.
- C) The highway and its branching roads were built to provide the necessary means of penetrating the forest to erase the traces of deforestation.
- D) Contrary to previous beliefs, research is now showing that road crews also set fires and dry out the trees during construction work.
- E) Although trees were cut down for the highway resulting in treeless landscapes, this was limited to an area of within 7 kilometres of a road.

400. One can conclude from the passage that the author mainly ----.

- A) wants to warn the Brazilian state against the future consequences of their project of Trans-Amazonian Highway
- B) tries to point that the environmental effects of building roads are confused with the ones caused by humans
- C) informs the reader on the effects building a road through the forest has on the local ecosystem
- D) criticises people contributing to the deforestation process with their work
- E) underlines the reasons why the Brazilian Amazon suffers more than the other parts of the forest.

Although armadillos look like anteaters, they are actually related to elephants! But wait — what's an armadillo? The unusual mammal called the armadillo was named by South Africans in the 1880s. In the local language, Afrikaans, 'armadillo' means 'earth pig'. This name quite accurately describes a large, heavily built animal with thin hair and short legs, that looks much like a pig. Armadillos live in dry places like Africa, south of the Sahara Desert. The armadillo can reach a length of 1.8 metres. Its head has huge donkeylike ears, a long snout, and drooping eyelids with long eyelashes. Armadillos prefer to sleep during the day in an underground burrow. At night, they dig underground for their favourite food: termites. They break open the termites' nests with their massive, flattened claws and then suck up the insects. Female armadillos give birth to one baby every year. A few weeks after it is born, the baby armadillo begins to follow its mother around. It goes off to live on its own before it is one year old.

401. According to the passage, the armadillo's name is quite suitable because ----.

- A) of its donkeylike ears and long nose
- B) it eats a lot of pig meat
- C) it is from South Africa
- D) it is related to the pig family
- E) of its resemblance to a real pig

402. What can be inferred from the passage about young armadillos?

- A) They tend to live in family groups.
- B) They sleep at night until they reach maturity.
- C) They are independent creatures.
- D) They live in the Sahara Desert.
- E) Their mothers follow them around until maturity.

403. The main purpose of this passage is to ----.

- A) describe the physical characteristics of the armadillo
- B) inform readers about the general habits of armadillos
- C) give general information about armadillos
- D) explain why armadillos are not related to anteaters
- E) give specific information about the mating habits of armadillos

From its beginnings as a small village in central Italy, the city of Rome came to rule over one of the largest and most prosperous empires in history. Its armies were seemingly unstoppable, conquering most of Europe, North Africa and the Middle East, almost the entire world known to the mankind at that time. Rome was founded in 753 BCE, and at first was ruled by kings. In 509 BCE, the kings were replaced by a republic and control of the city fell to consuls chosen by the Senate (ruling council). The Senate and later the emperor also appointed generals to lead Rome's armies in wars of conquest. They divided the captured regions into provinces controlled by Roman governors and guarded by Roman soldiers. They built new cities and roads and imposed Roman laws on their conquered subjects. Although they could be cruel, especially to people who rebelled against them, the Romans spread wealth, stability, and valuable new ideas all across their empire. The Romans are still remembered for their politics and philosophy, which inspired the European thinking for many centuries. Many of their buildings, supported by advanced engineering skills, still stand today.

404. It is understood from the passage that the Romans - ----.

- A) were known for their kings, architecture, wars and politics
- B) had a strong army that was more powerful than the Senate
- C) ruled most of the ancient world with the help of their strong armies
- D) made a number of laws to promote the advancement of architecture
- E) were ruled by kings and the Senate at the same time throughout their history

405. How did the Romans control their huge Empire?

- A) The Senate assigned generals to go to war with their armies.
- B) They formed small regions which were under the control of specific generals and armies.
- C) The Senate and the Emperor formed conflicting rules to govern the Empire.
- D) They severely punished people who did not obey their rules.
- E) The generals became more powerful than the Senate and formed Roman laws.

406. Which of the following is true about the Roman Empire?

- A) It was established many years ago in the Middle East.
- B) It grew stronger with the help of formidable defensive structures.
- C) It was governed by the kings and divided later on by the ruling council.
- D) It influenced Europe with its developments in politics and philosophy.
- E) It had one of the largest armies in the Middle East

Canada is the second largest country in the world, occupying two-fifths of the North American continent. It was once inhabited only by native peoples, but now they make up approximately 3% of the population. The French were the first Europeans to settle in Canada, however, after years of fighting, the British gained control in 1763. Gradually, pioneers and settlers moved north and west, taking over the country. Until recently, most Canadians were descendants of these settlers, but increased numbers of people have started to come from Europe, South America, and Southeast Asia. Despite being such a large country, much of Canada is uninhabitable. On average there are only three inhabitants per square kilometre in Canada. This is due to the fact that about one third of Canada lies in the Arctic Circle and can remain frozen for up to 9 months of the year. However, towards the border with the US the climate is more temperate and thus there are many forests and grasslands. Around 3/4 of the population lives near the US border, in towns and cities around the shores of the Great Lakes and along the St. Lawrence River. .

407. According to the text, what is true about the population of Canada?

- A) The native population of Canada declined due to the fight between the British and the French.
- B) A very small minority live away from the US border .
- C) Most of the country is habitable, with lots of forests and grasslands.
- D) The majority of the French habitants live near the US border.
- E) Every square kilometre of the country is densely populated.

408. It can be inferred that people prefer to live near the border because ----.

- A) the weather conditions are milder there
- B) it has a better climate for agriculture
- C) they do not like to live near lakes or rivers
- D) it is where the settlers came first
- E) there are no native peoples there

409. The main purpose of the text is to ----.

- A) criticise the actions of the French and British settlers
- B) explain how the British took control of Canada
- C) compare Canada's population with others in North America
- D) give brief information about Canada's population
- E) discuss the history of the different ethnic groups living in Canada

Planet Earth provides all the resources we need to live – air to breathe, water to drink, soil to grow crops, fuels to burn, and materials, like metals, to build things. Most of the Earth's resources are constantly being made on Earth. Some are made quickly like wood when trees grow, or freshwater when rain falls. Some take thousands of years to form, like soil. And some are limited, like land. Land is a very basic but essential resource, because it is needed to grow plants, which are used for food, fuel, and materials. The world's land is not divided fairly at the moment – people in industrialised countries use far more than their fair share to support their lifestyle. If people in developing countries like India and China start consuming as much fuel and food, the world will not be able to support us all. Currently, the sustainable land use average per person is 1.8 hectares. However, if the 5 billion people in the developing world used as much land as the 1.5 billion in the industrialised world (5.4 hectares per person), we would need three Earths to live on.

410. Why does the author focus on land use as a measure of sustainability?

- A) It is used in a limited way throughout the world.
- B) It is the most essential resource for humanity's survival.
- C) It is not as affected by human use as other resources
- D) It has an unlimited capacity to reproduce itself.
- E) It is the best method of measuring sustainability.

411. Why does the author give the example of land use averages at the end of the paragraph?

- A) To give an example of how land use is measured
- B) To emphasize the critical nature of the situation
- C) To show that the problem is not yet as bad as we believe it to be
- D) To promote the use of land for all nations
- E) To criticise the developing world's land use method

412. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Land is a resource that will probably be unsustainable in the future.
- B) All resources on the planet, like wood and freshwater, are in danger.
- C) The developing world is supposed to pose less danger to sustainability than the developed world.
- D) The developing world has a fair advantage over the developed world in terms of land use.
- E) Countries like China will lead the way in industrialisation efforts.

The British group Archigram, which flourished in London during the 1960s, formed as a forum for architectural discussions and ideas. Archigram was a rich mixture of people including artists and designers. Of the main six, three were experienced architects, and three were young and inexperienced and full of not always practical ideas. This combination of experienced practitioners and bright young ideas produced a novel mix, able to think in new ways and propose radical design directions. Among their most famous ideas was the Walking City – a structure that looked like a giant insect on metal legs. Its projects existed mainly on paper, but its ideas were highly influential. The members of Archigram preferred popular culture to the heroic high-culture of modernism, and proposed an architecture in which there were no buildings in the conventional sense – instead there were plug-in modules and adaptable, disposable structures in bright, Pop-Art colours. This extraordinary mix of characters and influences led to an architecture in which the conventional distinctions could be broken down.

413. According to the passage, the group Archigram ----.

- A) was composed of people from different backgrounds
- B) wanted to demolish all the old-fashioned constructions
- C) successfully adapted old buildings to popular culture
- D) taught inexperienced architects how to be practical
- E) influenced contemporary culture to a great extent

414. The underlined word 'novel' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) inspiring
- B) stimulating
- C) remarkable
- D) Innovative
- E) acceptable

415. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Redefining Old Architecture
- B) A New Approach to Architecture
- C) Archigrams Protesting Architecture
- D) Popular Culture Changes Everything
- E) Archigram and the Walking City

The news that a 'Yeti finger' found in Nepal is from a person, not a new species of giant Himalayan ape, will not surprise many. The notion that it came from a Yeti was laid to rest by a DNA test at Edinburgh Zoo. Yet again, evidence thought to demonstrate the existence of the famous mystery animal has failed the test. Every year, naturalists go to remote areas in search of mythical animals. Do they ever meet success? The answer is yes. The most famous example is the Okapi, a relative of the giraffe. So, could new species of large animals still await discovery? New species are found all the time. A long-horned relative of the cattle, the Saola, was discovered in Asia, in 1992, while more than 10 new primate species have been named since 2005. But some mystery animals appear unlikely. They are reported from well-studied areas like North America and have been the subject of unsuccessful discovery attempts. The time has come to stop combing North America for Bigfoot, or looking for Yetis in the Himalayas. There is no reason to take their existence seriously.

