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1. Sir Isaac Newton revolutionized humankind's view of the universe, developing an inclusive set of laws to explain how matter behaves in the sky as well as on Earth. Newton's work confirmed the theories of his predecessors Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo. Moreover, he was a formidable social figure in the world of European science with great influence on the generations of scientists who followed him. ---- Until Newton's time, philosophy and religion tangoed with science, often resulting in 'laws' that had not been tested in any empirical way. He pioneered a new system, the one by which many scientists still study the natural world.

- A) But perhaps even more profound than Newton's specific advancements was his development of what came to be known as the scientific method.
- B) Academics accepted Newton's mechanistic explanations for matter and motion, building their own theories on top of his formidable advancements.
- C) For example, Newton accepted the mathematical description of gravity knowing full well that his laws of gravitation said nothing about the nature or cause of gravitation.
- D) In the 18th and early 19th centuries, academics followed his model to study phenomena such as heat, electricity, magnetism and chemistry.
- E) Scientists began recording phenomena in terms of numbers to describe such qualities as weight, volume, or temperature.

2. In the Romanian village of Bran, about 15 miles southwest of Brasov in the Carpathian Mountains, lies Bran Castle. ----This is because it was once a residence of Prince Vlad Tepes, son of Vlad Dracul (Dracul meaning 'Devil'), who was a knight of the Dragon Order. Vlad used to sign his name 'Draculea' or 'Draculya' or 'The Devil's Son'. He is now best- known as the historical basis for Bram Stoker's Dracula. According to his legend, he was a ruthless military leader against any who stood against him.

- A) Bran Castle may still be home to some of the many tortured souls who died at Vlad Tepes's hand.
- B) Many believe Vlad Tepes himself still passes through the castle although he lived in the castle for a very short time.
- C) Built in 1377 to protect the city of Brasov from invasion, today the castle is more commonly referred to as Dracula's Castle.
- D) Between 1456 and 1462, Vlad Tepes, a strict ruler of Wallachia, lived in the castle and increased trade and the strength of his army.
- E) Today, the castle offers tours six days a week for those who want to walk where Vlad Tepes once stood.

3. Almost all new-born children have some sort of birthmark, which could be any size or shape and have different colours, such as black, brown, red, pink, or purple. In some cases, they can be related to specific conditions caused by a gene mutation, though not a mutation passed on from a parent; they are not hereditary. ---- Clusters of overgrown pigmented cells may also account for the existence of birthmarks.

- A) Treatment options depend on several factors, including the location and severity of the birthmark.
- B) They generally appear because of abnormal blood vessels or the nerves controlling the widening or narrowing of the blood vessels.
- C) They are often present at birth or develop soon afterwards, and some remain the same, while others get bigger over time.
- D) Many folk tales and myths exist about the causes of birthmarks, but none of these stories have been proven to explain the true causes of birthmarks.
- E) The vast majority of birthmarks pose no long-term health problems to the child; many of them eventually fade away.

4. When the US Census Bureau compiles its census data. It asks residents what language they speak. At the United Nations, most countries are represented, and their ambassadors must know which languages are spoken in their home countries. With all that information, it could seem easy to answer this question: How many languages are there in the world? ---- It is not always clear whether to regard two language varieties as dialects of the same language or as different languages. In addition, languages previously unknown to scholars are sometimes discovered in the Amazon, Papua New Guinea, and other remote parts of the world. Languages also die when their last speaker dies, and that happens more often than you might think.

- A) In the course of a century, some languages die and others are born, but some that die may later be revived.
- B) A given language may have different names, as with *Hebrew* and *Ivrit* or with *Irish*, *Erse*, and *Gaeilge*.
- C) Actually, enumerating them is not a straightforward task due to several reasons.
- D) Most sign languages are like spoken languages and have the challenge of how to be identified.
- E) Linguists estimate that there are between 6,000 and 7,000 languages in use across the world.

5. Rabies in Nepal is a serious issue. About 200 people die of rabies every year in Nepal, which is considered a highly underestimated official number. Canine vaccination is a key constituent of any rabies elimination strategy, and according to World Health Organization guidelines, at least 70 percent of dogs in an area must be covered. Regular revaccination is also needed as unprotected animals migrate into areas. There are several animal welfare organizations and societies in Nepal that have undertaken vaccination campaigns. ---- Also, there is no legal requirement to report rabies to government authorities in Nepal, making surveillance difficult.

- A) The second best solution in Nepal is to be properly vaccinated with human rabies vaccines available in hospitals in Kathmandu.
- B) A further goal is collaboration with relevant organizations to share information on canine and human rabies cases.
- C) However, there is no way of easily knowing who has vaccinated dogs, where and when.
- D) Therefore, a website has been created to record dog vaccinations in different locations in Nepal.
- E) In Kathmandu and other parts of Nepal, bites from stray dogs are the most common way that people get rabies.

6. Until the final quarter of the 20th century, the relationship between gender and technical change was included in the simple equation of masculinity with machinery. The prevailing view was that men's physical strength equipped them to adopt machinery more readily than women. ---- After all, machinery tends to be introduced to reduce physical effort in the production process, thus making it ideal for female use.

- A) Although they were competent in various areas, women were regarded as peripheral to the core of the labour market.
- B) Therefore, industries that employed relatively low-cost and abundant female labour faced little incentive to invest in expensive labour-saving technologies.
- C) Thus, the ideology of women as home makers paved the way for the introduction of industrial technologies into the home.
- D) However, such biological reasoning failed to account for the social shaping of technology by existing ideologies of gendered work.
- E) Women were subject to systematic discrimination in pay and access to skilled occupations, even in industries where they predominated.

7. Underground mining involves the excavation of tunnels and rooms beneath the Earth's surface. ---- Therefore, it is used primarily in situations where high-value ores such as gold are concentrated in narrow veins or other unusually rich deposits. Unlike surface mines, underground mines can also be excavated beneath bodies of water. Salt mines more than 300m deep, for example, extend beneath Lake Erie near Cleveland, Ohio, and Detroit, Michigan.

- A) The terminology used to describe underground mining has developed over several centuries.
- B) Gloryhole mining refers to methods resulting in the formation of a crater on the surface above the mine.
- C) An underground mine is excavated using a variety of methods.
- D) A horizontal underground passage following the trend of the ore body is known as a drift.
- E) Compared to surface mining, underground mining is expensive and dangerous.

8. At the start of the 20th century, art distinguished itself from what was not art by its materials as much as anything else. Oil on canvas, clay or plaster, bronze and marble were the most remarkable materials for painting and sculpture respectively; no other medium or practice, no matter how much skill it required or how inventive its pursuit, carried as much authority to give visual representation to the human condition, and thus it had been for centuries. ---- This expansion of licence in the choice of art's materials has been, especially in recent years, so explosive that we might reverse the opening sentence above, to say that art today distinguishes itself from what is not art by being made out of absolutely anything.

