



While horses were at times a major meat source on the Eurasian steppe, in most of Europe their ---- appears to have been based primarily on their role in transport as well as their wealth and status value.

- A ) depletion
- B ) resemblance
- C ) adoption
- D ) complexity
- E ) restriction



Although the Greeks listed notable points on coastal voyages, the ---- of equivalent documents for land travel was primarily a Roman development stemming from construction of roads along which milestones were placed.

- A ) disposal
- B ) deduction
- C ) abolition
- D ) compilation
- E ) absence





## Soru No: 3

**Supplements of biotin may strengthen hair, stimulate new hair growth, slow hair loss, and prevent greying, particularly in those who are ---- in this nutrient.**

- A )** deficient
- B )** redundant
- C )** accomplished
- D )** cautious
- E )** relieved



## Soru No: 4

**Because of the diverse interests of college students, the range of extracurricular activities varies ---- depending upon the size and type of college.**

- A )** extensively
- B )** accurately
- C )** strictly
- D )** instantaneously
- E )** notoriously





## Soru No: 5

**Some changes to our nails can be harmless, but some can signal health issues, which is why it is important to know what might --- medical attention.**

**A )** exclude

**B )** hinder

**C )** conspire

**D )** strive

**E )** warrant



## Soru No: 6

**Cellulose and other complex food constituents that are not susceptible to digestion by the animal's own digestive enzymes are ----- digestible end-products by bacterial fermentation.**

- A )** found out
- B )** converted into
- C )** identified with
- D )** thrust on
- E )** ranged against





## Soru No: 7

Advances in medical technology make it possible to treat cardiovascular disease that ---- fatal even nearly 30 years ago, given that devices ---- the functions of the heart to overcome or compensate for disease and damage.

- A ) might have been / had regulated
- B ) must have been / have regulated
- C ) had to be / regulated
- D ) would have been / regulate
- E ) should have been / will regulate



For the projects of e-government in developing African countries to succeed fully, the dream of Internet access for all --- a reality, so they must improve their telecommunications infrastructure --- the goal of digital government.

- A ) will become / being realised
- B ) may become / realising
- C ) could become / to be realised
- D ) might become / to have realised
- E ) has to become / to realise





--- a diet based on blood type would theoretically never require change; however, because there are many medical conditions that change as a person ages, such a diet may be harmful if variations in the diet necessary for health maintenance ----.

- A ) To follow / are not to be allowed
- B ) To have followed / are not allowing
- C ) To be following / have not been allowed
- D ) Having followed / have not allowed
- E ) Following / are not allowed



Leonardo da Vinci was the impetus ---- the High Renaissance concern for the idealisation of nature, moving ---- a realistic portrayal of the human figure to an idealised form.

- A ) over / into
- B ) behind / from
- C ) through / between
- D ) on / across
- E ) with / about





The form and scale of technology-mediated distance language teaching has expanded markedly over the past two decades --- ongoing innovation providing access to increasingly rich language learning opportunities --- dispersed populations of learners.

A ) towards / between

B ) into / beyond

C ) with / for

D ) from / through

E ) across / by



Insects do not navigate by scanning their environment and reducing the image to trillions of pixels that they process with supercomputers; ----, their brains are composed of 'neural networks,' learning machines that slowly learn how to navigate in a hostile world by bumping into it.

- A ) instead
- B ) likewise
- C ) for example
- D ) otherwise
- E ) in short





Mirror reading is a disability that causes the individual to perceive some letters and parts of words as the reverse of what they are ---- they are reading the mirror image of the printed letter or word.

A ) even though

B ) as if

C ) in case

D ) unless

E ) seeing that



Almost every parent spends time with their pre-school children, reading and counting to foster an understanding of language and numbers; ----, by the time children begin school formally, they are often competent speakers, understand letters, and can count.

- A ) even so
- B ) as a result
- C ) however
- D ) rather
- E ) conversely





Although blue light most devices emit is thought to have an impact on our sleep/wake cycle, all light, ---- it comes from a lamp ---- a tablet, suppresses melatonin, the hormone that makes you feel sleepy.

- A ) the more / the more
- B ) as / as
- C ) not only / but also
- D ) whether / or
- E ) so / that



Although effective print advertisements follow generally accepted conventions such as the use of large headlines and endings with a strong call to action, they can differ considerably ---- design features, including layout and colour scheme.

- A ) in terms of
- B ) rather than
- C ) with the aim of
- D ) despite
- E ) regardless of





“Every flower is beautiful in its own garden. Every antique is beautiful in its own country.” So reads the sign in the lobby of the Ephesus Museum. And yet everywhere you go in Türkiye, you will come across archaeological sites that (17)---- of their finest artefacts, even of their most important structures, by Western countries that now display them in their own museums. The Sphinx column from Xanthos, the altar from Pergamum, the statue from Hadrian’s Library at Ephesus: these are just some of the more prominent monuments that you must look for in museums in Britain, Germany, and Italy (18)---- in Türkiye. Most Western countries justify the (19)---- of such treasures by arguing that they acquired them legitimately or they claim that we all gain by being able to see a wide range of artefacts in museums worldwide. (20)---- several important collections were returned to Türkiye, recent scandals of theft from archaeological museums in the country have ensured that Western governments will keep holding on to their Turkish treasures for a while yet. But there is good news as well. In 1993, for example, the 2500-year-old Karun Treasure was retransmitted (21)---- the Uşak Museum after New York’s Metropolitan Museum of Art lost a costly legal battle with the Turkish government.

- A ) were being stripped
- B ) will have been stripped
- C ) have been stripped
- D ) would have been stripped
- E ) will be stripped





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A ) regardless of

B ) similar to

C ) along with

D ) rather than

E ) in case of





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- A ) fluctuation
- B ) retention
- C ) alleviation
- D ) implication
- E ) acceleration





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- A ) While
- B ) Because
- C ) Only when
- D ) As long as
- E ) Until





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- A ) with
- B ) along
- C ) in
- D ) to
- E ) about





An epistemologically different definition of language, referred to as 'language as social practice', has been present in various intellectual disciplines. Although it has been employed in such fields as anthropology and cognitive psychology since the 1970s, it has only gained considerable (22)---- within the discipline of applied linguistics in the past two decades. It proposes that meaning resides not in the grammar of the language, or in its vocabulary, but in the everyday activities individuals engage in. Educational psychologist Vygotsky describes language as a psychological tool, something humans use to make sense of their experiences, but he argues that language is also a cultural tool in that it is used to share experiences with others. (23)----, language is a means of transforming experiences into cultural knowledge and understanding. It is (24)---- language that successive generations benefit from the experience of those who have gone before, and it is language that each new generation uses to define and share its own experiences. From the sociocultural perspective, the language of an individual develops (25)---- its functions within the sociocultural activity in which the individual participates. So, the language used to describe an activity gains its meaning not from some underlying representation (26)---- in the words themselves, but in concrete communicative activity in specific sociocultural contexts.

- A ) adequacy
- B ) disparity
- C ) contradiction
- D ) estimation
- E ) recognition





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A ) Conversely

B ) Otherwise

C ) Thus

D ) However

E ) Even so





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- A ) upon
- B ) towards
- C ) at
- D ) through
- E ) into



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- A ) except for
- B ) with the goal of
- C ) in relation to
- D ) as well as
- E ) despite





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- A ) encoding
- B ) having encoded
- C ) to have encoded
- D ) encoded
- E ) to encode





While it is unknown why some people develop misshapen cornea which leads to astigmatism, ----.

- A ) corrective measures are necessary only in cases where the distortion is severe enough to impair vision
- B ) light entering the eye is directed by the cornea to a single point, enabling the eye to see clearly
- C ) an instrument is used to measure the cornea and calculate the shape of the required corrective lens
- D ) factors such as stress, continual reading in dim lighting, or excessive close-up work may contribute
- E ) the main symptom of astigmatism is blurred or distorted vision as well as a history of eye strain and double vision





---, but it was after the first Industrial Revolution that the global demand for resources increased at high speed.