416. According to the passage, the 'Yeti finger' ----.

- A) has very unusual DNA and needs further investigation
- B) came from a human and not a Yeti as some previously believed
- C) could belong to a species of Himalayan ape not yet discovered
- D) is a part of the body of a larger animal discovered in Nepal
- E) has convinced investigators to continue to search for Yetis

417. It is stated in the passage that searches for mythical animals ----.

- A) should be done after certain tests are carried out
- B) are done by very experienced explorers
- C) need to be carried out by specialists
- D) depend on funding from zoos
- E) can sometimes yield satisfactory results

418. It can be understood from the passage that searches for the Yeti or Bigfoot ----.

- A) are unnecessary because reports of these animals come from areas that have already been investigated thoroughly
- B) could be successful, and serious investigations of reported sightings should continue
- C) have fortunately led to the discovery of the Okapi and the Saola
- D) should be done by scientists who have specialized in primate and large ape behaviour
- E) should be carried out in areas other than the well-studied areas of the Himalayas

Plagiarism is taking someone else's writing or ideas and passing them off as one's own. The word, derived from the Latin *plagiarius*, or kidnapper, was first used in the early 17th century, but undoubtedly, instances of plagiarism long predate that. Accusations, proven or not, of plagiarism have frequently featured in academic writing, journalism and music. In the 1970s, for example, the former Beatle George Harrison was sued for copying the melody of the Chiffons' 'He's So Fine' for his own song 'My Sweet Lord'. Plagiarism in music may often be unintentional. This is less likely in scientific writing, literature and journalism, that is, it may be deliberate. In 2009, the British poet Andrew Motion was accused of 'shameless burglary' by a military historian, Ben Shephard, after using passages from a book by Shephard. However, in the age of cyber technology, plagiarism has become both easier to commit and easier to detect, as many students and teachers have realized.

419. According to the passage, plagiarism manifests itself ----

- A) scarcely in the press
- B) mainly in literary products
- C) in many areas of human work
- D) primarily in historical documents
- E) more easily in students' Works

420. It is understood from the passage that plagiarism ---

- A) has dramatically decreased over the years
- B) dates back long before the 17th century
- C) is combining one's own idea with someone else's
- D) was a subject of great controversy in the past
- E) is less important when it occurs in literature

421. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) those who complain most bitterly about plagiarism are teachers
- B) accusations of plagiarism in academic writing are tolerable to some extent
- C) technology contributes to both the spreading and spotting of plagiarism
- D) many musicians copy their colleagues' works on purpose
- E) technological devices are essential for journalists if they need to plagiarize

Eager to boost orders for his teas, New York tea merchant Thomas Sullivan devised a new method of distributing samples of tea to his customers. He put them into small silk bags, making them easy to ship and less messy for the recipient to unpack. Some customers did not bother opening the cloth bag and simply poured boiling water over them. Sullivan was overwhelmed with orders for more tea packaged in this way. Responding to suggestions that the silk material was very thin, Sullivan used cotton instead and began to sell the bags commercially. The patent for the tea bag was registered by Sullivan in 1903. By 1920, tea bags were in wide use by the catering trade in the US. Later, paper was used instead of cotton, and a fine string and decorated tag were sometimes added, making them more convenient for drinkers making a single cup. The American market for tea bags was well developed by the time they were introduced into Britain several decades later by Joseph Tetley and Company in 1953. It is not clear whether this delay was a result of wartime shortages of materials, or of initial resistance to change on the part of the British tea-drinker. However, once they were launched, tea bags soon became popular in Britain, joining the ranks of the many labour-saving products that emerged in the post-war period, offering convenience and saving time.

422. It can be understood from the passage that Thomas Sullivan ----.

- A) stole the idea of drinking tea in small cotton bags from his customers
- B) created a new way of making tea taste better
- C) used silk bags to carry tea so that it would last longer
- D) was late to apply for the patent of cotton tea bags
- E) paved the way for preparing an instant cup of tea

423. One of the reasons why people in Britain did not use tea bags until the middle of the 20th century might be that ----.

- A) the British tea-drinker insisted on drinking tea in the traditional way
- B) they were suspicious of American inventions
- C) the British tea-drinker thought that their production was time-consuming
- D) Joseph Tetley and Company delayed their introduction due to financial hardship
- E) they were considered luxurious, both in the wartime and post-war period

424. The primary purpose of the author is to ----.

- A) give examples of the materials of which tea bags have been made
- B) explain the phases the tea bag went through from 1903 to present day
- C) illustrate the differences between the British and American tea-drinker
- D) emphasize the widespread use of tea bags in the US
- E) inform us about the development of the tea bag

When you walk into a store and submit your shopping list, a map directs you to the chocolate ice cream you crave. When you get to the front of the line, you just bump your phone on the reader and also get a discount via an e-coupon you have downloaded. You can scan pictures of the spaghetti and salad you want for dinner from the supermarket as you wait for the train and pick up the bag on your way home. 2013 was the year the increasing popularity of the mobile wallet – a smart phone that also acts as a credit card, cheque book and a useful tool that helps shoppers collect product information – radically altered shopping habits. It has been the biggest thing in retail since the credit card got us talking about a cashless economy. The driving force is communication: cash cannot communicate, but phones can. Your alarm clock, radio, camera and even your laptop have already been displaced by your phone. “Everything eventually migrates to the cell phone. Since it moves, people tend to do a lot more of it,” says Scott Ellison, an analyst in the mobile industry. It has now become apparent that our wallet has also moved into the cell phone.

425. According to the passage, the mobile wallet ----.

- A) has reduced the need for shopping
- B) is obligatory because it informs users about what to buy
- C) has profoundly changed the way people shop
- D) is more effective when used only for online shopping
- E) is less practical than the traditional credit card

426. It is pointed out in the passage that a person carrying a mobile wallet does not need to ----.

- A) use a map to find the items he or she demands
- B) make a shopping list
- C) carry cash in his or her pocket
- D) abandon his or her earlier shopping habits
- E) communicate with others to get product information

427. The main reason why people use the mobile wallet is ----.

- A) the difficulty in using credit cards
- B) the limited time people have for shopping
- C) that they do not want to wait in long queues at stores
- D) that they plan to transfer to a cashless economy
- E) its ability to be used for several purposes

Many people in developed countries have fallen into bad habits, eating junk food that lacks essential nutrients and is full of preservatives. With more people going out to work, there is a new trend towards relying on junk food. This is not intrinsically wrong, but it means that we must become aware of what we are eating and compensate for any dietary inadequacies. Several light meals a day with fruit and nut snacks maintain stable blood sugar levels, and are easier to digest and less likely to make you sleepy than a substantial lunch and dinner loaded with sugar and fat. The whole performance of preparing and consuming a meal should be a social event, shared with family and friends. Perhaps if we sat down to enjoy at least one meal every day without rushing off afterwards, not only would our digestive systems be under less strain, but we might also communicate better and feel less stressed.

428. It is pointed out in the passage that most people in developed countries ----.

- A) eat fruit and nut snacks between meals
- B) are against eating junk food
- C) struggle to have nutritious meals
- D) are devoid of healthy eating habits
- E) spend most of their time eating

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

- A) we should pay more attention to our food consumption at work than we do at home
- B) if light meals do not contain any sugar or fat, they do not make you sleepy
- C) people today tend to eat food like fruits more, facing the threats of the eating habits imposed by modern-day life
- D) junk food is not unhealthy as long as it is consumed in moderate amounts
- E) turning meals into social events can bring several health benefits

430. Which of the following could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Time to Reshape Our Eating Habits
- B) Is Eating a Biological or Social Need?
- C) Increasing Consumption of Junk Food
- D) Why Do We Feel Sleepy After Meals?
- E) How to Maintain Stable Blood Sugar Levels

Japan in the mid-19th century was closed to foreigners, and had been that way for more than 200 years; only a few Dutch and Chinese traders entered Japan's harbours. So observers in Tokyo Bay were shocked when, on July 8, 1853, four black ships cruised into the harbour. The boats were commanded by Commodore Matthew C. Perry of the US, who bore a letter from President Millard Fillmore to the emperor of Japan, requesting a treaty. Perry refused Japanese orders to leave the harbour, insisting that he would deliver the letter by force, if necessary. Having finally handed the letter to a hesitant pair of Japanese princes, Perry departed, leaving word that he would return for an answer. By the time he came back in 1854, the Japanese government had realized it would have to admit the terms of the treaty. Without its own navy, Japan could not withstand an American attack. The Treaty of Kanagawa opened up Japan to trade from the West. The Japanese agreed to admit US ships to two ports and to allow American ships to pick up supplies and fuel in Japan. Subsequent treaties with other Western nations followed, leading to a number of positive social and economic changes that would bring modernization to Japan.

431. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) Perry was not satisfied with the answer of the Japanese government when he came back in 1854
- B) Japan's harbours had been effectively used by many Dutch and Chinese traders before 1854.
- C) Perry had to use force in order to get the Japanese government to admit the treaty
- D) the observers in Tokyo Bay were expecting American ships to visit Japan's harbours in 1853
- E) Japan had hardly ever accepted outside influences until 1854

432. One can infer from the passage that the Treaty of Kanagawa ----.

- A) allowed the US to help Japan to build a modern navy and have good harbours
- B) offered a variety of benefits to Japan although it was initially reluctant to accept it
- C) led Japan to make treaties with other Western nations, which caused it to lose its effective harbours
- D) was strongly supported by the Japanese government since it would bring economic prosperity to Japan
- E) was designed by Commodore Matthew C. Perry under the order of President Millard Fillmore

433. What could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Historical Importance of Japan's Harbours
- B) The Influence of the Japanese Seapower on the US Navy
- C) Why Japan Refused to Accept the Treaty of Kanagawa
- D) From Isolation to Economic Development
- E) The Japanese Contribution to World Trade

Stress is a common factor in the workplace, and more and more people are experiencing it. Some jobs are clearly more stressful than others. But what are the factors that contribute to this? It would appear that the number of decisions to be made on the job, contrary to popular belief, is not a valid indicator of stress. People who have some measure of control over their work, such as top executives of large corporations, actually have less stressful jobs than those who do not, such as food service workers and middle-level managers. Jobs with high demands, low control and little support are major contributors to increased stress levels. When workplace problems spill over into the family environment, it is inevitable that stress levels will further increase. This is the situation faced by many couples today who experience serious problems when family demands come into conflict with work demands. In many families, there still exists the expectation that women will fulfill the majority of household and child-care duties while at the same time being employed. This creates an even more stressful situation for women and is very different from the stress typically experienced by men.

434. Which of the following statements is true about work-related stress?

- A) Food service workers are less susceptible to stress than executives.
- B) Those who lack control over their work are subject to more stress than those who do not.
- C) Middle-level managers tend to be less stressed than other members of staff in a workplace.
- D) Large corporations usually employ individuals who can cope with too much stress.
- E) Executives experience difficulty in managing the stressful environment in large corporations

435. What is the connection between stress in the workplace and the home environment?

- A) Family stress must be dealt with in order to minimize stress in the workplace.
- B) Modern couples underestimate family demands that result in stress.
- C) A stressful family environment affects workplace relationships.
- D) People will suffer from greater stress if workplace problems have an impact on family life.
- E) Those who have demanding jobs tend to encounter less stress in their marriages.

436. It is understood from the passage that women ----.

- A) that have less workplace problems are inclined to create a peaceful family environment
- B) who are responsible for doing household chores experience a less complicated form of stress
- C) do not face hardships when they are just busy with household duties
- D) tend to be stressed when they are not in full-time employment
- E) are more prone to stress than men due to society's expectations

Iconic individuals such as Steve Jobs, Martha Stewart and many others have inspired entrepreneurs and professionals to sharpen their creative skills. Individuals and companies have typically used creativity workshops, brainstorming sessions, training videos and even hypnosis as vehicles for such improvement. Whether such practices influence the likelihood of such creative leaps is unknown. Nonetheless, psychologists have made some important discoveries that can help us understand the states of mind that benefit creative thought. When people consider creativity, they generally think of the birth of ideas different from anything known before. Idea generation is indeed the first important stage of the creative process. To generate new ideas for achieving a goal, you need an open mind, that is, one guided by minimal rules. Experts have proven that creative inspiration might benefit from a state of lower cognitive control, that is, fewer restrictions on your thoughts.

437. The author gives Steve Jobs and Martha Stewart as examples of ----.

- A) celebrities trying to improve their creative skills
- B) individuals inspired by successful entrepreneurs
- C) people who are highly creative
- D) successful people in their areas of interest
- E) iconic people receiving help from professionals

438. According to the passage, most people define creativity as ----.

- A) a feature unique to few people in the world
- B) being skillful in different areas
- C) achieving a goal despite restrictions
- D) a skill to be improved over time
- E) being able to come up with new ideas

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

- A) when people abandon some rules and do not have much control over their thoughts, they may reach their goals more easily
- B) practices like creativity workshops have helped companies a lot to employ creative workers
- C) to generate an idea, people can make use of ideas put forward before, which is also defined as a different form of creativity
- D) restrictions on your thoughts can either be useful or harmful while you are trying to achieve a goal
- E) there is usually a single step in the process of creating a new idea

It does not matter what a company calls its weight-loss program, none have been shown through reliable research to lead to long-term weight loss for more than a minority of those who use it. You might have noticed that many diet companies no longer use the word 'diet'; they talk about 'lifestyle' instead. But diets are still what they sell. The multi-billion-dollar diet industry has a huge advertising presence, and your daughter will see the advertisements everywhere. This decades-long marketing effort has convinced most people of a false idea – that fat people are fat because they lack the determination to keep weight off over a long period of time. We are taught to ignore fat people, to be fearful of becoming one of them, or if we are already fat, to do all that we can to shape our bodies into a slimmer physique. The incredible thing is that after all this marketing and all the government campaigns, there is not a single country in the world that has successfully reduced obesity rates.

440. The author stresses that weight-loss programs ----.

- A) play a significant role in informing people about the dangers of obesity
- B) should involve children to help them avoid obesity
- C) are remarkably useful even though a small number of people go on a diet
- D) get poor support from the advertising sector although they are very common
- E) are not supported by careful scientific studies

441. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) contrary to what advertisers claim, determination might be the key to keeping your weight under control
- B) diet companies try to do their best to reduce obesity rates
- C) being exposed to advertisements, people are highly motivated to lose weight
- D) using the word 'lifestyle' instead of 'diet' has gained diet companies more customers
- E) advertisements of diet companies have made people doubtful about the efficacy of weight-loss programs

442. One can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) obesity rates can be effectively reduced if more advertisements are displayed
- B) diet advertisements have made people become more aware of the threat posed by obesity
- C) it is very hard to understand the relation between diet and obesity in today's world
- D) the fight against obesity seems far from being won very soon
- E) governments should ban misleading diet advertisements to protect citizens from their harmful effects

Every few years, decisions on how European funds for agriculture will be distributed to farmers are made, and they have massive implications for much of England's wildlife. The way we farm has huge impacts on our birds, bees and butterflies. Currently, roughly 70 percent of England is farmed, and of that, about 70 percent is under some kind of program whereby the land manager receives a payment for conserving wildlife – so-called agri-environment (AE) schemes. But birds and insects are disappearing at a disturbing rate – since 1970, the number of birds on our farms has been decreasing. It was hoped that the launch of AE schemes would reverse these losses in ten years. In fact, all that has been achieved is that the decline is occurring more slowly. Some conservationists say that among the schemes available to farmers, the 'Entry Level' scheme that most farmers sign up to is not sufficiently targeted. Farmers choose the easy options, and few gains are made. However, it can be much better if a range of measures that benefit a species over its life cycle are used.

443. According to the passage, the current situation of AE schemes indicates that ----.

- A) the harmful effects of farming on wildlife have been handled effectively
- B) the losses in wildlife have been compensated for over the last ten years
- C) farmers should be paid more to conserve wildlife on their lands
- D) they should be redesigned because there has still been a decrease in the number of some species
- E) they have been successful in their attempts to make governments take important actions to conserve wildlife

444. It can be understood from the passage that conservationists ----.

- A) want the government to initiate schemes that protect species all through their lives
- B) are in search of easier options that can be provided to the farmers
- C) are trying to design a scheme to which most farmers can sign up
- D) would like to see more farmers choosing the 'Entry Level' scheme
- E) need considerable government support to help farmers protect the environment

445. The primary purpose of the author is to ----.

- A) draw attention to the low number of AE schemes available to farmers
- B) emphasize the importance of AE schemes to protect wildlife successfully
- C) show that decisions on the distribution of European funds should be made by conservationists not the governments
- D) give information about the 'Entry Level' scheme, which is the most effective AE scheme
- E) reveal that farmers in England cannot receive adequate support from the government to conserve wildlife

According to many historians, family members have not always been bound together by strong emotional relationships. They argue that there was no affection in the relationships of the early family. It was only with the emergence of the nuclear family that family life developed an emotional quality. This process was referred to as the 'growth of affective individualism'. People began to treat each other as unique individuals with personal and emotional needs. Family relationships took on a new quality as its members became concerned with their own feelings and their feelings for each other. The main function of the nuclear family increasingly became the satisfaction of emotional needs. These changes could also be seen in marriage. In the 16th century, marriage in the upper ranks of society was a means of joining together two kinship groups, for economic or political purposes. Mate selection was controlled by parents and the wider family. By the late 18th century, love had become much more important for marriage. Economic considerations and parental influence still mattered, especially when large fortunes or landed estates were involved, but love and companionship were also considered essential.

