

2026 Nisan YDS

Soru No: 1

Environmentalism is a popular movement which aims to preserve and restore nature, and to limit the ---- that human actions bring to water, air, soils, and living things.

- A) immensity
- B) presumption
- C) degradation
- D) proximity
- E) acceleration

Soru No: 2

Central America's national parliaments have ratified many international treaties concerning human rights, but there is considerable variation in the number of treaties signed by each country and in terms of the effectiveness of the ---- of the treaties.

- A) enforcement
- B) redundancy
- C) conciliation
- D) rejection
- E) controversy

Soru No: 3

During the Second World War, many publications required government authorisation but the publishers were ----, reintroducing newspapers that had been shut down and smuggling in forbidden foreign literature.

- A) compliant
- B) resilient
- C) legible
- D) abrupt
- E) sanctioned

Soru No: 4

Although adolescents commonly go through profound physiological transformations during puberty, the psychological impacts of this transformative phase encompass a broad spectrum, and manifest ---- among individuals.

- A) sceptically
- B) eloquently
- C) superficially
- D) variably
- E) faintly

Soru No: 5

PFAs are long-lasting, difficult-to-breakdown substances used in everything from fire retardants and non-stick pan coatings to pizza boxes and cosmetics, and often known as 'forever chemicals', as they ---- in the environment for a long time.

- A) accelerate
- B) assemble
- C) endure
- D) recede
- E) elaborate

Soru No: 6

Unlike mini meditation that anyone can start doing at set times or between activities, formal meditation is where you intentionally take time out in your day to ---- a meditative practice.

- A) embark on
- B) get by
- C) put down
- D) set back
- E) ease off

Soru No: 7

By 500 BCE, well-established Greek city-states ---- colonies on the mainland of Asia Minor, which ---- quite prosperous in time.

- A) have placed / would have become
- B) used to place / might have become
- C) had placed / became
- D) would have to place / have become
- E) were placing / had become

Soru No: 8

Whether certain substances in sports supplements - ---- is a grey area since determining how a supplement ---- an athlete is not always straightforward given the variety of its effects between individuals.

- A) could be prohibited / would have affected
- B) should be prohibited / might affect
- C) have to be prohibited / could have affected
- D) would have been prohibited / needs to affect
- E) may be prohibited/ ought to affect

Soru No: 9

Since Piaget's theory of cognitive development became widely known, other researchers ---- some of its principles, ---- that children's progress through the four stages of development is more uneven and less consistent than he believed.

- A) had contested / to be claiming
- B) had been contesting/claimed
- C) have contested / claiming
- D) would be contesting / having claimed
- E) could be contesting / having been claimed

Soru No: 10

As a philosopher, Francis Bacon sought to move ---- traditional learning and establish a new intellectual world based on an observational and experimental science of nature that would give human beings power ---- nature for human benefit.

- A) through / for
- B) in / under
- C) beyond / over
- D) towards / without
- E) about / off

Soru No: 11

Public life in the 21st century is being altered in complex ways ---- ubiquitous multimedia technologies, and the study of ethics is essential ---- coming to grips with them.

- A) along / at
- B) through / for
- C) within / upon
- D) about / into
- E) onto / from

Soru No: 12

---- ground-breaking discoveries in scientific papers are curated to be succinct and organised, the journey to get there is full of surprises, failures, and perseverance with which every scientist can connect.

- A) As if
- B) Since
- C) In case
- D) Even though
- E) As long as

Soru No: 13

Facilitating participation in the community entails passing responsibility to the individual gradually ---- the individual can develop autonomy and take greater ownership of the issues that they face.

- A) whether
- B) as much as
- C) in case
- D) just as
- E) so that

Soru No: 14

Climate scientists generally agree that the current rise in global temperatures is being caused by human activities; ----, climate change has occurred in the past, even before humans existed.

- A) furthermore
- B) that is
- C) therefore
- D) however
- E) for instance

Soru No: 15

South Asian countries experience high Vitamin A deficiency ---- caused by the common rice-based diets that have limited nutritional diversity ---- related to the widespread rural poverty within these nations.

- A) as / as
- B) either / or
- C) so / that
- D) the more / the more
- E) neither / nor

Soru No: 16

---- the conflicts over day-to-day issues, parents and adolescents agree more than they disagree regarding core values linked to education, politics, and spirituality.

- A) Instead of
- B) Despite
- C) Due to
- D) With the aim of
- E) On behalf of

Pazırık carpet, named after the castle it was found in, is the oldest Turkish knotted carpet ever known. (17)---- during the excavations in the region in the 1960s, it is currently displayed at St. Petersburg Hermitage Museum. It managed to survive without being damaged (18)---- the castle was covered with glaciers, which significantly reduced deterioration. In addition to that carpet, various mats, fabrics and appliqués were also found. These are the (19)---- of how important such weaving activities were in the lives of the migrant Turkish tribes in Central Asia. As the carpet production began in the east and expanded (20)---- the west, it has also reached regions such as Persia and India. Other than the Pazırık carpet, the most important findings (21)---- the art of carpet weaving were found in Anatolia in the 13th century Seljuk period.

Soru No: 17

- A) Discovering
- B) Discovered
- C) Having discovered
- D) To discover
- E) To have been discovered

Soru No: 18

- A) as if
- B) although
- C) in case
- D) until
- E) since

Soru No: 19

- A) indications
- B) installations
- C) associations
- D) variations
- E) proportions

Soru No: 20

- A) about
- B) from
- C) against
- D) towards
- E) for

Soru No: 21

- A) on behalf of
- B) with regard to
- C) in pursuit of
- D) in contrast with
- E) irrespective of

Spices were quite valuable to the people of the past due to their startling aromas, colours, and tastes. They conjured up a sense of the exotic, provided glimpses of paradise, and (22)---- dull food. Furthermore, they (23)---- as a cure for many ailments from stomach ache to the bite of rabid dogs for thousands of years. Because the sources of spices were mysterious and largely unknown, certainly (24)---- Europe, they filled a colourful space in the human imagination. (25)---- passing through the hands of many merchants, the spices were both rare and expensive. With each link in the transportation chain, the price went up, (26)---- the price could be increased 1,000 percent by the time pepper reached England. The fact that they were so expensive was, to an extent, a guarantee of their mysterious potency and a status symbol signifier of the end user.

