



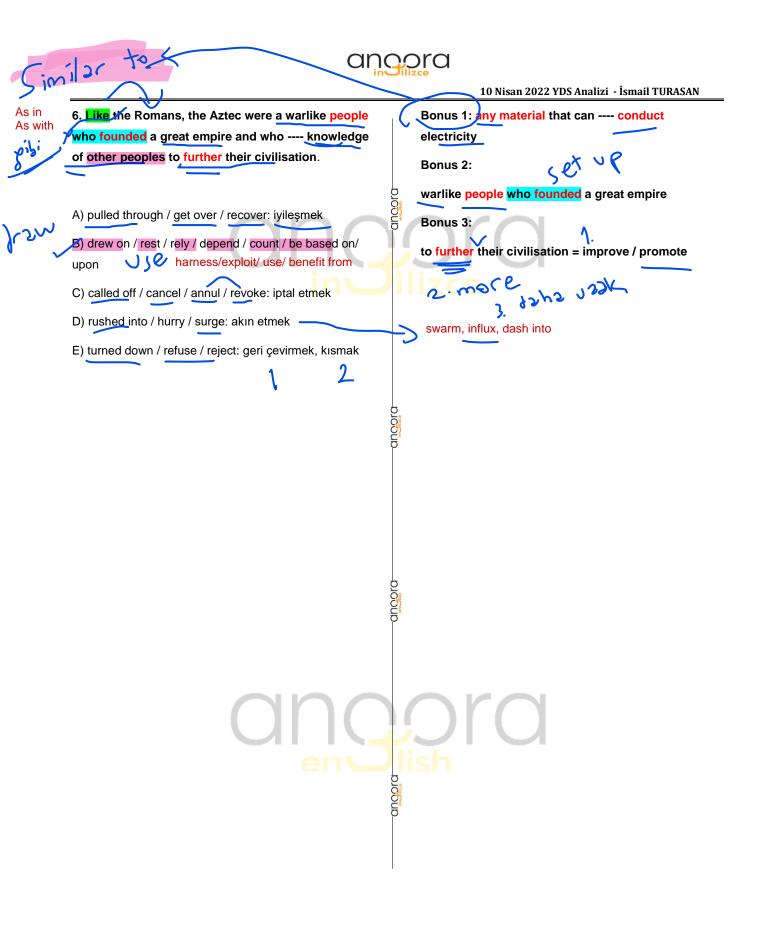
10 Nisan 2022 YDS Analizi - İsmail TURASAN 3. Cortisol, a hormone that increases in response to Bonus 1: C stress, contributes to the fight-or-flight reflex that Cortisol, a hormone bir hormon olan cortizol helps the body to respond to ---- situations. Bonus 2: uppin ancora as a reaction to in response to stress, A) explicable / understandable /explainable: açıklanabilir contributes to / add to / lead to challenging / hard / demanding: : : zor Bí \mathcal{O}_{-} Bonus 3: the fight-or-flight reflex : savaş ya da kaç refleksi C) reversible / can be changed back to how it was before: eski haline / geri döndürülebilir Flee: Kzunsk D) fulfilling (satisfying) rewarding: tatmin edici E) superfluous / surplus / redundant: gereksiz ancord ancord angora

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4. An electric conductor is any material that can conduct electricity, such as metal, ionic solution, or	Bonus 1: herhangi bir= any any material that can conduct electricity
ionised gas.	Bonus 2: 3. code of conduct/ behaviour
 A) adversely / negatively: olumsuz şekilde B) innately / instinctively: doğuştan, içgüdüsel olarak 	any material that canconduct electricity, such as metal, solution, or / and / as well as gas
C) devastatingly / terribly: yıkıcı şekilde	accidentally / unintentionally / inadvertenty: kazara,
 D) efficiently / well /economically:etkin bir şekilde E) accidentally / unintentionally /inadvertenty: kazara 	by chance / by mistake / by accident
by chance/ by mistake /by accident	by chance / by mistake / by accident Server = other than intended / not intended planed meant
	D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D
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Λ	5. Sinkholes are natural, circular depressions that	Bonus 1:
1	form when water erodes easily dissolved or soluble	natural, circular depression: çöküntü
	rock located beneath the ground surface, but they	Bonus 2:
2	are also by human activities.	happen /take place
	(\checkmark)	form / occur / arise / emerge / is created/ is formed +
	A) hindered / hamper / impede / obstruct :engel olmak	e when water erodes Q. Co 5 ίο C
	B) suppressed / contain / repress / restrain / curb:	Bonus 3:
	bastırmak, önünü kesmek	beneath = under / on / above the ground surface
	C) induced / trigger / prompt / cause /lead to/ bring	yüzey
V	about: sebep olmak	contain virus spread /speed
	D) violated / defy / breach /disobey / break: ihlal etmek	ourb 2410
	E) evacuated /empty / abandon / desert : tahliye tmek	
	boşaltmak	
		DOra
		lish
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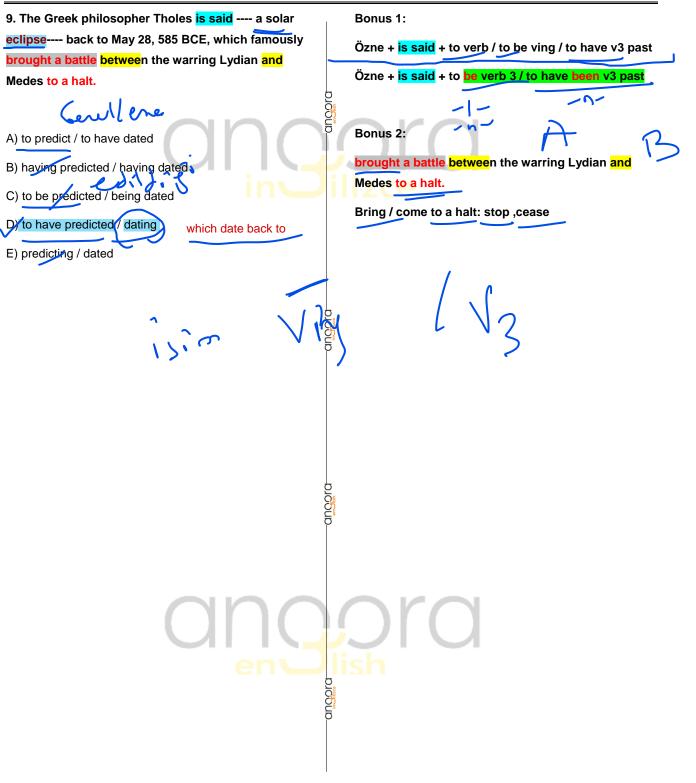


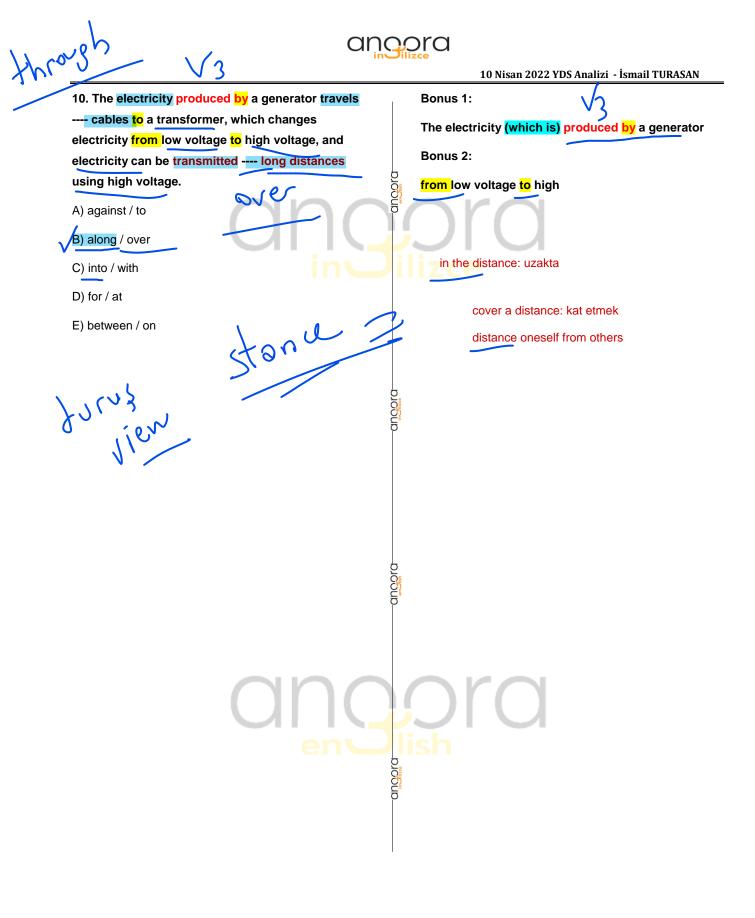
angorafed lines ut 10 Nisan 2022 YDS Analizi - İsmail TURASAN 7. Chinese influence on Japan ---- in the 7th and 8th Bonus 1: 11 centuries as Japanese rulers ---- to build a Chinese Influence+ (of sth/sb) + on/upon / over + sb/sth style of bureaucracy and society. Bonus 2: A) would peak / used to seek ancord in the 7th and 8th centuries B) has peaked / seek 25 C) was peaking / were seeking D) had peaked / had sought E) peaked / sought J 5 ee t anoora ancord angora