- A) However, artists today think that making paintings or bronze sculptures may not represent what they actually want to convey.
- B) During the early 20th century, art also faced a proliferation of visual technologies, which was perhaps equivalent to that of today's world.
- C) Techniques commonly used in art today are strategies of abandonment of control for the creation of an image, such as random splattering of paint.
- D) Today, by contrast, it is difficult to think of a material that could not be used to make modern art of one kind or another: chocolate, cigarettes, office rubbish, etc.
- E) The question today is whether using classical techniques has the same effect on the human condition as it did in the past.

9. The world has struggled with how to deal with aggressive behaviour for centuries. The crucial problem is to get people to not respond to others' aggression with their own aggression, because more likely than not, doing so will simply intensify conflict. ---- Only when we act in a calm manner, adopt a tolerant attitude toward others and promote friendship and warmth can we achieve the kind of peaceful society that we desire. Establishing supportive and caring interpersonal relations requires that people have skills for dealing with others' aggressive behaviour without escalating it.

- A) At the same time, some of us can be more aggressive than others because of our age, gender, and personal experiences.
- B) In fact, aggressive behaviour is an inherent part of human nature, and we are programmed at birth to act in that way.
- C) Instead, we need to cultivate forbearance, forgiveness, and patience as fundamental features of our culture to combat aggression.
- D) Thus, the victims of aggression often have less power or are disadvantaged: the very young, the old, the sick and etc.
- E) On the other hand, aggression can be learned - exposure to aggressive individuals may lead us to imitate them.

10. ---- Simply put, language is who you are. In 1959, the well-known sociologist Erving Goffman introduced the theoretical construct of the 'presentation of self in everyday life'. Though anticipated by Shakespeare four centuries earlier, Goffman argued that the whole world is a stage and much of our social life is spent managing how we want others to see us. He further claimed that our speech is the most excellent presentation of ourselves.

- A) How we communicate with others depends on various factors, such as the social status of the person spoken to.
- B) There are many differences between everyday speech and the language we use in the workplace or at school.
- C) The use of language is perhaps the most important reflection of one's personal and social identity.
- D) Identity is a multi-faceted assemblage of racial, ethnic, linguistic, social and cultural properties.
- E) Speech behaviour of people demonstrates differences in terms of their favoured topics.

11. An Eastern Mediterranean lace tradition, oya, is an important part of the traditional Turkish costume. It is a three-dimensional decoration of brightly colored silks, like a garland of flowers. Every flower and every colour in oya lace tells a story in a complicated symbolic language. ---- Young women traditionally conveyed their loves, hopes, and expectations as well as unhappiness, resentment, and incompatibility to those around them through needlework.

- A) Embroidery is worked primarily on women's costumes, with the most intricate work done on marriage outfits.
- B) The oya technique spread from Anatolia to Greece and then on to Italy and Western Europe.
- C) For example, a purple hyacinth indicates love, a pink hyacinth indicates engagement, and a white hyacinth represents fidelity.
- D) Nonetheless, needle lace flowers are thought to have embellished the veils of women as far back as the eighth century BC.
- E) Common designs included rosettes, bow-type motifs, and leaf patterns, though.

12. In the classical world of Greece and Rome, sacred objects were often collected and placed in temples or sanctuaries as offerings to the gods. The Parthenon in Athens, for example, contained many valuable objects ranging from gold and silver artefacts to inlaid statues and carved marble reliefs. These works of art, although now scattered in museums around the world, were originally intended as gifts to the gods; they belonged to the divinity to whom they were offered. ---- Thus, these temples could not be considered museums.

- A) It was not until the early third century BCE when an institution emerged that most closely resembled the modern notion of a museum.
- B) Unlike modern museums, the treasures of classical temples were generally not open to the public, and the objects contained therein were displayed only on rare occasions.
- C) Collections of objects were not restricted to temples and other religious sites in the ancient world.
- D) Individual aristocrats in ancient Rome would fill their urban homes and country villas with exquisite art.
- E) Over the centuries, the notion of a museum evolved from any place sacred to Muse, ancient Greek goddess of the arts, to the multifaceted museums of today.

13. When we are sleeping well, most of us do not think about what factors contribute to a good night's sleep. ---- A common piece of advice, found in magazine articles, TV, the Internet, or from doctors, is to improve one's sleep hygiene. Sleep hygiene is defined as the control of behavioral and environmental factors that precede and may interfere with sleep. Although this broad definition can encompass nearly everything one might engage in or be around prior to sleep, factors such as sleep schedules, napping, physical exercise, alcohol, caffeine and energy drink intake, are worth mentioning.

- A) However, as soon as sleep difficulties emerge, we naturally start looking for solutions.
- B) Furthermore, sleep deprivation has been associated with high levels of anxiety and stress.
- C) Consequently, the quality of sleep affects a wide range of everyday activities.
- D) Thus, a consistent sleep schedule is often considered to be the best single thing to do.
- E) In addition, the importance of sleep has been long recognised by health experts.

14. There are many reasons why animal breeding is of paramount importance to those who use animals for their livelihood. Cats have been bred largely for aesthetic beauty; many people are willing to pay a great deal of money for a Siamese or Persian cat, even though the affection felt for a pet has little to do with physical appearance. ---- For instance, most dog breeds are the result of a deliberate attempt to isolate traits that would produce better hunting and herding dogs, although some, like toy poodles, were bred for traits that would make them desirable pets. Horses have also been extensively bred for certain useful qualities; some for size and strength, some for speed.

- A) There is accumulating evidence that humans tend to be attracted to pets that exhibit similar physical traits.
- B) Although maximum food production is always a major goal, modern animal breeders are also concerned about the ability of animals to survive in extreme environments.
- C) Thus, animals are generally all bred for feed efficiency, growth rate, and resistance to disease.
- D) But the most extensive animal breeding has occurred in those areas where animals have been used to serve specific practical purposes.
- E) And farm animals, particularly food animals, have been the subject of the most intensive breeding efforts.

15. Law enforcement has relied on fingerprint analysis to identify suspects and solve crimes for more than 100 years. Investigators use fingerprints to link a criminal to a crime scene. Individual fingerprint identification records have also been used in sentencing, probation, and parole decisions. Officers often rely on chemical techniques to make the evidence visible. ---- Recent wrongful convictions and scientific studies of forensic methods have increased scrutiny of the validity and reliability of several forms of forensic evidence, including fingerprints.

- A) Fingerprints on hard surfaces which are visible can be photographed without the aid of chemicals to improve visibility.
- B) Similarly, fingerprint analysis should be automated to potentially reduce bias in interpreting match results when fingerprints at a scene are unclear.
- C) Three-dimensional fingerprints left on soft surfaces, such as wax or wet paint, are often clearly visible.
- D) Crime scene fingerprints sometimes require chemical techniques to make them visible and thus can be used to find the evidence.
- E) However, inadequate proficiency testing of investigators has led to inaccurate interpretations of the evidence.

16. Humans have been adorning and modifying their bodies for thousands of years. People from all cultures around the world have made efforts to change their bodies in different ways in an attempt to meet their standards of beauty as well as their religious or social obligations. ---- Scholars who have studied the ways in which humans mark their bodies note that bodily displays create, communicate, and maintain individuality and distinctiveness. Today, tattooing, piercing, and other forms of permanent and temporary body modification are seen by many as visible markers of self-expression.

