

2021 / 14 E-YDS

1. **The world-famous explorer Marco Polo is ---- many things, but perhaps the greatest is compiling one of the world's first best-selling travelogues, which was published around 1300.**

- A) substituted for
- B) restricted to
- C) credited with
- D) derived from
- E) deprived of

2. **---- access to computers and telecommunications networks is necessary to bridge the digital divide, access alone is not sufficient to ensure that education systems in developing countries benefit from the Internet revolution.**

- A) While
- B) Because
- C) Unless
- D) As though
- E) Just as

3. **As a growing number of unskilled and agricultural workers migrate to urban centres, ----.**

- A) problems such as lack of job opportunities and educational services force people to migrate
- B) governments are struggling to absorb the influx into the workforce
- C) population growth is fueled by high fertility rates among people already living in cities
- D) rural poverty prompts many to try city life and enjoy better living conditions
- E) those living in rural areas now have access to new communication technologies

4. **While some animal species use their keen sense of smell to locate their prey, others find their victims through their outstanding eyesight.**

- A) Avlarının yerini belirlerken keskin koku duyularını kullanan bazı hayvan türleri dışında kurbanlarını üstün görme yetenekleri sayesinde bulan başka türler de mevcuttur.
- B) Bazı hayvan türleri avlarının yerini keskin koku duyularını kullanarak belirler, bazıları ise kurbanlarını üstün görme yetenekleri sayesinde bulur.
- C) Avlarının yerini belirlemek için keskin koku duyularını kullanan bazı hayvan türleri olduğu gibi kurbanlarını bulmak için üstün görme yeteneklerini kullanan türler de bulunmaktadır.
- D) Bazı hayvan türleri avlarının yerini belirlemek için keskin koku duyularını kullanırken bazıları da kurbanlarını üstün görme yetenekleri sayesinde bulur.
- E) Bazı hayvan türlerinin avlarının yerini belirlemek için kullandıkları şey keskin koku duyularıyken bazılarına kurbanlarını bulduran şey üstün görme yetenekleridir.

5. Jake:

---- **With tiny cameras and microphones, drones and satellites, spies must be running out of new tools.**

Paul:

— **Actually, there is a new one called Stratollite. It's an unmanned hydrogen-filled balloon that flies almost 50 kilometres high in the stratosphere, with cameras and sensors on board.**

Jake:

— ----

Paul:

— **Spy satellites and drones cost a lot to operate and have to revisit a given point, but a Stratollite costs far less and can observe the same point 24/7.**

- A) How about the image resolution from a Stratollite? Is it comparable to a high-quality satellite image that can reveal all kinds of information?
- B) Do you know if military personnel are making use of this type of technology in combating drug trafficking in remote areas?
- C) Can it be spotted from the ground by observers? Don't you think security issues are as important as technological sophistication?
- D) But, flying in the sky, isn't it just another version of technology that already exists, like drones?
- E) NASA has been using stratospheric balloons for decades to monitor the Earth's surface, hasn't it?

6. **Psychologists recommend people to set attainable goals rather than chase distant dreams if they want to increase their self-confidence.**

- A) Psychologists advise people not to set unrealistic goals, otherwise they will lose their self-confidence rather than pursue their great dreams.
- B) People who have unattainable goals or pursue unusual dreams are less likely to build self-confidence, as reported by psychologists.
- C) Psychologists suggest those who want to boost their self-confidence establish goals that they can achieve instead of having dreams that are hard to realise.
- D) Psychologists emphasise that people can enhance their self-confidence provided that they strive for goals they can reach and have dreams they can fulfil.
- E) In order to help people increase their self-confidence, psychologists should guide them to have goals and dreams that they can realise.

7. **In the 1960s, Cleve Backster, an American interrogation specialist, hooked plants up to a lie detector as he held a match under a leaf or cut the leaf off. The plant reacted like a person under high stress. Just as interestingly the plant also reacted when he tortured other plants in front of it. He concluded that plants must be able to communicate with each other. ---- But they certainly react to light, sound, smells and touch. And they also communicate with other plants, one example being when they release warning chemicals if attacked by herbivores.**

- A) Plant shoots grow in the direction of light, while their roots do the opposite in order to balance.
- B) When people or animals touch the leaves of some plants, they collapse after a few seconds.
- C) Scientists today are pretty sure that plants cannot feel pain in the ordinary sense of the word, as they have no central nervous system.
- D) Scientists used to think that plants and a few bacteria were the only things that could absorb energy directly from sunlight.
- E) The plants' roots absorb the nutrients in the water and grow efficiently while the process purifies the water.

8. (I) We all lose precious moments to delaying tactics and postponement, and even to the thief of time - procrastination. (II) If you ask yourself what is at the root of your procrastination, there might be a very good reason, such as "you do not have all the information, input or energy you need to complete the task." (III) Besides, not everyone thrives on completing tasks immediately; some say they deliver a good product close to the final deadline. (IV) Although it is tempting to postpone difficult tasks, they will sap your attention - at the back of your mind you know the task is waiting, so doing the toughest task first helps. (V) Another reason a lot of us procrastinate is because we are fearful that our work is not good enough as it is, but perfectionism is the enemy of the good, so do your best at the time but accept that there will always be things on which you can improve.