446. It is stated in the passage that the nuclear family ----.

- A) was harshly criticized by a number of historians
- B) suggests that family members should not be bound together by strong emotional relationships
- C) was originally composed of individuals with few emotional needs
- D) was the name used to define the relationships of the early family
- E) led to the development of a new aspect in family relationships

447. It is clear from the passage that the main role of the nuclear family is to ----.

- A) form a strong cultural and political unity
- B) persuade family members to treat each other in an equal way
- C) support a family member when he or she decides to get married
- D) meet the emotional demands of each family member
- E) prevent economic concerns from playing a vital role in marriages

448. Taking the marriages of the 16th century into account, one can infer from the passage that ----.

- A) the economic reasons of getting married were more important than the political ones
- B) both parents and distant family members could interfere in a person's decision as to whom to marry
- C) parents were not expected to express their opinions on marriages
- D) love and companionship were the two most essential qualities
- E) the best marriages occurred when the man had a large fortune

Canning is the process by which food is preserved by sealing it into a strong and airtight container, and then sterilizing the sealed can. Cans are heated under pressure to destroy bacteria. The Englishman, Peter Durand patented a process using a tin-lined can in London in 1810. Before that, Nicholas Appert had already developed his food preservation process in France, whereby hot food was sealed with wax into glass or tin jar. At first, the strong metal cans were made and sealed by hand and cooked for six hours, making it an expensive process. At this stage, canned food was used only by the armed forces and explorers. The can opener had not yet been invented and hungry diners had to cut or break the cans using great force. As years past, further developments took place. Developments in methods of lining, sealing, heating and opening cans continued rapidly following Durand's early models, improving manufacturing efficiency and making canned food progressively safer and more convenient. The rapidly increasing urban population from the late 19th and early 20th centuries onward saw a huge rise in demand for safe, transportable, and cheap foods.

449. One can conclude from the passage that Peter Durand ----.

- A) was the first person to introduce the canning process
- B) made a remarkable advance in the history of food preservation
- C) had to give up canning since it was too costly
- D) was inspired by Nicholas Appert to produce canned food
- E) was able to make safe and inexpensive canned food in 1800s

450. It is clearly stated in the passage that canned food ----.

- A) may contain bacteria if it is not heated enough
- B) is still regarded as unsafe by some people
- C) was not transportable before the 19th century
- D) had a limited number of consumers when first invented
- E) was easily consumed by the armed forces and explorers even without a can opener

451. The passage mainly deals with ----.

- A) how to manufacture safer canned food
- B) the different methods of food preservation
- C) why canned food is considered harmful
- D) the invention and the evolution of canned food
- E) why there is a huge rise in demand for canned food

One of the most exciting and potentially beneficial areas of brain research exists at the interface between neuroscience and the physical sciences of engineering, information technology, and robotics. Here biological and physical science converge in a new creative alliance that aims to **exploit** similarities and differences between the ways brains and computers work. The potential benefits of this research are as diverse as they are important. They include the possibility of creating brain-machine hybrids that will restore the brain's sensory and motor functions damaged by disease or accident. These devices may also expand the capabilities of the normal brain, making the bionic man of science fiction a reality. In addition, the synergy between neuroscience and computer science is capable of delivering a new generation of artificially intelligent agents, autonomous mobile robots, for example, to perform jobs we would prefer not to do ourselves.

452. Which of the following words is the synonym of the underlined word in the passage?

- A) manipulate
- B) abuse
- C) misuse
- D) ill-treat
- E) utilize

453. It is clearly stated in the passage that brain-machine hybrids ----.

- A) will be used only in cases where the patient's sensory and motor functions are damaged by disease or accident
- B) are just one of the possibilities that can be produced by the collaboration between biological and physical science
- C) are far from being key to the creation of the bionic man
- D) will be the ultimate destination of the interface between neuroscience and information technology
- E) will have more similarities with than differences from human brain

454. It can be inferred from the passage that the synergy between neuroscience and computer science ----.

- A) is on the verge of completing the full control of the workings of the brain
- B) is a new generation approach in the field of information technology
- C) will have more medical benefits than scientific benefits
- D) may lead to the creation of devices that will do the unwanted tasks for humans
- E) may be useful for designing better computers to be used by bionic men

From 770 to 220 BC, China enjoyed an era of great cultural development, and the philosophies that emerged at this time were known as the Hundred Schools of Thought. By the 6th century BC, the Zhou Dynasty was in decline – moving from the stability of the Spring and Autumn Period to the Warring States Period – and it was during this time that Confucius was born. Like other philosophers of the age, such as Thales, Pythagoras and Heraclitus of Greece, Confucius sought constants in a world of change, and for him, this meant a search for moral values that could enable rulers to govern justly. Unlike many of the early Chinese philosophers, Confucius looked to the past for his inspiration. He was conservative by nature, and had a great respect for ritual and ancestor worship. A rigid social hierarchy existed in China, but Confucius was part of a new class of scholars who acted as advisors to the courts, and they achieved their status not through inheritance, but by merit.

455. It is stated in the passage that Confucius ----.

- A) was born when Chinese philosophers had no influence on the society
- B) was very different from the Greek philosophers of that time
- C) rejected the teachings and moral values of the past
- D) was interested in developing a moral code to help rule the country
- E) developed a group of philosophies known as the Hundred Schools of Thought

456. According to the passage, during Confucius's time, ----.

- A) Chinese society had a very flexible hierarchy that encouraged freedom
- B) the system of court advising had not yet been a long-established tradition in the Chinese society
- C) Chinese courts were advised by Greek philosophers as well
- D) the Chinese rulers were losing respect for the rituals of the past
- E) China was a place where philosophers were highly respected by the society

457. It is understood from the passage that Confucius ----.

- A) looked to the Zhou Dynasty for inspiration
- B) based his philosophy on the works of the early Chinese philosophers
- C) earned his status in the court through his skills
- D) was in disagreement with the Greek philosophers in terms of ruling
- E) believed that philosophers should work together to change the society

For spectators who followed new developments in cinema, the second half of the 1950s became years of increasing excitement and anticipation. Not until the late 1920s, when films by Pudovkin, Dovzhenko and others began to arrive from the Soviet Union, had there been such a sense of renewal in the medium. Filmgoers in the US also began to participate in the international art cinema movement; though American audiences had previously been given few opportunities to see foreign films in the country's Hollywood-dominated theatres, the breakup of the studio system and declines in Hollywood production during the 1950s led a number of theatres in cities to become art houses playing new and classical work from overseas. Viewing the films of Bergman, Fellini and others, a growing number of Americans learned to regard cinema as a serious form of art.

458. Before the films of Bergman, Fellini and others, American people ----.

- A) had nothing to do with international art cinema movement
- B) were not interested in films produced in the 1920s
- C) did not enjoy watching films in art houses
- D) were already producing their own films that attracted attention overseas
- E) did not view cinema as an important art form

459. According to the passage, it was once a rare practice in the US that ----.

- A) filmgoers watched films in art houses
- B) Hollywood-dominated theatres played films from their own country
- C) Hollywood exported its films to other countries
- D) people watched foreign films in Hollywood-dominated theatres
- E) films from the Soviet Union were played in art houses

460. According to the passage, in the US during the 1950s, ----.

- A) many city theatres were transformed into art houses that also played films from overseas
- B) fewer people began to follow the developments in cinema
- C) the films that were shown came mainly from the Soviet Union
- D) the international art cinema movement began to decline
- E) there were far more foreign films than Hollywood films at the Hollywood-dominated theatres

The son of a gifted musician, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's first musical experiences were hearing his very talented sister, Nannerl, at her lessons. His own gifts soon surpassed hers, and proud of their accomplishments, their father gave up his career to promote their talents before the astounded royalty of Europe. Despite extensive tours, Mozart composed and studied continually, but by 1772, no longer an excellent child, he had to settle for the realities of the royal residence in Salzburg, where his social status was somewhere between the servants and the cooks. Never satisfied with the royal family and convinced of his own musical superiority, Mozart attempted to obtain a respected position in the government. However, failing to do so, he was left to become his own employer. Arriving in Vienna in 1781, he married Constanze Weber and started to give concerts, publish music and receive commissions, particularly for operas. Over the next ten years, he wrote over 200 works and strengthened his reputation, but had to give piano lessons and borrow money to maintain the lifestyle he desired.

461. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) Mozart was the first person in his family to become involved in music
- B) Mozart's father was not so pleased with his son's interest in music
- C) it had become an honour for Mozart to work for the royal family
- D) Mozart was first exposed to music when his sister was being taught
- E) Mozart's sister encouraged her brother to devote his life to music.