- A) Extreme modifications such as heavy tattooing and multiple piercings might be seen as outrageous and criticised by others.
- B) On the other and, human bodies are never unmarked, even when not explicitly marked through adornment, because bodies can be fat or thin, male or female, and young or old.
- C) However, body painting has probably been practised since the Palaeolithic Era as archaeological evidence indicates.
- D) In addition, people modify and adorn their bodies as part of the complex process of creating their personal identities.
- E) Adornments such as jewellery have been found in the earliest human graves, and bodies unearthed from 5,000 years ago show signs of intentional head shaping.

17. Yoga today is a mainstream fitness activity, with many adults participating in what most people believe is an ancient practice. Surprisingly, the yoga you are going to the mat for is not that old. ---- They saw yoga, then more of a philosophy, as a non-sectarian, indigenous symbol of India that transcended divisions of religion and language: a handy tool to have when you are trying to unify a nation. These Victorian-era gurus spread their version of yoga worldwide as a proudly Indian way to achieve a higher level of understanding through contemplation.

- A) Modern postural yoga, the practice of holding poses, originated with early 20th century guru Krishnamacharya, who taught people a mix of gymnastic and wrestling moves.
- B) Hatha yoga, which emerged in 10th century India and was practiced by many traditional religious orders, puts an emphasis on controlling breath and maintaining certain postures.
- C) Around the 15th century BC, the authors of key Sanskrit writing used yoga to mean an animal's yoke and also an entire war chariot, which was symbolic of the unifying wars India was experiencing at the time.
- D) What we generally think of as yoga began in late 19th century India, when leaders of an anti-colonialism movement sought to rally their countrymen to their cause.
- E) Though it is currently advised to improve one's balance and gain some mobility, yoga was considered more of a spiritual practice in the 19th century within Indian society.

18. Esperanto is a constructed language which was intended for international use. Originating as an artificial language, it is unique in that it has enjoyed sufficient success and has been able to acquire a speech community. As a result, the epithet 'artificial' is arguably no longer applicable. ---- However, its proponents' hopes of its being generally adopted for international use have not been realized, and its future can only be seen as uncertain.

- A) Some three-fourths of the basic vocabulary roots of Esperanto are of Romance origin, with the remainder mostly Germanic or Slavic.
- B) It remains to be seen whether Esperanto is a linguistic curiosity doomed to disappear or a brilliant idea whose moment has yet to come.
- C) Estimates of the number of Esperanto speakers differ widely and are controversial, ranging from a few tens of thousands to several million.
- D) Opposition to Esperanto is often more emotional than rational, with some critics arguing that the language is without a culture.
- E) Unlike computer languages and codes, Esperanto generally satisfies the criteria for recognition as a form of natural language.

E-YDS 2017

19. Physics is by far the most important scientific discipline relevant to astronomy, the study of the Universe and everything in it. In fact, in modern times, the terms 'astronomy' and 'astrophysics' are often used interchangeably. ---- For example, if astronomers eventually find extraterrestrial intelligent life, psychology and sociology could become important to the study of the Universe as a whole.

- A) Modern particle physics is also absolutely necessary to decipher the mysteries of the very early Universe and, ultimately, the very beginning of everything.
- B) Since prehistoric times, humans have looked at the sky and observed the motions of the Sun, Moon, planets, and stars.
- C) It is also important to note that the serious use of physics to study the Universe has become very important in the field as a whole.
- D) The most important way astronomers gain information about the universe is by gathering and interpreting light energy from other parts of the universe.
- E) That being said, all sciences are valuable to astronomy, and some disciplines that are not very related now may someday be extremely vital.

20. Research suggests that bilinguals may have some cognitive advantages, ranging from creative thinking to faster progress in early cognitive development and greater sensitivity in communication. For example, bilinguals may exhibit greater cognitive flexibility in understanding the relationship between objects and their labels. Because bilinguals have two or more words for many objects and ideas, the link between a word and its concept is usually looser for bilinguals than monolinguals. ---- Thus, bilinguals have the possibility of developing more advanced language awareness and more fluency, flexibility, and elaboration in thinking than monolinguals.

- A) Given sufficient motivation and opportunity, all normally developing individuals can learn more than one language.
- B) For example, a bilingual may have an extensive vocabulary but a poor pronunciation, or a native-like pronunciation but underdeveloped grammar.
- C) For bilinguals, having two or more words for particular concepts extends the range of meanings, associations, and images.
- D) Because language and culture are inextricably linked, bilingualism provides the opportunity to experience two or more cultures in very authentic ways.
- E) Ability in each domain may be relatively advanced in both languages or may just be developing in a second or third language.

21. Some people regard hydropower as the ideal fuel for electricity generation because, unlike the non-renewable fuels used to generate electricity, it is almost free, there are no waste products, and hydropower does not pollute the water or the air. ---- For instance, in the Columbia River in the United States, salmon must swim upstream to their spawning grounds – the areas where they lay eggs – but the series of dams gets in their way. Different approaches to fixing this problem have been used, including the construction of fish ladders which help the salmon step up the dam to the spawning grounds upstream.

- A) In addition, hydroelectric dams can be used to control floods, divert water for irrigation purposes, and improve navigation on a river.
- B) Of the renewable energy sources that generate electricity, hydropower is the most often used.
- C) However, it is criticised because it changes the environment by threatening natural habitats.
- D) Because the source of hydropower is water, hydroelectric power plants must be located on a water source.
- E) In addition to rainwater, much of the water to produce hydroelectricity comes from oceans, lakes, and rivers

22. Non-profit organizations comprise the sector of the economy referred to as the non-profit, voluntary, or third sector. Incorporated under state law as charitable or not-for-profit corporations, these organizations are distinguished from organizations that focus on either making a profit (the private sector) or serving as an arm of government (the governmental sector) ---- As a result, they provide not only welfare services, but also social, educational, and cultural services.

- A) Although the majority of non-profit organizations are funded through donations, product sales can also help with funding.
- B) The extent to which such organizations contribute to the economy is indicative of a region's economic prosperity.
- C) Non-profit organizations aim to improve standards in a given country in various areas of life.
- D) Statistics indicate that the number of non-profit organizations has continued to grow in recent years.
- E) This sector may be the fastest-growing one in the United States economy, with over 1.6 million non-profit organizations in existence.

23. Star Wars, with its ground-breaking special effects and surprising commercial success, maybe the most influential science-fiction film of all time. It inspired a series of sequels that together now constitute the most commercially successful franchise in film history. ---- Therefore, the massive influence of Star Wars on the genre has not been entirely positive. Still, the film certainly breathed new life into science-fiction that seemed, at the time, lowered to a relatively minor status in American culture.

- A) On the other hand, there is no doubt that the much-discussed special effects of Star Wars were a large part of the film's success with moviegoers.
- B) It quickly became the most profitable film ever, while the merchandising campaign that accompanied the film became an unprecedented success.
- C) As a result, the link between Star Wars and its various indirect sources is among the most widely discussed aspects of the film.
- D) While few specific elements of Star Wars may be particularly original, the film is unique in its effective combination of ingredients from so many sources.
- E) Meanwhile, science-fiction started to rely more on spectacular special effects than on thoughtful scenarios or believable characters.