- A) If the pace of human population growth continues at a steady rate, humankind will suffer from food shortages
- B) There is a link between a country's level of resource redistribution and the accessibility of health care
- C) Political stability and peace result in resources being shifted towards economic prosperity
- D) Since its early stages, humankind has been utilising the natural resources that the Earth provides
- E) Scientists have developed efficient mining methods for rich caches of mineral resources





----; however, the Japanese began to create distinct versions of clothing during the Heian period.

- A ) The type of fabric used in clothes signified the social rank and privilege within Japanese society
- B ) Japan borrowed many Chinese customs including the wearing of robes for the wealthy, and trousers and simple tunics for the poor
- C ) The Japanese were first exposed to Western dress in 1542 when British and Portuguese traders visited the nation
- D ) The basic Japanese garments were the *kosode*, a short-sleeved shirt, and the *hakama*, long trousers
- E ) The kimono, which means "thing to wear," is a traditional Japanese garment worn by both men and women





**Although the general public tends to believe natural and herbal products are always safe, ----.**

- A )** a number of energy-boosting products with herbal ingredients are available without prescription
- B )** the efficacy and safety of these products have only recently been studied in controlled clinical trials
- C )** a herbal supplement manufactured from the seeds of an African plant is thought to alleviate depression
- D )** herbal alternatives are often less costly than paying out-of-pocket for non-formulary medications
- E )** alternative nonmedical beliefs found in patients who believe in traditional herbal practices may actually mitigate psychological problems





---; however, over time, they began to develop some highly sophisticated agricultural methods as they enhanced their knowledge of the lands they lived on.

- A ) Once the British started to creep across Australian territory, the Aboriginals' days of hunting and gathering were an ancient memory
- B ) Indigenous Australians' use of excavated watering holes to help keep animals away from crops was quite impressive
- C ) Upon first arriving in Australia, early humans had no choice but to survive by hunting native species and gathering any available food
- D ) Indigenous Australians' use of strategic burning and planting allowed them to cultivate a beautiful landscape
- E ) Dependent upon each other for survival, Indigenous Australians had no use for full-scale conflict





**Helping parents with everyday domestic activities such as baking can be fun for the child in addition to developing fine motor skills; ----.**

- A )** for example, stirring batter provides a good workout for the hand and arm muscles, and cutting cookie dough requires hand-eye coordination
- B )** as a result, encouraging gross motor skills requires a safe, open play space, peers to interact with, and some adult supervision
- C )** that is, fine motor skills involve controlled movements facilitating both muscle development and maturation of the central nervous system
- D )** thus, short and stubby fingers of pre-schoolers make delicate or complicated tasks more difficult
- E )** conversely, fine motor development can be encouraged by activities that youngsters enjoy





**Someone who is generally shy is unlikely to follow a career path in television, or pursue a role that requires a lot of networking and social interaction ---.**

- A )** unless they can learn to master their shyness to follow a particular passion
- B )** as if shyness can affect people in different ways and in different areas of life
- C )** whereas shyness can also influence the path that our lives take
- D )** whether we are drawn to those things that make us feel most comfortable
- E )** provided that this can be one of the biggest problems with shyness





**Computer models help researchers predict the behaviour of natural phenomena and examine the effects of human interventions in natural processes; ---.**

- A )** however, they can simulate the development of a hurricane by evaluating pressure and temperature
- B )** as a result, they have become crucial tools for disciplines such as meteorology, geophysics, and oceanography
- C )** nevertheless, they can provide a substantial amount of data for numerous studies in earth sciences
- D )** that is, even the most sophisticated computer models contain shortcomings such as spatial resolution problems
- E )** instead, the significant political role of computer models can be exemplified by the ongoing international debates over global climate change





**The advent of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies has the potential to bring about a profound transformation in the activities and operations of intelligence services ----.**

- A )** since the use of AI introduces a complex interplay of ethical and privacy considerations
- B )** even if AI algorithms assist in identifying recent developments or adjustments to military deployments by analysing satellite imagery
- C )** given that the utilisation of AI can enhance cyber security and augment capabilities in threat detection, thereby safeguarding national security
- D )** although the rapid advancement of AI technology has led to the emergence of diverse applications
- E )** because striking a balance between reaping the benefits of AI and upholding civil rights poses a significant challenge





**Programmes of archaeological research and conservation have been established in many medieval towns and cities ----.**

- A )** provided that more early medieval excavations have focused on rural settlements, towns, and trading settlements
- B )** whether archaeologists working on later medieval sites have access to a wide range of documentary records
- C )** since many important archaeological sites within towns and cities are threatened by urban growth and redevelopment
- D )** although archaeology of High Medieval period in England differs from earlier medieval archaeology in many ways
- E )** even if the knowledge about the archaeology of the High Middle Ages in England is a result of urban excavations





**Cosmology has confirmed the existence of dark matter not only by establishing connections between the experimental data and theoretical predictions, but also by clarifying the essential role dark matter plays in the formation of galaxies.**

- A) Evrenbilim, karanlık maddenin varlığını sadece deneysel veri ve teorik tahminler arasında bağlantı kurarak değil, aynı zamanda karanlık maddenin galaksilerin oluşumunda oynadığı önemli rolü aydınlatarak da doğrulamıştır.
- B) Evrenbilim, karanlık maddenin varlığını doğrularken sadece deneysel veri ve teorik tahminler arasında bağlantı kurmakla kalmamış, aynı zamanda karanlık maddenin galaksilerin oluşumunda oynadığı önemli rolü de aydınlatmıştır.
- C) Evrenbilimin karanlık maddenin varlığını doğrulaması yalnızca deneysel veri ve teorik tahminler arasında bağlantı kurmasıyla değil, aynı zamanda karanlık maddenin galaksilerin oluşumunda oynadığı önemli rolü aydınlatmasıyla da gerçekleşmiştir.
- D) Evrenbilim, karanlık maddenin varlığını doğrulamak için yalnızca deneysel veri ve teorik tahminler arasında bağlantı kurmamış, aynı zamanda karanlık maddenin galaksilerin oluşumunda oynadığı önemli rolü de aydınlatmıştır.
- E) Evrenbilim, karanlık maddenin varlığını hem deneysel veri ve teorik tahminler arasında bağlantı kurarak hem de karanlık maddenin galaksilerin oluşumunda oynadığı önemli rolü aydınlatarak doğrulamıştır.





**Although many Renaissance philosophers stressed the necessity to read ancient Greek and Roman works in their original languages, significant texts were opened up to the large number of readers who did not know those languages thanks to translations made during this time.**

- A )** Birçok Rönesans düşünürü, antik Yunan ve Roma eserlerinin kendi özgün dillerinde okunması gerektiğini vurguladıysa da yapılan çeviriler sayesinde dönemin önemli eserleri, o dilleri bilmeyen geniş bir okuyucu kitlesine sunulmuştur.
- B )** Birçok Rönesans düşünürü, antik Yunan ve Roma eserlerini kendi özgün dillerinde okumanın gerekliliğini vurguladıysa da önemli eserler çevrilerek o dilleri bilmeyen büyük bir okuyucu kitlesine bu zaman diliminde sunulmuştur.
- C )** Rönesans döneminin önemli eserleri çevrilerek o dilleri bilmeyen geniş bir okuyucu kitlesine sunulsa da birçok düşünür, antik Yunan ve Roma eserlerinin kendi özgün dillerinde okunması gerektiğini vurgulamıştır.
- D )** Birçok Rönesans düşünürü, antik Yunan ve Roma eserlerini kendi özgün dillerinde okumanın gerekliliğini vurguladıysa da bu dönemde yapılan çeviriler sayesinde önemli eserler o dilleri bilmeyen büyük bir okuyucu kitlesine sunulmuştur.
- E )** Rönesans döneminde yapılan çeviriler sayesinde önemli eserler, o dilleri bilmeyen büyük bir okuyucu kitlesine sunulsa da birçok düşünür antik Yunan ve Roma eserlerini kendi özgün dillerinde okumak gerektiğini vurgulamıştır.