462. It is pointed out in the passage that Mozart ----.

- A) failed to convince the royal family in Salzburg about his musical superiority
- B) spent his whole life in Vienna with his wife
- C) mainly aimed at giving concerts to earn his life
- D) focused his career on composing for the royal family
- E) tried unsuccessfully to occupy an important state position

463. One can understand from the passage that ----.

- A) Mozart was ambitious as well as adventurous in his career
- B) the royal family appreciated Mozart's genius for music and rewarded him
- C) Mozart's father and sister continually helped him shape his music career
- D) Mozart earned a respectable living in Vienna while working under his employer
- E) extensive travel and lack of financial resources prevented Mozart from supporting his family

Originally grown in China, rice has a number of qualities that made it attractive to early farmers. It yielded more than other early domesticated grains like wheat and barley. The low moisture content of its seed allowed for easy drying and long storage, and the seeds resisted bruising and were easily transported. Rice cultivation gradually spread from eastern Asia, very likely facilitated by the ancient Persians whose empire stretched from Central Asia into Western Europe. For the ancient Greeks, it was an expensive import, not a dietary staple. When first introduced in Britain, rice was valued as a medicine. Rice reached the Americas by the 1650s, most likely on trade ships, by African slaves, and it turned into a major cash crop in the Carolinas within a century. Soon rice was being grown widely in the southern United States and South America. Today, rice is a dietary staple for about half of the world's population. Developed into more than 8,000 varieties, including genetically-engineered varieties, it is traded as a commodity on local and world markets.

464. It is clearly stated in the passage that early farmers preferred rice production as it ----.

- A) was a more nutritional crop than wheat
- B) cost less than other agricultural grains
- C) was abundant in quantity and could be easily preserved
- D) had been the primary source of income for most of them
- E) could be grown almost in any type of soil

465. According to the passage, in early times, rice ----.

- A) owed a lot to the ancient Persians and Africans for its spread to different parts of the World
- B) was the main food of the noble people in Greece and Persia
- C) was sold as a commodity in Britain rather than being used for medical purposes
- D) was part of the diet of the farmers and workers in Persia
- E) was not known by African slaves until they were brought to America.

466. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Worldwide Rice Sales
- B) Rice from the Past to the Present
- C) Rice: Key to a Healthy Diet
- D) Genetically Modified Danger: Rice
- E) The Cultivation of Rice in Asia

Not only the eyes and face but also the head, hands, legs and feet communicate information. Ray Birdwhistell has embarked on an ambitious attempt to construct an entire linguistics of body communication, called 'kinesics'. From extensive observation mainly in the United States, he identified sixty to seventy basic units of body movement and described rules of combination that produce meaningful units of body communication. While some scholars feel that this may be somewhat ambiguous, there is a general agreement on some other issues. For example, emblems which can be defined as gestures that replace or stand in for spoken language are widely understood across cultures, but many are culture-specific as put forward by almost all of the scholars. Therefore, the same thing can be indicated by different gestures in different cultures, or, the same gestures can mean different things in different cultures. For instance, most people refer to 'self' by pointing at their chest, while in Japan they put a finger to the nose.

467. According to the passage, Birdwhistell ----.

- A) carried out his observations particularly in the US
- B) was one of the pioneers in the field of linguistics
- C) found that body communication does not have to involve meaningful combinations
- D) failed to effectively convey his ideas about body communication to other scholars
- E) could not come up with a reasonable definition of body movements

468. According to the passage, considering Birdwhistell's observations, some scholars ----.

- A) were inspired by his findings and used them as a basis for different studies
- B) were extremely surprised and shocked by his findings
- C) rejected the whole idea of linguistics of body communication
- D) thought that findings of his observations were completely unreliable
- E) found some of them a bit complicated but agreed on others

469. One can understand from the passage that gestures ----.

- A) have been defined differently by scholars from various sociocultural background.
- B) are given much more importance in Japan than in any other countries
- C) can have different variations and meanings depending on the culture in which they are used "
- D) are universal characteristics, and cultures interpret them in the same way
- E) may not communicate information as good as the eyes and face do.

Travellers who have had the opportunity to visit remote parts of the world in which there is no form of written language have reported on the existence of people who have phenomenal memories. Evidence has been gathered which shows that in a number of preliterate cultures, storytellers can recount in amazing detail, the names and adventures of different people over many generations. Such findings initially led to experts in the field putting forward the theory that people belonging to preliterate societies would, through necessity, develop a different and quite possibly a superior type of memory than that of cultures employing a written language. If it were not for the development of such extraordinary mental skills, preliterate cultures would have no means of recording a learning from their own personal history. In short, tribal histories, traditions and customs would be lost forever if they were not passed down orally from one generation to another.

470. It can be understood from the passage that the author ----.

- A) has had the opportunity to travel and extensively study preliterate cultures
- B) finds it hard to believe that there are still preliterate societies in the world
- C) thinks preliterate societies have an exceptional way to recall their memories
- D) is interested in the content of tribal histories and traditions
- E) believes that preliterate societies have more complicated traditions than literate ones

471. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) travellers can no longer visit places where preliterate societies exist
- B) cultural properties are put across by verbal means in preliterate societies
- C) preliterate societies can only develop their traditions with advice from storytellers
- D) tribal histories and traditions are hard to be explained by written language
- E) people with remarkable memories often belong to preliterate societies.

472. The passage is mainly about the ----.

- A) studies of the preliterate societies' lifestyles
- B) cultural differences between literate and preliterate societies
- C) importance of being literate in a society
- D) value of tribal histories and traditions
- E) way preliterate societies retain their history

In the history of archaeology, the sites of Pompeii and Herculaneum, lying at the foot of Mount Vesuvius in Italy, hold a very special place. Even today, when so many major sites have been systematically excavated, it is an emotional experience to visit these wonderfully preserved Roman cities. Pompeii's fate was sealed on the momentous day in August AD 79 when Vesuvius erupted, an unfortunate event described by the Roman writer, the younger Pliny. The city was buried under several meters of volcanic ash, which resulted in deaths of many inhabitants due to lack of air. Herculaneum nearby was covered with volcanic mud. There the cities lay, known only from occasional chance discoveries, until the advent of early archaeology in the early 18th century. In 1710, the prince of Elboeuf had the good luck to discover the ancient theatre of Herculaneum. Yet, he was mainly interested in works of art for his collection and removed these without any record of their location. Such acts continued for over 100 years, and it was not until the late 19th century that well-recorded archaeological excavations began.

473. It can be understood from the passage that the author ----.

- A) has visited Pompeii and Herculaneum several times since the excavations there were finished
- B) has been regarded as an influential archaeologist in Italy
- C) is of the opinion that Italy is still not successful at saving its archaeological sites
- D) thinks that the sites around Mount Vesuvius are important places in archaeological aspects
- E) considers Pompeii to be more interesting than Herculaneum

474. According to the passage, the eruption of Vesuvius in AD 79 ----.

- A) caused Pompeii and Herculaneum to remain undiscovered until the 18th century
- B) paved the way for a major archaeological investigation
- C) postponed the development of archaeology to the 18th century
- D) has been described in detail by the remarkable historians of the time
- E) was not as deadly as the eruptions of the other volcanoes in Italy

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

- A) Pliny's descriptions led to well-planned excavations in the site of Herculaneum
- B) the prince of Elboeuf had little interest in preserving the ancient past
- C) archaeology, as we know it today, started in 1710
- D) Mount Vesuvius has erupted many times in the course of history
- E) volcanic ash was the only material emitted from Mount Vesuvius

To see the big obstacle facing renewable energy, look at Denmark. It has some of the world's largest wind farms. Yet because consumer demand for electricity is often lowest when the winds blow hardest, Denmark sometimes has to sell its extra electricity to neighbouring countries at low prices – only to buy energy back when demand rises, at much higher prices. Companies in Texas face a similar mismatch between supply and demand; they sometimes have to pay customers to take energy from their windmills and solar farms. In theory, the wind and sun could supply the US with all the electricity it requires. In practice, however, both sources are too unreliable to supply more than 20% of a region's total energy capacity. Beyond that point, balancing supply and demand becomes too very difficult. What is needed are cheaper and more efficient ways of keeping power in reserve so that it can be accessed when the winds are not blowing and the sun is not shining.

476. According to the passage, Denmark ----.

- A) sells all of the energy it produces to other countries for profit
- B) buys cheap energy from neighbouring countries
- C) has been experiencing the drawbacks of using wind farms for energy
- D) pays a lot of money for electricity it does not use
- E) wants to reduce the demand for electricity when the winds are blowing hard

477. What could be the best title for the passage?

- A) Problems Involved in the Use of Renewable Energy
- B) Comparisons of the Use of Wind Power in the US and Denmark
- C) The Inevitable High Cost of Producing Electricity
- D) The Imbalance between Solar and Wind Power
- E) Why Renewable Energy Is the Best Solution

478. It can be inferred from the passage that what power companies need to do is to ----.

- A) control climate variables such as the wind for cheaper energy
- B) generate more power from traditional power sources using new technology
- C) explore realistic alternatives to windmills and solar farms
- D) find better ways to store power in order to make it available when needed
- E) help their customers generate usable power in their own homes

The early morning streets of Sultanahmet seemed perfect for the task I had set for myself, which was to travel alone and collect the sights and the sounds of Istanbul in my notebooks. The first mistake on any journey, of course, is to make plans. I strolled a few hundred metres up to the Blue Mosque. Everything in Sultanahmet – which is to say almost all the obvious attractions of Istanbul – is within a short walk, and you can't miss the Blue Mosque. Its great dome sits at the highest point of Sultanahmet. Istanbul was built on seven hills, and each hilltop has been given over to a mosque. A big tour bus moved slowly along the street, pulling up outside a hotel near the mosque. The hotel was painted blue and benefits from the name of the Blue Mosque. Ironically, the mosque itself isn't blue, at least not on the outside. It gets its name from the blue Iznik tiles which cover the interior of its dome. A group of old Australians got out of the bus. I smiled at them, happy not to be part of the regular tourist crowd and kept on walking.