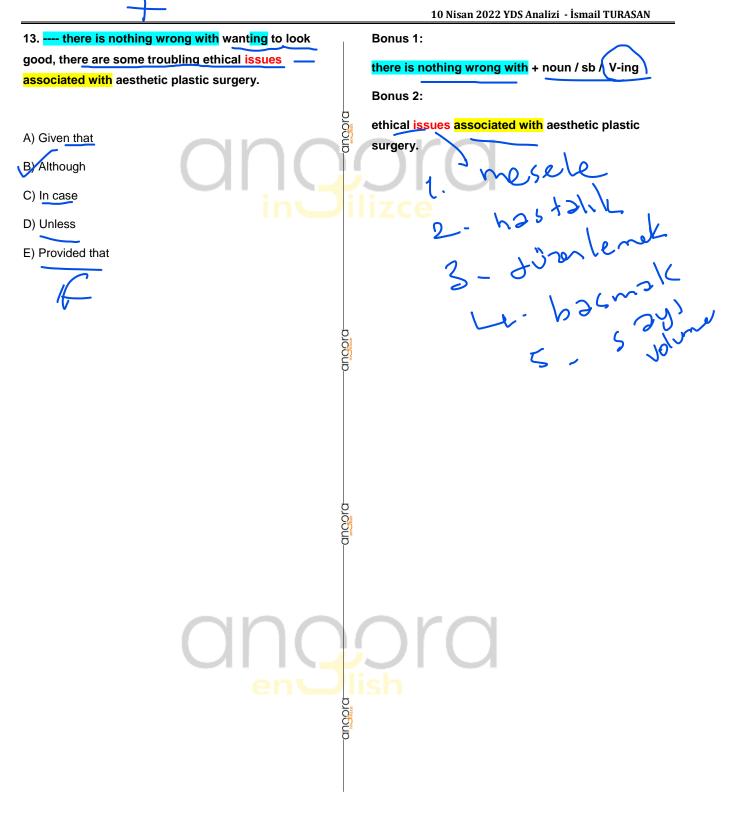
take minutes /notes

10 Nisan 2022 YDS Analizi - İsmail TURASAN 11 Fashion dolls were miniature examples of the Bonus 1: latest fashions and, ---- the late medieval period miniature: minute tiny / small /minisclue onwards, were a favourite way of disseminating the Bonus 2: latest information ---- fabric, colour, cut, and dispense / yaymak decoration. way of disseminating spread Sport oul A) from / on 1970 nen B) with / in C) over / between sinu 1290 D) about / to E) at / across anoord ancord angora

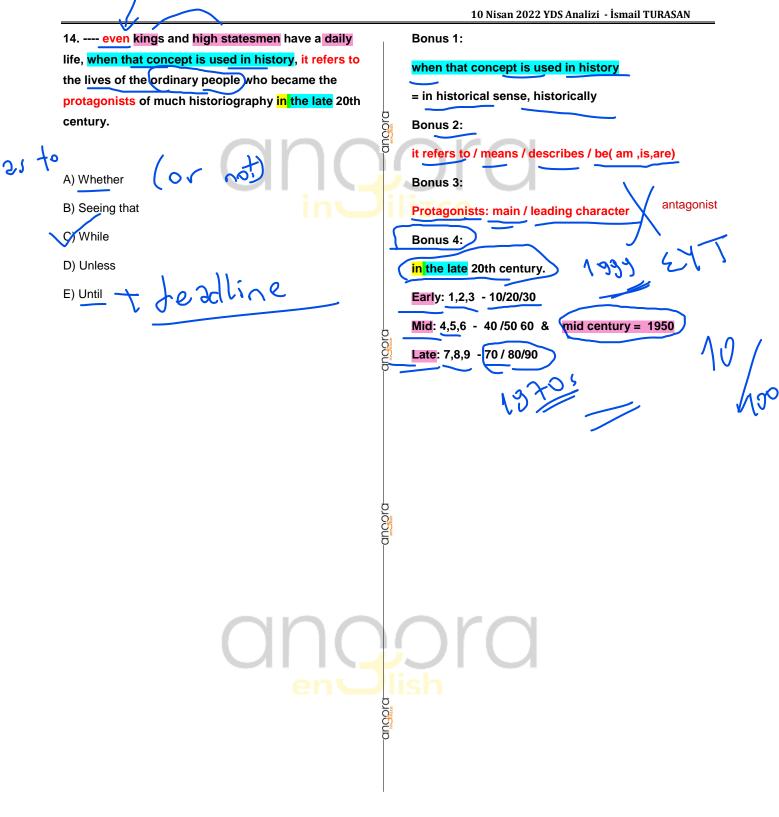


, haraul ancora 10 Nisan 2022 YDS Analizi - İsmail TURASAN separation ayrim 2. üstünlük, merit 12. In linguistics, the distinction between a word's Bonus 1: sense and reference is a critical one, ---- it allows us the distinction between a word's sense and to study the many cases where we happily use reference words, even though they do not naturally Bonus 2: correspond to the way things are in the world. it allows us to study the many cases A) in order that enable /permit sb to do sth digim2 Bonus 3: B) so that cases / situations where we happily use words C) because Bonus 4: D) if even though / although / though (but) they do not E) once naturally Bonus 5: ancora correspond to the way (how) things are in the world Jerk gel-refer to mes ancord angora