**New techniques in laser technologies, which vastly extend treatment options for skin conditions, are among the most exciting advances in the field of dermatology.**

- A )** Lazer teknolojilerindeki yeni yöntemler, cilt hastalıklarının tedavi seçeneklerini önemli ölçüde artırdığı için dermatoloji alanındaki en heyecan verici gelişmeler arasındadır.
- B )** Cilt hastalıklarının tedavi seçeneklerini önemli ölçüde artıran lazer teknolojilerindeki yeni yöntemler, dermatoloji alanındaki en heyecan verici gelişmeler arasındadır.
- C )** Lazer teknolojilerindeki yeni yöntemler sayesinde cilt hastalıklarının tedavi seçenekleri önemli ölçüde artmıştır, ki bu da dermatoloji alanındaki en heyecan verici gelişmeler arasındadır.
- D )** Dermatoloji alanındaki en heyecan verici gelişmeler arasında cilt hastalıklarının tedavi seçeneklerini önemli ölçüde artıran lazer teknolojilerindeki yeni yöntemler bulunmaktadır.
- E )** Dermatoloji alanındaki en heyecan verici gelişmeler arasında bulunan lazer teknolojilerindeki yeni yöntemler, cilt hastalıklarının tedavi seçeneklerini artırmıştır.





**Pasifik kenar kuşağının sınırları dünyanın en önde gelen volkanik faaliyet kuşağına ev sahipliği yaptığı ve dünyanın aktif ve uyku da olan volkanlarının %75'ini barındırdığı için sıklıkla 'Ateş Çemberi' olarak anılır.**

- A ) The boundaries of the Pacific Rim comprise 75% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes and are often referred to as the 'Ring of Fire' because they are home to the world's foremost belt of volcanic activity.
- B ) The boundaries of the Pacific Rim are often referred to as the 'Ring of Fire' because they are home to the world's foremost belt of volcanic activity and comprise 75% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes.
- C ) The boundaries of the Pacific Rim, which comprise 75% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes, are home to the world's foremost belt of volcanic activity and are often referred to as the 'Ring of Fire'.
- D ) The boundaries of the Pacific Rim, which are often referred to as the 'Ring of Fire', are home to the world's foremost belt of volcanic activity as they comprise 75% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes.
- E ) The boundaries of the Pacific Rim are home to the world's foremost belt of volcanic activity and comprise 75% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes, which is why they are often referred to as the 'Ring of Fire'.





**Sürdürülebilir tarım, güvenilir ve besleyici gıda ihtiyacını karşılamak için organik gübre kullanımı gibi çevre dostu uygulamalardan yararlanan zirai teknikler ve sistemler olarak tanımlanabilir.**

- A ) Sustainable agriculture can be defined as agricultural techniques and systems that meet the need for safe and nutritious foods by utilising environmentally friendly applications such as the use of organic fertilisers.
- B ) Sustainable agriculture, which meets the need for safe and nutritious foods, can be defined as agricultural techniques and systems using environmentally friendly applications such as employing organic fertilisers.
- C ) The need for safe and nutritious foods is met through sustainable agriculture which can be defined as agricultural techniques and systems that utilise environmentally friendly applications such as the use of organic fertilisers.
- D ) Defined as agricultural techniques and systems that meet the need to supply safe and nutritious foods, sustainable agriculture employs environmentally friendly applications such as the use of organic fertilisers.
- E ) Sustainable agriculture can be defined as agricultural techniques and systems that utilise environmentally friendly applications such as the use of organic fertilisers to meet the need for safe and nutritious foods.





**Cevher; işlenebilen, taşınabilen ve satışından kâr edilebilen bir mineral olarak tanımlanır, bu nedenle bir toprak malzemesinin cevher olarak sınıflandırılması, jeoloji kadar ekonomi ve teknolojiye de bağlıdır.**

- A )** Ore is defined as an earth material whose classification is dependent on economics, technology and geology because it is a mineral that can be processed, transported, and sold at a profit.  
Since ore is defined as a mineral that can be processed, transported, and sold at a profit, the classification of an earth material as ore is shaped by economics and technology as well as geology.
- B )** Ore is defined as a mineral that can be processed, transported, and sold at a profit; therefore, the classification of an earth material as ore depends as much on economics and technology as geology.
- C )** The classification of an earth material as ore is equally dependent on geology, economics, and technology, as it is defined as a mineral that can be processed, transported, and sold at a profit.
- D )** The classification of an earth material as ore not only depends on geology, but also on economics and technology; so, a mineral that can be processed, transported, and sold at a profit can be defined as ore.
- E )**



**It is understood from the passage that expected breakthroughs in sleep-tracking technology ----.**

Wearable technology that stimulates the brain promises to revolutionise sleep. A range of products that directly interact with your brainwaves are promising to help hack your slumber for a better night's rest. A 2015 survey found that almost a quarter of US consumers owned sleep-tracking technology. One goal of such wearable technology was to record the duration and quality of sleep in order to provide feedback to help users improve it. The first stirrings of 'consumer sleep technology' arrived in 2005, when a company launched a headband that purported to record and analyse sleep and give advice on how to improve it. Similar devices followed, as did non-wearable technologies. In 2020, experts declared the market 'saturated'. Unsurprisingly, early devices generally failed to bring lab-grade sleep tracking to the bedroom. Some later versions added thermometers, heart-rate monitors and pulse oximeters, which measure blood oxygen level. All three can increase the accuracy of the device but they are only proxies for what is going on in the brain. Of course, it is one thing to gather accurate data about your own sleep, but quite another to act on it. In the pipeline is a major breakthrough that can intervene when it detects that the wearer is coming out of deep sleep too early, nudging their brain back into this state by transmitting vibrations through the skull to the inner ear, where they are perceived as pulses of pink noise, a variant of white noise that has been shown to improve sleep.

- A) are very similar to early devices and have failed to bring accurate sleep tracking
- B) will enable consumers to measure the level of oxygen in their blood during deep sleep
- C) will intervene brainwaves during sleep to improve consumers' sleep
- D) lead people to become preoccupied with perfecting their sleep and are counterproductive
- E) will occur through newer devices that can adjust the environment to increase deep sleep time





In 2020, experts claimed that ----.

Wearable technology that stimulates the brain promises to revolutionise sleep. A range of products that directly interact with your brainwaves are promising to help hack your slumber for a better night's rest. A 2015 survey found that almost a quarter of US consumers owned sleep-tracking technology. One goal of such wearable technology was to record the duration and quality of sleep in order to provide feedback to help users improve it. The first stirrings of 'consumer sleep technology' arrived in 2005, when a company launched a headband that purported to record and analyse sleep and give advice on how to improve it. Similar devices followed, as did non-wearable technologies. In 2020, experts declared the market 'saturated'. Unsurprisingly, early devices generally failed to bring lab-grade sleep tracking to the bedroom. Some later versions added thermometers, heart-rate monitors and pulse oximeters, which measure blood oxygen level. All three can increase the accuracy of the device but they are only proxies for what is going on in the brain. Of course, it is one thing to gather accurate data about your own sleep, but quite another to act on it. In the pipeline is a major breakthrough that can intervene when it detects that the wearer is coming out of deep sleep too early, nudging their brain back into this state by transmitting vibrations through the skull to the inner ear, where they are perceived as pulses of pink noise, a variant of white noise that has been shown to improve sleep.

- A) the year was deemed the turning point in sleep-tracking technology
- B) accurately measuring heart-rate and blood oxygen level is challenging
- C) there had been too many devices and technologies in the market by then
- D) non-wearable technologies could not provide the needed intervention during sleep
- E) the first stirring of consumer sleep technology arrived too late in 2005





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

Wearable technology that stimulates the brain promises to revolutionise sleep. A range of products that directly interact with your brainwaves are promising to help hack your slumber for a better night's rest. A 2015 survey found that almost a quarter of US consumers owned sleep-tracking technology. One goal of such wearable technology was to record the duration and quality of sleep in order to provide feedback to help users improve it. The first stirrings of 'consumer sleep technology' arrived in 2005, when a company launched a headband that purported to record and analyse sleep and give advice on how to improve it. Similar devices followed, as did non-wearable technologies. In 2020, experts declared the market 'saturated'. Unsurprisingly, early devices generally failed to bring lab-grade sleep tracking to the bedroom. Some later versions added thermometers, heart-rate monitors and pulse oximeters, which measure blood oxygen level. All three can increase the accuracy of the device but they are only proxies for what is going on in the brain. Of course, it is one thing to gather accurate data about your own sleep, but quite another to act on it. In the pipeline is a major breakthrough that can intervene when it detects that the wearer is coming out of deep sleep too early, nudging their brain back into this state by transmitting vibrations through the skull to the inner ear, where they are perceived as pulses of pink noise, a variant of white noise that has been shown to improve sleep.