479. It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) it is not easy to locate the Blue Mosque unless you know the city well
- B) tourists prefer visiting the Blue Mosque in the early morning
- C) the author's notebooks are full of his observations about the city
- D) careful planning can make a vacation more satisfying
- E) nearly all of the tourist sites in Sultanahmet are located close to each other

480. We can infer from the passage that the author ----.

- A) enjoys travelling as part of a large group
- B) finds the establishment of Sultanahmet region strange
- C) was having a pleasant time exploring Sultanahmet
- D) has negative feelings towards historical sites in Turkey
- E) believes Sultanahmet is symbolic of other historical places

481. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the hotel's name comes from its location near the Blue Mosque
- B) tour companies often force their customers to stay in the same hotel
- C) the name of the Blue Mosque is representative of its outward appearance
- D) most tourists visiting Sultanahmet come from Australia
- E) Iznik tiles can frequently be found in most Turkish mosques

When the first cars hit British roads in the late 19th century, they had an unusual safety feature. Every "horseless carriage" was guided by a man walking in front waving a red flag to warn other road users of the vehicle's approach. These early precautions, known as the "red flag laws", seem laughable now. However, future generations may look at current safety measures in much the same way. In the US state of Nevada, the government has begun to draft a set of regulations that will allow self-driving vehicles on its roads. These cars will have technological advantages such as cameras that determine exactly where other cars are and how fast they are moving. Promoters of the self-driving cars believe they will save time and fuel, and reduce traffic jams. If these cars become a reality, there may be a dramatic decrease in human drivers on the roads. People who still want the pleasure of driving themselves will someday have to warn other road users that they are engaging in such a dangerous activity. People then might consider reintroducing the red flags.

482. The author of the passage thinks that ----.

- A) precautions taken by the British were not as effective as those of the Nevada government
- B) many cars will not be driven by humans when unmanned cars come into existence
- C) road users rely heavily on self-driving cars due to their technological advantages
- D) current technology is insufficient to meet safety needs on today's roads
- E) regulations in Nevada might be a successful example for other governments which want to approve self-driving cars

483. It can be understood from the passage that ----.

- A) the designs of self-driving cars will be more attractive than current ones
- B) we need to build special roads for self-driving cars
- C) promoters of the self-driving cars believe these cars will have several benefits
- D) the technical features of self-driving cars will make them expensive at first
- E) no one will want to drive themselves anymore

484. It is inferred in the passage that ----.

- A) a red flag was generally used to signal the approach of a pedestrian
- B) cars were often used to carry equipment when they were first introduced to British roads in the 19th century
- C) the Nevada government was inspired by the "red flag laws" while drafting regulations for self-driving cars
- D) British people did not obey the "red flag laws" since they considered them ridiculous
- E) driving a car yourself may be considered dangerous in the future

Folk dance is a term referring to any kind of dance which has been developed within a traditional community, rather than being created by a choreographer or teacher. Steps and patterns are passed on from one generation to another, gradually undergoing a process of change. Many folk dances have their origins in ritual and express the character of the community who dance them. The term was coined in the 18th century to distinguish "peasant" dance forms from those of the upper classes, but the distinction itself dates back to the 15th century when ballroom dances first began to emerge as separate forms. With urbanization and demographic change, many original forms of folk dance have been lost, even though many Western countries, during the 20th century, attempted to rediscover and preserve them, often through specialist groups of folk dancers.

485. According to the passage, folk dance ----.

- A) is the creation of modern choreographers
- B) originated in traditional communities
- C) remained the same since it was created
- D) has repetitive steps and patterns
- E) depends on geographical conditions

486. As the passage states, folk dance ----.

- A) was recognized as a distinct form as early as the 15th century
- B) represented a need to express certain religious beliefs
- C) shaped the development of existing dance forms
- D) emerged in the 18th century after ballroom dancing was introduced
- E) influenced the dances performed by the upper classes

487. It is understood from the passage that ----.

- A) urbanization has helped to develop a new style of folk dances
- B) new forms of folk dances were discovered in the 20th century
- C) Western countries have made little effort to preserve folk dances
- D) folk dances have always been performed by specialist groups
- E) a number of folk dances have been lost due to urbanization

China's economy is so huge that it is easy to forget the country's property market is still in its adolescence. Two decades ago, most city-dwellers had to live in basic, old accommodation, provided by their state-owned employer. Since then, house building has developed greatly as has the notion of home ownership. However, the market has been experiencing sudden changes and prices are falling in many cities. This is having an impact on local governments which carry out four-fifths of the country's spending but only receive half of the taxes in income. To help make up the difference, they rely on buying land from farmers and selling it to property developers. But as developers struggle, land sales are decreasing and local governments are receiving less money. In other countries, local governments raise money by taxing homes, but in China, this is a sensitive subject. People feel that they already pay too much to a state that provides too little.

488. As clearly stated in the passage, until recently, the majority of city-dwellers in China ----.

- A) lived in simple houses that they built themselves
- B) were afraid to buy their own homes in the city
- C) left home to work for the state when they were adolescents
- D) required permission from the state if they wanted to build a house
- E) were provided housing by the government

489. According to the passage, one of the challenges for local governments is that they are ----.

- A) responsible for the stability of the market
- B) expected to provide cheaper housing for city-dwellers
- C) receiving little money from local farmers
- D) experiencing problems related to income and spending
- E) dealing with half of the country's public spending

490. According to the passage, it would be difficult to introduce a property tax in China because people feel that ----.

- A) imposing income taxes would be more effective
- B) there are not enough houses to tax
- C) the government does not do enough for them
- D) only the very rich would benefit from such a tax
- E) it would make it more difficult for people to buy a house

One surprising truth about hypocrisy is its relevance, contrary to widespread belief. The fact that someone is a hypocrite does not necessarily mean that his or her position on an issue is false. Environmentalists who throw rubbish and litter do not disprove the claims of environmentalism. Politicians who publicly oppose illegal immigration but privately employ illegal immigrants in their companies do not thereby prove that contesting illegal immigration is wrong. Even if every animal-rights activist is exposed as a secret meat eater, it still might be wrong to eat meat. More generally, just because a person does not have the strength to live up to his or her own standards does not mean that such standards are not praiseworthy and worth trying to meet. It therefore seems that charges of hypocrisy have nothing to do with the issues themselves.

491. Based on the passage, we may conclude that ----.

- A) hypocrisy is something every individual may have to face in his or her life
- B) doing exactly what one says deserves a word of praise from everyone
- C) doing the opposite of what one claims should not discredit an idea
- D) charges of hypocrisy should not be levelled at people who are hypocrites
- D) one's position on an issue is determined by what he or she actually does.

492. According to the passage, ----.

- A) a littering environmentalist can be excused for his weakness
- B) littering environmentalists damage the cause of environmentalism
- C) employing illegal immigrants by politicians is completely wrong
- D) it is completely unacceptable for an animal-rights activist to eat meat
- E) the wish to live up to one's own standards is itself praiseworthy

493. As can be inferred from the passage, when someone's words and actions do not match, we ----.

- A) had better check the validity of the idea
- B) should reject the idea altogether
- C) ought to use the idea for the good of the public
- D) have to think twice before we listen to them
- E) can still try to see the good in his words

Fertility rates in the West had been falling for more than a century, and so following World War II, demographers expected only a modest increase. What happened instead was "the baby boom". Since then, scientists have been arguing about the causes. The best-known explanation comes from economist Richard A. Easterlin of the University of Southern California. He argues that the baby boom resulted from the unprecedented mix of three developments: an expansion of the economy, restricted immigration since the mid-1920s, and a relatively small group of new job seekers because of low fertility in the late 1920s and 1930s. This combination created unusually good job prospects for young people after World War II, and so feeling more prosperous than their parents, they married earlier and had more children.

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

- A) population growth in the past enabled the present economic growth
- B) scientists have suggested various ways to stop "the baby boom"
- C) high fertility rates in the West were the cause of World War II
- D) it is not always easy to explain population growth as there are various factors to consider
- E) fertility rates tend to increase after great disasters such as wars

495. As it is stated in the passage, "the baby boom" ----.

- A) resulted from a mixture of developments that happened during the war
- B) occurred just before World War II broke out
- C) had a negative effect on the prosperity of people
- D) could be explained by the number of people of marrying age
- E) was the result of unusually good job prospects

496. The reason why young people married early and had more children is that they ----.

- A) felt much better off economically than their parents
- B) learnt many people died unnecessarily in World War II
- C) saw that there were very few people looking for jobs
- D) thought their children would find well-paid jobs
- E) wanted to contribute to the welfare of the world by having more children

Mountains have always evoked awe and inspired artists and adventurers throughout human existence. More recent research has led to important new insights into how mountains, the most magnificent of the Earth's formations, came to be the way they are. Mountains are created and shaped, it now appears, not only by the movements of the vast tectonic plates that make up the Earth's exterior but also by factors such as climate and erosion. In particular, the interactions between tectonic, climatic and erosional processes exert strong control over the shape and maximum height of the mountains as well as the amount of time necessary to build – or destroy – a mountain range. Paradoxically, the shaping of mountains seems to depend as much on the destructive forces of erosion as on the constructive power of tectonics.