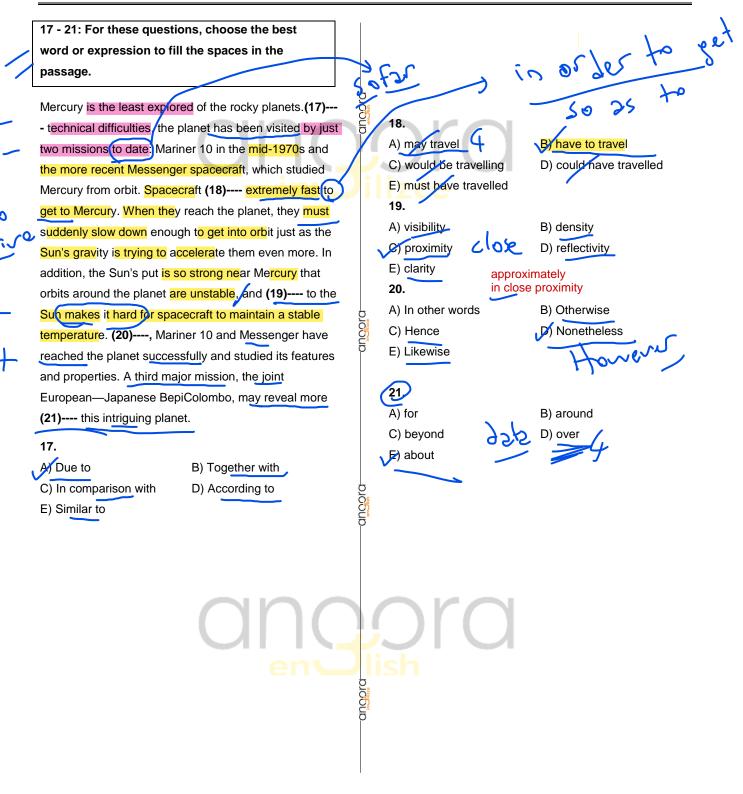




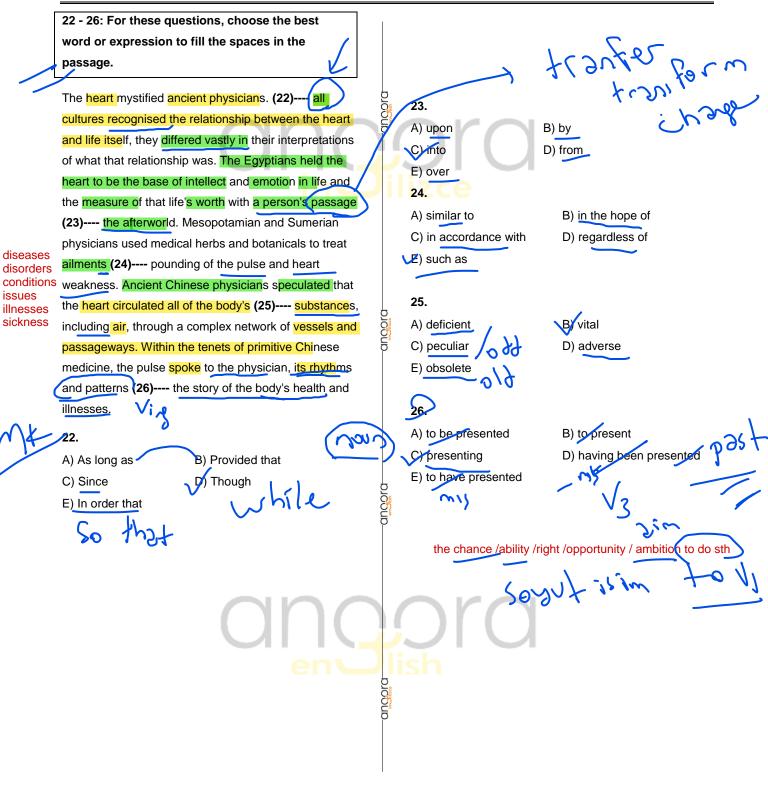


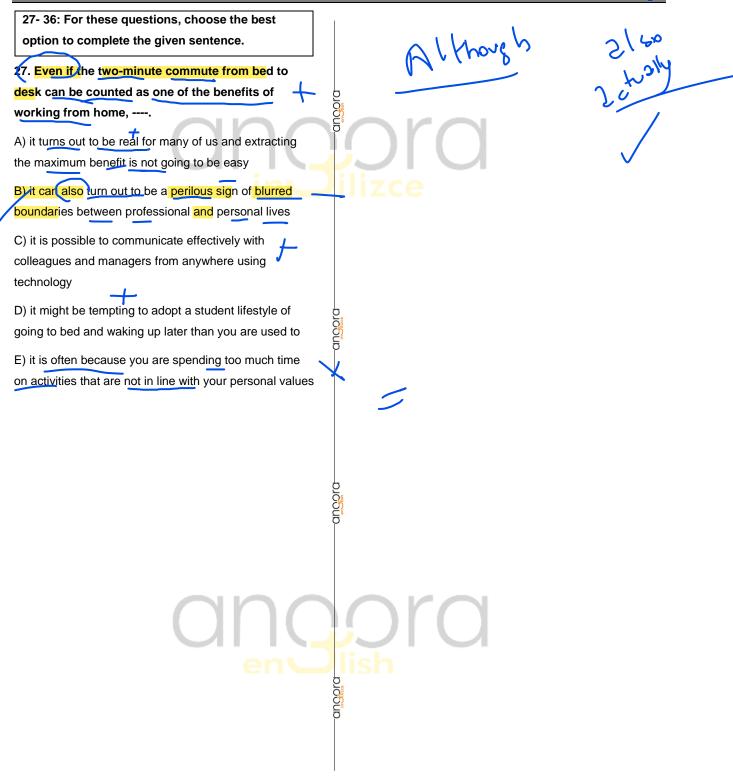




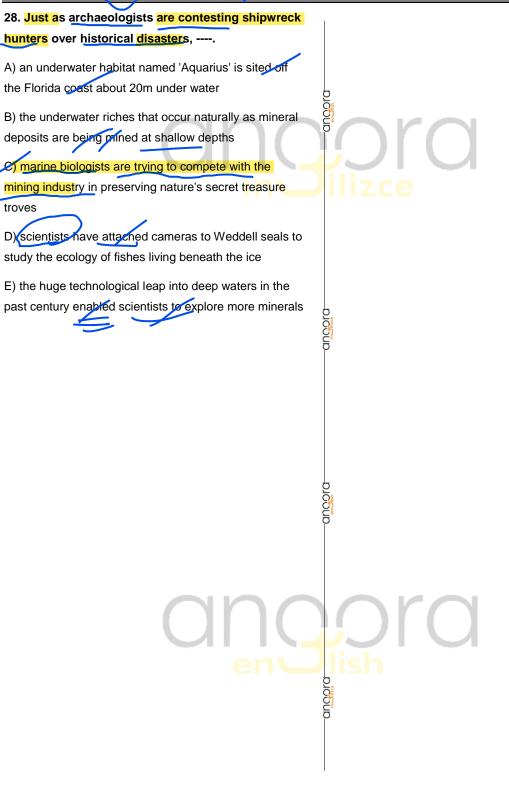


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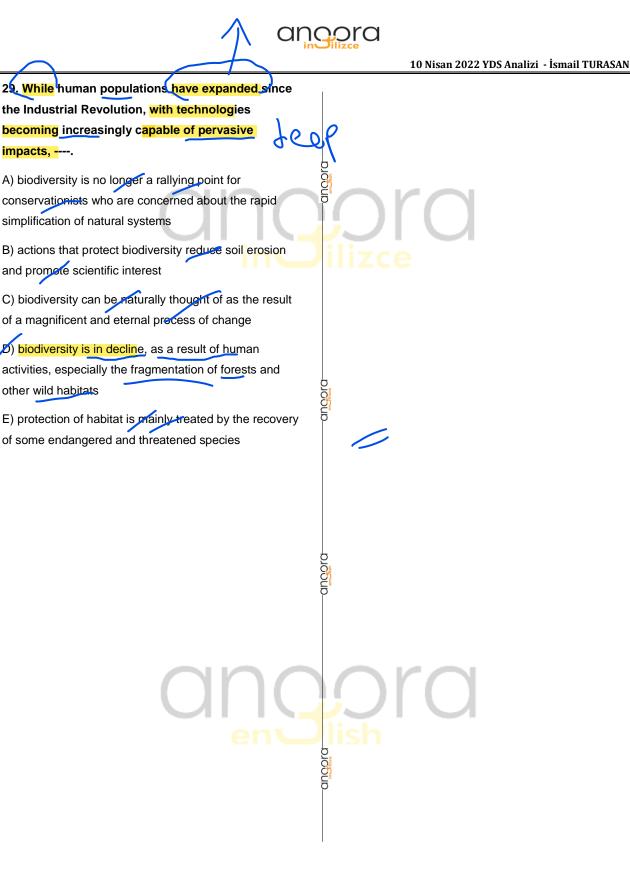