A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

angora
enJilize

2021 /13 E-YDS

1. **Artificial Intelligence is so ---- that many people encounter computer applications on a daily basis without even being aware of it.**

- A) prevalent
- B) dubious
- C) fragile
- D) detrimental
- E) arduous

2. **Many people are willing to abandon their own countries ---- the incentives provided by a foreign nation, such as much higher salaries, lower costs and a subsequent better quality of life.**

- A) instead of
- B) because of
- C) contrary to
- D) rather than
- E) regardless of

3. **Older adults are less likely to develop acute stress disorder ----.**

- A) although they often have a larger network of close friends and relatives who can help them
- B) if people suffering from this disorder show symptoms of depression, such as anxiety and irritability
- C) since the symptoms of the disorder occur within a month of a traumatic stressor
- D) possibly because they have had more experience coping with painful or stressful events
- E) while yoga or massage therapy is helpful in treating the muscular soreness related to the disorder

4. **Cheese, which can be made with different kinds of milk, from reindeer's milk in Scandinavia to buffalo's milk in Australia, varies greatly in shape, texture and taste based on where it is produced.**

- A) Peynir, İskandinavya'daki ren geyiği sütünden Avustralya'daki bufalo sütüne kadar değişik süt çeşitleriyle yapılabilir ve üretildiği yere göre şekil, doku ve tat bakımından büyük farklılık gösterir.
- B) İskandinavya'daki ren geyiği sütünden Avustralya'daki bufalo sütüne kadar farklı süt çeşitleri kullanılarak yapılabilen peynirin üretildiği yere göre şekil, doku ve tadında büyük farklılıklar bulunmaktadır.
- C) İskandinavya'daki ren geyiği sütünden Avustralya'daki bufalo sütüne kadar değişik süt çeşitleriyle yapılabilen peynir, üretildiği yere bağlı olarak şekil, doku ve tat bakımından büyük farklılık gösterir.
- D) Peynir, İskandinavya'daki ren geyiği sütünden Avustralya'daki bufalo sütüne kadar değişik süt çeşitleriyle yapılabilirdiği için üretildiği yere bağlı olarak şekil, doku ve tat bakımından büyük farklılık gösterir
- E) Üretildiği yere bakıldığında şekil, doku ve tat bakımından büyük farklılık gösteren peynir, İskandinavya'daki ren geyiği sütünden Avustralya'daki bufalo sütüne kadar değişik süt çeşitleriyle yapılabilir.

5. Michael:

— **Some politicians and scientists alike believe that climate change is an engineering problem that requires engineering solutions.**

Susan:

— ----

Michael:

— **You might be wrong. There're already promising projects under development focusing on methods like carbon capture and solar radiation management.**

Susan:

— **How would they work?**

Michael:

---- **There is a company, for example, planning to use air conductors with an alkaline hydroxide solution to capture CO2 and convert it into new synthetic fuels. Another one is working on building a space shade that would float between the Sun and Earth to reflect back solar radiation.**

- A) Without a doubt, I know some scientists are working on developing some special clouds to reflect back excessive sunlight
- B) I don't really think it's possible to reverse or even stop climate change through engineering solutions
- C) I've read on social media that climate change is a lie invented to scare people and control their minds.
- D) Actually. I've also always thought that there must be a way to halt climate change through geoengineering techniques.
- E) There are many powerful individuals and groups trying to prevent such projects to protect their own interests.

6. **By focusing closely on certain endangered species like pandas and gorillas, we have ignored animals vital to our existence such as honeybees.**

- A) Besides some endangered species like pandas and gorillas, animals that help us maintain our existence, such as honeybees, should not be neglected anymore and must be brought into greater focus.
- B) Not only should we attach much importance to certain endangered species like pandas and gorillas, but we should also worry about animals like honeybees, which we have ignored so far although we rely on them to sustain our lives.
- C) Because we pay too much attention to certain endangered species like pandas and gorillas, we have neglected animals that are essential to our survival, such as honeybees.
- D) If we continue to focus particularly on endangered species like pandas and gorillas, animals that play a crucial role in our existence, such as honeybees, may also face the risk of extinction as we ignore them.
- E) Unlike pandas and gorillas, which are among the endangered species we put special emphasis on, honeybees have been largely ignored despite their enormous contribution to our existence.

7. Every year in the US, doctors and hospitals order billions of laboratory tests to measure everything from cholesterol levels in the blood to the presence of a gene thought to increase the risk of developing Alzheimer's disease. Physicians and patients typically assume that they can trust the results of these tests. Indeed, most of the time they can. ---- Sometimes they fail to detect life-threatening conditions. Other times they indicate a problem that does not exist, which can lead to unneeded, even dangerous treatments.