- A) however accurate data collected about one's sleep, the collected data cannot improve sleep quality on its own
- B) a sleep tracker can offer coaching like a sleep improvement programme which is able to tell you the amount of sleep you need
- C) recent breakthroughs have been shown to identify sleeping brainwaves but fail to improve sleep quality
- D) the commercial potential of such devices to track sleep at home has been over-exaggerated by technology companies
- E) some studies in brain stimulation have led a new phase that may, finally, deliver on its potential to measure sleep duration





According to the passage, pink noise ----.

Wearable technology that stimulates the brain promises to revolutionise sleep. A range of products that directly interact with your brainwaves are promising to help hack your slumber for a better night's rest. A 2015 survey found that almost a quarter of US consumers owned sleep-tracking technology. One goal of such wearable technology was to record the duration and quality of sleep in order to provide feedback to help users improve it. The first stirrings of 'consumer sleep technology' arrived in 2005, when a company launched a headband that purported to record and analyse sleep and give advice on how to improve it. Similar devices followed, as did non-wearable technologies. In 2020, experts declared the market 'saturated'. Unsurprisingly, early devices generally failed to bring lab-grade sleep tracking to the bedroom. Some later versions added thermometers, heart-rate monitors and pulse oximeters, which measure blood oxygen level. All three can increase the accuracy of the device but they are only proxies for what is going on in the brain. Of course, it is one thing to gather accurate data about your own sleep, but quite another to act on it. In the pipeline is a major breakthrough that can intervene when it detects that the wearer is coming out of deep sleep too early, nudging their brain back into this state by transmitting vibrations through the skull to the inner ear, where they are perceived as pulses of pink noise, a variant of white noise that has been shown to improve sleep.

- A ) may be used to regulate blood oxygen level during sleep
- B ) can be used alongside white noise to prepare the body for sleep
- C ) is a type of natural vibration occurring in the skull during sleep
- D ) is essential for devices that directly interact with your brainwaves
- E ) can function as a well-timed signal that can extend deep sleep





It can be understood from the passage that because narcissistic people have low self-esteem ----.

Narcissism is a personality trait that features an exaggerated sense of the person's own importance and abilities. People with this trait believe themselves to be uniquely gifted and commonly engage in fantasies of fabulous success, power, or fame. Arrogant and egotistical, narcissists are often snobs, they expect special treatment, respect, and concessions from others because, paradoxically, these individuals are generally insecure and have low self-esteem. They require considerable admiration from others and find it difficult to cope with criticism. Adversity or criticism may cause the narcissistic person to either counterattack in anger or withdraw socially. Because narcissistic individuals cannot cope with setbacks or failure, they often avoid risks and situations in which defeat is a possibility. Another common characteristic of narcissistic individuals is envy and the expectation that others are envious as well. The self-absorption of narcissistic individuals is accompanied by a pronounced lack of interest in and empathy for others. They expect people to be devoted to them but have no impulse to reciprocate, being unable to identify with the feelings of others or anticipate their needs. Narcissistic people often enter into relationships based on what other people can do for them. On the other hand, Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) is difficult to diagnose for several reasons. First, some people with NPD function sufficiently well that they do not come to the attention of therapists. Second, narcissists are prone to lie about themselves; thus, it may take a long time for a therapist to notice discrepancies between a patient's version of his or her life and information gained from others or from public records. Third, many traits and behaviours associated with NPD may be attributed to other mental disorders.

- A ) they are preoccupied with their inner reality rather than their outward appearance or public opinion
- B ) they look for constant reinforcement from others to bolster their fragile self-images
- C ) they live in a dream world of exceptional success, power, beauty, and genius
- D ) they ignore others' failures so that they will not receive any criticism for their behaviours as well
- E ) they generally avoid being in the spotlight in social settings and minimise interaction with others





Which of the following is not mentioned as one of the characteristics of narcissistic people?

Narcissism is a personality trait that features an exaggerated sense of the person's own importance and abilities. People with this trait believe themselves to be uniquely gifted and commonly engage in fantasies of fabulous success, power, or fame. Arrogant and egotistical, narcissists are often snobs, they expect special treatment, respect, and concessions from others because, paradoxically, these individuals are generally insecure and have low self-esteem. They require considerable admiration from others and find it difficult to cope with criticism. Adversity or criticism may cause the narcissistic person to either counterattack in anger or withdraw socially. Because narcissistic individuals cannot cope with setbacks or failure, they often avoid risks and situations in which defeat is a possibility. Another common characteristic of narcissistic individuals is envy and the expectation that others are envious as well. The self-absorption of narcissistic individuals is accompanied by a pronounced lack of interest in and empathy for others. They expect people to be devoted to them but have no impulse to reciprocate, being unable to identify with the feelings of others or anticipate their needs. Narcissistic people often enter into relationships based on what other people can do for them. On the other hand, Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) is difficult to diagnose for several reasons. First, some people with NPD function sufficiently well that they do not come to the attention of therapists. Second, narcissists are prone to lie about themselves; thus, it may take a long time for a therapist to notice discrepancies between a patient's version of his or her life and information gained from others or from public records. Third, many traits and behaviours associated with NPD may be attributed to other mental disorders.

- A) They feel entitled to great praise, attention, and deferential treatment by others.
- B) They are jealous of others and imagine that others are envious of them.
- C) They have difficulty understanding or acknowledging the needs of others.
- D) Their self-exaggeration causes them to feel disappointed in the future.
- E) They are inclined to take advantage of others in relationships.





It can be understood from the passage that narcissistic people ---.

Narcissism is a personality trait that features an exaggerated sense of the person's own importance and abilities. People with this trait believe themselves to be uniquely gifted and commonly engage in fantasies of fabulous success, power, or fame. Arrogant and egotistical, narcissists are often snobs, they expect special treatment, respect, and concessions from others because, paradoxically, these individuals are generally insecure and have low self-esteem. They require considerable admiration from others and find it difficult to cope with criticism. Adversity or criticism may cause the narcissistic person to either counterattack in anger or withdraw socially. Because narcissistic individuals cannot cope with setbacks or failure, they often avoid risks and situations in which defeat is a possibility. Another common characteristic of narcissistic individuals is envy and the expectation that others are envious as well. The self-absorption of narcissistic individuals is accompanied by a pronounced lack of interest in and empathy for others. They expect people to be devoted to them but have no impulse to reciprocate, being unable to identify with the feelings of others or anticipate their needs. Narcissistic people often enter into relationships based on what other people can do for them. On the other hand, Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) is difficult to diagnose for several reasons. First, some people with NPD function sufficiently well that they do not come to the attention of therapists. Second, narcissists are prone to lie about themselves; thus, it may take a long time for a therapist to notice discrepancies between a patient's version of his or her life and information gained from others or from public records. Third, many traits and behaviours associated with NPD may be attributed to other mental disorders.

- A ) usually steer clear of engaging in activities that they may possibly end in failure
- B ) are fond of competing with people they regard as strong individuals challenging their social environment
- C ) are most contented when they build relationships with people they can relate to
- D ) believe that they are self-sufficient and hesitate to get any help from others to avoid being overlooked
- E ) can display sympathetic attitudes towards those sharing the same characteristics with them





Which of the following **is not** stated among the reasons for the diagnosis of NPD being difficult?