Soru No: 22

- A) indulged
- B) retained
- C) emulated
- D) enriched
- E) encapsulated

Soru No: 23

- A) had been used
- B) have been used
- C) were being used
- D) used to be used
- E) would have been used

Soru No: 24

- A) from
- B) off
- C) about
- D) towards
- E) within

Soru No: 25

- A) Except for
- B) As a result of
- C) With the aim of
- D) Rather than
- E) In comparison with

Soru No: 26

- A) so that
- B) in case
- C) unless
- D) because
- E) once

Soru No: 27

Even though some bilingual speakers may have attained a native-like production in each language, --
--

- A) language skills in bilingual persons have almost always been appraised in reference to monolingual standards
- B) the great majority fail to show a balanced proficiency in both languages, with the result being interference from the dominant language
- C) more and more people are becoming bilingual successively, and the influence of one language on the other is more evident
- D) it is crucial to determine whether nonconforming patterns are due to the influence of that specific person's other language
- E) the different patterns that a bilingual children reveal in speech may hardly be regarded as the result of interference

Soru No: 28

----; however, some cases of insomnia are thought to be caused by abnormalities in the part of the brain that controls sleeping and waking.

- A) Various disorders interfere with sleep, the most common of which is insomnia, the inability to fall asleep or stay asleep
- B) Insomnia commonly has a wide variety of non-neurological origins, including stress, physical pain, and psychological disorders
- C) A number of medications can alleviate insomnia in the short run at the cost of interfering with normal sleep patterns
- D) In insomnia, sleep loss is so severe that it interferes with daytime functioning and well-being of a person
- E) A variety of behavioural treatments are available for insomnia which can be as effective as medication without side effects

Soru No: 29

----; therefore, it can be assumed that developing countries, by default, have the right to emit greenhouse gases to ensure their economic progress.

- A) Economic growth, which has been instrumental in reducing poverty, is a highly greenhouse gas-intensive activity
- B) The undesirable economic implications of extreme weather events caused by greenhouse emissions are experienced globally
- C) Lately, climate change activists in developed countries have been protesting against the increasing greenhouse gas emissions
- D) Whether poverty eradication efforts -additional economic growth- will add on to the greenhouse gas emissions is still unknown
- E) Additional emissions attributed to moving individuals out of extreme poverty have substantially increased in recent years

Soru No: 30

---- given that many successful businesses are known to have started without a formal business plan.

- A) Business plans are implemented in university-level education all over the world in an attempt to revitalise businesses
- B) It is almost impossible to speak of entrepreneurship without at some point touching on business plans
- C) Entrepreneurs often wonder whether business plans are really necessary to establish their own businesses
- D) Business plans should identify the risks facing the business and the actions that will be taken to mitigate those risks
- E) A business plan serves as a means to clarify an entrepreneur's thoughts about their new business idea

Soru No: 31

---- because there is a complex environment with cars, especially in a city with narrow streets and lots of humans around, a lot of which are absent in aerial context.

- A) With autonomous vehicles, practicality will come to the fore to optimise the interior for the driver
- B) In some respects, autonomous aircraft are an easier challenge than autonomous cars
- C) Autonomous aircraft tests are deemed as particularly important in the overall progress of autonomous vehicles
- D) Many countries are working on autonomous technology for aircraft and automobiles
- E) There is a widespread belief that autonomous cars are safer than autonomous aircraft

Soru No: 32

----; otherwise, music would sound like a monotonous stream, similar to reading a text with no punctuation.

- A) The brain's ability to understand when one section of a composition ends and another begins is important to enjoyment of music
- B) Music-based therapies developed in light of neuroscientific research could help people having difficulties comprehending language
- C) People who are musicians and those who are not show different levels of brain activity when listening to a piece of music
- D) The brain activity observed while listening to music is similar to how the brain interprets the sentences in language
- E) The brain network activated while listening to music primarily involves auditory areas in the back of the brain's outer region, the cortex

Soru No: 33

Herbs and spices add only a negligible number of calories to the foods to which they are added; ----.

- A) as a result, they are an excellent replacement for both fat and salt when it comes to flavouring food
- B) therefore, using natural products containing them in place of traditional medicines may have harmful effects
- C) in other words, both still play a diminished role in shaping cuisine and adding interest to foods
- D) on the contrary, fresh herbs are highly perishable and may last only a few days in the refrigerator
- E) still, some of the earliest medical manuscripts highlight the theoretical healing properties of these flavourings

Soru No: 34

----, it was traditionally used as an antiseptic to inhibit the growth of infectious microorganisms and as a food preservative before the invention of refrigeration.

- A) Since rosemary's side effects are minimal when it is harvested appropriately and used within recommended guidelines
- B) After the essential oil and extract of rosemary are prepared for use in aromatherapy by steam distillation
- C) Because rosemary is a well-known substance in the making of perfumes and aromatherapy products
- D) Although rosemary is most familiar as a kitchen herb used to add a spicy or slightly medicinal flavour to some foods
- E) While most of the compounds in rosemary have been shown to produce anti-inflammatory effects

Soru No: 35

The use of anabolic steroids among competitive bodybuilders remains a concern; ----.

- A) that is, the growth of drug-free bodybuilding organisations is a positive sign for the sport
- B) as a result, widespread drug testing have become routine in many professional sports within the Olympics
- C) therefore, some bodybuilders use these drugs to increase their muscle mass
- D) however, the international administrating bodies of most sports contend that drug use should cease
- E) furthermore, the main goal of using such drugs is to achieve a greater physical strength

Soru No: 36

The notion that blood is pumped by the heart and circulates through the body appeared in Western medicine first in the 17th century; ----.

- A) as a result, biologists demonstrated that the rate of blood circulation in the human body is much slower than water circulation in a plant
- B) so, a number of physicians and scholars began to dissect cadavers to better understand blood circulation by the 16th century
- C) thus, some of the leading work in the anatomy of the circulatory system, including Renaldo Colombo's On Anatomy, were based on dissections
- D) however, the idea is first found in the ancient Chinese medical text Su wen (The Yellow Emperor's manual of corporeal medicine) around 200 BCE
- E) on the other hand, heart and blood circulation system diseases, which affect many people in the 21st century, can be treated with beta-blockers

Soru No: 37

Particularly in cases such as claustrophobia, agoraphobia, and some animal phobias, if the motivation is high enough, it is possible to desensitise oneself by gradual exposure to the object of fear.