- A) Other tools to identify risk of disease or to definitively diagnose a condition are also needed.
- B) Many people encounter a lab test for the first time during a check-up when blood tests alone cannot resolve a diagnostic dilemma.
- C) But not all lab tests are equally reliable, and inaccurate ones can have serious consequences.
- D) The steps taken by the US Food and Drug Administration have restored confidence in their reliability.
- E) When you have a rare illness, some tests may prove to bring out ultimately credible results.

8. (I) Geophysicists have held since the 1940s that Earth's interior core is a partly crystallised sphere of iron and nickel that is gradually cooling and expanding. (II) The temperature of Earth increases with depth. (III) Measurements made in deep mines and drill-holes indicate that the rate of temperature increase varies from place to place in the world, ranging from 15° to 75°C per kilometre in depth. (IV) Actual temperature measurements cannot be made beyond the deepest drill-holes, which are a little more than 10 kilometres deep. (V) Estimates suggest that the temperatures at Earth's core can reach values of 2,760°C or higher.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

2021 / 12 E-YDS

1. Alexander the Great's conquest of the Persian Empire and his vision to link Europe with Egypt resulted in a mixture of unique cultures that ---- a new era of intellectual and scientific achievement.

- A) quitted
- B) surpassed
- C) restrained
- D) stimulated
- E) relieved

2. ---- important differences between different schools of behaviourism, all behaviourists shared the conviction that behaviour was the only legitimate object of investigation in psychology.

- A) with regard to
- B) as a result of
- C) despite
- D) owing to
- E) in pursuit of

3. Alzheimer's disease is now considered a very serious public health problem ----.

- A) given that the disease is named after Alois Alzheimer, a German psychiatrist who first identified it in 1906
- B) although there are mainly two different types of Alzheimer's disease: familiar and sporadic or late-onset
- C) even though a growing body of evidence suggests that the disease is caused by a combination of several factors
- D) because there is an increase in the number of people who are affected by it and the costs of their care
- E) since there are such symptoms as short-term memory loss, minor problems with arithmetic, and small errors of judgement

4. Vaccines change the immune system by promoting the development of antibodies that can quickly and effectively attack a disease-causing microorganism when it enters the body.

- A) Aşılarda, vücuda girdiğinde hastalığa sebep olan mikroorganizmaya hızlı ve etkili bir şekilde saldırabilen antikorların gelişimini destekleyerek bağışıklık sistemini değiştirir.
- B) Hastalığa sebep olabilecek mikroorganizmalar vücuda girdiğinde, hızlı ve etkili bir şekilde saldırarak antikor geliştiren ve destekleyen aşılarda bağışıklık sistemini değiştirir.
- C) Hastalığa sebep olan mikroorganizmaya hızlı ve etkili bir şekilde saldıran aşılarda vücuda girdiğinde bağışıklık sistemini değiştirir antikor gelişimine destek olur.
- D) Aşılarda, antikorların gelişimini destekleyerek hastalığa sebep olan mikroorganizma vücuda girdiğinde saldırıp bağışıklık sistemini hızlı ve etkili bir şekilde değiştirir.
- E) Aşılarda, vücuda girdiğinde hastalığa sebep olan mikroorganizmalara hızlı ve etkili bir şekilde saldıran antikorlar geliştirerek bağışıklık sisteminin değişimine destek olur.

5. Father:

--- My child is in first grade and is struggling with math and reading. I feel he doesn't get enough homework from school. What can I do to help him improve?

Child psychologist:

— ---

Father:

— So, I should be encouraging him to ask more questions?

Child psychologist:

— Exactly. Recent research links inquisitiveness to math and reading skills. The more questions your child poses and the more interested he becomes in the things around him, the better his understanding of basic math and reading concepts will be.

- A) The best thing to do is talking to his teachers to ask for more support in terms of homework.
- B) I'm glad you came to see me because there seems to be an emotional depth to be questioned.
- C) It's curious that he is struggling at this early stage. I would encourage you to speak to his teacher again.
- D) More important than homework, the best thing you can do at this stage is to motivate him to show his curiosity.
- E) Clearly, boys struggle more in this area since they are less able to focus and ask specific questions.

6. It is neither intelligence nor technique that holds people back from being successful self-taught learners; it is insecurity and feelings of inadequacy that stop curiosity.

- A) No matter how intelligent they are, people may not be successful self-taught learners if they use a wrong technique, which hinders curiosity, making them feel insecure and inadequate.
- B) Regardless of insecurity and feelings of inadequacy, people may not be successful self-taught learners; it is intelligence or technique that stops curiosity.
- C) No matter how intelligent they are or what technique they use, people fail to be successful self-taught learners when they stop being curious even if they feel insecure and inadequate.
- D) It is not intelligence or technique that causes people to be unsuccessful self-taught learners; what hinders curiosity are insecurity and feelings of inadequacy.
- E) Feelings of insecurity and inadequacy stop curiosity, and people fail to be successful self-taught learners not because of intelligence, but because of technique.