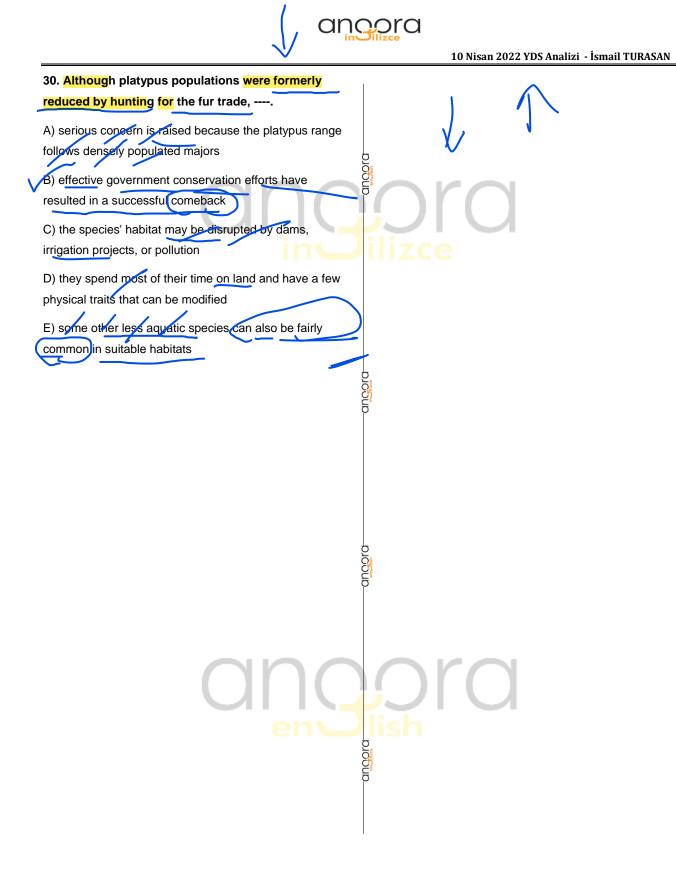








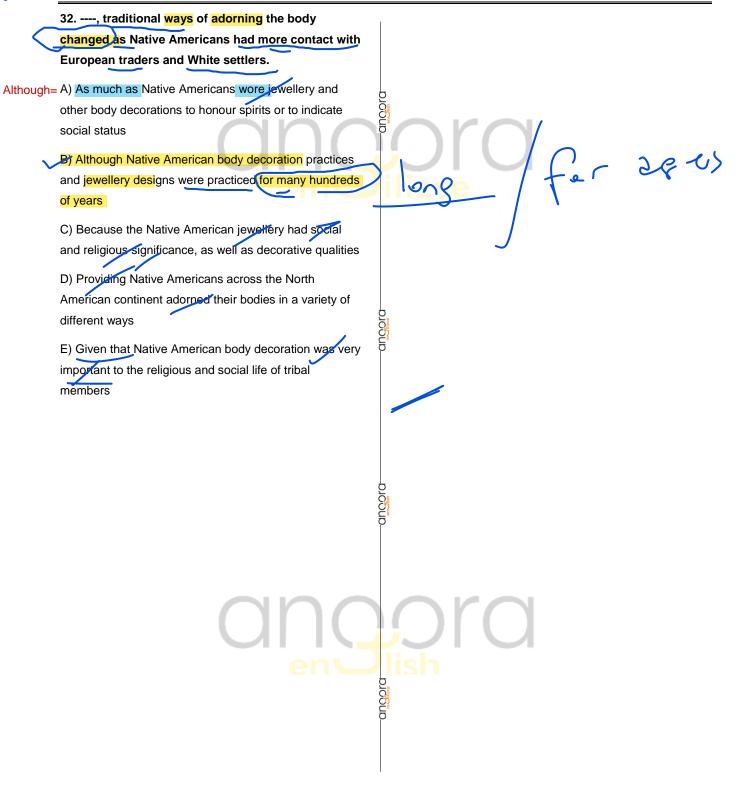








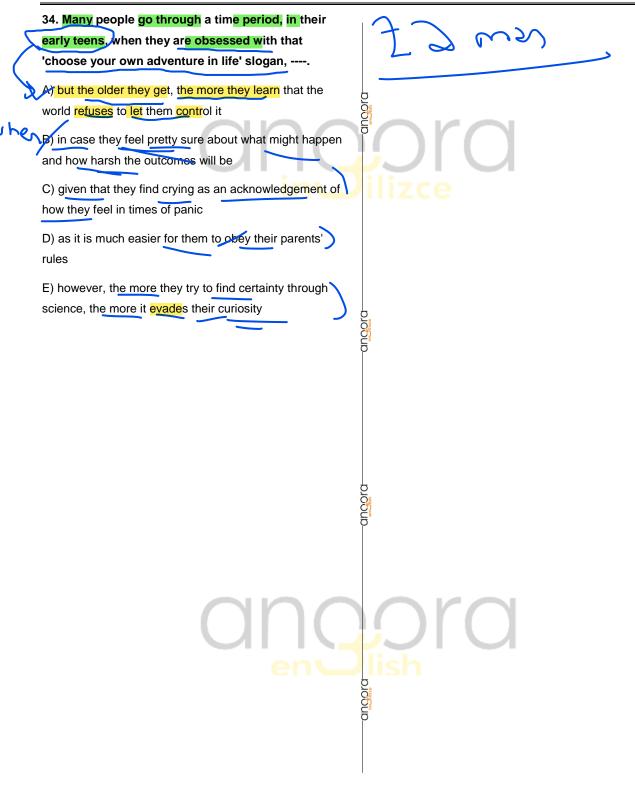






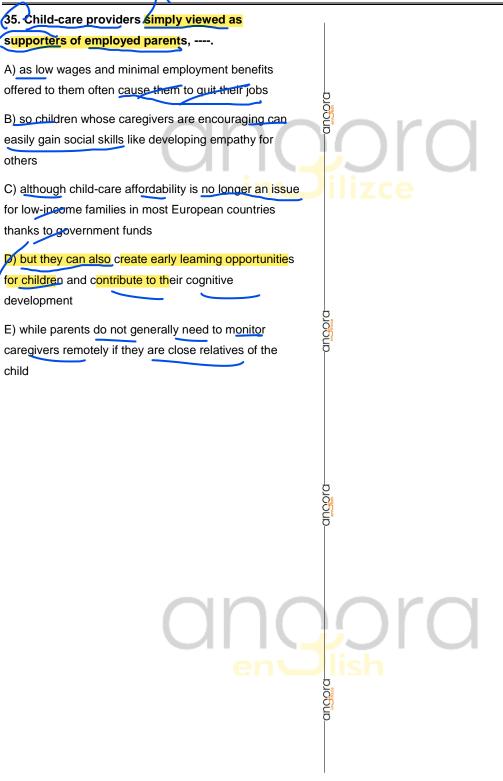




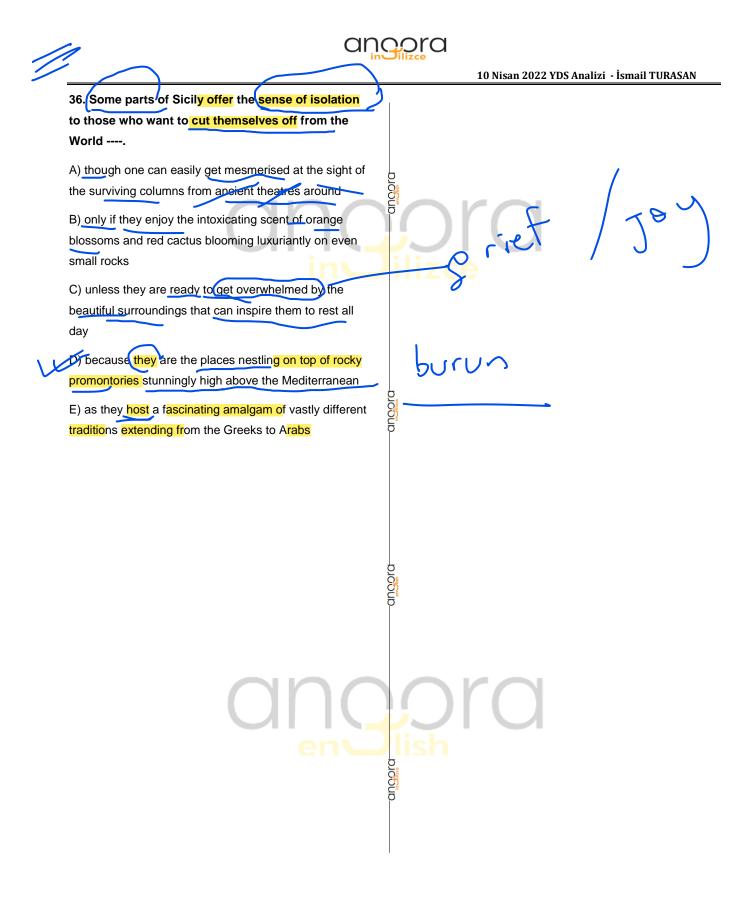




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37- 42: For these questions, choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. All plastic surgery procedures seek to restore patients' appearances; however, reconstructive surgery focuses on patients with physical problems or deformities while aesthetic surgery generally focuses on patients who want to improve their appearance.

A) Tüm plastik cerrahi yöntemleri hastaların görünüşünü düzeltmeyi hedefler fakat estetik cerrahi genelinde görünüşünü iyileştirmek isteyen hastalara odaklanırken rekonstrüktif cerrahi, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozuklukları olan hastalara odaklanır.

B) Tüm plaştik cerrahi yöntemleri hastaların görünüşünü düzeltmeyi hedeflese de görünüşünü iyileştirmek isteyen hastalara estetik cerrahi, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozuklukları olan hastalara ise genelinde rekonstrüktif cerrahi odaklanır. C) Görünüşünü iyileştirmek isteyen hastalara estetik cerrahi, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozuklukları olan hastalara ise genelinde rekonstrüktif cerrahi odaklanır ancak tüm plastik cerrahi yöntemleri hastaların görünüşünü düzeltmeyi hedefler.

D) Tüm plastik cerrahi yöntemleri, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozukları olan ve görünüşünü iyileştirmek isteyen hastalara odaklanır ancak genellikle hastaların görünüşünü düzeltmek rekonstrüktif cerrahinin, iyileştirmek ise estetik cerrahinin hedefidir.