24. It is impossible to ignore alphabets and their influence on the development of Western civilisation. Alphabets represent phonemes - units of speech that are distinguishable within a language - and, thus, alphabetic texts typically remain close to their familiar spoken language. This can make it relatively easy in learning to read and write. It also makes computing and printing easier. In contrast, non-alphabetic writing tends to represent concepts independent of their representation in speech. ---- Thus, for example, in written Chinese there are thousands of characters to learn and remember. The huge number of symbols also makes printing and computer use more difficult in non-alphabetic writing.

- A) While there are a small number of phonemes in any language, there are numerous concepts and, correspondingly, numerous symbols.
- B) In Europe, for example, there is no common written language in which one could write the charter for a European union.
- C) The move to alphabetic writing represents the adoption of a useful new tool, and the origin of a print culture can clearly be seen as a consequence of the shift to alphabetic writing.
- D) It may be easier to express laws less ambiguously in an alphabetic language, but the possibilities for poetry may be greater in a language less tied to precise replication of spoken forms.
- E) Many would argue that alphabetic writing made literacy and mass distribution of texts through the use of the printing press possible.

25. There are lots of good reasons to bring back extinct animals. ---- Woolly mammoths, for example, were gardeners. They knocked down saplings, ate grass and fertilised the ground via their nutrient-rich dung. But when they disappeared, the gardening stopped, biodiversity plummeted and the lush mammoth steppe was replaced by species-poor tundra. Studies suggest that if large grazers were returned to the far north, biodiversity would increase again.

- A) De-extinction, fast becoming reality, has the power to save species, shape evolution and sculpt the future of life on our planet.
- B) Every day, between 30 and 150 species disappear from the face of our planet, and studies reveal that extinction rates today are 1,000 times higher than they were pre-human times.
- C) To reverse extinction would undoubtedly be a huge moment for the fields of biology and conservation, and a feat that could motivate future generations of wildlife defenders.
- D) All animals perform important roles in the ecosystems they live in, so when lost species are returned, so too are the jobs they once performed.
- E) De-extinction is a process that begins with creating a single animal in the lab and then ends, many years later, with the release and survival of sustainable populations in the wild.

26. Contrary to popular belief, simply eating more protein, in excess of recommended amounts, will not result in bigger muscles. Our bodies do not store excess protein. If we eat more protein than our bodies need to replenish the amino acids we have used during the day, the excess amino acids are converted to fat. ---- Therefore, the recommendations for protein change according to age and are slightly higher for adolescents and pregnant women.

- A) The thousands of proteins that make up our bodies are assembled on demand from some 20 different amino acids.
- B) The best sources of complete protein are meat and poultry, fish, low fat dairy products, and eggs.
- C) Because our requirements for protein mainly depend on our body's size, our need for protein increases during times of rapid growth.
- D) Individuals on severely restricted diets and those whose needs increase because of illness, growth or trauma may experience protein deficiency.
- E) People of many cultures, conditions and ages get adequate amounts and types of protein by eating various combinations of plant proteins.

27. The shelf life of donated blood is short, just 42 days, and during emergencies, even a large supply can quickly run out. To prolong blood's useful life, hospitals can freeze it, but they rarely do so because technicians need to add glycerol, which prevents ice from ripping the red blood cells apart. ---- Therefore, in order to keep stocks high, hospitals must rely on a constant stream of donors - a system that is less than reliable.

- A) The trouble is that it is toxic and must be removed before the blood is used, a process that can take several days.
- B) A recently found ingredient used in eyedrops can protect frozen blood cells for a very short time.
- C) Not all hospitals approve of defrosting as it is time consuming for patients who need emergency treatment.
- D) Allowing hospitals to stockpile huge amounts of blood is becoming a highly controversial issue.
- E) The important thing is that hospitals must decide on the most effective way of freezing cells to boost blood supplies.

28. Some people enjoy being part of the crowd and forming friendships; however, there are others who do not. This is an important choice indeed because our friends act on our health, wealth and mental well-being. - ---- We become prone to illnesses and depression. In fact, our bodies react to a lack of friends as if a crucial biological need is going unfulfilled. This is not surprising as evolution has equipped us with the desire to make friends and spend time with them.

- A) Social isolation, on the other hand, creates physical pain and leaves us stressed.
- B) People with strong social ties are more likely to be successful in their jobs.
- C) Our urge to make friends shapes our minds, bodies and also our psychology.
- D) However, the time spent socialising could be used in other activities such as meditation.
- E) Having a large circle of friends may also result in unexpected problems.

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29. Psychology is a branch of science dealing with the workings of the mind, its defects and how it influences human behaviour. Psychotherapy attempts to use our understanding of psychology to benefit people with mental health issues or full-blown mental illness. ---- The procedure is purely verbal; no use is made of medication.

- A) A psychotherapist will talk with the patient to try to get to the root of their thought processes and their emotional state.
- B) A psychotherapist can prescribe psychotherapy for patients as well as other treatments such as medication.
- C) Psychotherapists tend to differ in their approach to this kind of therapy.
- D) There is no well-established theory to explain why we humans are so prone to analyzing the mind.
- E) Practitioners in this field chart how the psychological outlook of human beings varies with age.

30. The personal computer (PC) is a familiar item in many homes all over the world. People use PCs to play games, write letters, and manage domestic and business accounts. E-mail takes only seconds to deliver messages and pictures to the other side of the globe. ---- It is hard to imagine a world without PCs. Yet, they are relatively new. It was not until 1975 that a computer appeared that was both affordable and small enough to use at home.

- A) Thus, computers respond to instructions in machine code written in binary, and a computer program comprises pages of zeros and ones.
- B) On the other hand, in a modern computer, backup memory is stored on hard disks inside the disk drive.
- C) Instead, the power of a PC depends on the speed of its processor and the amount of memory it has.
- D) Moreover, PCs are used to shop, make travel arrangements, book hotels, and buy theater and concert tickets.
- E) Therefore, computer software will work only if the computer is able to communicate with a storage device such as a disk drive.

31. ---- This select group of mammals includes the higher primates, members of the horse family, elephants, cetaceans and camelids. It is no coincidence that all of these animals live in stable, bonded social groups. Group living has its benefits, but it can also be stressful and members cannot simply leave when things gets tough, which is where friendship comes in. Friends form defensive coalitions that keep everyone else just far enough away, without driving them off completely.

- A) Grooming is a time consuming job, meaning that primates cannot sustain social groups of more than 50.
- B) Over the past two million years, there seems to have been increasing pressure to evolve larger social groups.
- C) Friendship gives social groups a different structure from herds of deer or antelope.
- D) From the point of view of each animal within it, a bonded society is made up of layers.
- E) Most animals have acquaintances but only a few species are capable of true friendship.

32. Malaria has killed more humans than anything else in history. Up to a million people still die of the disease each year. Since the 17th century, doctors have tackled it with a series of medications. ---- For that reason, the most effective treatment today is a cocktail of drugs.