497. As it is stated in the passage, recent research has ----.

- A) created more questions about the way mountains were formed
- B) shown why mountains look so magnificent on the face of the Earth
- C) enabled us to have better ideas about how mountains are shaped
- D) demonstrated that tectonic plates move usually in one direction
- E) confirmed what we already knew about mountain formations

498. The movements of tectonic plates, the climate and erosion are factors ----.

- A) responsible for all the interactions that occur on the Earth's exterior
- B) that are effective in the shaping and creation of mountains
- C) that help mountains reach great heights
- D) that collectively form the interior of the Earth
- E) in creating the most magnificent views on the Earth

499. We can understand from the passage that the destructive forces of erosion and the constructive power of tectonics ----.

- A) are paradoxical powers that destroy mountains
- B) can create mountain ranges with different climates
- C) both play an equal role in the formation of mountains
- D) take an equal amount of time to build a mountain
- E) are not sufficient to build mountain ranges

Essentially, memory is the process of learning information, storing it, and then having the ability to recall it when needed – whether to solve problems, tell stories, or save yourself on the witness stand. Learning begins with those power connections in your brain: neurons firing messages to one another. Your ability to process information is determined by the junctions between those neurons, called “synapses”. The ability of brain cells to speak to one another is strengthened or weakened as you use them. Essentially, the more you use those synapses, the stronger they get and the more rapidly they increase. That's why you may have strong neural pathways for your family history or weak ones for 1980s music trivia. That also gives you a little insight into how you remember things. If something is exciting to you, then you learn it faster – and train those synapses to make stronger connections.

500. According to the passage, memory is used to ----.

- A) receive, retain and remember information
- B) learn how to save yourself on the witness stand
- C) find out whether problems can be solved or not
- D) tell stories in order to make others laugh
- E) provide someone with the ability to memorize

501. The term “synapses” refers to ----.

- A) the process of being able to speak to one another
- B) the messages sent from one part of the body to another
- C) the ability of the brain to heal itself
- D) processes that take place outside the brain
- E) the connections between message-firing neurons

502. We can learn from the passage that ----.

- A) the ability of brain cells to send messages to one another hardly ever changes
- B) the more you use synapses, the weaker they become
- C) you tend to remember your family history as equally as things you find uninteresting
- D) there is a correlation between the frequency of using junctions and recalling information
- E) the ability to process information is determined by the physical size of the brain

Many bilingual individuals say they feel like a different person depending on which language they are speaking. A new study lends credibility to their claims. Nairan Ramirez at the University of Texas charted the personality traits of 225 Spanish/English bilinguals in both the US and Mexico as they responded to questions presented in each language. She found three significant differences: when using English, the bilinguals were extroverted, agreeable and more conscientious than when using Spanish. Bilingual individuals can assume different roles depending on environmental cues. To show that changes in personality can be triggered by something as subtle as language suggests that personality is more flexible than is widely expected. The results are significant in that they document the contextual nature of personality. Given the increasing number of bilingual people, it is important to develop a better understanding of bilingual minds.

503. According to the study, an individual's personality ----.

- A) is influenced by how well they can speak their native language
- B) can be understood by asking what language they speak
- C) tends to be unchanging if they live in the US
- D) tells a lot about his/her aptitude to learn a language
- E) can show variations within the context of the language they use

504. As it is stated in the passage, bilingual individuals -- --.

- A) had more personality problems compared to non-bilinguals
- B) felt inferior when using one language rather than the other
- C) were more extroverted and agreeable when using English, suggesting a flexibility in personality
- D) felt no different when using one language or the other
- E) didn't change their personalities based on feedback from the environment

505. According to the passage, researcher Nairan Ramirez wanted to find out ----.

- A) whether it is true or not that bilinguals are like a different person depending on which language they speak
- B) whether or not many bilingual individuals were right when they said living in Mexico changed their personality
- C) whether 225 Spanish/English bilinguals could respond to questions both in Spanish and English or not
- D) if the three significant differences she found could be seen in similar studies using Spanish/English bilinguals
- E) whether the bilinguals studying at the University of Texas could be differentiated based on their personality traits

YKS 2010

After the release of his film Titanic in 1997, Director James Cameron announced that the next movie he would make would be Avatar. It took him years to produce the film as it had an astronomical budget that approached 400 million dollars. In the film, Jake and his team go to Pandora, a jungle-covered moon, searching for valuable minerals. Since humans are unable to breathe on Pandora, human avatars are created out of them. There, the Avatars meet the Na'vi, a humanoid race, with sparkling blue skin, and capabilities that are far greater than those of normal humans. A war breaks out between the Na'vi and the Avatars. Meanwhile, Jake falls in love with a Na'vi, and is forced to choose between the Avatars and his Na'vi love.

506. It is clear from the passage that Director James Cameron ----.

- A) had not made any important films before Avatar
- B) spent a long time and a lot of money to make Avatar
- C) played the role of Jake in his own film
- D) preferred his Titanic to his last film, Avatar
- E) plans to make another expensive film in the near future

507. We understand from the passage that human avatars are created ----.

- A) because the atmosphere of Pandora does not allow humans to live there
- B) to persuade the Na'vi to make peace
- C) to cooperate with the Na'vi both militarily and technically
- D) so that the film can have a romantic theme
- E) with the help of valuable minerals

508. It is pointed out in the passage that the humanoid race, the Na'vi, ----.

- A) are ultimately able to drive the Avatars out of Pandora
- B) have been living on Pandora as small communities
- C) have physical features not different from those of human beings
- D) are superior to human beings in many respects
- E) have received Jake and his team with utmost hospitality

The woman hesitated as she came into the restaurant that had not yet opened for the day. She was about fifty or maybe more, with long hair streaked in gray but with the remains of red in it, and it was tied back loosely with a coloured scarf. She wore a long brown skirt almost to her ankles and an old-fashioned jacket, like the people way back in the seventies. She was neither shabby nor smart; she was just totally different. She was about to approach Nell Dunne, already seated in her place at the cash desk, when the manageress Brenda realized who she was.

509. The woman described in the passage ----.

- A) is dressed in fashionable clothes
- B) is tall and well-dressed
- C) is no longer young and her hair is turning grey
- D) looks like most other women in their fifties
- E) sat down at a table in the restaurant

510. According to the passage, when the woman walked into the restaurant, ----.

- A) she was received warmly by the manageress
- B) there were only two people there: the manageress and the cashier
- C) Brenda was very pleased to see her back
- D) she knew exactly what was expected of her
- E) she was astonished to see that Nell Dunne was also there

511. It is clear from the passage that the identity of the woman ----.

- A) has been kept secret from Brenda
- B) is revealed to Nell Dunne later on
- C) was rather mysterious to Nell and Brenda
- D) was in fact known to the manageress
- E) aroused much suspicion in the people in the restaurant

In the past, before technology was used to monitor the weather accurately, people looked at the skies, watched how animals and plants behaved, and relied on signs and superstitions to forecast the weather.

Indeed, some people still believe that, when cows lie down or a cat sneezes, it is going to rain. Nowadays, scientists who study the weather, called meteorologists, use many different methods to make their forecasts. Satellites monitor our weather and send information to computers at special processing stations. On the ground, weather stations all over the world record wind speeds and directions, temperature, clouds and air pressure.

512. It is clear from the passage that reasonably accurate weather forecasting ----.

- A) is just one stage in an effort to control the climate
- B) does not require much technological assistance
- C) is of great importance to people engaged in agriculture
- D) is of little importance to most people in the world
- E) is now available worldwide

513. As is pointed out in the passage, before the coming of technology, ----.

- A) the only way to learn about the weather was through the behaviour of plants and animals
- B) people tried to forecast the weather, but they were always mistaken
- C) the methods used to forecast the weather are all now regarded as completely useless
- D) several methods were used in an effort to forecast the weather
- E) people weren't really interested in weather conditions

514. According to the passage, it is now possible, with the aid of technology, to forecast the weather, but ----.

- A) it is still a very complex process
- B) changing wind speeds can affect predictions
- C) more satellites are necessary before we can achieve accurate forecasting
- D) much relevant material is never processed
- E) long-term forecasts are still far from accurate

Crows are black birds, and they are very ugly. But they are also very clever. Or perhaps, since they have extremely long lives, they have time in which to collect a great deal of information. For instance, they have developed an excellent method of getting walnuts out of their shells. The first stage was to drop them from a height. If they fell on a soft surface they didn't break; if they fell on a hard surface like a road, they often did. If they didn't, however, passing cars would crush the walnuts. But one problem remained. It is difficult for a crow to eat crushed walnuts when a lot of cars are passing. In the end, this problem, too, was solved. They started to drop the walnuts just ahead of the traffic lights.