Narcissism is a personality trait that features an exaggerated sense of the person's own importance and abilities. People with this trait believe themselves to be uniquely gifted and commonly engage in fantasies of fabulous success, power, or fame. Arrogant and egotistical, narcissists are often snobs, they expect special treatment, respect, and concessions from others because, paradoxically, these individuals are generally insecure and have low self-esteem. They require considerable admiration from others and find it difficult to cope with criticism. Adversity or criticism may cause the narcissistic person to either counterattack in anger or withdraw socially. Because narcissistic individuals cannot cope with setbacks or failure, they often avoid risks and situations in which defeat is a possibility. Another common characteristic of narcissistic individuals is envy and the expectation that others are envious as well. The self-absorption of narcissistic individuals is accompanied by a pronounced lack of interest in and empathy for others. They expect people to be devoted to them but have no impulse to reciprocate, being unable to identify with the feelings of others or anticipate their needs. Narcissistic people often enter into relationships based on what other people can do for them. On the other hand, Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) is difficult to diagnose for several reasons. First, some people with NPD function sufficiently well that they do not come to the attention of therapists. Second, narcissists are prone to lie about themselves; thus, it may take a long time for a therapist to notice discrepancies between a patient's version of his or her life and information gained from others or from public records. Third, many traits and behaviours associated with NPD may be attributed to other mental disorders.

- A ) People with NPD do not always display abnormalities that necessitate further investigation by therapists.
- B ) Those suffering from NPD are predisposed to representing themselves inaccurately.
- C ) People with NPD can remain unnoticed until the inconsistencies between their story and other's views of them are revealed.
- D ) NPD shares some common features with other mental conditions that cannot be discriminated easily.
- E ) People with NPD usually do not consult professional help and ignore their situation as long as possible.





It is clearly stated in the passage that the easy access to cars ----.

Since the Industrial Revolution, technology has exerted an important influence on the way people live. While the Industrial Revolution initiated a general movement of the population towards cities, the availability of the automobile had the reverse effect. People started leaving cities and living in the forever sprawling suburbs. Travelling by car, especially in the US, became very cheap and also contributed to the decrease in rail passenger services. Technology also influenced and even rearranged the traditional divisions between professions and the workforce. The introduction of automation in manufacturing allowed many manufacturing processes to be done by less skilled workers. Also, the new, more complicated technology associated with automated manufacturing required more know-how. Technical know-how became the domain of an increasingly powerful but small group of people. During the 1970s, automation also reached the office, with the same results. Some of the tasks secretaries and bookkeepers normally do could now be handled by word-processing and spreadsheet programmes that managers could use themselves. The main consequence of automation was that the middle group of skilled workers lost ground. The workforce split into two groups: the specialised worker who had the knowledge to deal with sophisticated and automated machinery, and the unskilled worker still required for many menial tasks, such as feeding pieces to be transformed to automatic machines.

- A ) created a trend of moving to areas outside the cities, which was contrary to the results of the Industrial Revolution
- B ) helped people move to larger cities where they could find a job in which they could show their skills easily
- C ) resulted in a drop in the cost and quality of public transportation services because they had fewer customers
- D ) changed the way people lived as it had a huge impact on the jobs that people preferred to have after the Industrial Revolution
- E ) made American people much more productive in their work as automobiles let them travel easily when necessary





It is understood from the passage that automation ---.

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- A) changed the way workers were perceived in terms of their skills and created a need for workers with technical knowledge
- B) resulted in similar problems in offices and factories as secretaries and bookkeepers struggled to keep up with increasing production
- C) let managers automate their work and focus primarily on the menial tasks previously done by their secretaries
- D) divided skilled workers into two distinct groups: one operated the machines while the other instructed workers
- E) had a profound impact on the workforce in factories as employers needed more workers to use the new machines





**According to the passage, the most important result of automation was ---.**

Since the Industrial Revolution, technology has exerted an important influence on the way people live. While the Industrial Revolution initiated a general movement of the population towards cities, the availability of the automobile had the reverse effect. People started leaving cities and living in the forever sprawling suburbs. Travelling by car, especially in the US, became very cheap and also contributed to the decrease in rail passenger services. Technology also influenced and even rearranged the traditional divisions between professions and the workforce. The introduction of automation in manufacturing allowed many manufacturing processes to be done by less skilled workers. Also, the new, more complicated technology associated with automated manufacturing required more know-how. Technical know-how became the domain of an increasingly powerful but small group of people. During the 1970s, automation also reached the office, with the same results. Some of the tasks secretaries and bookkeepers normally do could now be handled by word-processing and spreadsheet programmes that managers could use themselves. The main consequence of automation was that the middle group of skilled workers lost ground. The workforce split into two groups: the specialised worker who had the knowledge to deal with sophisticated and automated machinery, and the unskilled worker still required for many menial tasks, such as feeding pieces to be transformed to automatic machines.

- A ) the elimination of semi-skilled workers and the creation of a new system including specialised and unskilled workers
- B ) updates to worker education subjects as a result of changes in the skills employers looked for in workers
- C ) a resistance to technology by the middle group of workers for whom employment became a challenge
- D ) the encouragement of skilled workers to learn practical trade jobs as they feared being replaced by machines
- E ) a biased treatment by employers towards unskilled workers who had to do laborious tasks





**What is the main purpose of the passage?**

Since the Industrial Revolution, technology has exerted an important influence on the way people live. While the Industrial Revolution initiated a general movement of the population towards cities, the availability of the automobile had the reverse effect. People started leaving cities and living in the forever sprawling suburbs. Travelling by car, especially in the US, became very cheap and also contributed to the decrease in rail passenger services. Technology also influenced and even rearranged the traditional divisions between professions and the workforce. The introduction of automation in manufacturing allowed many manufacturing processes to be done by less skilled workers. Also, the new, more complicated technology associated with automated manufacturing required more know-how. Technical know-how became the domain of an increasingly powerful but small group of people. During the 1970s, automation also reached the office, with the same results. Some of the tasks secretaries and bookkeepers normally do could now be handled by word-processing and spreadsheet programmes that managers could use themselves. The main consequence of automation was that the middle group of skilled workers lost ground. The workforce split into two groups: the specialised worker who had the knowledge to deal with sophisticated and automated machinery, and the unskilled worker still required for many menial tasks, such as feeding pieces to be transformed to automatic machines.

- A) To give brief information about the impact of technology on social life and workforce
- B) To exemplify major advances in automation in the US during 1970s
- C) To evaluate how technology promotes specialisation in know-how
- D) To criticise the shift towards labour-intensive manufacturing
- E) To demonstrate the disadvantages of the Industrial Revolution





**According to the passage, most flower bouquets come to the US from other countries because ---.**

In the United States, the bouquets that fill supermarkets and downtown florists overwhelmingly come from equatorial countries where cheap labour and minimal environmental regulation make growing affordable. Those flowers are part of an enormously successful international market that earns more than \$25 billion every year. But pesticides and other agrochemicals required to sustain that scale of production can injure workers and their families. One ongoing study of children in Ecuador whose parents work at flower farms has documented decreased attention and hand-eye coordination. Children whose mothers work in floriculture regions have higher-than-normal rates of birth defects, another study found. The remedy for at least some of these problems is rising in small US operations throughout the country. These growers came to floriculture out of a desire for economic self-sufficiency and career-long concern for the environment. They are building a new, surprisingly lucrative agricultural model – a ‘slow flower movement,’ akin to the Slow Food movement, that offers a cleaner, greener alternative to modern floral production. These small growers do not have the land or equipment to field thousands of acres of identical flowers that may be overwhelmed by a single disease or pest. Nor are small growers compelled by contract to produce thousands of perfect stems to catch the market for graduation or Valentine’s Day. Both of those circumstances can drive up agrochemical use.