- A) The first successful cellular drug against malaria contains 12 genes from three different organisms.
- B) The World Health Organization estimated that the financial burden of treating malaria has been hundreds of billions of dollars.
- C) Attempts to cure people with malaria using a single type of medicine have not traditionally been very successful.
- D) A strain of malaria resistant to a mixture of new drugs has been isolated in Cambodia and the Far East.
- E) Studies of cheaper and more effective malaria drugs seem promising.

33. On 14 August 2003, the north-eastern US and Canada were crippled by an enormous electrical blackout that affected 50 million people. Commuters struggled to get to work, ATMs failed, 36 car manufacturing plants were closed and hundreds of flights were cancelled, resulting in tens of millions of dollars in economic losses. The cause was later found to be a software bug in a control room. A few weeks later, the whole of Italy was cut off from Europe's electricity grid for 18 hours after falling trees took out two power lines in neighbouring Switzerland. ---- But in fact they are becoming increasingly common, and will only get more frequent and severe.

- A) Electrical devices fuel our existence because they are crucial for our food, water and transport.
- B) Software bugs are easy to detect if the technical expertise is available in the country.
- C) Unless we act now, more and more countries will start to experience similar events.
- D) Electricity systems are complex high-tech assemblages in most of the countries affected.
- E) People tend to think of such events as occasional, inconvenient occurrences.

34. During its heyday, between about 900 and 600 BC, the Assyrian empire was arguably the largest and most complex political formation the world had yet seen. After its initial stage of expansion during the 9th century BC, Assyria came to dominate the entire region that we today call the Middle East: from the Zagros Mountains in modern Iran to the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, and from the Taurus mountains in southern Turkey to the Persian Gulf. ---- In so doing, the Assyrians left an unforgettable mark on the development of civilization within and beyond the Middle East.

- A) The origin of Assyria is closely related to the fortunes and misfortunes of the city of Ashur, hence Assyria gets its name.
- B) The early political development of the Assyrian state was influenced by the structure of the Sumerian and Akkadian city-states of alluvial southern Iraq.
- C) The first segment of Assyrian history that comes into focus in the textual record is that of a commercial empire established by Assyrian merchants during the Old Assyrian period.
- D) The Assyrian empire is well-known from references in the Bible, the most famous of which is to the Assyrian king Sennacherib, who besieged Jerusalem in 701 BC.
- E) Through their imperial policies, the Assyrians became a driving force in shaping the political, cultural, and demographic make-up of the ancient Near East.

35. ---- Infants as young as 6 months show interest in and positive behaviours towards other babies, and as infants develop, their interactions with peers become more frequent and more complex. During the preschool years, peer interactions continue to grow in frequency and complexity. Relations with peers become more differentiated, and symbolic forms of interaction begin to predominate over physical ones.

- A) Children's peer relations undergo dramatic changes with development.
- B) Children's interactions are affected neither by age nor by experience.
- C) Social context proves to be an important source of variations in play across different cultures.
- D) Unlike older children, infants cannot spontaneously seek their peers for companionship or pleasure.
- E) Social-learning theories put forward that children learn behaviours within particular situations.

36. Everything you hear, feel, see and think is controlled by your brain. ---- Your brain is also capable of producing breathtaking athletic feats, sublime works of art and profound scientific insights. Its most amazing achievement, however, may be that it can understand itself. Studying the brain takes you inside this astonishingly complex organ to show you how it works. You explore a wealth of neuroscientific topics, including the structure of the brain and its cognitive functions such as learning a language and developing consciousness.

- A) Adopting positive feelings and attitudes can help the brain function well.
- B) Some diseases related to brain functions are still waiting to be explored.
- C) Researchers have made great progress in understanding the relation between the mind and the brain.
- D) It allows you to cope masterfully with your environment.
- E) What makes the brain unique is its unexplored functions

37. Terms such as addiction and dependency are frequently used to describe patterns of illicit drug use. --- - As a result, it is difficult to estimate the number of drug users who can be described as addicted or dependant. Addiction tends to refer to dependence on a particular drug or drugs, which has developed to the extent that it has a severe and harmful impact on an individual drug user. Dependency can refer to physical and/or emotional dependency and drug users may experience one or both forms.

- A) Drug users can become physically dependant on drugs, thus continuing with their drug use in order to avoid the physical discomfort of withdrawal.
- B) The term dependency is preferable to addiction because the latter is linked to negative images of drug use.
- C) Sociological analysis of drug use has played a significant role in challenging the medicalization of so-called deviant behavior.
- D) Drug users can also become emotionally dependant on drugs; for example, relying upon drug use to seek pleasure or to avoid pain.
- E) However, there are no universal definitions of these terms and they are frequently used inconsistently and interchangeably.

38. Literature after the Second World War made a fresh start and dealt with the experienced horror. ---- For example, in The Naked and The Dead, Norman Mailer depicted the conquest of a Japanese island from the perspective of an American division commander. He described the naked facts of the war: the diseased ideas of individual soldiers, the senselessness of violence, and the deprivation of American society into which soldiers had to later be reintegrated. This blunt depiction shocked the American public and made him the focus of discussion.

- A) Some German authors attempted to use an abstract language in their work in order not to employ the same language as the war criminals.
- B) "Never Again" was the slogan of the survivors of the Second World War, and literature was meant to contribute toward this end.
- C) Authors sought to use literature to gain perspective as well as to politically educate and encourage self-reflection of the public.
- D) The terrors of the Second World War left authors with the question of how to avoid the aftermath.
- E) Authors such as George Orwell and Aleksandra Solzhenitsyn began criticizing their contemporary political systems.

E-YDS 2015

39. It is known that more than half of all personal aircraft accidents all around the world occur during takeoffs or landings. That is why inventor and entrepreneur Joe Ben Bevirt – known for designing airplane-like wind energy turbines – is intent on making runways obsolete. ---- No full-scale prototype exists yet, but Bevirt and his team have built about 10- pound models to demonstrate their concept works.

- A) Bevirt has mobilized his wind energy team to create a personal electric airplane that takes off vertically and flies aerodynamically.
- B) Bevirt states that turbulence would have been avoided if more efficient motors and smarter control systems had been invented.
- C) Bevirt has been given an Invention Award for his personal electric airplane prototype which is as safe and easy to use as an automobile.
- D) Although Bevirt has come up with a remarkable invention, his previous work did not draw much attention in scientific circles.
- E) According to Bevirt, old types of personal aircraft lacked optimizing efficiency, thus reducing noise and improving flight control.

40. Different climates prevail in various parts of the Earth, from the dry heat of the desert to the chill of Polar Regions. Considering this, average global figures can be calculated. ---- Thus, climate differs from weather, which refers to short-term conditions during a period ranging from a few hours to a couple of weeks – or at most, a particular season. According to the size of the area under consideration, climate can be divided into microclimate, mesoclimate and macroclimate.

- A) To describe weather and climate in the atmosphere, scientists collect data about the various climatic elements such as temperature, air pressure, humidity and wind speed.
- B) Climate is defined as the full range of weather conditions experienced in a particular place, including daily and seasonal changes, over several decades or longer.
- C) The Earth is divided into a number of different climate zones, and one commonly used system is based on average temperatures in particular regions.
- D) A multitude of climatic factors influence each of the Earth's five spheres, ultimately producing an overall climate in the geosphere.
- E) Diverse conditions and processes work together to determine the climate of a particular area, so a distinction is made between primary and secondary climatic factors.