E) Tüm plastik cerrabi yöntemleri hastaların görünüşünü iyileştirmeye odaklansa da rekonstrüktif cerrahi, fiziksel problemi veya şekil bozukluklara olan hastalara, estetik cerrahi ise genellikle görüntülerinde değişiklik isteyen hastalara odaklanır.

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38. The only reason that the present human population has avoided starvation is that the Green Revolution of the 1950s combined nitrogenous fertilizers and new strains of crops to dramatically increase food production in Third World nations.

A) 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim ile beraber, Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde gıda üretimini büyük ölçüde artırmak için azotlu gübrelerin yeni nesil tahıllarla bir araya getirilmesinin tek nedeni, şu anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasını sağlamaktı.

B)Şu anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasının tek nedenj, 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim'in Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde gıda üretimini büyük ölçüde artırmak için azotlu, gübrelerle yeni nesil tahılları bir araya getirmesidir. 10 Nisan 2022 YDS Analizi - İsmail TURASAN

C) Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde gıda üretimini büyük ölçüde artırmak amacıyla 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim tarafından azotlu gübrelerle yeni nesil tahıllar bir araya getirilmiştik ve bu, su anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasının tek sebebidir.

D) Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerinde gıda üretimini büyük ölçüde artırmak için 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim ile azotlu gübreler ve yeni nesil tahıllar bir araya getirilmişti ve bunun tek sebebi, şu anki insan nüfusunun açılıktan korunmasını sağlamaktı.

E) 1950'lerdeki Yeşil Devrim aracılığıyla azotlu gübrelerin yeni nesil tahıllarla bir araya getirilmesi, şu anki insan nüfusunun açlıktan korunmasının tek sebebidir ve bu durum aynı zamanda Üçüncü Dünya ülkelerindeki gıda üretiminin büyük Ölçüde artmasını sağlamıştır.



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39. Elastic thinking, the ability to abandon our ingrained assumptions and open ourselves to innovations, endows us with the ability to solve novel problems and overcome the psychological barriers that can impede us from looking beyond the existing order.

A) Kemikleşmiş varsayımlarımız terk ederek kendimizi yeniliklere açma yeteneği olan esnek düşünme, bizi yeni sorunları çözme yeteneği ile donatırken mevçut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyebilen psikolojik sınırları aşmamızı sağlar.

B) Esnek düşünme, kemikleşmiş varsayımlarımızı terk etme ve kendimizi yeniliklere açma yeteneği, bizi yeni sorunları çözme ve mevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyebilen psikolojik sınırları aşma yeteneği ile donatır. C) Esnek düşünme, kemikleşmiş varsayımlar, terk edip kendimizi yeniliklere açma yeteneği, bizi yeni sorunları çözme yeteneği ile onatlı ve nevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyebilen psikolojik sınırları aşmamızı sağlar.

D) Esnek düşünme, kemikleşmiş varsayımlarımızı terk etmemizi ve kendimizi yeniliklere açmamızı sağlayan yetenek ve mevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyen psikolojik sınırları aşmamızı sağlayarak bizi yeni sorunları çözme yeteneği ile donatır.

E) Esnek düşünme, kemikleşmiş varsayımlarımızı terk etmemizi, kendimizi yeniliklere açmamızı ve yeni sorunları çözmemizi sağlayan yetenektir ve bizi mevcut düzenin ötesine bakmamızı engelleyen psikolojik sınırları aşma yeteneği ila donatır.

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40. Diş hekimliği derneklerinin kurulması, o zamana kadar çıraklık eğitim modelinin egemen olduğu 19. yüzyılın ortalarında diş hekimliği eğitiminin resmi bir yapıya kavuşmasında önemli bir rol oynamıştır.

A) Dentistry training and education underwent a formalisation process with the establishment of dentistry societies in the mid-19th century, although the apprenticeship model of training played an important role until then.

B) The transition of dentistry training and education from the apprenticeship model of training to a formalisation process was made possible through the important role played by dentistry societies in the mid-19th century. C) Although the apprenticeship model of training was dominant until the mid-19th century, dentistry training and education played an important role when dentistry societies were formed.

D) The formation of dental societies played an important rele in the formalisation of dentistry training and education in the mid-19th century, until when the apprenticeship model of training was dominant.

E) Were it not for the formalisation of dentistry training and education which played an important role in the formation of dental societies in the mid-19th century, the training of dentistry would still be dominated by the apprenticeship model.



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41. Kendi başına yeterli olmayıp dış ticarete bağımlı olmak, İrlanda'nın dünya pazarlarındaki dalgalanmalara ve kendi temel ihraç pazarlarındaki tüketim değişikliklerine karşı olan savunmasızlığını önemli derecede artırdı.

A Since reland depended on external trade, and not on its own capabilities, its vulnerability to fluctuations in world markets and to consumption changes in its principal export markets increased.

E For being tied to extremal trade rather than to its own strength, Ireland became vulnerable to global market fluctuations and to consumption changes in its main export markets.

C) As reland is external trade-dependent and not its susceptibility to global markets' fluctuations and to key export markets' consumption changes was increased drastically

D) Because reland is dependent on external trade rather than being self-sustaining, it became susceptible to global market fluctuations and consumption changes in its leading export markets.

E) Being dependent on extremal trade, and not selfsustaining, vastly increased Ireland's vulnerability to fluctuations in world markets and to changes in consumption in its major export markets.



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42. Çok uluslu bir araştırma ortamı sizi başlangıçta farklı bakış açılarını dikkate almaya zorlar ve en sonunda fikirlerinizi çok daha anlaşılır şekilde ifade etmenize yardımcı olur.

A) A multinational research environment is what forces the consideration of different perspectives begin with and helps you to communicate your ideas more clearly in the end.

B) A multinational research environment forces you to consider different perspectives to begin with and helps you to communicate your ideas more clearly in the end.

C) A multinational research environment not only forces you to consider different perspectives, but also nelps you to communicate your ideas quite clearly in the end.

D) In the beginning, you are forced to consider different perspectives in a multinational research environment and this helps you to communicate your ideas quite clearly in the end.

E) Being forced to consider different perspectives as you begin a multinational research environment helps you to communicate your ideas in a pretty clearer way in the end.





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43 - 46: Answer these questions according to the passage below. in terms of

Recreation is not neutral in its impact on ecosystems. The educational, physical, and mental health effects on individuals engaged in recreation on forest lands can have positive effects on sustainability of environmental why and natural resources. Likewise, recreation can be detrimental. Wildlife can be adversely affected, as in some instances of harassment by off-road vehicle users, and of traffic on recreational road. Campsites and campgrounds can be expanded, resulting in the loss of vegetation and soil absorbency. Trees and other vegetation can be chopped down for firewood. Trails and roads can be impacted by use such that they fail and lead to problems of soil erosion and stream and lake pollution. Campers can introduce soap and other pollutants into lakes and streams. The sheer volume of recreational use means that people cover much of the landscape with recreational activity, and without careful and considered use, significant impacts to the environment can occur. A major challenge for forestland managers is to help people achieve their recreational goals, but in ways that minimise negative impacts on ecosystems. Many activities, from educational programs to the design of facilities, can be effective in this work. The benefits-based management paradigm helps focus on the benefits that are to be realised and the appropriate supportive management techniques.

43. Which of the following is <u>not</u> among the ways in which recreation negatively impacts the environment?

A) Having more people interested in recreational activities means traffic in recreational roads.

B) Campsites and campgrounds can be lost, so it might be necessary to build new ones.

C) Opening space for recreational activities could result in the loss of forests.

D) The use of some pollutants could lead to the pollution of natural water.

E) Wild animals can be disturbed by people who drive their cars into natural areas.

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44. Which of the following cannot be inferred about recreational activities?

A) The flora might be harmed while expanding the sites for recreational activities.

B) People are likely to behave irresponsibly while participating in recreational activities.

C) Recreational activities might have some far-reaching impacts on the environment.

(D) Recreational activities are usually organised to

ensure the sustainability of environmental programs.

E) Offering facilities can help reduce the negative impact

of recreational activities on the environment.



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45. According to the passage, forestland managers ----.

A) think that educational programs and building environments might not be enough for sustainable recreational practices

B) try hard to strike a balance between creating room for

recreational activities and protecting the environment

C) take advantage of appropriate supportive management techniques to help people make the most out of recreational facilities

D) often find themselves attempting to expand the range of recreational activities in natural areas

E) experience great difficulty in organising educational programs to raise people's environmental awareness

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46. What is the main idea of the passage?