- A) growing identical flowers in large numbers makes them vulnerable to disease or pest
- B) importing flowers from equatorial countries is more profitable than growing them in the US
- C) the flowers grown in the US do not look as healthy as those grown in equatorial countries
- D) the American market cannot keep up with the demand for flowers on special occasions
- E) the small florists in the US operate with environmental concerns rather than financial worries





**Why does the author mention the studies on children?**

In the United States, the bouquets that fill supermarkets and downtown florists overwhelmingly come from equatorial countries where cheap labour and minimal environmental regulation make growing affordable. Those flowers are part of an enormously successful international market that earns more than \$25 billion every year. But pesticides and other agrochemicals required to sustain that scale of production can injure workers and their families. One ongoing study of children in Ecuador whose parents work at flower farms has documented decreased attention and hand-eye coordination. Children whose mothers work in floriculture regions have higher-than-normal rates of birth defects, another study found. The remedy for at least some of these problems is rising in small US operations throughout the country. These growers came to floriculture out of a desire for economic self-sufficiency and career-long concern for the environment. They are building a new, surprisingly lucrative agricultural model – a ‘slow flower movement,’ akin to the Slow Food movement, that offers a cleaner, greener alternative to modern floral production. These small growers do not have the land or equipment to field thousands of acres of identical flowers that may be overwhelmed by a single disease or pest. Nor are small growers compelled by contract to produce thousands of perfect stems to catch the market for graduation or Valentine’s Day. Both of those circumstances can drive up agrochemical use.

- A) To emphasise that chemicals used in flower production have an impact on children's physical and mental health
- B) To illustrate the actions that have been taken to prevent birth defects in equatorial countries
- C) To prove the idea that children in the US are exposed to more harmful chemicals
- D) To highlight the fact that children's health receives little attention based on the number of studies conducted
- E) To criticise the consumers who ignore the health implications of agrochemicals on children





Which of the following is true about the 'slow flower movement'?

In the United States, the bouquets that fill supermarkets and downtown florists overwhelmingly come from equatorial countries where cheap labour and minimal environmental regulation make growing affordable. Those flowers are part of an enormously successful international market that earns more than \$25 billion every year. But pesticides and other agrochemicals required to sustain that scale of production can injure workers and their families. One ongoing study of children in Ecuador whose parents work at flower farms has documented decreased attention and hand-eye coordination. Children whose mothers work in floriculture regions have higher-than-normal rates of birth defects, another study found. The remedy for at least some of these problems is rising in small US operations throughout the country. These growers came to floriculture out of a desire for economic self-sufficiency and career-long concern for the environment. They are building a new, surprisingly lucrative agricultural model – a 'slow flower movement,' akin to the Slow Food movement, that offers a cleaner, greener alternative to modern floral production. These small growers do not have the land or equipment to field thousands of acres of identical flowers that may be overwhelmed by a single disease or pest. Nor are small growers compelled by contract to produce thousands of perfect stems to catch the market for graduation or Valentine's Day. Both of those circumstances can drive up agrochemical use.

- A ) It emerged out of necessity because the small growers did not have the land or equipment to compete with the large-scale modern floral production.
- B ) It is vulnerable as an agricultural model as small lands can be devastated by a single failure in disease control.
- C ) The pioneers of the movement ended up awakening similar kinds of awareness in other aspects of life, inspiring the Slow Food Movement.
- D ) The growers are producing different kinds of flowers than the ones grown in equatorial countries to deal with competition in the market.
- E ) The small size of the land and the freedom from business deals that demand huge numbers of flowers are among the reasons that small growers are more environmentally friendly.





Which could be the best title for this passage?

In the United States, the bouquets that fill supermarkets and downtown florists overwhelmingly come from equatorial countries where cheap labour and minimal environmental regulation make growing affordable. Those flowers are part of an enormously successful international market that earns more than \$25 billion every year. But pesticides and other agrochemicals required to sustain that scale of production can injure workers and their families. One ongoing study of children in Ecuador whose parents work at flower farms has documented decreased attention and hand-eye coordination. Children whose mothers work in floriculture regions have higher-than-normal rates of birth defects, another study found. The remedy for at least some of these problems is rising in small US operations throughout the country. These growers came to floriculture out of a desire for economic self-sufficiency and career-long concern for the environment. They are building a new, surprisingly lucrative agricultural model – a ‘slow flower movement,’ akin to the Slow Food movement, that offers a cleaner, greener alternative to modern floral production. These small growers do not have the land or equipment to field thousands of acres of identical flowers that may be overwhelmed by a single disease or pest. Nor are small growers compelled by contract to produce thousands of perfect stems to catch the market for graduation or Valentine’s Day. Both of those circumstances can drive up agrochemical use.

- A) A Clean Solution for the Imperfect Side of Flower Market
- B) The Perfect Flower: Home-grown or Imported?
- C) The Challenges Small Growers Face in the US
- D) The Cost of Growing a Perfect Flower without Harming the Environment
- E) The Studies Conducted on Agrochemicals





It can be understood from the passage that postmodernism ----.

Are cities of the 21st century fundamentally different from those of the 20th century? Some urban analysts think that there has been a rupture from the past of such significance to have ushered in a new era: The Postmodern Era. There are several scholarly definitions of postmodernism existing on a number of levels, from the concrete to the abstract. The first level is that of architecture: postmodernism is the practice of mixing a number of dissimilar architectural styles in a single building. In the 1980s, this **assorted** style largely replaced the modernist style of simple glass-and-steel boxes. The second level is that of the city itself: postmodern cities consist of many centres without apparent spatial organisation (e.g. Los Angeles), as opposed to the modern industrial cities with their central business districts and surrounding suburbs (e.g. Chicago). The third level is that of theorists' thought processes: whereas modernists use a linear thought process, believe in progress, and try to understand why things happen, postmodernists use a cut-and-paste thought process, see multiple, conflicting realities simultaneously, and do not believe that explanations of reality have any objective meaning distinct from the meanings given to them by individuals.

- A ) rejects combining modern elements with traditional motifs
- B ) appeared on the thought level first and assumed substance later
- C ) could possibly be explained in more than one single way
- D ) is hard to define as it mostly overlaps with the modernist approach
- E ) involves the resemblances between the 20th- and the 21st-century city design



According to the passage, one manifestation of the postmodern city can be ----.

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- A ) decentralised and rather disorganised city centres
- B ) an industrial outlook with many recreational areas
- C ) business districts surrounded by suburbs
- D ) buildings adhering to a uniform architectural design style
- E ) a strict spatial organisation as in the case of Los Angeles





The underlined word 'assorted' is closest in meaning to ----.

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- A ) diverse
- B ) experimental
- C ) mature
- D ) formal
- E ) elegant



It can be inferred that **unlike** a modern one, a postmodernist theorist ----.

Are cities of the 21st century fundamentally different from those of the 20th century? Some urban analysts think that there has been a rupture from the past of such significance to have ushered in a new era: The Postmodern Era. There are several scholarly definitions of postmodernism existing on a number of levels, from the concrete to the abstract. The first level is that of architecture: postmodernism is the practice of mixing a number of dissimilar architectural styles in a single building. In the 1980s, this **assorted** style largely replaced the modernist style of simple glass-and-steel boxes. The second level is that of the city itself: postmodern cities consist of many centres without apparent spatial organisation (e.g. Los Angeles), as opposed to the modern industrial cities with their central business districts and surrounding suburbs (e.g. Chicago). The third level is that of theorists' thought processes: whereas modernists use a linear thought process, believe in progress, and try to understand why things happen, postmodernists use a cut-and-paste thought process, see multiple, conflicting realities simultaneously, and do not believe that explanations of reality have any objective meaning distinct from the meanings given to them by individuals.

- A ) is more interested in understanding how things happen
- B ) can have a number of contradicting perspectives at once
- C ) adheres to exact meanings that define objects as they are
- D ) might hold on to the same stagnant style in aesthetics
- E ) focuses on cause-effect relationships in thought processes





Scientist:

- **We've been working on a way to convert any blood type into the equivalent of group O negative so that it can be used for anyone.**

Interviewer:

- **First of all, why does this problem exist in the first place? Why do the different types matter?**

Scientist:

- **Blood cells display certain markers on their surfaces that identify the cell to other cells in the body. If the immune system doesn't recognise the marker, it will attack. Our goal is to remove the markers from blood to avoid this.**

Interviewer:

– ----

Scientist:

- **The basic idea is to use an enzyme which acts like molecular scissors to cut off the markers from the surface of blood cells.**

- A )** Should doctors encourage periodical donations to solve the problem of blood availability?
- B )** And the markers for the donated blood have to match the markers of the patient's blood, right?
- C )** So, when the body identifies a certain type of cell as dangerous, it tries to eliminate it, doesn't it?
- D )** That makes sense, but what does that process look like? How are you actually going to do this?
- E )** But then how does the group O negative blood work for everyone without being attacked?