7. **Newton was engaged in two major scientific controversies. The first was from 1705 to 1712 with Astronomer Royal John Flamsteed, whose notes Newton conspired to publish against his wishes. The second was from 1704 to 1724 with Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz, a German mathematician. Leibniz claimed he had discovered calculus before Newton. - --- Leibniz and Johann Bernoulli, who mastered calculus, sent Newton problems they believed no one could solve in months, yet he solved them within hours.**

- A) Newton also questioned the nature of gravity but he left the problem till 1685 as his experiments required more work.
- B) However, Newton's focus was to date biblical events using his mathematical calculations.
- C) Later, it was proven that Newton discovered calculus first but did not publish it, while Leibniz did.
- D) After painstaking experiments, Newton discovered the spectrum which led him to perfect the reflecting telescope.
- E) Hence, Newton's work was noticed by scientific luminaries and his theories began to be taught in universities.

8. **(I) Many cat owners recognise the restrictions placed upon their cats by indoor living. (II) Cat owners and manufacturers of cat products in the US and Australia in particular have created a variety of ways by which cats can experience satisfying aspects of outdoor life while at the same time remaining safe and conforming to local laws and regulations. (III) The most successful solution is to create securely enclosed outdoor space where a cat is free to roam, climb and hide. (IV) Instead of disciplining your cat, learn how to tackle these so-called behaviour problems. (V) Prefabricated enclosures are available, and nylon mesh walkways are also options so that cats can walk safely to secure outdoor areas.**

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

2021 /11 E-YDS

1. The diagnosis of central pain is based on a ---- clinical and neurological examination of the patient, including a mandatory interview, and asking detailed questions about spontaneous and stimulus-evoked pain.

- A) thorough
- B) redundant
- C) severe
- D) detrimental
- E) competitive

2. A survey ---- that the first movement of Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata is the most popular piece of music for people to fall asleep to.

- A) revealed / choose
- B) had revealed / to have chosen
- C) has revealed / to choose
- D) was being revealed / having chosen
- E) reveals / chosen

3. You may not have heard how vitamin C is a hero antioxidant that can work wonders for your skin, ----.

- A) given that there are now multiple scientific studies that have demonstrated how vitamin C supports your optimum skin health
- B) Even if it is good for you to learn that it oxidizes and renders useless once it comes into contact with air and heat
- C) whereas you may be truly unaware of how to reap the benefits of this vitamin that is mostly consumed as a dietary intake
- D) though you have been most probably taught from a young age to start the day with a revitalizing glass of orange juice, rich in this vitamin
- E) provided that it breaks down over-pigmented cells on the skin's surface, helping skin look brighter despite aging

4. To figure out what rules of grammar are particularly kept in mind, linguists spend a great deal of time and effort observing how people combine words into longer expressions.

- A) Dilbilimciler, insanların sözcükleri nasıl daha uzun ifadelere dönüştürdüklerini gözlemleyip çok fazla zaman ve emek harcayarak özellikle hangi dil bilgisi kurallarının akılda tutulduğunu keşfederler.
- B) Dilbilimciler, özellikle hangi dil bilgisi kurallarının akılda tutulduğunu keşfetmek için insanların sözcükleri nasıl daha uzun ifadelere dönüştürdüklerini gözlemleyerek çok fazla zaman ve emek harcarlar.
- C) İnsanların sözcükleri nasıl daha uzun ifadelere dönüştürdüklerini gözlemleyip çok fazla zaman ve emek harcayan dilbilimciler, bu sayede özellikle hangi dil bilgisi kurallarının akılda tutulduğunu keşfederler.
- D) Özellikle hangi dil bilgisi kurallarının akılda tutulduğunu keşfetmeye çalışan dilbilimciler, insanların sözcükleri nasıl daha uzun ifadelere dönüştürdüklerini gözlemleyerek çok fazla zaman ve emek harcarlar.
- E) Dilbilimciler, insanların sözcükleri nasıl daha uzun ifadelere dönüştürdüklerini gözlemlemek ve özellikle hangi dil bilgisi kurallarının akılda tutulduğunu keşfetmek için çok fazla zaman ve emek harcarlar.

5. Mary:

— I need to deliver a presentation as a part of my final assignment for the Psychology class and I want it to be a memorable

Caroline:

— As long as you plan your speech so that it is relevant to your friends, it will be a memorable one.

Mary:

— ----

Caroline:

— Two key points identify the things your audience will relate to and insert a few memorable metaphors or anecdotes into your presentation

Mary:

---- Oh, I will try my best.

- A) Why on earth do I have to make my friends enjoy my speech?
- B) Why should my friends care about my feelings during the presentation?
- C) How can I persuade my friends to at least pretend to listen?
- D) How can I make my speech really worth listening to for my friends?
- E) What may help me feel calm as I deliver my speech in front of my friends?

6. When a dietary supplement is available in the store, it is naturally assumed that it is safe, but there might be some exceptional cases where it is still considered unsafe.