A) It looks as though recreational activities are harmful for the environment due to some exaggerated impacts on the environment

B) Recreation appears to be an innocent activity for people and also harmless for the environment, although the latter might be affected to certain extent.
C) Although recreational activities might have positive vinpacts on human beings, they seem to exert a wide variety of negative effects on the environment
D) As recreation proves harmful for the environment managers should avoid launching new recreational programs for the community.

E) Although recreation might be detrimental to the environment it should be encouraged due to its positive effects on campers' physical and mental health.



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47- 50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Svante August Arrhenius was a Swedish chemist and one of the founders of the science of physical chemistry. At the age of three, Arrhenius taught himself to read, despite his parents' wishes, and by watching his father's addition of numbers in his account books, became an arithmetical prodigy. This amazing scientist was the first person to predict what the future atmosphere might look like in the wake of the Industrial Revolution. He spent many of his days (and likely nights) at the end of the 19th century calculating how the carbon released by burning coal (the major source of fuel at the time) might actually change the atmospheric carbon balance. In the end, he calculated that humanity could double the concentration of atmospheric carbon — in 3,000 years. The fact that Earth is now closing in on doubling that concentration just over 100 years after Arrhenius made his calculations has nothing to do with this great everything to do with the fact that he had to base estimates on what he knew. The internal combustion engine was only a speculative invention, with none in use. No cars were on the road, and Arrhenius certainly had no idea about traffic jams, drive-through windows, or airplanes. Who could have imagined today's level of fossil-fuel consumption 100 years ago?

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47. It can be understood from the passage that young Arrhenius -----

A) did not actually like being forced to watch his father working with numbers

B) had to work and struggle for a long time to be recognised as an arithmetical prodigy

C) was not supported much by his father, who was also a chemist

D) had always wanted to be the founder of physical chemistry

E) was not encouraged by his parents to learn how to read

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48. It is clear from the passage that Arrhenius was primarily interested in finding out about ----.

A) the relationship between the atmosphere and carbon release

B) the ways of releasing reduced amounts of carbon into the atmosphere

C) the amount of carbon in the atmosphere way before (the Industrial Revolution

D) the future technological developments of the 📿 Industrial Revolution

E) the more efficient methods of burning industrial coal





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49. According to the passage, Arrhenius's prediction turned out to be wrong because ----.

A) the amount and variety of carbon-releasing products have increased beyond his imagination

B) the concept of fossil-fuel consumption was not available to him at the time

C) he thought the number of cars on roads would always remain the same

D) he was not very good with disciplines like chemistry and maths

E) even technologies like the internal combustion engine had not been invented yet



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Svante August Arrhenius was a Swedish <mark>one of the founders of the science</mark> of phys At the age of three, Arrhenius taught hims despite his parents' wishes, and by watch addition of numbers in his account books, arithmetical prodigy. This amazing scientis person to predict what the future atmosph like in the wake of the Industrial Revolutio many of his days (and likely nights) at the 19th century calculating how the carbon r burning coal (the major source of fuel at th actually change the atmospheric carbon b end, he calculated that humanity could do concentration of atmospheric carbon - in The fact that Earth is now closing in on do concentration just over 100 years after Ar his calculations has nothing to do with this visionary's grasp of chemistry or math everything to do with the fact that he had estimates on what he knew. The internal of engine was only a speculative invention, v use. No cars were on the road, and Arrhe had no idea about traffic jams, drive-throu or airplanes. Who could have imagined to fossil-fuel consumption 100 years ago?

10 Nisan 2022 YDS Analizi - İsmail TURASAN

chemist and	50. What is the author's attitude towards Arrheniu			nenius?	
sical chemistry.		A) Critical	7		
elf to read, ing his father's					
became an	V	B) Admiring			
<mark>s</mark> t was the first	Dra	C) Neutral			
ere might look	Ĕ				
n. He spent	P	D) Indifferent			
end of the eleased by	12.	E) Sceptical			
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51- 54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Applied to various materials across many industries, nanotechnology is the science of the very small. Originally, it dealt with the engineering of nanoparticles to build mechanisms on an atomic level, but this has become only one definition, now referred to as MNT, or molecular nanotechnology. The meaning of nanotechnology has evolved to now include all scientific endeavours below 'micro technology', thereby encompassing any products and materials dealing with nanoscale operations. Due to the possibilities of nanotechnology in so many fields, the science has received increased attention from both businesses and masses in recent years. 'Nano' refers to the infinitesimal nanometre, one billionth of a metre; at this level, the components of molecule, atoms, and their parts are large enough to be physically manipulated, arranged, and built into layers. At the technical level, nanotechnology is interested in using these molecular construction abilities to create machines and computers at this nanoscale. In theory, these tiny systems will be capable of incredible speed and atomic precision performance. On a more universal and practical level, nanotechnology can arrange molecules to help create every day, life-size products with new qualities such as weather resistance, conductivity, and enhanced efficiency. However, the large scale investment in nanotechnology still outpaces its current profits, if not its expectations.

51. It is understood from the passage that nanotechnology ----.

A) has not received full recognition among scientific circles

B) has limitations on its applications in some engineering fields

C) embodies a wide range of applications

D) crews from micro technology in its functions

E) is a newly-emerging technique in engineering

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52. Which of the following statements about nanotechnology is true?

A) Molecular construction abilities at nanoscale does not require any further improvement for machines to operate efficiently.

B) It is still difficult to physically manipulate molecules and atoms at the 'nano' level, yet the field is improving.

C) The present universal and practical applications of nanotechnology for everyday life are limited.

Both businesses and people have become more and more interested in the field of nanotechnology.

E) The components of molecules and atoms at the 'nano' level move at incredible speeds and are very precise.

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53. Which inference about nanotechnology can be made based on the passage?

A) The science of nanotechnology needs more investors if it is to succeed at a practical level.

B) The profits made through the use of nanotechnology applications are greater than expected.

C) The investments in the universal and practical application of nanotechnology are jumited.

D) Investors need to see more profitable applications before they consider increasing funding.

E Investors in nanotechnology are optimistic about the future of this scientific field.

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54. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- A) To encourage people to invest in this field of science
- B) To describe how useful this technology will be in the future
- C) To give a brief description of the field
- D) To exemplify how all encompassing the field is

E) To reinforce the importance of this field for daily life applications





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55 - 58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Yoga can be performed by those of any age and condition, although not all poses should be attempted by everyone. All that is needed is a flat surface large enough to stretch out on, a mat or towel, and enough overhead space to fully raise the arms. It is a good activity for those who cannot go to gyms, who do not like other forms of exercise, or have very busy schedules. Teachers recommend waiting three or more hours after meals. Loose and comfortable clothing should be worn. People with injuries, medical conditions, or spinal problems should consult a doctor before beginning yoga. Those with medical conditions should find a teacher who is willing to give them individual attention. Pregnant women can benefit from yoga, but should always be guided by an experienced teacher. Certain yoga positions should not be performed with a fever. Beginners should exercise with care and concentration when performing yoga postures, and not try to stretch too much too quickly, as injury could result. Some yoga postures, like the headstand and full lotus position, can be difficult and require strength, flexibility, and gradual preparation, so beginners should get the help of a teacher before attempting them.

55. According to the passage, yoga ----.

A) should not be performed by an one without consulting a doctor

B) provides its fans with the chance to try each position without limitations

C) can be performed much better when the stomach is

D) includes positions that should be performed with care to avoid injury

E) should be avoided by people with medical problems



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- 56. Which of the following does the author <u>not</u> focus on in the passage?
- A) The yoga postures that need special attention
- B) How people with special conditions should behave while doing yoga
- C) Who should be accompanied by an expert during sessions
- D) What less experienced yoga performers should do
- E) An age-based classification of yoga positions





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57. Which of the following could be inferred about the nature of yoga?

A) For yoga to be more effective, it is wise to use some specialised equipment essential for this form of exercise.

F) Yoga is a highly accessible exercise which appears appropriate for people from all walks of life.

C) There are certain questions about when yoga should be done so as to make the most of it

D) Yoga performers benefit from this exercise enormously if they wear tightly fitting outfit during the sessions.

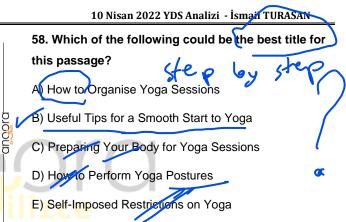
E) Yoga might be more appropriate for those who lead a less active life with lots of free time.



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59 - 62: Answer these questions according to the

passage below.