41. Egyptian hieroglyphics were a pictographic script, primarily used on monuments and for religious texts. The Egyptians continued to use simplified forms of hieroglyphics in their daily lives until the time of the early Christians, when they switched to writing the Egyptian language with the Greek alphabet. ---- Then, in 1799, a French military officer, who had come to Egypt as part of Napoleon's expedition, discovered the Rosetta Stone. On this monument from the 2nd century BC, he found a text written in both hieroglyphics and Greek. With this new evidence, philologists finally deciphered hieroglyphics in 1822.

- A) Hieroglyphics were both a means of communication and a system for classifying the world.
- B) The earliest hieroglyphics were on labels recording tax payments and royal possessions.
- C) A single hieroglyph was sometimes used as an ideogram to represent a whole word.
- D) Over the centuries, the understanding of ancient hieroglyphics was lost.
- E) Royal names were among the first words written in hieroglyphs to be deciphered.

42. Roma began as a city centre in central Italy. Over several centuries the city expanded its authority and adapted its methods of government to bring first Italy, then the western Mediterranean and finally almost the whole of the Hellenistic world into an empire larger than any which had existed in that era before. ---- Rome helped to shape European and contemporary practice and opinion about the state, about international law and especially about empire and the nature of imperia authority.

- A) Romans were influenced by the culture of the Etruscans and the Greeks, who inspired Roman architecture and painting.
- B) The Roman Empire embraced parts of two continents, Europe and Africa, and would soon expand into Asia.
- C) The empire reached its limit of expansion and now faced the daunting task of holding off raiders and invaders lured by the wealth and fertility of Rome's provinces.
- D) The growth of Rome and other cities around the Roman Empire was made possible by aqueducts, which supplied fresh water to urban areas.
- E) This unique and astonishing achievement, and the cultural transformation which it brought about, laid the foundations of European civilization.

43. The beginning of mathematics is found in the first advanced civilizations. Where art, architecture, writing, justice, and philosophy began to develop, the systematic study of computations and geometry were also initiated. ---- The Arabic numerals, for instance, actually originated from India. They reached Europe through the work of Arabic mathematicians.

- A) The first use of what we now call mathematics goes back 5,000 years, and at first mathematics enabled people to simplify a number of practical tasks.
- B) Business and commercial trade that brought goods to other people also contributed to the transfer of some mathematical knowledge.
- C) Mathematics was established as a science in Greece in ancient times by Pythagoras of Samos.
- D) Humankind was not given numbers in the cradle; however, they were needed to determine the size of a herd of animals with little effort.
- E) On the other hand, the first scientific use of abstract mathematical concepts took place at around 500 BC.

44. One important mechanism that shapes a child's behavior is imitation. All people, particularly children, have a strong tendency to imitate others. ---- A child observes other people being angry or controlling their anger and copies them. Thus, the child's own aggressive behavior is shaped and determined by what he or she observes others doing.

- A) When children are rewarded, they are more likely to repeat that behavior.
- B) This imitation extends to virtually every kind of behavior, including aggression.
- C) One of the most common sources of anger is an attack or intrusion by another person.
- D) Imitating others does not mean that the child will behave aggressively.
- E) Children imitate some people more than others.

45. The Industrial Revolution brought many blessings to humanity, such as increased standards of living, improved educational opportunities and game-changing technological innovations. ---- Most obviously, there is the environmental degradation that threatens our health and ecological sustainability. But our interior environments - the landscapes of our individual minds and spirits - may be paying an even more costly price. Discussion of the consequences of this shift is not new.

- A) Today, we are living in a time that could be viewed as one that sprung from the Industrial Revolution.
- B) Yet it all came with a sense of loss, especially in regard to our connection to nature, as we moved away from an agrarian way of life.
- C) We are becoming more connected to one another through the Internet, cell phones and other technologies.
- D) Once a genuine connection with the nature is established, people are far more likely to display concern for the environment.
- E) However, several studies have shown that adults gain considerable benefits from time spent outdoors, especially in stress reduction.

46. Hunting is difficult and sometimes dangerous, but predators have evolved many ways of improving their chances of success. They have acute senses of detecting their prey. Speed, fast reactions, and sheer strength help them catch their meal. ---- They can avoid being detected by predators, run away, confuse their enemies or even fight back. So predators and prey are often evenly matched in this battle for survival.

- A) Many animals survive by hunting and eating other animals.
- B) Most predators including tigers hunt alone.
- C) But the animals they hunt are not helpless victims.
- D) Stalking and chasing prey is hard work, and it can use a lot of energy.
- E) There are many predators that use their speed to take their prey.

47. ---- However, this is an inadequate definition for economists. There is a big difference between an office worker who is unemployed for a few weeks and a factory mechanic whose skills are no longer useful in finding a job. The former will soon be back in work whereas the latter may need to be retrained.

- A) In its very broadest sense, unemployment simply means the state of not having a job.
- B) All too often governments actually encourage people to remain unemployed by making their unemployment benefits more attractive.
- C) Governments are trying to strike a balance between encouraging people to find work and compensating them for losing their jobs.
- D) The labour market is traditionally defined as flexible for those who are without a job for longer periods.
- E) Governments' resolve to tackle unemployment is understandable given the trauma associated with losing one's job.

48. The earliest of the ancient civilizations all shared the same fundamental view of the cosmos: that the Earth lay at the centre. ---- The specific explanations varied from an ancient society to another. However, the one that came to dominate the minds of Europeans was established by successive generations of Greek philosophers.

- A) The Sumerians, the Babylonians and the Egyptians all had the Sun, Moon, stars and planets revolving around us.
- B) The first known idea of the stars being fixed to sphere, or hemisphere is attributed to Anaximenes of Miletus in the 6th century.
- C) Ancient astronomers thought that planets behaved in a strange fashion; which they failed to figure out why.
- D) It was the great philosopher, Aristotle, who refined the explanation of the movements in the heavens.
- E) NASA has completely rejected the idea of the Earth lying at the heart of the whole cosmos. Earth lying at the heart of the whole cosmos.

E-YDS 2014

49. At the end of the 18th century, France was nearly bankrupt after a series of costly wars. ---- While the country faced starvation, King Louis XVI and the nobility lived in luxury, and rumours spread that they were storing grain that the poor desperately needed. The French people had heard how the Americans overthrew the rule of the British king in 1776, and as the poor grew more dissatisfied, they demanded change. In 1789, a sharp rise in the price of bread and heavy taxes caused people to take action and the French Revolution began.

- A) French society was basically divided into three classes before the Revolution.
- B) Agricultural techniques used in France in the 18th century were comparable to that of other countries.
- C) Britain also had a ready supply of resources and raw materials as well as plentiful food reserves.
- D) To make matters worse, a bad harvest in 1788 left much of the population short of food.
- E) The new National Assembly promised to give power to the common people.