- A) It is likely that a dietary supplement could be classed as unsafe even after it has been offered for sale in the store; however, such cases are relatively rare.
- B) There could be some striking cases where a dietary supplement is clearly seen as safe but has still not been made available in the store.
- C) Unless the safety of a dietary supplement is guaranteed, it is not sold in the store, but there are many products whose safety is questioned although they are available in the store.
- D) A dietary supplement is generally thought to be safe if one can access it in the store, though there may be some extraordinary cases where there are concerns over its safety.
- E) Whether a dietary supplement will be found in the store depends on its safety, which is always the same case for each product

7. **Species with symmetrical body plans have been roaming the earth for about 400 million years. ---- For example, take the crucial importance of symmetry in perceptions of beauty or the famous depiction of the outstretched human body in Leonardo da Vinci's Vitruvian Man. Now scientists have gone a step further. A team of developmental biologists have completed a study of how a mouse foetus maintains symmetry as it develops. By making one of the foetus's limbs grow more slowly than the other, the team observed how cells communicate to ultimately correct asymmetry. No other study had successfully examined this phenomenon until now.**

- A) The fact that we expect some symmetry is not equally prevalent in all aspects of human life.
- B) The uniform growth of limbs may be thanks to modification of genes in human species.
- C) How our bodies balance the asymmetry in the human development is truly intriguing.
- D) Recent studies offer insights into limb development and how they achieve symmetry.
- E) Human beings have long shown an intense interest in this property in our own species.

8. **(I)** In 1960, the Soviet Union chose Mars as its target for the first interplanetary probes. **(II)** Although they failed, these attempts were just the first of decades of Mars missions. **(III)** Since water is integral to life on Earth, the presence of water on Mars could mean complex life once existed there too. **(IV)** Since then, more ships have been sent to Mars than any other planet in our Solar System, and more than half our total attempts to visit Mars have failed. **(V)** Luckily we have learned a lot from the successful missions to Mars, and we are striving to learn more about this inhospitable, but intriguing planet.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

2021 / 9 E-YDS

1. **Social groups vary ---- from one another in many ways, including their purpose, the way in which they emerge and evolve, their structure, and their longevity.**

- A) severely
- B) recklessly
- C) substantially
- D) compellingly
- E) hazardingly

2. **Solar cells ---- into clothing sound like a great way to charge our gadgets while we are on the move, but for the idea to work, the cells ---- both flexible and cheap.**

- A) placing / should be
- B) placed / must be
- C) to place / could be
- D) being placed / used to be
- E) to be placed / had to be

3. **It is theoretically possible to get all of the nourishment you need from a plant-based diet, ----.**

- A) but without knowledge and discipline, it is easy for those trying it to fall into nutritional deficiency
- B) although the vegan lifestyle has clearly been boosted by a great number of celebrities
- C) whereas the credentials of veganism are more solidly established than most other trendy diets
- D) given that veganism is particularly popular among image-conscious youth who want to be progressive
- E) as more and more restaurants and even airlines are offering vegetarian and vegan options

4. **Su kaynaklarındaki nitrattan kaynaklanan sağlık sorunları neredeyse dünyanın her ülkesinde, özellikle tarımsal uygulamaların yoğun olduğu kırsal topluluklarda ciddi endişe yaratıyor.**

- A) Arousing deep concern, nitrate in water sources cause health problems in almost all countries of the world, particularly in rural communities where agricultural practices are intensive.
- B) Health problems resulting from nitrate in water sources arouse serious concern in almost all countries of the world, particularly in rural communities where agricultural practices are intensive.
- C) Nitrate in water sources causes health problems in almost all countries of the world, and arouses serious concern especially in rural communities where agricultural practices are intensive.
- D) Health problems related to nitrate in water sources cause serious concern in almost all countries of the world, but rural communities are far more concerned since they have intensive agricultural practices.
- E) In almost all countries of the world, particularly in rural communities where agricultural practices are intensive, water sources with nitrate cause health problems and deep concern.

5. Reporter:

--- Is massage therapy safe for everyone?

Therapist:

— Well, relatively, but it's often contraindicated.

Reporter:

— Could you please explain it in exact detail?

Therapist:

— ---

Reporter:

---- Now it makes sense. The therapy has potential risks in patients with certain conditions.

- A) In some conditions, the massage can be given in different ways by the therapist, but the patient generally favours a specific type.
- B) I mean it shouldn't be used if one has such conditions as advanced heart diseases, hypertension or kidney failure. just to name a few.
- C) Well, the therapy is generally recommended to those with persistent back pain or leg pain.
- D) The efficiency of the therapy varies from person to person and depends on how often it is received by the patient.
- E) Simply put, some patients don't react well to the therapy, so it's not always the best option to treat a condition.

6. Prior to the discovery that disease was caused by microscopic bacteria, primitive treatments such as blood-letting to remove toxins were widely practised in medieval Europe.

- A) After the discovery that disease was caused by microscopic bacteria, old-fashioned treatments such as blood-letting to remove toxins, which were extensively used in medieval Europe, were abandoned.
- B) Conventional treatments like blood-letting to get rid of toxins became obsolete in medieval Europe when it was unravelled that the reason behind disease was microscopic bacteria.
- C) In medieval Europe, primitive treatments such as blood-letting to remove toxins were so much popular that it took a long time to understand that microscopic bacteria gave rise to disease.
- D) It was a common practice to administer old-fashioned treatments such as blood-letting to remove toxins in medieval Europe until it was revealed that disease was a result of microscopic bacteria.
- E) Although it was found that disease was caused by microscopic bacteria, people in medieval Europe still kept on practising crude treatments like blood-letting to get rid of toxins.