To produce foods that meet consumer needs, food manufacturers need to know the relative contributions of the various sensory qualities — tastes, odours, and textures — to the flavour of foods. Arguably, until this is known, it is difficult if not impossible to understand the consumers' responses to the product. Such information can be used to guide product development and ensure a quality product by allowing measurement of the effects of different production methods, changes in ingredients, and storage. The process of describing and measuring the sensory qualities of foods and beverages is known as descriptive analysis (DA). To perform DA, small panels of typically ten or twelve individuals receive extensive training. For a long period of time, the panellists try to learn to be consistent in their use of specific labels to describe sensory qualities. Such a training is necessary because of our generally poor ability to identify odours and flavours. Even with common food flavours, correct identification can be as low as 50 percent. Despite being able to say that an odour or flavour is highly familiar, we are often at a loss to identify the correct name. This has been labelled the tip of the nose phenomenon. In addition, to describe texture qualities, an entire vocabulary must be learned and applied appropriately. Importantly, training allows 'concept alignment' - essentially an agreement as to the meaning of sensory descriptors and what constitutes examples of the concept. For example, the panel might need to agree that the term 'lemon odour' refers to the odour of fresh lemon juice but not that of lemonade.

59. According to the passage, in order to design products for consumer needs, food manufacturers need to ----.

A) examine the role of sensory qualities in determining the flavour of foods

B) come up with different production methods to enhance the quality of foods

C) make the processes involved in food production available to consumers

D) enrich the flavour of foods by changing particular ingredients

E) create a system where consumers can give feedback on the quality foods



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60. Which of the following is true about descriptive analysis?

A) Correct identification of sensory qualities can fake time because it requires comprehensive training.

B) A limited number of people designated for each panel prevents obtaining accurate results from the analysis.

C) Panellists are selected from individuals who have prior knowledge about product development.

D) Accurate labelying of food odours and flavours depends on the quality of foods and beverages.

E) The training for the analysis tatls short in providing guidance on how to label some sensory qualities.

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61. The 'tip of the nose' phenomenon is used when --

A) panellists cannot decide on how to describe the texture of a familiar food

B) targeted consumers do not accurately predict the taste or odour of a certain food

C) the product under analysis possesses a very strong scent

D) the sensory descriptors do not match the features of a product

F) panellists fail to correctly name an odour or flavour despite finding it familiar

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To produce foods that meet consumer needs, food manufacturers need to know the relative contributions of the various sensory qualities - tastes, odours, and textures - to the flavour of foods. Arguably, until this is known, it is difficult if not impossible to understand the consumers' responses to the product. Such information can be used to guide product development and ensure a quality product by allowing measurement of the effects of different production methods, changes in ingredients, and storage. The process of describing and measuring the sensory qualities of foods and beverages is known as descriptive analysis (DA). To perform DA, small panels of typically ten or twelve individuals receive extensive training. For a long period of time, the panellists try to learn to be consistent in their use of specific labels to describe sensory qualities. Such a training is necessary because of our generally poor ability to identify odours and flavours. Even with common food flavours, correct identification can be as low as 50 percent. Despite being able to say that an odour or flavour is highly familiar, we are often at a loss to identify the correct name. This has been labelled the 'tip of the nose' phenomenon. In addition, to describe texture qualities, an entire vocabulary must be learned and applied appropriately. Importantly, training allows 'concept alignment' - essentially an agreement as to the meaning of sensory descriptors and what constitutes examples of the concept. For example, the panel might need to agree that the term 'lemon odour' refers to the odour of fresh lemon juice but not that of lemonade.

62. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A) To provide information on how an analysis of sensory qualities helps make economic profits

B) To argue over the best way to enhance customer satisfaction for foods and beverages

C) To discuss how to improve the accuracy level of the descriptive analysis

D) To predict the potential benefits of analysing sensory qualities of foods and beverages

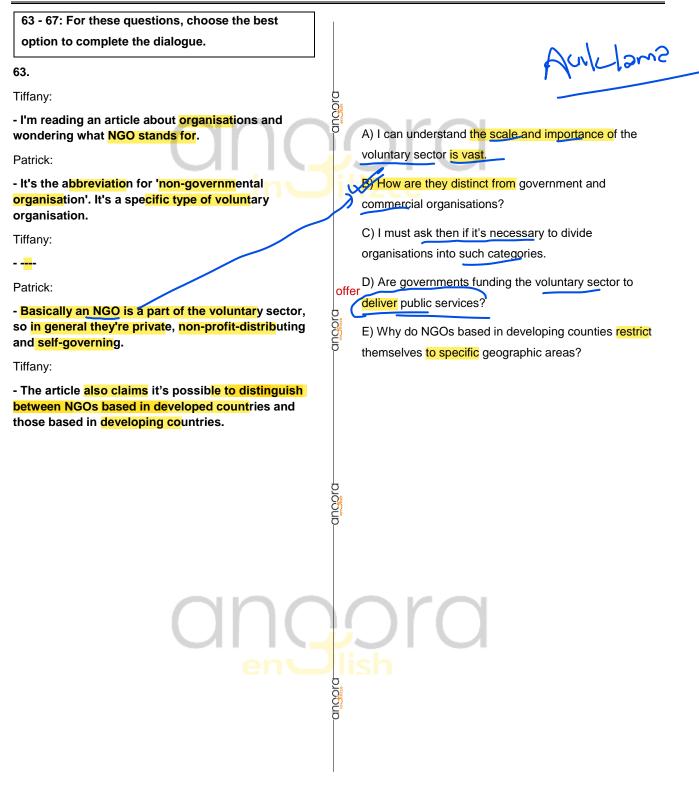
E) To introduce a method to understand consumers' needs regarding food products







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64.

Thomas:

- Yesterday I read about th<mark>e effects of high caffeine intake, a</mark>nd as you're addicted to coffee and tea, I thought I needed to share this with you.

Katie:

- Actually everyone knows about some of the harmful effects of excessive caffeine consumption, but I'm curious about what you'll say.

Thomas:

 As I've learned, high caffeine intake can trigger calcium loss from bones, increase blood pressure and affect fertility in women.

Katie:

- ----

Thomas.

- Actually, the article I read mentioned replacing / coffee with tea which has a lower level of caffeine. If you really need coffee, then limit it to two cups daily. Some of these are new to me and they are quite worrying, but I don't know how to avoid these risks.

B) I heard that people suffering from migraine are sensitive to caffeine intake. Did you read anything about that?

C) Besides these, one needs to pay attention to healthier eating habits such as drinking more water, and cutting out or limiting their sugar intake.

D) But coffee makes me stay awake while studying for my exams late at night. Do you mean that I need to find more appropriate times to study?

E) Getting a list showing the amounts of caffeine in drinks may be a good start for overcoming the addiction, but I don't know where to find one.



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65.

Alan:

- I never got the appeal of this 'takeaway culture' with coffee. You're supposed to take your time and enjoy every last sip when it comes to drinking something as aromatic as coffee.

Judy:

- ----

Alan:

- What do you mean by that?

Judy:

- Well, you have to be on the run for work or some kind of errand all the time. You're not given a choice other than either taking the coffee with you or not having it at all.

Alan:

- You've a point. But then again, I'd rather have the opportunity to sit with a friend over coffee and get away from the worries of the day than just rush into new ones.

A) Coffee has never been on the top of my list of things to try when I'm in a new environment. I prefer something I can consume faster, like soda.

B) I believe where you live plays a big role in such matters. If you live in the city centre, everything is more accessible.

C) Why not by other drinks, then? You can find all kinds of beverages in every corner of the city nowadays.

D) You seem to be going through some hectic times. But you have the chance to sit down at that cafe next to your workplace during the lunch break.

E) I think it has more to do with the fast-paced lifestyle modern societies impose on you than with anything else.



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Mary: desparately	
- Could you please lend me some money? I'm badly	A) In fact, I don't like spending money on new and risky
in need of some for my weekend trip.	things. I don't want to lose my hard-earned cash on
John:	something that may fail.
	B) I can't understand how on earth you could do such a
- Well, yes. But I'll have to exchange some	thing on terribly important educational issues.
cryptocurrency to do that.	
	() I didn't know that you used cryptocurrency. I thought
Monu	you'd never rely on something that you couldn't hold in
Mary:	y <mark>our han</mark> ds.
	D) I know that you're a star when it comes to finance, so
John:	I'm sure you'll make it in investing.
	E) I'm sorry. I've spent all my money on a new ceurse on
- Yeah, that's right, but you know things are	E) I'm sorry. I've spent all my money on a new course on cryptocurrency. That's why I have to do this.
changing, so am I.	
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67.

Sarah:

- Talking about festivities, what do you know about Chinese New Year?

Bill:

- Well, it can take place anytime in the first two months of the year with people dining with relatives and enjoying outdoor spectacles such as firecrackers, fireworks and dragon dancing.