- A) Özellikle klostrofobi, agorafobi ve bazı hayvan fobileri gibi vakalarda, eğer bireyin motivasyonu yeteri kadar yüksek ise ve kendini korku uyarısına kademeli olarak maruz bırakırsa duyarsızlaşması mümkündür.
- B) Duyarsızlaşma özellikle klostrofobi, agorafobi ve bazı hayvan fobileri gibi vakalarda, bireyin kendisini korku uyarısına kademeli olarak maruz bırakma motivasyonu yeterince yüksek ise mümkündür.
- C) Özellikle klostrofobi, agorafobi ve bazı hayvan fobileri gibi vakalarda, eğer motivasyonu yeteri kadar yüksek ise bireyin korku uyarısına kademeli olarak maruz kalarak kendisini duyarsızlaştırması mümkündür.
- D) Motivasyonu yeteri kadar yüksek olan bir birey, özellikle klostrofobi, agorafobi ve bazı hayvan fobileri gibi vakalara kendini korku uyarısına kademeli olarak maruz bırakırsa duyarsızlaşması mümkündür.
- E) Özellikle motivasyonu yeteri kadar yüksek olan bireylerin klostrofobi, agorafobi ve bazı hayvan fobileri gibi vakalara duyarsızlaşması, korku uyarısına kademeli olarak maruz kalmasıyla mümkündür.

Soru No: 38

Stimuli from the environment evoke sensory experiences which affect brain development; for example, infants with hearing loss experience delays in speech and language development since they receive limited auditory input.

- A) Çevreden gelen uyarılar beyin gelişimini etkileyen duyuşal deneyimleri tetikler, örneğin işitme kaybı olan bebekler sınırlı işitsel girdi aldıkları için konuşma ve dil gelişiminde gecikmeler yaşarlar.
- B) Çevreden gelen uyarılar duyuşal deneyimleri tetikleyerek beyin gelişimini etkiler, örneğin işitme kaybı olan bebeklerin konuşma ve dil gelişiminde gecikmeler yaşamasının nedeni sınırlı işitsel girdidir.
- C) Beyin gelişimini etkileyen duyuşal deneyimler çevresel uyarılar tarafından tetiklenir, örneğin işitme kaybı olan bebeklerin konuşma ve dil gelişiminde sınırlı işitsel girdi nedeniyle gecikmeler yaşanır.
- D) Çevreden gelen uyarılar, duyuşal deneyimleri tetiklediği için beyin gelişimini etkiler, örneğin işitme kaybı olan bebeklerin konuşma ve dil gelişiminde sınırlı işitsel girdi nedeniyle gecikmeler yaşanır.
- E) Duyuşal deneyimler çevredeki uyarılar tarafından tetiklenerek beyin gelişimini etkiler, örneğin işitme kaybı olan bebekler sınırlı işitsel girdi aldıkları için konuşma ve dil gelişiminde gecikmeler yaşarlar.

Soru No: 39

While the tensions the Cold War created seemingly stabilised the global political situation, both the United States and European countries experienced internal turmoil, including protests, and movements for social change.

- A) Soğuk savaşın yarattığı gerilimler, hem Birleşik Devletler hem de Avrupa ülkelerinde protestolar ve toplumsal değişime yönelik eylemler gibi iç karışıklıkların yaşanmasına neden olsa da küresel siyasi durumu görünüşte istikrara kavuşturmuştur.
- B) Soğuk savaşın yarattığı gerilimler, küresel siyasi durumu görünüşte istikrara kavuşturmuş olsa da hem Birleşik Devletler hem de Avrupa ülkeleri protestolar ve toplumsal değişime yönelik eylemler gibi iç karışıklıklar yaşamıştır.
- C) Soğuk savaşın yarattığı gerilimler, hem Birleşik Devletler'in hem de Avrupa ülkelerinin protestolar ve toplumsal değişime yönelik eylemler gibi iç karışıklıklar yaşamasına neden olsa da küresel siyasi durum görünüşte istikrara kavuşmuştur.
- D) Küresel siyasi durum, soğuk savaşın yarattığı gerilimler sayesinde istikrara kavuşmuş gibi görünse de hem Birleşik Devletler'deki hem de Avrupa Ülkelerindeki iç karışıklıklar, protestolara ve toplumsal değişime yönelik eylemlere neden olmuştur.
- E) Küresel siyasi durum soğuk savaş nedeniyle görünüşte istikrara kavuşmuş olsa da yaratılan gerilimler nedeniyle hem Birleşik Devletler'de hem de Avrupa ülkelerinde protestolar ve toplumsal değişime yönelik eylemler gibi iç karışıklıklar yaşanmıştır.

Soru No: 40

Orta Çağ'da değişen spor düşüncesiyle birlikte, at üstündeki iki binicinin uzun mızraklarla birbirine doğru hücum ettiği ve birbirini atlarının üzerinden düşürmeye çalıştığı "mızrak dövüşü" adı verilen yeni bir etkinlik ortaya çıkmıştır.

- A) As the view of sport altered in the Middle Ages, a new activity called 'jousting' appeared, in which two riders on horseback would try to knock each other off their horses while racing towards each other with long lances.
- B) In the Middle Ages, a new activity called 'jousting' appeared with the altered view of sport, in which there would be two riders on horseback trying to knock each other off their horses by racing towards each other with long lances.
- C) The view of sport altered in the Middle Ages, and a new activity called 'jousting' appeared, in which two riders on horseback would race towards each other with long lances, trying to knock each other off their horses.
- D) In the Middle Ages, with the altered view of sport, a new activity called 'jousting' appeared, in which two riders on horseback would race towards each other with long lances and try to knock each other off their horses.
- E) Following the altered view of sport in the Middle Ages, a new activity called 'jousting' appeared in which two riders would try to knock each other off their horses with long lances while racing towards each other on horseback.

Soru No: 41

Kan damarlarından dokulara aşırı miktarda sıvı geçtiğinde veya dokulardan kan damarlarına yeterli miktarda sıvı geri dönmediğinde meydana gelen ödem, kendi başına bir hastalık olmaktan ziyade altta yatan bir sorunun belirtisidir.