515. From the passage, we learn ----.

- A) all about the life-style of the crow
- B) why the crow lives longer than most other birds
- C) how the crow manages to eat the soft, inside part of the walnut
- D) how the crow's habits are a threat to the driver
- E) why birds are often described as "brainless"

516. According to the passage, crows ----.

- A) have developed various ingenious ways to break walnuts
- B) are a major threat to safety on roads
- C) are mostly killed by passing cars while they are feeding
- D) avoid eating walnuts even though they are crushed by cars
- E) are generally attracted by the traffic lights because of their colours

517. The passage suggests that the long natural life-span of the crow ----.

- A) is the result of its healthy eating habits
- B) is necessary since so many are killed on the roads
- C) is important because it enables them to collect and test a lot of facts
- D) gives them an advantage over other birds
- E) has never been proved

It's hard to find a native tree or plant in Fiji that's not used by native Fijians for its medicinal properties. Herbal medicine is not the alternative here, but the norm. Villagers possess an immense knowledge of the plants around them and their uses. These have been accumulated over thousands of years and passed from generation to generation. If you fall or suffer a bit of indigestion on a village tour, you'll soon be offered a remedy. It might not taste good but, chances are, it'll work. One of Fiji's most intriguing sources of herbal remedies is the noni tree. It is an evergreen and grows up to 7 metres tall; it produces a nasty smell and bitter tasting fruit. While decidedly disgusting to many of our senses, noni juice is gaining growing approval from consumers around the world for its ability to help, among many other things, relieve arthritis, rheumatism, digestive disorders, and even the effects of ageing.

518. The passage is largely about ----.

- A) the medicinal properties of trees and plants in Fiji
- B) the way of life of the people of Fiji
- C) why the medicinal properties of the trees and plants of Fiji are distrusted by most of the world
- D) the increase in interest in the properties of the noni tree outside of Fiji
- E) plans to grow the noni tree elsewhere in the world

519. The writer of the passage ----.

- A) doesn't believe that the remedies the Fijians offer can bring any relief
- B) has a positive attitude towards the local remedies of the Fijians
- C) admires the Fijians for collecting so much knowledge about trees and plants, but thinks it is all useless
- D) thinks that some of the remedies proposed maybe dangerous
- E) notes that the Fijians only use a very few of their trees and plants in their remedies

520. From the passage we learn that the noni tree ----.

- A) has traditionally been avoided by Fijians on account of its bad smell
- B) doesn't grow very tall but produces large quantities of delicious fruit
- C) has powerful medicinal properties, but they are limited to the treatment of arthritis and rheumatism
- D) is afforded less value in Fiji than in any other country
- E) has aroused considerable interest around the world because of its medicinal properties

PARAGRAF SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.	D	41.	C	81.	D	121.	C	161.	A	201.	D	241.	C
2.	A	42.	D	82.	D	122.	A	162.	B	202.	A	242.	D
3.	C	43.	C	83.	A	123.	D	163.	C	203.	B	243.	E
4.	C	44.	E	84.	D	124.	E	164.	D	204.	E	244.	B
5.	D	45.	B	85.	D	125.	E	165.	C	205.	C	245.	B
6.	A	46.	D	86.	A	126.	D	166.	A	206.	D	246.	C
7.	B	47.	A	87.	D	127.	D	167.	C	207.	B	247.	C
8.	A	48.	E	88.	A	128.	C	168.	B	208.	E	248.	D
9.	E	49.	A	89.	D	129.	A	169.	E	209.	C	249.	B
10.	A	50.	E	90.	B	130.	E	170.	B	210.	E	250.	B
11.	C	51.	A	91.	E	131.	E	171.	E	211.	B	251.	C
12.	A	52.	B	92.	B	132.	D	172.	C	212.	C	252.	C
13.	A	53.	C	93.	B	133.	D	173.	A	213.	C	253.	C
14.	C	54.	D	94.	E	134.	B	174.	D	214.	A	254.	B
15.	D	55.	D	95.	B	135.	A	175.	B	215.	D	255.	A
16.	E	56.	B	96.	D	136.	E	176.	E	216.	E	256.	A
17.	D	57.	D	97.	C	137.	D	177.	C	217.	A	257.	C
18.	D	58.	C	98.	B	138.	E	178.	B	218.	B	258.	A
19.	C	59.	A	99.	D	139.	B	179.	B	219.	C	259.	E
20.	A	60.	E	100.	E	140.	D	180.	E	220.	D	260.	A
21.	E	61.	D	101.	A	141.	E	181.	D	221.	A	261.	B
22.	E	62.	B	102.	D	142.	C	182.	C	222.	C	262.	C
23.	B	63.	A	103.	E	143.	B	183.	E	223.	D	263.	D
24.	B	64.	E	104.	C	144.	A	184.	D	224.	C	264.	D
25.	D	65.	B	105.	B	145.	D	185.	E	225.	D	265.	A
26.	B	66.	D	106.	A	146.	A	186.	B	226.	E	266.	E
27.	B	67.	D	107.	D	147.	D	187.	D	227.	A	267.	E
28.	A	68.	C	108.	C	148.	B	188.	C	228.	B	268.	C
29.	C	69.	E	109.	A	149.	C	189.	E	229.	C	269.	D
30.	E	70.	C	110.	D	150.	B	190.	B	230.	E	270.	A
31.	B	71.	D	111.	E	151.	D	191.	C	231.	D	271.	E
32.	D	72.	A	112.	B	152.	C	192.	E	232.	D	272.	A
33.	D	73.	E	113.	D	153.	A	193.	B	233.	D	273.	B
34.	C	74.	D	114.	A	154.	B	194.	B	234.	D	274.	C
35.	A	75.	C	115.	E	155.	C	195.	D	235.	E	275.	A
36.	B	76.	B	116.	B	156.	D	196.	B	236.	A	276.	E
37.	A	77.	B	117.	B	157.	B	197.	C	237.	E	277.	D
38.	C	78.	C	118.	C	158.	E	198.	B	238.	B	278.	A
39.	E	79.	E	119.	E	159.	C	199.	E	239.	A	279.	A
40.	D	80.	A	120.	D	160.	D	200.	D	240.	E	280.	E

PARAGRAF SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI											
281.	D	321.	D	361.	A	401.	E	441.	C	481.	A
282.	B	322.	B	362.	C	402.	C	442.	D	482.	B
283.	E	323.	B	363.	B	403.	C	443.	D	483.	C
284.	B	324.	E	364.	A	404.	C	444.	A	484.	E
285.	D	325.	A	365.	A	405.	B	445.	B	485.	B
286.	A	326.	E	366.	B	406.	D	446.	E	486.	A
287.	A	327.	C	367.	B	407.	B	447.	D	487.	E
288.	A	328.	C	368.	E	408.	A	448.	B	488.	E
289.	A	329.	A	369.	A	409.	D	449.	B	489.	D
290.	A	330.	D	370.	C	410.	B	450.	E	490.	C
291.	D	331.	B	371.	B	411.	B	451.	D	491.	C
292.	D	332.	E	372.	D	412.	A	452.	E	492.	A
293.	C	333.	A	373.	D	413.	A	453.	B	493.	E
294.	D	334.	D	374.	E	414.	D	454.	D	494.	D
295.	A	335.	D	375.	A	415.	B	455.	D	495.	E
296.	C	336.	C	376.	D	416.	B	456.	B	496.	A
297.	A	337.	B	377.	A	417.	E	457.	C	497.	C
298.	B	338.	C	378.	D	418.	A	458.	E	498.	B
299.	B	339.	D	379.	C	419.	C	459.	D	499.	C
300.	E	340.	B	380.	C	420.	B	460.	A	500.	A
301.	E	341.	A	381.	C	421.	C	461.	D	501.	E
302.	D	342.	B	382.	D	422.	E	462.	E	502.	D
303.	E	343.	A	383.	A	423.	A	463.	A	503.	E
304.	A	344.	C	384.	A	424.	E	464.	C	504.	C
305.	A	345.	B	385.	B	425.	C	465.	A	505.	A
306.	C	346.	D	386.	A	426.	C	466.	B	506.	B
307.	A	347.	B	387.	C	427.	E	467.	A	507.	A
308.	C	348.	E	388.	A	428.	D	468.	E	508.	D
309.	D	349.	C	389.	D	429.	E	469.	C	509.	C
310.	E	350.	B	390.	A	430.	A	470.	C	510.	B
311.	A	351.	D	391.	A	431.	E	471.	B	511.	D
312.	C	352.	C	392.	C	432.	B	472.	E	512.	E
313.	C	353.	C	393.	A	433.	D	473.	D	513.	D
314.	E	354.	A	394.	A	434.	D	474.	A	514.	A
315.	C	355.	B	395.	E	435.	D	475.	B	515.	C
316.	D	356.	B	396.	B	436.	E	476.	C	516.	A
317.	C	357.	D	397.	B	437.	C	477.	A	517.	C
318.	C	358.	D	398.	D	438.	E	478.	D	518.	A
319.	C	359.	C	399.	B	439.	A	479.	E	519.	B
320.	B	360.	E	400.	C	440.	E	480.	E	520.	E