Sarah:

- I recently watched a documentary on climate change, and I think it did a great job of presenting the scientific data in a way that was easy to understand.

Daniel:

- I think documentaries are often so fact-heavy that they can feel a bit dry, don't you think?

Sarah:

- I see what you mean, but documentaries often aim to educate, so it's understandable that they focus heavily on facts.

Daniel:

– ----

Sarah:

- Yes, you've got a point there. If they offer a personal perspective or a human element alongside the data, that could make the issue more relatable.

- A ) I guess the challenge for documentary makers is finding a way to keep audiences interested without sacrificing the informative nature of the film.
- B ) Exactly. I think the problem is that people only watch documentaries to be informed, not necessarily to take action.
- C ) That's true. But sometimes these documentaries oversimplify issues to make them more engaging, which can reduce their reliability.
- D ) While that's true, I think it depends on how accessible the documentary is, such as if they include visuals and use simpler vocabulary.
- E ) I don't think the issue is with the documentary itself; it's more about viewer preferences. Most people just want to be entertained rather than educated.





Claudia:

- I read a research article recently and it suggests that trying not to think about things that bother us can actually be useful.

Emma:

- That's interesting! Tell me more about it.

Claudia:

- Well, the researchers trained volunteers to suppress thoughts about things that worried them. The results show that participants' negative concerns became less intrusive and their mental health improved.

Emma:

– ----

Claudia:

- Exactly, the researchers say that the training activated a brain mechanism known as inhibitory control, which gives us the ability to override our reflexive reactions, including retrieving negative thoughts from our memory.

A ) But negative feelings we experience are signs that tell us something is wrong, aren't they?

B ) Well, people these days are prone to be drama queens. Do you really think they will eagerly try this technique?

C ) Then, it all lies in our capability to filter such negative emotions, doesn't it?

D ) Do you think controlling such emotions help people overcome other health problems with a major impact?

E ) Apparently, you believe that I should adhere to negative feelings when something bad happens, don't you?





Amy:

- **Have you ever heard of the Mozart Effect? Some scientists proposed that listening to Mozart's music could improve IQ test scores.**

Jake:

- **That doesn't sound very likely. Music can't possibly have such an influence on people.**

Amy:

– ----



Jake:

- **I don't see how. Can you elaborate on that?**

Amy:

- **They think it's because there is a similarity between Mozart's music and the structure of words and sentences.**

**A )** You're right. Scientists made participants listen to *Eine Kleine Nachtmusik* and found no correlation between music and intelligence.

**B )** Well, if you think about how much you relate to the songs you listen to, it does sound possible.

**C )** It's a perfectly sound theory. Music can help us learn a foreign language by repeating the lyrics again and again.

**D )** Actually, it turns out that it can. Not quite the way it was first thought, but recently, scientists proved that listening to Mozart can indeed enhance word memory considerably.

**E )** I know it sounds like an exaggeration, but there are ways to prove whether it's correct or not. Sonograms and spectrograms can help scientists put this theory to test.





Interviewer:

- **Many people find maths intimidating. Why is that?**

Professor:

- **Well, I personally believe the main culprit is compulsory maths courses. They make students anxious, which results in poor grades. As a consequence, they perform even worse and start believing they're not good at it.**

Interviewer:



- **I see. What advice do you have for those struggling with maths?**

Professor:

– ----

Interviewer:

- **Absolutely. Maths includes a lot of complicated things we have to memorise and work through, but so are other things we like to do for fun. Changing the perspective is the key.**

**A )** Mathematics requires special interest and those who don't feel such an inclination may try a different area to work on professionally.

**B )** Well, no matter how a teacher observes the development of a student, it is the student that can realise the missing parts of their practice.

**C )** Believe it or not, in today's technology, no one is trying to become a maths genius. So, if they don't feel comfortable with maths, then they don't need to improve their skills.

**D )** It can actually help to be distressed by the idea that some people are better than you. By putting some intended pressure on yourself, you can succeed.

**E )** This may sound hard, but they should try to enjoy it. Shying away from difficult things isn't the right way to get through them. Also, shifting the focus away from grades can make the subject more enjoyable.





**The reason why İstanbul is one of the most beautiful cities of the world is that its natural beauty has been enhanced by human endeavour invested during the Ottoman Period.**

- A )** İstanbul has become one of the most attractive cities of the world only after its natural beauty was combined with human striving undertaken in the Ottoman Period.
- B )** Thanks to the human striving undertaken during the Ottoman Period, which elevated İstanbul's natural beauty, İstanbul is among the most gorgeous cities of the world.
- C )** İstanbul's natural beauty, which has been enhanced by human efforts made during the Ottoman Period, has placed it among the most beautiful cities of the world.
- D )** In addition to its natural beauty, human endeavour undertaken during the Ottoman Period made İstanbul one of the most beautiful cities of the world today.
- E )** During the Ottoman period, painstaking efforts were being made to place İstanbul among the most beautiful cities of the world by elevating its natural beauty.





Popularised by meteorologist Paul Crutzen, the term *Anthropocene* refers to a time of significant planetary changes as a result of human activities such as deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels.

- A ) The term *Anthropocene* rose to fame after meteorologist Paul Crutzen used it to describe an era shaped by human activities which have brought about major changes on the planet due to deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels.
- B ) When meteorologist Paul Crutzen used the term *Anthropocene* to signify a specific time period in which human activities led to major changes including deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels, the term gained popularity.
- C ) The term *Anthropocene* grew in popularity after meteorologist Paul Crutzen described how certain human activities ranging from deforestation to the burning of fossil fuels cause big changes on the planet for some time.
- D ) The term *Anthropocene*, which is brought to notice by meteorologist Paul Crutzen, relates to a time period in which human activities like deforestation and the burning fossil fuels have led to notable changes on the planet.
- E ) Significant changes on the planet resulting from human activities such as deforestation and the burning of fossil fuels were brought to notice following meteorologist Paul Crutzen's introduction of the term *Anthropocene*.





**Ever since the model of the atom was devised a century ago, scientists have carried out ever-grander experiments with gigantic, atom-smashing particle accelerators to probe deeper into what these particles are made of.**

- A )** From the time a model of the atom was first conceptualised a hundred years ago, scientists have done more and more research through experiments with devices such as a colossal atom-smashing particle accelerator to better understand how the atom works.
- B )** To have a clearer picture of the atom, scientists have conducted large-scale studies with huge particle accelerators that make atoms smash into each other in order to create a better model of the atom that was first made a hundred years ago.
- C )** From the time the first model of the atom was created a hundred years ago, scientists have conducted larger and larger experiments with massive atom-smashing particle accelerators to have a deeper understanding of what atoms are composed of.
- D )** To more profoundly understand the first model of the atom that was created a hundred years ago, scientists have conducted even larger experiments with colossal particle accelerators that cause atoms to smash into each other.
- E )** As scientists wanted to have a greater understanding of what comprises the atom, they have done large-scale experimentation utilising huge atom-smashing particle accelerators that were first created a hundred years ago.





**Issues such as developed nations' heavy reliance on automobiles for personal travel present a challenge to sustainability given that fuel resources are limited and automobiles contribute to congestion and pollution.**

- A )** Due to the restricted amount of fuel supplies and automobiles causing traffic and pollution, people's excessive dependence on automobiles for individual transport in developed countries is one of the examples of problems hindering sustainability.
- B )** In developed states, automobiles which bring about congestion and pollution are highly used for personal mobility despite insufficient fuel reserves, thereby creating an unsustainable future as well as many other concerns.
- C )** To the detriment of sustainability, substantial use of automobiles for personal travel in developed countries is one of the challenging issues because of which fuel resources are exhausted, and traffic and pollution increase.
- D )** Automobiles, predominantly used by people living in developed countries, pose a much more considerable threat to sustainability by depleting fuel supplies, disrupting traffic flow, and producing pollution when compared to other problems.
- E )** One of many concerns related to the sustainability of fuel resources stems from the increased use of automobiles for travelling alone especially in developed states, which creates heavy traffic flow in addition to polluting the environment.