- A) Edema occurs either due to too much fluid moving from the blood vessels into the tissues or not enough fluid moving from the tissues back into the blood vessels, and it signifies an underlying problem rather than being a disease by itself.
- B) Edema, which occurs when too much fluid moves from the blood vessels into the tissues or not enough fluid moves from the tissues back into the blood vessels, is a sign of an underlying problem, rather than a disease by itself.
- C) Edema, which is a sign of an underlying problem rather than a disease by itself, occurs when too much fluid moves from the blood vessels into the tissues or not enough fluid moves from the tissues back into the blood vessels.
- D) Edema occurs not only when too much fluid moves from the blood vessels into the tissues but also when not enough fluid moves from the tissues back into the blood vessels, and it is not a disease by itself but a sign of an underlying problem.
- E) Edema, which occurs due to too much fluid moving from the blood vessels into the tissues or not enough fluid moving from the tissues back into the blood

vessels, is not a disease by itself as it signifies that there is an underlying problem.

Soru No: 42

18. ve 19. yüzyıl Osmanlı askerî islahatları Fransız uzmanlardan etkilendiği için bu uzmanların kitapları, Fransızcanın yabancı dil olarak öğretildiği yeni kurulan askeri okulların müfredatının bir parçası olmuştur.

- A) After the influence of French experts on the Ottoman military reforms of the 18th and 19th centuries, these experts' books became a part of the curriculum of the newly established military schools, where French was taught as a foreign language.
- B) Since the Ottoman military reforms of the 18th and 19th centuries were influenced by French experts, these experts' books became a part of the curriculum of the newly established military schools, where French was taught as a foreign language.
- C) French experts influenced the Ottoman military reforms of the 18th and 19th centuries; as a result, these experts' books became a part of the curriculum of the newly established military schools and French was taught as a foreign language.
- D) Because the Ottoman military reforms of the 18th and 19th centuries were influenced by French experts, French was taught as a foreign language at the newly established military schools, where these experts' books were a part of the curriculum.
- E) The Ottoman military reforms of the 18th and 19th centuries were influenced by French experts; as a result, these experts' books were taught at the newly established military schools, making French a part of the curriculum as a foreign language.

Academic interest in the body was a response to significant changes in post-war society, namely, the rise of consumerism and the growth of leisure industries. In the late 20th century, there was increasing social and economic emphasis on leisure and consumption rather than production. The growth of a new hedonistic culture was identified by Daniel Bell in *The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism*. Bell described new contradictions in a society that still required a disciplined labour force, but also encouraged and promoted hedonism through advertising, credit, and consumerism. Leisure industries, mass consumption, and extended credit have developed in tandem with the emphasis on youthfulness, activism, and the beautiful body. The body became a symbol of the youth cultures of post-war society. In addition, ageing, disease, and death no longer appear to be immutable facts about the human condition but contingent possibilities that are constantly transformed by medical science. For example, cosmetic surgery has become a growth industry in Western societies through which the body can be constructed.

Soru No: 43

According to the passage the body became a topic of focus academically ----.

- A) in a society where issues such as advertising, credit, and consumerism were yet to be considered as valid fields of study
- B) in contrast to the demand for a disciplined labour force in the societal organisation
- C) when advances in the field of cosmetic surgery started to attract great public interest
- D) after Daniel Bell published his book *The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism* in 1976
- E) following the transformations seen in society involving a transition from production to consumption

Soru No: 44

It is clearly stated in the passage that Bell's book ----

- A) criticised the development of leisure industries that include the body
- B) functioned as a guide which people living in post-war society could use to take better care of their body
- C) investigated the internal dilemmas observed in the post-war capitalist society
- D) focused more on how society still required a disciplined labour force than how it promoted hedonism
- E) emphasised the need for a person to stay youthful, active, and beautiful

Soru No: 45

It can be inferred from the passage that pre-war society regarded ageing, disease, and death as ----.

- A) recurring themes without which a beautiful body would hold less importance
- B) facts of the human condition that should be questioned thoroughly
- C) notions whose effects could be mitigated, although not entirely eliminated
- D) constant forces of life that could not be changed through intervention
- E) welcomed dynamics in life that gave youthfulness a new meaning

Soru No: 46

The underlined word 'immutable' is closest in meaning to ----

- A) rigid
- B) relevant
- C) arbitrary
- D) mediocre
- E) intriguing

Kidney transplants can be lifesaving, but some kidneys do not function well after the surgery because they are damaged from lack of oxygen during transport. Low oxygen stops kidney cells making enough of a compound called adenosine triphosphate (ATP), which normally powers a molecular pump on their surface that keeps sodium levels low and potassium levels high inside cells. The shutdown causes the cells to swell and damages many of their enzymes and other biochemicals. But the molecular pumps are sensitive to electrical fields. Ruisheng Liu at the University of South Florida in Tampa and his team have found that putting electrodes on the surface of a kidney and applying an electrical field can restart the cells' pumps. To test the approach, the team gave 10 mice a kidney transplant after storing the organs in cold saline before implantation. Seven mice were given kidneys that had received the electrical treatment, and these mice had a more than 50 percent better kidney function than the three mice that received untreated kidneys. The team also tested the approach in five pairs of human kidneys that had been donated but could not be used. One of each pair had four electrodes placed on it while they were all stored on ice for 24 hours. Afterwards, the cells of the treated kidneys had less damage than the untreated ones.

Soru No: 47

According to the passage, transplanted kidneys ----.

- A) may struggle to keep up with bodily processes because of an excess of the compound ATP
- B) may lead other body cells to show an inflammatory response if they are not treated with saline
- C) are often tested thoroughly to see whether they can produce enough ATP
- D) can work effectively provided that they regularly receive electrical treatment after the implantation
- E) could fail to function effectively due to enzymes and other biochemicals impaired during transport

Soru No: 48

It is stated in the passage that an electrical field ----.

- A) might interrupt the production of ATP causing a lack of oxygen
- B) could help reduce the need for kidney transplants by repairing damaged kidneys
- C) may enable the biological tissues of kidneys to continue functioning indefinitely
- D) could power a molecular pump on the surface of kidneys and eliminate the need for oxygen
- E) might repair the damage done on the kidneys by resuming the function of the cells' pumps

Soru No: 49

According to the passage, Liu's study ----.