7. **People do not riot over food just because they are hungry since most who are poor and hungry do not riot. To illustrate, peasants under the feudal system were used to bread sold at "just prices". - an amount reduced for the poor as part of the communal moral ethos. In the shift to an emerging market economy that abandoned the notion of the just price, peasants understandably clung to the older "moral economy". ---- People were thus not just rioting because they were hungry, but also out of a sense of injustice.**

- A) This explains why the number of food riots diminished considerably in the 19th century and beyond.
- B) Historians have analysed and explained food riots in a variety of ways, including as collective action representing the "moral economy" of an era.
- C) Viewing inexpensive bread prices as a right, when peasants felt this was not guaranteed by the new system, they rioted in response.
- D) Historical evidence documents the existence of food riots for several thousands of years and in all parts of the world, with periods of greater and lesser activity.
- E) Food riots occurred most frequently in the modern era, declined through the 19th and 20th centuries, and increased again toward the end of the 20th century.

8. **(I)** Sexual stereotyping has been especially noted in traditional children's reading books and textbooks **(II)** There were always more male characters than female, and they took part in a greater variety of roles and activities in traditional children's books. **(III)** In early reading books, it was always the boys who were daring, the girls who were caring. **(IV)** Pictures in science books would show experiments being conducted by boys, while girls looked on. **(V)** There is thus clear evidence that the feminist movement had an observable impact in the 1970s on several important genres of written language - publications aimed at general audiences, not solely at women.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

2021 /8 E-YDS

1. In their later years, people have significantly less muscle tissue and bone structure, which increases---
- to injury from falls and other accidents.

- A) convenience
- B) intervention
- C) commitment
- D) susceptibility
- E) reinforcement

2. ---- some 19th-century astronomers may have convinced themselves they could see canals criss-crossing the surface Mars, our first close-up look at the Red Planet with flyby probes in the 1960s plainly revealed the Martian surface to b freeze-dried desert.

- A) As through
- B) Unless
- C) While
- D) Once
- E) Now that

3. Unless learners are encouraged to recognise their own cognitive abilities, ----.

- A) self-discipline and self-motivation are among the factors that play a key role in addressing particular cognitive and linguistic difficulties
- B) motivation shapes the development of metacognitive thinking processes or what teachers can do to help learners in this regard
- C) they cannot exercise control over their thinking, including being able to step outside the boundaries of their own constructed thoughts
- D) scholars suggest that development of competence and autonomy greatly helps learners overcome challenges they face during the learning process
- E) self-determination will stimulate them to take a greater share in small-group tasks as the teacher fades the interactive support

4. Bazı arařtırmalar anların Avrupa'ya İtalyan bir piskopos tarafından MS 400 civarında tanıtıldığını gösterse de an almanın Rusya'da ortaya ıktığına ve Avrupa'ya daha sonra yayıldığına inanılmaktadır.

- A) Although it has been shown by some studies that bells were presented to Europe by an Italian bishop around 400 AD, bell ringing is thought to have begun in Russia and to have spread into Europe much later.
- B) Even though some studies have revealed that an Italian bishop introduced bells to Europe around 400 AD, bell ringing is believed to have risen in Russia and to have spread into Europe somewhat later.
- C) Despite some studies showing that bells were presented to Europe by an Italian bishop around 400 AD, bell ringing is believed to have developed in Russia and to have spread into Europe much later.
- D) Although some studies show that bells were introduced to Europe by an Italian bishop around 400 AD, bell ringing is believed to have originated in Russia and to have spread into Europe somewhat later.
- E) While there are some studies which have revealed that an Italian bishop introduced bells to Europe around 400 AD, bell ringing is thought to have emerged in Russia and to have spread into Europe somewhat later.

5. Dan:

— **You know, I always thought Henry Ford was the inventor of the automobile. But it seems I've been wrong all along.**

Nate:

— **Wrong? If it wasn't Ford, then who was it?**

Dan:

— **Generally Karl Benz and Gottlieb Daimler were independently credited with the invention of the gasoline-powered automobile in the late 1880s because they were the first to make it commercially practical. But actually, a Frenchman named Nicolas Joseph Cugnot used a self-propelled vehicle way back in 1769.**

Nate:

— ----

Dan:

— **Basically, in 1908, he was the first to automate production, making vehicles cheaper and more efficient than before. He sold more than 10,000 vehicles that year which is why he is so renowned.**

- A) Those are both well before Ford's time. So why is Ford the first name we always think of?
- B) Wow, that's more than 100 years before that! What was Cugnot's greatest achievement?
- C) That's interesting but wasn't Benz's vehicle more like a bicycle than an automobile?
- D) Still, it's pretty impressive that Ford launched a race car just to compete with Ferrari, isn't it?
- E) I didn't know this. I wonder if it's true that his automated factories produced cars in 93 minutes.