Long before dumbbells and barbells were available, athletes used a variety of common objects that served as free weight, such as stones and sacks of sand. Today, although balanced barbells and dumbbells are available, some people use common objects when they do not have access to standard free-weight implements to develop more functional strength. Obviously, any object with mass can be used as a strength training tool, such as a bucket of water or a cement cylinder block. The disadvantage to lifting common objects is the awkwardness. ---- But lifting such awkward implements helps to develop core strength and functional strength.

- A ) The mass of the object, whether it be a dumbbell or a weight stack, provides resistance through gravity.
- B ) Without a clear handle to grab and without an even balance of weight, lifting common objects requires more functional ability.
- C ) Strength training tools provide constant resistance throughout the entire range of motion.
- D ) Although some of these pieces of equipment are more complicated than others, all have their advantages and disadvantages.
- E ) Some novel pieces of strength training equipment do not fit into the standard categories.





Aside from economic considerations, reusable rockets have environmental benefits, as they create less space junk. But they have disadvantages too. They are more complex systems due to the need for retractable control fins and landing legs, and they have to go through a meticulous refurbishment process after each launch. This is true of certain companies, which need to launch thousands of small satellites every year. At the other extreme, organisations like the European Space Agency, which specialises in small numbers of sophisticated science missions, may only need a handful of launches per year. For them, single-use rockets remain the most sensible choice.

- A ) For space operators like NASA, however, the cost of launching one of the early rockets was around \$30,000 per kilogram.
- B ) This means the real benefits of reusability are only seen when large numbers of launches are required.
- C ) It may sound unsustainable, but in the world of spaceflight, the single-use rockets are a well-established practice.
- D ) Single-use rockets opened a new age of cheap space travel, at least in relative terms.
- E ) The need for wings, landing gear and a crew in a reusable rocket is what made costs soar.





As soon as a memory is created, it needs to be stored somewhere. Because remembering everything would quickly overload our brains, memories are first taken through a filtering process before storage. The ones that had the most impact on the brain are stored first as short-term memories but these memories will only be recalled for a limited time. Those that are reused are deemed to be important, and these memories become stronger each time they are recalled. ---- Because of this, no memory ever stays identical throughout life; they are more like continuously adapting reconstructions.

- A ) Neurons make new and strong connections with each other every time a new long-term memory is made.
- B ) Memory traces are stored to serve like an aid and once the memory trace is activated, it is more likely to be activated in the future.
- C ) Since it is also possible to store long-term memories after only one exposure, repetition is not always needed.
- D ) Thousands of events can be stored as memory traces, but these are useless to us if we cannot retrieve them.
- E ) This being said, every time you retrieve the same memory of an event from your brain, it is altered slightly in some way.





**Natural resources are those materials that are already present in, on, or above Earth and have economic value. They may be found in abundance and in multiple locations, or they may be quite rare and obtainable in only a few places. ---- Today, there is no global demand for whale oil, and in fact it is quite difficult and often illegal to obtain in most parts of the world. But in the early 19th century the oil obtained from whales was a common fuel source for lamps and also had applications in the wool processing. Today this once vital natural resource has been all but completely replaced by other substances.**

- A )** Contrarily, before the industrial age, rubber, both natural and synthesised, had virtually no utility and little value.
- B )** Furthermore, the value and utility of natural resources arise and change with modifications and advancements in technology.
- C )** Before the age of industrialisation, resources could be exploited as though they were essentially limitless.
- D )** In the modern global economy, the primary sources of energy remain hydrocarbon fuels, primarily petroleum, coal, and natural gas.
- E )** Moreover, poor management of one resource may lead to degradation of others.





(I) Donald Hebb, a prominent psychologist in the field of neuropsychology, worked to understand the role of brain neurons and learning. (II) He developed the theory that the brain changes as a result of new experiences: when new learning occurs repeatedly, the neurons involved develop a stronger connection and will fire more easily in the future. (III) Thus, although it is hard on you to remain stuck in brain fog, it is easy on your brain; in such a state, the brain just calls upon those already existing, well-worn neuronal patterns. (IV) This is how new learning experiences are remembered: they are sewn into the fabric of the mind over time. (V) It is also why your brain, seeking to expend the least energy possible, repeatedly triggers the old, familiar, and thus easy circuitry that already exists.

A ) I

B ) II

C ) III

D ) IV

E ) V





(I) For hundreds of thousands of years, human beings lived in small groups or villages, seeking to survive by hunting, fishing, and foraging in an often hostile environment. (II) Then, in the space of a few thousand years, a change occurred as people in a few areas of the globe began to master the art of cultivating food crops. (III) As food production increased, the population in these areas grew, and people began to live in larger communities, which led to the appearance of cities transforming into centres of cultural development. (IV) Although the emergence of the first civilisations led to the formation of cities governed by elites, the vast majority of the population consisted of peasants. (V) Historians refer to these changes as the beginnings of civilisation.

A ) I

B ) II

C ) III

D ) IV

E ) V





(I) Many animals behave in ways that suggest they are grieving. (II) African elephants get agitated if they find a dead member of their species, and they even look at the skulls and ivory of long-dead elephants. (III) Behaviours that resemble mourning might help animals recover from a loss before forming new social bonds with other members of their social group. (IV) Bottlenose dolphins carry the bodies of dead infants, and sometimes lift them to the surface of the water as if helping them to breathe. (V) Pig-like animals called peccaries have also been seen apparently mourning their dead – a discovery that adds to the growing list of species that have exhibited signs of grief.

A ) I

B ) II

C ) III

D ) IV

E ) V





(I) Agriculture does not automatically increase the biological productivity of the land. (II) It is a more efficient way of sustenance than foraging to harvest the energy and resources stored in the natural environment as a result of photosynthesis. (III) Indeed, agriculturalists often reduce total productivity by removing the many species for which they have no use. (IV) They increase the productivity only of those plants and animals that they find most useful; removing undesired plants leaves more nutrients for domesticated crops such as corn, or wheat while decreasing predator population allows cattle, and chickens to flourish in safety. (V) By increasing the productivity of favoured prey species, humans could feed more of themselves from a given area than would have been possible using foraging technologies.

A ) I

B ) II

C ) III

D ) IV

E ) V





(I) Although the Baroque style that had dominated the 17th century continued to be popular, by the 1730s, a new style affecting decoration and architecture known as Rococo had spread throughout Europe. (II) Unlike the Baroque, which stressed power, grandeur, and movement, Rococo emphasised grace, charm, and gentle action. (III) Rococo rejected strict geometrical patterns and had a fondness for curves; it liked to follow the wandering lines of natural objects, such as seashells and flowers. (IV) It made much use of interlaced designs coloured in gold with delicate contours and graceful arcs. (V) 18th-century palaces and church buildings typically embodied a combination of Baroque-Rococo styles and often the same architects designed both.

A ) I

B ) II

C ) III

D ) IV

E ) V



5 TEMMUZ 2025 YDS CEVAP ANAHTARI			
1-C	24-D	47-B	70-C
2-D	25-C	48-D	71-A
3-A	26-D	49-A	72-B
4-A	27-D	50-E	73-B
5-E	28-D	51-A	74-E
6-B	29-B	52-A	75-B
7-D	30-B	53-A	76-C
8-E	31-C	54-A	77-D
9-E	32-A	55-B	78-C
10-B	33-A	56-A	79-B
11-C	34-B	57-E	80-E
12-A	35-C	58-A	
13-B	36-C	59-C	
14-B	37-A	60-A	
15-D	38-D	61-A	
16-A	39-B	62-B	
17-C	40-B	63-D	
18-D	41-E	64-A	
19-B	42-C	65-C	
20-A	43-C	66-D	
21-D	44-C	67-E	
22-E	45-A	68-B	
23-C	46-E	69-D	