- A) showed that the kidneys implanted in humans after treatment functioned better than the ones transplanted into mice
- B) still needs more trials in order to be safely implemented into widespread transplantation practice
- C) proved that electrodes might interfere with normally functioning cells while repairing damaged ones
- D) revealed that the treated kidneys were far more successful in functioning when compared to untreated ones
- E) suggested that the donated human kidneys were already functional but the treatment optimised their molecular pumps

Soru No: 50

Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) The Use of ATP in Kidney Transplants
- B) The Consequences of Kidney Transplantation
- C) Successful Kidney Transplants
- D) A New Struggle for Kidney Implantation
- E) Repairing Transported Kidneys with Electrical Field

Mathematics is pervasive in modern society, and we use mathematics in our daily lives. At the same time, many people are not fully aware of the diverse interactions and connections between mathematics and society. Mathematics takes a starring role in highly technological fields. Outside these fields, however, there are countless ideas, inventions, and advances that cannot be fully realised without the involvement of mathematics. Organisations like the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics recommend mathematics be explored in the context of contemporary society. To examine these connections, we must approach them from different angles. We can look at mathematics through the lens of larger societal structures like nations, cultures, and educational systems, or we can turn this method around to explore the societal structures within mathematics, such as the culture of mathematicians and notions of proof, certainty, and success. Mathematics shapes the world in which we live. The world, in turn, shapes the discipline of mathematics by inspiring mathematicians to formulate new questions and solve new problems. Each successive generation of mathematicians brings fresh perspectives, expectations, and ways of thinking and working into the culture of mathematics. These mathematicians are influenced by the home, school, and play environments in which they were raised.

Soru No: 51

Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Having an interdisciplinary background is certainly an advantage for a mathematician in the contemporary world.
- B) Representations in popular culture may portray mathematics and mathematicians in highly stereotypical ways.
- C) The variety of interrelation between mathematics and society is not generally realised by the majority of people.
- D) Many people are not familiar with advanced mathematical formulations due to the fact that they are not interested in mathematics.
- E) Society usually disregards the role that mathematics play due to its complex and sophisticated nature.

Soru No: 52

The relationship between society and mathematics - ----.

- A) is yet to be discovered as there is cutting-edge research attempting to explore the connection
- B) has been used as a means to educate people on the importance of mathematics
- C) is often overlooked due to the facilities already presented by the sophisticated technology
- D) could be assessed from a range of different point of views
- E) may encourage individuals to develop interest in the field of mathematics, if further explored

Soru No: 53

It is clearly stated in the passage that the world and mathematics ----.

- A) could be explained with similar notions since the field of mathematics is the foundation of the world which we live in
- B) have been in harmony since the dawn of time, but it has been noticed only recently by mathematicians
- C) are so intertwined that mathematical theories cannot be applied in everyday situations until the society is ready to accept scientific facts
- D) should be explored more deeply with the help of organisations such as the National Council of Teachers of Mathematics
- E) have mutual influence on each other as mathematics forms the world around us while being formed by it

Soru No: 54

What is the main purpose of the author?

- A) To highlight the society's lack of enthusiasm for the field of mathematics
- B) To focus on the environmental stimulants in the development of a mathematician
- C) To criticise the current teaching strategies utilised by governmental organisations
- D) To give brief information about the reciprocal relationship between mathematics and society
- E) To discuss the roles played by new generations of mathematicians in the field

Pasteurisation is a centuries-old method of preparing food, giving it a longer life in larders and today on supermarket shelves. Since the 11th century, people have been using heat treatment to preserve their food. However, it was Louis Pasteur who developed this process as a scientific method as a result of his discoveries on fermentation-causing microorganisms in the late 19th century, and thus his name was attributed to the process. Pasteurisation is used to combat the harmful pathogens that reside within raw foods, often referred to as spoilage microorganisms. To destroy and remove them from certain foods, such as milk, it is heated to high temperatures below 100 degrees Celsius. The heat denatures and breaks down the proteins and enzymes within the pathogens, killing them and allowing humans to consume it without the risk to their health. After that, it is cooled down and stored in cold conditions to create an environment where microorganisms are unable to reproduce and grow. This process does not completely sterilise the food product, but does remove enough of the spoilage microorganisms that it is safe to eat and extends its life span. While a majority of foods, such as milk, cheese, and nuts are pasteurised and safe to consume, there are alternatives made from unpasteurised products that are safe to eat. Many soft cheeses are made with unpasteurised or raw milk, but instead of undergoing pasteurisation, this type of cheese is required to be aged at a constant temperature to stunt the growth of harmful bacteria. In Canada, for example, the law requires cheese to be aged for at least 60 days at two degrees Celsius before it can be sold.

Soru No: 55

It is stated in the passage that pasteurisation ----.

- A) was scientifically developed long before the process of fermentation thanks to the studies of Louis Pasteur
- B) used to be implemented for any kind of food mostly to ensure a longer life in larders rather than sterilising it
- C) is a food preservation method scientifically devised by Louis Pasteur, yet people had been using it for centuries
- D) can be counted among the most used food preservation practices since the 11th century, along with fermentation
- E) has undergone significant changes throughout centuries due to the lack of a well-established scientific method

Soru No: 56

According to the passage, spoilage microorganisms ----.

- A) are known to lower foods' nutritional value if the pasteurisation process is halted
- B) should entirely be removed from foods, though some of the methods employed fail to work as efficiently as pasteurisation
- C) are harmful pathogens that scientists had not been aware of until the pasteurisation process was studied comprehensively
- D) can reproduce and grow in milk whether it is stored in a cold environment or heated to high temperatures before being consumed
- E) are harmful inhabitants of raw foods, such as milk, and can be sufficiently eliminated from these foods through pasteurisation

Soru No: 57

Which could be said about products made from unpasteurised foods?

- A) Unpasteurised foods may pose a risk to human health for not being heated at high temperatures similar to pasteurised foods.
- B) Certain countries like Canada prefer the process of ageing to pasteurisation for some foods as the former is better at sterilising the food.
- C) Among the examples of these are soft cheeses aged through exposure to a steady temperature to ensure safe consumption.
- D) They had comprised a great part of people's diet before the process of pasteurisation was invented, which led to severe illnesses.
- E) These products are generally made from raw milk which is sterilised using methods proved to be more effective than heat treatment.

Soru No: 58

The passage is mainly about ----.