6. **Thermogenesis, which enables neurons to respond to temperature shifts, first took off with fruit flies about a decade ago, but it is emerging as a new trick to manipulate the neural functioning of other organisms.**

- A) Thermogenetics was first used on fruit flies about a decade ago to help their neurons respond to temperature changes, and since then, it has served as a tool to control neural functioning of various organisms.
- B) Although thermogenetics, which allows neurons to respond to temperature changes, was first used on fruit flies about a decade ago, it is now being employed to intervene in neural functioning of different organisms.
- C) Thermogenetics, which was used about a decade ago to change neuron response in certain organisms according to temperature shifts, is being used once again to regulate neural functioning of such organisms as the fruit fly.
- D) Through the use of thermogenetics, neurons of fruit flies are stimulated to respond to temperature shifts, however, similar thermogenetic experiments were carried out on different organisms almost a decade ago.
- E) Among the organisms whose neural functioning can be manipulated, the fruit fly was the first organism to experiment on about a decade ago to see how thermogenetics enables neurons to respond to temperature shifts.

7. **Our brains are not as inactive when we sleep, as was long thought, just differently active. It is theorised that spindles, a series of electric sparks, stimulate the cortex - the outer layer of the brain, home of consciousness, in such a way as to preserve recently acquired information - and perhaps also to link it to established knowledge in long-term memory. ---- That is, at night we switch from recording to editing, a change that can be measured on the molecular scale. We are not just rotely filing our thoughts - the sleeping brain actively curates which memories to keep and which to eliminate.**

- A) Our sleep-wake pattern is determined by our circadian rhythm - the molecular clock inside our cells that aims to keep us in sync with the sun.
- B) The waking brain is optimised for collecting external stimuli, whereas the sleeping brain is responsible for consolidating the information that has been collected.
- C) Sleep reinforces memory so powerfully that it might be best if exhausted soldiers returning from harrowing missions did not go directly to bed.
- D) When melatonin signals it is night-time, the brain turns inward, away from the chaos of waking life, our sensory receptors are muffled, and soon we are asleep.
- E) The strength of one's nightly spindles, some experts have suggested, might even be a predictor of general intelligence.

8. **(I)** There are over five trillion pieces of plastic in the world's oceans. **(II)** The floating island of rubbish that is supposedly found at the centre of the Pacific Ocean, dubbed the 'Great Pacific Garbage Patch', has captured the public's imagination, but even this does not justice to the problem. **(III)** As plastics tend to be manufactured using fossil fuel, the search for alternatives is part of the journey towards a more sustainable future. **(IV)** In reality, if you stood on a boat at that site, you would see no enormous plastic island, but rather endless tiny fragments floating on the surface of the ocean. **(V)** According to one estimate this plastic soup covers an area twice the size of the continental United States.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

2021 / 6 E-YDS

1. Much of today's rocketry is fuelled by an intense ---- among a few super billionaires whose ambitions appear to be out of this world.

- A) exemption
- B) reduction
- C) speculation
- D) realisation
- E) competition

2. For most of human history, dams ---- with an eye only to the task ----, such as water storage, irrigation, or more recently, promotion of tourism, and without much concern for other implications, such as the impact on local populations or the environment.

- A) are being built / accomplished
- B) were built / to be accomplished
- C) Were to build / to have been accomplished
- D) would be built / to have accomplished
- E) have been built / having been accomplished

3. ----, they act as a driving force for intellectual diversity and social improvement.

- A) Whereas some big cities have a distinctive character largely shaped by their history and architectural heritage
- B) As modern economic and political trends have destroyed the essence of most big cities through standardisation
- C) Given that big cities bring together many people with different cultural and educational backgrounds
- D) Although big cities provide immigrants with a wide range of job and career opportunities as well as better living conditions
- E) Because the residents and visitors of big cities may greatly differ from each other in defining the emotions these cities evoke

4. Learning to speak a foreign language is a demanding undertaking that requires coping with unfamiliar sounds and sound patterns, along with mastering grammatical rules different from those of one's native language.

- A) Yabancı bir dil konuşmayı öğrenmek isteyen birinin kendi ana diline ilaveten yeni bir dilin dil bilgisi kurallarına hâkim olması ve aşına olmadığı sesler ve ses öbekleriyle uğraşması gerekmektedir ve bu da emek isteyen bir iştir.
- B) Yabancı bir dil konuşmayı öğrenmek, insanın kendi ana dilindekilerden farklı dil bilgisi kurallarına hâkim olmasının yanı sıra aşına olmadığı sesler ve ses öbekleriyle uğraşmasını gerektiren meşakkatli bir iştir.
- C) Yabancı bir dil konuşmayı öğrenmek, insanın kendi ana dili ile birlikte başka bir dildeki dil bilgisi kurallarına hâkim olmasını ve aşına olmadığı sesler ve ses öbekleriyle uğraşmasını gerektirdiği için meşakkatli bir iştir.
- D) Meşakkatli bir iş olan yabancı bir dil konuşmayı öğrenmek, birinin hem ana dilindekilerden farklı dil bilgisi kurallarına hâkim olmasını hem de aşına olmadığı sesler ve ses öbekleriyle uğraşmasını gerektirir.
- E) Yabancı bir dil konuşmayı öğrenmenin emek isteyen bir iş olması, insanın ana dilindekilerden farklı dil bilgisi kurallarına hâkim olmasını ve aynı zamanda aşına olmadığı sesler ve ses öbekleriyle uğraşmasını gerektirmesinden kaynaklanır