50. Professional astronomers investigate not only stars but everything to do with space - from the meteors and the planets of the Solar System to distant galaxies billions of light years away. Astronomy makes a rewarding hobby too, and many amateur stargazers enjoy observing the night sky with backyard telescopes or binoculars. ---- This is because light takes such a long time to reach us from distant objects in space. We see the Moon as it was one and a quarter seconds ago and the stars as they were hundreds of years ago.

- A) Whenever astronomers observe the sky, they are looking back in time.
- B) Many ancient cultures followed the Sun and stars in order to keep track of the time of year.
- C) Astronomers divide the whole sky into 88 segments, each one named after the constellation within it.
- D) Today, space telescopes such as the Hubble give us breath-taking views of distant objects in space.
- E) People have been looking up at the night sky for thousands of year.

2019 YDS ARALIK

51. The decline of England's wild bees has been linked for the first time to the use of neonicotinoid pesticides on oilseed rape farms. ---- But recently, Ben Woodcock at the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology in Wallingford, UK, and his colleagues have studied data on 62 bee species from 31,800 surveys across more than 4,000 square kilometres of land. They have found that populations across all species declined by average of 7 percent after 2002, when farmers started widely using neonicotinoids on oilseed rape, and species that feed on rapeseed were hit three times as hard as those that do not.

- A) Researchers have concluded that many other factors affect bee-to-bee communication, such as climate change and disease.
- B) These pesticides do not only contribute to the decline in the number of wild bee species, but they also hurt their ability to reproduce.
- C) The effects such pesticides have on bees have been documented before, but there was no strong evidence focusing particularly on neonicotinoid pesticides.
- D) Studies done on wild bees that eat plants with neonicotinoid pesticides have not yielded reliable results, so researchers now look for different reasons for bee decline.
- E) In February 2018, the European Union approved the ban on neonicotinoid pesticides in an effort to protect bees and other valuable pollinator insects.

52. Thousands of individual parts make up the modern automobile. Much like the human body, these parts are arranged into several semi-independent systems, each with a different function. ---- The automobile contains similar circulatory systems to cool the engine using fluid (mostly water) and to circulate oil and fuel within the system. The engine — the 'heart' of the automobile — is comprised of pistons, cylinders, tubes to deliver fuel to the cylinders, and other components. Each system is necessary for making the automobile run and reducing noise and pollution.

- A) For example, our circulatory system comprises the heart, blood vessels, and blood.
- B) The major systems of an automobile include the engine, fuel system, transmission, and electrical system.
- C) When an automobile is designed, the arrangement and type of components depend on various factors.
- D) Furthermore, the dependence on petroleum fuel of automobiles leads to power struggles and thus influences global politics.
- E) Automobiles have given great freedom of movement as well as comfort to their owners.

53. As elephants walk through the forest or savanna, they leave big footprints behind them. These marks then fill with water, creating microhabitats for other forms of life. Researchers at Germany's University of Koblenz-Landau analysed the contents of 30 footprints in Uganda. They found at least 61 different micro-invertebrate species, including mites. ---- Nevertheless, the study adds to a body of research suggesting that elephants play vital roles in their ecosystems.

- A) Researchers also think that this study serves as one more reminder of what we could lose if the illegal hunting crisis in Africa continues.
- B) Because elephants weigh upward of 6,000 kilograms, they make quite an impression with their giant footprints.
- C) Thanks to this study, researchers have proven without doubt that elephant footprints teem with life.
- D) This work is in its early stage and more needs to be done to understand how heavily the tiny species rely on these footprint worlds.
- E) The most common species found in these footprints were mayflies, backswimmers, leeches and gastropods.

54. Cities are dense with impermeable sidewalks and streets, so the concrete jungle does not exactly absorb excess water during storms. The result: destructive flash floods. To help, a Danish architectural firm has developed a tile-based modular paving system that collects and distributes rainwater. ---- The system captures water from roofs, streets, and parking lots, and delivers it to nearby permeable landscapes - such as garden boxes or park spaces - where it can be absorbed. The firm has already given a few Copenhagen sidewalks a face-lift this year to test out the tiles. But even before that experiment is finished, Toronto and several other cities have put in requests for the rain-draining material.

- A) Since permeable pavements come in different forms, urban planners in other countries prefer to use a type of porous asphalt to absorb storm run-off.
- B) Plants could be considered a necessity since they offer many perks to cities including shade, beauty, and habitat for wildlife.
- C) These tiles resemble a normal paved surface but have small holes in them that funnel storm run-off into horizontally connected channels.
- D) Roads, sidewalks, and terraces connect people but , are often also impermeable to rain or flood waters.
- E) One concern environmentalists have is preventing storm run-off from mixing with everyday pollutants like fertiliser and sewage.

55. Unlike learning a second language, acquiring a first or native language does not require systematic instruction. Parents usually do not teach children the rules of language or do not tell them what kinds of sentences they can and cannot say. ---- For example, English speaking children might continue to say *bringed* rather than *brought* even though parents occasionally correct them.

- A) Parents' corrections inform children of what is not possible in the language they are exposed to.
- B) Although parents generally do not correct their children, corrections can improve the children's language.
- C) Children are rarely corrected, and even when they are, they resist the correction.
- D) Children often take advantage of parents' correction and reformulate their utterances.
- E) If children ask a question, parents will hardly check for its grammatical correctness.

56. Wilhelm Röntgen was born in Germany, but lived in the Netherlands for part of his childhood. He studied mechanical engineering in Zurich before becoming a lecturer in physics at Strasbourg University in 1874, and a professor two years ago. He took senior positions at several universities during his career. ---- However, in the world of science, he is best known for his research into X-rays, and in 1901, he was awarded the first Nobel Prize in Physics for this work.

- A) Röntgen was always shy of having an assistant, and he usually preferred to work alone and built much of the apparatus he used by himself.
- B) By 1900, Röntgen's discovery of high energy electromagnetic radiation in the form of X-rays was being used in medical diagnosis.
- C) Röntgen studied many different areas of physics, including light, gases, heat transfer, and thermal conductivity of crystals.
- D) In his laboratory in Germany, Röntgen discovered X-rays by accident while he was studying the conduction of electricity through gases at low pressure.
- E) Despite the numerous prizes, medals and honorary doctorates he had, Röntgen retained the characteristics of a strikingly modest man.

57. There is a new milk in town; there are many, actually. The old alternatives to cow's milk - soy, rice, and coconut milk - are now joined on grocery shelves by alternative milks made from almonds, peanuts, cashews, oats, peas - the list goes on and on. You can even buy milk made from potatoes or bananas. — But is that really true? Almond and cashew milks have less than half the calories found in cow's milk, but are lower in protein. For those with allergies to nuts, banana milk is the way to go, but it can be difficult to find. Each type of alternative milk has its benefits and limitations. You should decide what is most important to you - nutrition, sustainability, or allergies.

- A) Alternative milks are only healthy if combined with a well-balanced diet, though the same is true of cow's milk.
- B) Manufacturers have recently begun to position such products as a reasonable alternative.
- C) Alternative milks vary greatly in their nutritional value, and while some have a mild flavour, others have a stronger taste
- D) Most alternative milks are friendlier to the environment than dairy products, as the carbon footprint of producing, packaging and transporting cow's milk is very high.
- E) However, people do not drink alternative milks for their nutritional benefits, instead, they tend to use them for their coffee or cereal.