- A) the food preservation methods utilised throughout history and their sterilisation techniques
- B) the emergence and process of pasteurisation as a food preservation method, with a brief information on ageing method
- C) the scientific studies prior to the development of pasteurisation method
- D) the primitive and advanced versions of pasteurisation and their efficiency in destroying harmful pathogens
- E) the potential dangers of foods that are made from unpasteurised products through the method of ageing

Found in certain fruits and vegetables as well as egg yolks, lutein, a member of the carotenoid family, a group of chemicals related to vitamin A, plays an important role in maintaining healthy vision though it is not considered an essential nutrient, studies suggest. The carotenoid may prevent eye diseases by protecting eye tissue from free radical damage and shielding the eyes from potentially destructive sunlight. An earlier study published in 1992 shed light on the possible link between lutein and cataracts. The objective of the study was to examine the relationship between cataracts and intake of carotenoids, vitamins C and E, and riboflavin. Researchers studied the dietary habits via questionnaires of over 50,000 registered nurses aged 45 years and over for a period of eight years and found that those who reported consuming the most vitamin A and carotenoids were found to have a lower risk of developing cataracts, while the impact of other nutrients included were mild. Research also indicates that getting adequate amounts of lutein may decrease the risk of colon cancer and heart disease. Lutein may offer protection against these diseases by acting as an anti-oxidant. A study published in 2000 examined the risk of colon cancer and dietary intake of lutein and other carotenoids. The researchers examined the eating habits of over 4,000 people. The results showed that men and women who had consumed large amounts of lutein were less likely to develop the disease.

Soru No: 59

It is stated in the passage that ----.

- A) lutein intake can help cure the distorted vision in adults caused by the destructive effects of sunlight
- B) lutein has been proved largely ineffective in dealing with other vision loss problems compared to cataracts
- C) egg yolk is the best lutein source which provides protection against eye diseases such as cataracts
- D) lutein is the most available member of the carotenoid family which can be found in many fruits and vegetables
- E) while it is not acknowledged among the essentials in nutrition, evidence suggests lutein's significance in promoting the well-being of eyesight

Soru No: 60

Which of the following can be concluded about the study carried out in 1992?

- A) Lutein proved to have the most positive effect when consumed regularly during adulthood.
- B) Its findings may not be conclusive as the participants may have consumed some other nutrients they had not reported in the questionnaires.
- C) It targeted a group of participants who were likely to follow a healthy diet, which is important to achieve reliable results.
- D) It revealed that consuming vitamin A and carotenoids is a more successful measure against developing cataracts than vitamin C or E.
- E) The researchers did not differentiate between the types of carotenoids the participants consumed, which is an important shortcoming of the study.

Soru No: 61

What can be inferred from the passage about lutein?

- A) It may prevent the onset of eye diseases provided that eyes are not exposed to destructive sunlight,
- B) Among other types of carotenoids, lutein has been found the most effective measure against cataracts.
- C) Its positive effects on eye health are much greater than those of on cardiovascular health.
- D) It possesses rich anti-oxidant properties; however, it does not provide the same protection for men and women.
- E) It acts as a preventive agent rather than a treatment option in cases of cataracts, colon cancer, and heart disease.

Soru No: 62

Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Lutein Intake as a Precautionary Measure
- B) The Interaction between Lutein and Vitamin C and E
- C) How Lutein is Stored in the Body
- D) The Role Carotenoids Play in Cataract Treatment
- E) The Side Effects of Excessive Lutein Consumption

Soru No: 63

Lena:

-Every time I look at mission plans for Mars, one thing keeps bothering me: astronauts will be exposed to cosmic radiation for months on end.

Dr. Patel:

-You're right. Outside Earth's magnetosphere, high-energy particles pose a serious biological risk and can damage cellular structures at a much faster rate.

Lena:

- ----

Dr. Patel:

-Absolutely, which is why current research focuses on shielding materials that can disperse radiation before it penetrates tissue.

Lena:

-So, until such methods improve, longer missions will inevitably carry significant health uncertainties.

A) But, wouldn't advanced monitoring systems at least alert astronauts before the radiation reaches dangerous levels?

B) Does that mean that the more an astronaut spends time in space, the less they will be affected from cosmic radiation?

C) Still, I wonder whether the radiation risk is exaggerated, given that previous missions seemed to manage without major incidents, right?

D) Couldn't they simply reduce the duration of the mission to avoid these long-term biological risks?

E) So, even with advanced spacecraft, the main challenge is finding ways to protect the body from that kind of exposure, right?

Soru No: 64

Professor:

-Did you know that in 1982, Japan's Ministry of Forestry coined the term 'Shinrin yoku'? It means forest bathing and aims to encourage immersion in nature and promote physical and mental well-being.

Student:

-That's interesting! But, does it really help?

Professor:

-Well, a wealth of research suggests improved cardiovascular function and increased activity in the brain's parasympathetic nervous system, which allows the body to relax.

Student:

- ----

Professor:

- Of course there're such outcomes. One study has also shown that after test subjects had spent four days in a forest, they improved their creative problem-solving skills by 50%.

A) I think it's more related to staying away from the stress of urban life. Who wouldn't get relaxed after some happy hours spent alone?

B) Then we should listen to our primitive instincts to connect with nature and see the magic happen in our body, don't you agree?

C) So, its most evident benefits are related to physical health. I thought it'd offer more useful results for mental well-being.

D) I feel like we should be grateful for what the nature is providing for us. Don't you think such activities should be promoted?

E) I guess that explains why Japanese people are so healthy and live longer. But nowadays it's not that simple to easily escape to nature.

Soru No: 65

Seth:

-Nowadays there's a lot of hype about the four-day work week. As an employee I love the idea, but from the employer's perspective I guess it wouldn't be a popular one.

Leila:

-I disagree. I've read a recent study on this topic. It revealed that a four-day work week benefits both the employee and employer in a few ways.

Seth:

- How so?

Leila:

- ----

Seth:

-Based on that, it is safe to say that four-day work week is a win-win situation.

A) Well, low value meetings became phone calls and messages, while employees used the extra day off to take care of personal matters like running errands or simply relaxing.

B) You know, a four-day work week is becoming a more popular trend around the globe because companies see that it's actually good for business.

C) Interestingly, it lowered burnout, raised productivity and revenue, and led to improvements in job satisfaction as well as physical and mental well-being.

D) I mean, employers are more likely to allow a four-day work week if they see that it's mutually advantageous.

E) Actually, it might break down the communication between colleagues as their schedules might not overlap.

Soru No: 66

Anna:

-I used to be a quick sleeper back in the day but lately I'm having trouble falling asleep. It really takes so much time to fall asleep. I've tried almost anything at this point.

Bill:

-Well, have you tried staying awake?

Anna:

-What do you mean? How will staying awake make me go to sleep? To be honest, it doesn't make any sense.