Sarah:

----> Bill:

- That has something to do with the rising of the second new moon after the winter solstice and can o<mark>ccur anyw</mark>here between th<mark>e 21 Janua</mark>ry an<mark>d 20 February</mark>. A) Wouldn't it be extraordinary to participate in such festive activities even in February?

B) Don't you think it would be better to avoid having festivals for such a long duration?

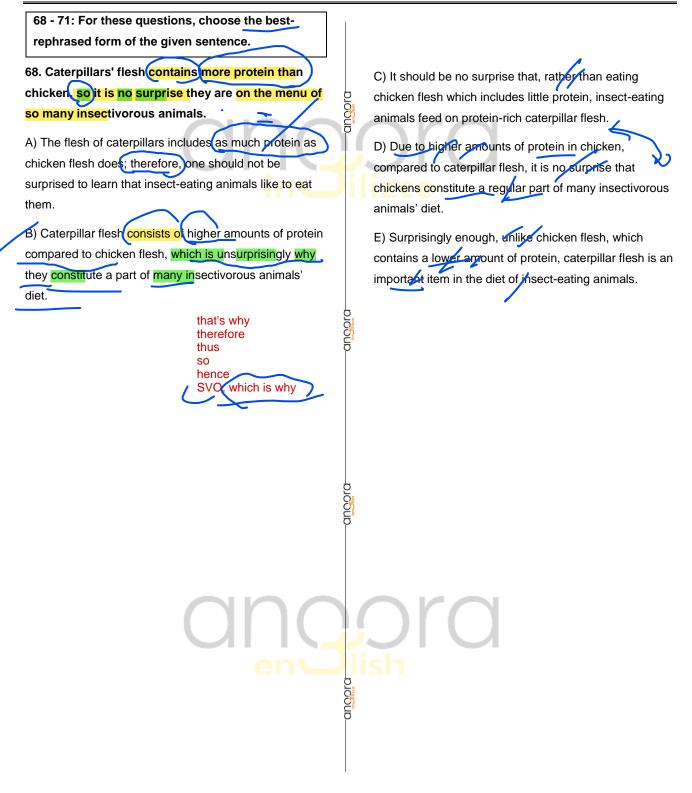
C) Then, where is the logic in not holding Chinese New Year on the same day every year?

D) Isn't it also known as the Spring Festival to usher out the old year and bring in the new?

E) Aren't these major celebrations held on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day?









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69. Culturally shared ideas about language and its users are known as language ideologies, and they can profoundly shape attitudes toward speakers who do not speak prestigious dialects.

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At is probable that oulturally shared ideas about a language and its users, also known as language ideologies, deeply affect the approaches to people who do not speak high-status dialects.

B) Because culturally shared ideas about a language and its users are also known as language ideologies, the attitudes towards the speakers who do not speak prestigious dialects are totally shaped by these ideologies.

C) Speakers often embrace language ideologies which can extremely affect their culturally shared ideas about language and the speakers who do not use highlyregarded dialects.

D) People who do not speak highly-valued dialects most likely adopt attitudes promoted by language ideologies, which are also known as culturally shared ideas about language and its users.

E) Attitudes towards speakers who do not speak highstatus dialects are constantly altered because of the culturally shared ideas about language and its speakers, also known as language ideologies.



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70. Since the Middle Ages, humans have had a close relationship with honeybees as we have captured and reared them for their valuable and delicious honey.

A) Since the Middle Ages, the relationship between humans and honeybees has been so close that humans have caught and raised them for their priceless and tasty honey.

B) Since the Middle Ages, humans have caught and used honeybees for their precious and tasty honey so they have had a close relationship with these animals.

C) The root of the enduring connection between humans and honeybees have been dated before the Middle Ages, when we started to catch and rear them for their precious and tasty honey.

D) Human beings' close relationship with honeybees goes back to the Middle Ages although these animals were first captured and raised for their priceless and tasty honey.

E) Since the Middle Ages, it is human beings who have been in direct centact with honeybees upon catching and rearing them for their precious and tasty honey.

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71 While choosing a creative pastime activity, the important thing is to make sure that it is unrelated to tasks or surroundings that feel like work if you want to give your mind a rest.

A) Even if you are in a work-related surrounding to complete a task, it is important to spare time and do a creative pastime activity unrelated to work to refresh your mind.

B) Making a creative choice in your pastime activity is important if you want to achieve mental rest when you are away from work-related tasks and surroundings. C) Though adopting a creative pastime activity to soothe your mind is an important thing, you need to make sure it is not connected to work-related tasks or surroundings.
D) Choosing a creative pastime activity is important if you want to ease your mind from the tasks and surroundings you associated with work.

Fi It is essential to avoid tasks or surroundings that resemble work when deciding which creative pastime activity to take on if you wish to ensure mental rest.





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72. - 75: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the missing part of the passage.

72. Science has a gender problem and we need a culture change. It is in everyone's interest to correct the issue and prevent women scientists, officers, and workers from experiencing failure as they try to advance their careers. Discrimination against women is often unintended. --- Our failure to eliminate the inequities facing women in science would represent a failure for women and men alike, as well as for any kind of enterprise from medical research to the tourism industry.

A) Therefore, we can fix the salary equity problem by inviting decision makers into action for removing the concerns about women being disadvantaged
B) However, the stereotypes we carry unconsciously lead to biases, which have powerful effects on the satisfaction, productivity, and career advancement of both genders.

C) In brief, we know that flexible work arrangements can improve the satisfaction and even performance of females who are doing well in their careers.

D) Still, workforce diversity should be a critical element for designing a desired working environment to allow both men and women to do their best.

E) At least, women are encouraged to claim compensation for career-pausing actions which favour their male colleagues and make them more advantaged.



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73. The geographical knowledge of Muslims had reached a very high level of development by the 10th century. It is in this development that the work of Al-Biruni is significant. Al-Biruni presented a critical summary of the total geographical knowledge up to his own time. He made some remarkable theoretical advances in general, physical, and human geography. Al-Biruni did not confine himself to a simple description of the subject matter with which he was concerned. ----Thus, Al-Biruni has been considered as one of the great leaders of his time because of his relative freedom from prejudice and his intellectual curiosity. A) Although his interests ranged from mathematics to moral philosophy, Al-Biruni became interested in geography at a young age.

B) Al-Biruni noticed the peculiarities of the Indian monsoon, observed the time of its breaking, and described its westward and northward movements.

C) He compared it with relevant materials and evidence, and evaluated it critically, offering alternative solutions.

D) In the study of physical phenomena, including landforms, weather, and geology, Al-Biruni adopted the methods of the physical sciences.

E) He knew Persian but preferred Arabic, because the latter was more suitable for academic pursuit.

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74. Until the 17th century, the Ottoman Empire was one of the most powerful countries in the world. Then it dramatically lost its power because it failed to keep up with Europe's scientific and technological gains, especially in the 18th century. For successive sultans, development of the Empire's army was the top priority. To achieve this goal, many officers, scientists and experts, mostly from Europe, were brought in to aid the Ottoman modernisation. ---- Under Ottoman Sultan Mustafa III, the Royal School of Naval Engineering was established to educate chart masters and ship builders. A) A new artillery school was established by Sultan Mahmoud I, and Alexander Comte de Bonneval from France was named administrator.

B) The Ottoman ideology was further disseminated through a network of provincial centres in western and central Anatolia that hosted princes' courts.

C) After 1861, Turkish secondary education was affected by the telegraph as a number of technical high schools were opened.

D) The *madrasas* and all other religious schools maintained by the religious establishment were taken over by the Ministry of Education.

E) Foreign professors signed contracts obliging them to focus all of their activities on the requirements of their faculties.



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10 Nisan 2022 YDS Analizi - İsmail TURASAN

75. Game theory is the science of interactive decision-making. It was created in 1944 with the publication of John von Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern's Games and Economic Behavior. Widely hailed when it was published, the book became an instant classic. Its impact was enormous. ---- Soon afterward, applications, extensions, and modifications of the framework presented by Neumann and Morgenstern began to appear in other fields, including sociology, psychology, and through political science, international relations and security studies.

A) In retrospect, it is not surprising that game theory was readily adapted into security studies.

B) Two states locked in an economic conflict, for instance, obviously have an interest in securing the best possible terms of trade.

C) A game can be thought of as any situation in which an outcome depends on the choices of two or more decision-makers.

D) Game theorists have developed a number of distinct ways to represent a game structure.

E) Almost immediately, game theory began to penetrate economics—as one might well expect.