5. Jonathan:

- **There're a lot of things that can be done for the environment. What if recycled plastic was put to good use instead of floating in the middle of the oceans?**

Anna:

- **I saw something interesting online. Anyone buying a laptop from certain companies will have a machine made of 25 percent recycled ocean material. But I wonder to what extent this can help the environment.**

Jonathan:

— ----.

Anna:

- **Absolutely, this alone won't make a huge difference, but the good news is that the leading computer brands are trying it. So, hopefully all kinds of other companies will do the same.**

- A) Even though it's difficult and energy-intensive, the new initiative could take out 9 tonnes of plastic a year.
- B) A lot of people feel that companies will get involved in this type of recycling to see a benefit for themselves rather than the environment.
- C) They're motivated to do this because right now, 5 trillion pieces of plastic are floating in the world's oceans, hurting animals that eat or get tangled up in them.
- D) The impact is likely to be relatively small, but it's a clever way of raising environmental awareness.
- E) It says the initiative will be using 9 tonnes of recycled plastic in laptop packaging, making them the leader in the market.

6. **The term "Middle East" is generally recognised as referring to a region that stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to Afghanistan in the east, a distance of approximately 5,600 kilometres.**

- A) The 'Middle East' is a concept that usually relates to a region referring to both the Atlantic Ocean in the west and Afghanistan in the east with a distance of 5.600 kilometres.
- B) With a distance of 5.600 kilometres, the 'Middle east' is a term that is usually used to describe the area which covers the west of the Atlantic Ocean and the east of Afghanistan.
- C) The Middle East is mostly accepted to delineate a region that refers to the Atlantic Ocean in the west and Afghanistan in the east with a distance of about 5,600 kilometres.
- D) The 'Middle East' is a term which indicates a region spanning approximately 5.600 kilometres with its Western edge as the Atlantic Ocean and its eastern edge being Afghanistan
- E) With an approximate distance of 5,600 kilometres, the term Middle East is generally recognised as a region including the Atlantic Ocean and Afghanistan.

7. **There are currently more than 1.5 million species of animals, plants and microorganisms known to science. Biologists split up this teeming diversity of life into categories depending on each organism's shape and appearance and its anatomy using a scheme referred to as biological taxonomy. Life on Earth is organized into a hierarchical structure by a modern classification system using eight taxonomic ranks. The top rank is known as a domain, each of which is divided into several kingdoms, which then split into a number of phyla. ---- Carl Linnaeus, the Swedish botanist and zoologist, laid down the foundations of this system in the early 18th century.**
- A) Over time, organisms of the same species in different geographical locations adapt to their different surroundings
- B) The taxation in biological classification that lies below class and groups together into similar biological families is order.
- C) In botany, the study of plants and fungi, phyla are instead known as divisions.
- D) In the modern classification scheme, there are three domains based on the genetic make-up of the organism's cells.
- E) These in turn break down into class, then order family and finally species.

8. **(I)** Canada has 31,752 lakes, more than a third of which are in the northern half of the country in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. **(II)** In the east. Quebec has more than 8,000 lakes and Ontario almost 4,000, while in the West British Columbia has only about 800. **(III)** Fully 7.6 percent of Canada's total area is covered by lakes and rivers, making surface water the source of 90 percent of freshwater. **(IV)** Indeed, Canada's lakes play a critical role in their ecosystems as natural regulators of river flow, smoothing out peak flows during flooding and sustaining the flow during dry seasons. **(V)** For example, the shores of Mistassini Lake, whose waters open to many waterways that reach Montreal, were chosen in the 1800s as the site for a Hudson Bay Company fur trading post.

- A) I B) II C) III D) IV E) V

1.

2021/14 ANSWER KEY			
1.C	2. A	3. B	4. D
5. D	6. C	7. C	8. D

2.

2021/13 ANSWER KEY			
1.A	2. B	3. D	4. C
5. B	6. C	7. C	8. A

3.

2021/12 ANSWER KEY			
1.D	2. C	3. D	4. A
5. D	6. D	7. C	8. D

4.

2021/11 ANSWER KEY			
1.A	2. C	3. D	4. B
5. D	6. D	7. E	8. C

5.

2021/9 ANSWER KEY			
1.C	2. B	3. A	4. B
5. B	6. D	7. C	8. E

6.

21 /8 E-YDS			
ANSWER KEY			
1.D	2. C	3. C	4. D
5. A	6. B	7. B	8. C

7.

2021/6 ANSWER KEY			
1.E	2. B	3. C	4. B
5. D	6. D	7. E	8. E

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