Bill:

- ----

Anna:

-Sounds quite interesting. I'll give it a go tonight.

A) If your body wants to sleep and you force yourself to stay awake, you will most likely fail. So, acting in accordance with your body's needs would be better for you.

B) There is a technique called paradoxical intention. All you need to do is keep your eyes open as long as you can. Only then, you'll find yourself unable to keep them open for very long.

C) Lying down before you're ready to sleep may be a good idea. Simply lay on the bed until you're absolutely ready to fall asleep. This technique helped me a lot.

D) One of my colleagues had the same problem. The doctor advised he suppress the unwanted thoughts in his head which may be interfering with his sleep quality.

E) The melatonin, which is also known as sleep hormone, is only secreted when the environment is relatively dark. So, I'd definitely get rid of bright lights around my bedroom.

Soru No: 67

Journalist:

- Do you really believe the old saying that laughter is the best medicine?

Researcher:

- It's interesting you mention that, because one of my colleagues just told me about a small trial in which people who watched two comedy shows a week were observed to have an increase in their oxygen levels.

Journalist:

- Really? How would you interpret that?

Researcher:

- ----

Journalist:

- Perhaps I should start watching more comedies, then. The pressure from work, school, and family responsibilities is a lot to handle sometimes.

A) It's been reported that the participants had coronary artery disease, which prevents the arteries from bringing enough blood and oxygen to the heart.

B) People tend to think that it's the release of the endorphin that elevates our mood when we laugh, but there are some other important psychological mechanisms.

C) It's promising for overall health, but that's not all laughter's good for. It has also proved to lower stress levels for individuals, which is also beneficial to one's health.

D) Actually, it could be a significant finding, but it's important to bear in mind that correlation isn't always causation, and more research is required.

E) Besides comedies, there are plenty of other situations in which people find themselves laughing and potentially see similar results.

Soru No: 68

The Maya, who took control of much of Mesoamerica after the demise of the Olmecs, were the most sophisticated and powerful of the civilisations in the Americas before the arrival of Europeans.

- A) What made the Maya civilisation the most advanced and influential civilisation in the Americas is that they ruled the lands of the Olmecs after their fall; however, their supremacy lasted only till Europeans arrived in Mesoamerica.
- B) Until Europeans arrived in the Americas, the Maya had been the most advanced and influential civilisation in the region, who ruled Mesoamerica to a great extent following the fall of the Olmecs.
- C) Achieving superiority in Mesoamerica after bringing an end to the Olmecs, the Maya had been the dominant power and most advanced civilisation in the region till the Europeans' arrival in the Americas.
- D) After Europeans appeared in the Americas, which coincided with the fall of the Olmecs, the Maya, who had been the central power in much of Mesoamerica, lost their power of being the most advanced and influential civilisation in the region.
- E) Before the arrival of Europeans and the collapse of the Olmecs, it was the Maya that ruled a substantial part of Mesoamerica and became the most advanced and influential civilisation in the region.

Soru No: 69

Although the tools that psychologists use may not lead to the same degree of precision as those in some other sciences, it is not the precision that determines the scientific status of a discipline, but rather the means by which ideas are generated and tested.

- A) Since the instruments used by psychologists may lack the precision of those in other scientific fields, their field generates and tests ideas in pursuit of achieving precision for its scientific status.
- B) The tools employed by psychologists may not provide identical accuracy compared to those in some other sciences, yet the scientific status of a discipline depends on the way ideas are developed and tested rather than precision.
- C) Psychologists' instruments generate the same level of precision as some other scientific fields, yet it is not the accuracy of the tools that determines how scientific the field is, but it is how the generation and testing of ideas occur.
- D) The tools psychologists use may not yield a level of exactness comparable to that found in some other sciences, but what defines any discipline as scientific is both the accuracy and the process by which ideas are developed and verified.
- E) A discipline's scientific status is defined not by precision alone but by the procedures through which ideas are produced and tested, yet the degree of accuracy psychologists' tools achieve is lower than in other sciences.

Soru No: 70

The common crane is an extremely vocal species known for its distinctive, trumpet-like call and uses a range of sounds to not only communicate but also coordinate movement while in the air.

- A) The common crane has become notable for its very vocal nature, including its unique call which is much like the sound of a trumpet, as well as the sounds it uses to communicate while coordinating movement in flight.
- B) The common crane, a highly vocal species, are distinguished from others due to its characteristic and trumpet-like call that it uses when in the air to communicate and coordinate through a variety of sounds which they are famous for.
- C) The common crane is an extraordinary vocal species that is mostly renowned for its unique call which sounds just like a trumpet despite having a diversity of other sounds to communicate and coordinate movement in flight.
- D) The common crane is an exceptionally vocal species famous for its characteristic and trumpet-like call; moreover, it employs a variety of sounds for communicating and coordinating movement when in the air.
- E) The common crane, famous for being an exceptionally vocal species, communicates and coordinates movement in the air by means of employing a variety of sounds which are characteristic and trumpet-like calls.

Soru No: 71

Males and females have historically been thought to have different cognitive abilities for certain tasks, but recent studies looking at children's maths ability from 68 countries found no differences between the two sexes.

- A) Although it has been proved by the recent studies conducted on children from 68 countries that men and women have similar talents in maths, there is still a widespread belief that they have dissimilar cognitive abilities.
- B) Although men and women have always been regarded to be dissimilar in their cognitive abilities for particular tasks, recent research findings from 68 countries suggest that children from different sexes have the same level of talent in maths.
- C) Following the studies conducted on children's maths ability in 68 countries that revealed the talents of two sexes are comparable, the misconception about men and women having dissimilar cognitive abilities for particular tasks has weakened.
- D) The issue of men and women having different talents in particular tasks has always been linked to their cognitive abilities, yet there are some fields, such as maths, that both sexes are found equally talented by studies on children from 68 countries.
- E) While children from different sexes have been proved by studies from 68 countries to be equally talented in maths, there still exists a misconception that men and women are dissimilar in terms of their cognitive functions in certain tasks.

Soru No: 72

Substantial resources of materials, man-power, and technological skill have been required wherever town life has flourished on a large scale in order to ensure that the need of an urbanised population for a constant supply of water can be fulfilled. ---- For example, Pergamon in Asia Minor and the Greek city-states constructed elaborate systems of culverts and aqueducts to bring water to their citizens. And the Romans made a fine art of the technology of bringing water long distances in masonry aqueducts to serve the large cities of their Empire, and especially Rome itself.

- A) In addition to irrigation's importance, water control has held a permanent place in explanations of ancient sociopolitical change.
- B) A number of ancient societies focused on growing agricultural crops that did not require water abundance.
- C) Although some of the world's first farmers experimented with water management, most relied on direct rainfall or naturally water-rich areas.
- D) Usually, civilisations established near abundant drinkable water sources were more powerful than those in arid regions.
- E) The ancient civilisations established intricate irrigation works, bringing water to their fields and cities.

Soru No: 73

Chatbots are not the only artificial intelligence (AI) models to have advanced in recent years as there are many specialised models trained on biological data which could help accelerate vaccine development and cure diseases. However, the same qualities that make these models beneficial introduce potential dangers as well. ---- That is why experts are calling for governments to introduce mandatory oversight and guardrails for advanced biological models. While today's AI models probably do not substantially contribute to biological risk, future models could help to engineer new pandemic capable pathogens, which is why a structured government oversight is necessary so that the risks of especially powerful biological weapons in the future is minimised.

- A) Harmful pathogens that have been weaponised can spread among humans but their lethality decreases in time.
- B) It is nearly impossible for an AI model to be hostile towards human beings unless it was conditioned to be.
- C) For an AI model to be able to design a vaccine that is safe for humans, for instance, it must first know what is harmful for them.
- D) If future AIs are capable of doing research autonomously, this could lead to incredible breakthroughs in drug design and discovery.
- E) Experts are worried that strict governmental regulation could hinder the development of biological AI models.

Soru No: 74

The ancient folk tale of Ali Baba and the forty thieves mentions the use of a password. In this story, Ali Baba finds that the phrase "Open Sesame" magically opens the entrance to a cave where the thieves have hidden their treasure. Similarly, modern computer systems use passwords to authenticate users and allow them entrance to the system. ---- Thus, a password is vulnerable to compromise whenever it is used, stored, or even known.

- A) Passwords must be initially assigned to users when they are enrolled on the system for the first time and changed periodically for the same user.
- B) A number of protection ideas have been proposed such as implementing policies and mechanism to ensure 'strong' passwords.
- C) There is an increasing need for developing some other forms of protection due to the advent of sophisticated cracking tools.
- D) However, the security provided by a password system depends on the passwords being kept secret at all times for maintaining password security.
- E) Now, with the explosion of the Internet, the use of passwords and the quantity of confidential data that those passwords protect have grown exponentially.

Soru No: 75

After agriculture had appeared in any one region, it spread, primarily because the populations of farming communities grew much faster. Although agriculture may have seemed an unattractive option to many foragers, farming communities usually had more resources and more people than foraging communities. When conflict occurred, more resources and more people usually meant that farming communities also had more power. ---- Where environmental conditions were different, the spread of agriculture had to await new techniques such as irrigation or new crops better adapted to the regions of new settlement.

- A) Agricultural communities share important characteristics that give the agrarian era an underlying coherence.
- B) The superiority of agriculture over foraging ensured that the populations have a more reliable source of food.
- C) Agriculture expanded most easily in regions that bordered established agricultural zones and that had similar soils, climates, and ecologies.
- D) Local population pressure and increasing exchanges of ideas encouraged many subtle improvements in agricultural techniques.
- E) The techniques of water management had an even greater impact on agricultural productivity.

Soru No: 76

(I) The demise of Ancient Sumer was caused by conflict between city-state rulers, combined with climate factors that impacted their agriculture. (II) Regardless of their origins, Sumerian kings had the power to lead organised workers for the irrigation projects on which Mesopotamian farming depended. (III) Periods of flooding meant cities could not provide enough crops to sustain them. (IV) As a result, the Sumerians had already been weakened when another ancient civilisation invaded Sumer, initiating a brutal war and claiming Sumerian territory. (V) This included pillaging the Sumerian capital of Ur, which brought about the decline of the civilisation.

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

Soru No: 77

(I) Psychology is the study of the human mind and aims to find universal rules of human behaviour. (II) As the science of psychology developed in Western Europe and America, many psychological theories have been limited by a kind of cultural myopia, a short sightedness. (III) Aspects of psychological development that were assumed to be universal turn out to be culturally specific. (IV) Cultures also vary widely with regard to the emphasis on dependence vs. independence, individuality vs. group orientation, and respect for authority vs. individual freedoms. (V) This does not mean that all of our classic psychological theories are without merit, but we have to be cautious when assuming that what is true in one culture is necessarily true in another.

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

Soru No: 78

(I) The northern lights, or aurora borealis, are generated by the solar wind - a stream of charged particles travelling from the outer layer of the sun. (II) Bursts of solar wind, called solar flares, slam into Earth's magnetic field, which acts like a shield around the planet that deflects most of the particles. (III) The particles take around a day to travel to Earth, so how strong the aurora is likely to be can be predicted up to a day in advance. (IV) But at its weakest points around the poles, some particles penetrate into the upper atmosphere, where they collide with and excite, or energise, gas molecules. (V) As these molecules lose energy again, they release photons of light that make the auroras.

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

Soru No: 79

(I) Designers in the 21st century are beginning to adopt new technologies such as body-scanning for custom fit, along with seamless and whole garment knitting technologies, which can manufacture garments with the push of a button. (II) Both are forerunners in a movement towards automation that will once again revolutionise the fashion industry. (III) The talent and vision of fashion designers not only play a major role in how people look, but they have also made important contributions to a society's culture. (IV) Just as the sewing machine changed the face of fashion in the past, technology will change it in the future. (V) Designers of the future, as they have in the past, will continue to serve their customer's needs but will do so utilising new resources and tools.

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

Soru No: 80

(I) Horses are members of the family Equidae, which includes the wild asses of Africa and Asia and the zebras of African plains and mountains. (II) The origins of horse-like mammals have been traced back some 55 million years to a small dog-sized, plant-eating animal known as Hyracotherium. (III) More recently, during the Pliocene and Miocene periods which ended some 1.5-2 million years ago - horses and their relatives as we know them today were probably the most abundant medium-sized grazing animals in the world. (IV) They are grazing animals of wide-open plains, where constant vigilance is necessary in order to avoid predators such as lions, tigers, leopards, and wild canids. (V) Since then, every species has experienced a major reduction in population size.

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

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ANSWER KEY

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