58. Much of what archaeologists know about past human life is uncertain and partial. For example, archaeologists argue about the dates that human life began and changed. New discoveries constantly force scientists to rethink the dating given to major developments in human prehistory. Even the primary method of identifying the age of discoveries, known as radiocarbon dating, is subject to second-guessing. Often different sources have different dates. Another difficulty is that there are simply not many sources of evidence about early human life. ---- Because of these difficulties, much of what is known about prehistoric man is based on the best guesses of scientists who may have devoted their life's work to the subject.

- A) The older the historical remains, the more valuable and surprising they are to archaeologists.
- B) Archaeologists must form their picture of early life based on small sets of discovered materials separated by both time and distance.
- C) Another form of evidence comes from early rock paintings and etchings that have depicted human clothes, hair, and body decoration.
- D) Archaeologists must carefully dig the remnants of the human past from out of the earth.
- E) The problem of understanding the clothing of early humans is even more difficult by the fragile nature of fur.

2019 MART YDS

59. ---- Yet even today, when objective evidence is valued highly, most people would admit to secretly cherishing one, or two, or many superstitions. Across America, tens of thousands of lottery tickets are pencilled in every day based on nothing more or less than people's lucky numbers. Though we now have scientific explanations for a number of once-mysterious phenomena, daily life still holds enough unpredictability that we turn to superstitions to account for the implausible.

- A) Bad-luck superstitions still keep many people from walking under a ladder, opening an umbrella indoors, or boarding an airplane on Friday the thirteenth.
- B) Scientific studies reveal that most of the superstitious beliefs we inherit involve ways to protect ourselves from evil.
- C) Archaeologists identify Neanderthal man, who roamed throughout Western Asia 50,000 years ago, as having produced the first superstitious belief.
- D) Supernatural beliefs come into being when particular events happen in a way that cannot be explained by reason and are followed by superstitions to help control them.
- E) Superstitious beliefs, given their irrational nature, should have receded with the arrival of education and the advent of science.

60. Braille is a tactile (touch-based) system of written language that features patterns of raised dots to represent letters of the alphabet, common words and contractions, mathematical symbols, and punctuation. Named after its developer, Louis Braille, braille allows people who are blind to read and, with adaptive technology, to write. ---- Learning each of the different forms of braille code is like learning a new language. Therefore, most people only learn the one or two of those they are most likely to use in their daily lives.

- A) People whose vision is still intact can also learn braille, and should if they have regular interactions with people who are blind.
- B) There are a number of braille variations in common use in the US, including braille specific to music, mathematics, science, and computer programming.
- C) Many communities have schools and consultants who teach braille as well as libraries that provide braille publications.
- D) Nemeth braille code provides a mix of American literary braille, Nemeth braille, and unique symbols for instruction documentation.
- E) American literary braille code uses about 250 patterns to create book-length materials using short-form words, contractions, and single-cell words.

61. Gothic is the style of architecture and art that succeeded Romanesque and prevailed in Europe from the mid-12th century to the 16th century. Like many other stylistic labels, the word was originally a term of abuse. It was coined by Italian artists of the Renaissance to denote the type of medieval architecture they condemned as barbaric. ---- None of these features was first used in the Gothic period, but when employed together they created a new type of skeletal structure and a sense of graceful resilience that was very different in spirit from the massive solidity of Romanesque buildings.

- A) The Gothic style is still characterised chiefly in terms of architecture — in particular by the use of pointed arches, rib vaults, and flying buttresses.
- B) The term 'Gothic' has also been applied to the ornament, sculpture, and painting of the period in which Gothic architecture flourished.
- C) A swaying elegance is often considered typical of Gothic figures, which are generally more naturalistic and less remote than those of the Romanesque period.
- D) This architecture was not created by the Gothic tribes who had destroyed the classical art of the Roman Empire.
- E) However, the movement became more serious in tone and developed into a major strand in art.

62. The fossil record of dinosaurs in Africa extends from the Late Triassic Period, over 200 million years ago, until the Late Cretaceous Period, presumably 65 million years ago. However, the extinction event that ended the reign of dinosaurs has yet to be documented. Throughout this length of time, Africa remained relatively stable geologically, changing position only slightly by drifting and rotating northward. ---- The changing geography of Africa and its neighbours throughout the Mesozoic Period is fundamental to understanding the dinosaur fossils found there.

- A) During the Late Triassic through the Early Jurassic, major continental land masses were united into the supercontinent of Pangaea.
- B) Late Triassic dinosaur sites are found extensively in southern Africa (particularly South Africa, Lesotho, and Zimbabwe) and to a lesser extent in northern Africa Morocco.
- C) Thus, the dinosaur fauna of the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic are generally similar across the globe because there was only one continent rather than several continents.
- D) By contrast, the continents surrounding Africa moved greatly, resulting in ocean barriers between what were once contiguous land masses.
- E) The boundary between the Triassic and Jurassic Period is marked by extinctions globally, but it has not been studied in detail in Africa.

63. When Parkinson's disease develops, all emphasis shifts to getting the symptoms under control. This shift tends to guide medical care decisions for optimal management of the Parkinson's. ---- It remains important for the person with Parkinson's disease to continue seeing a primary care doctor to manage other health conditions and tend to other routine health matters such as physical exams and screenings for high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol level, heart disease, diabetes, and breast, colon, and prostate cancer, as well as other conditions that become more common with aging.

- A) Anti-Parkinson's medications remain the cornerstone of treatment and can restore near-normal function for years or decades.
- B) Although Parkinson's disease can strike at any age, it is a condition primarily associated with aging.
- C) People who are younger and working when diagnosed are likely to have employer-sponsored group health insurance.
- D) But this focus should not preclude attention to overall health care needs, as it sometimes does.
- E) However, the Parkinson's disease's progression is unpredictable and inconsistent, and patients respond differently to treatment.

64. Tchaikovsky (1840-1893) was the first Russian composer to gain international fame. ---- He also had a remarkable gift for writing melody. Tchaikovsky is often described as a composer of music that is basically melancholy. Some of his music is melancholy, especially the last moment of his *Symphony No 6*. Yet, he also wrote spirited music, as in *Marche Slave* and "1812" overture; lyrical music, as in the symphonic poem *Romeo and Juliet*; lively ballet music, as in the *Nutcracker Suite*; and powerful symphonies.

- A) But Tchaikovsky always claimed to be fully Russian in his feelings, and his works contain quotations from Russian folk melodies.
- B) On the other hand, he cited Mozart, a Westerner, and Mikhail Glinka, a Russian as the composers who influenced him the most.
- C) He was a master of orchestration with a superb talent for blending instrumental sounds and for achieving rousing orchestral effects.
- D) His early emotional sensitivity developed into long periods of depression, but he wrote some of his most cheerful music during these periods.
- E) From 1862 to 1866, he studied music at St. Petersburg Conservatory under Anton Rubenstein, a pianist and composer.

65. Time brought fundamental changes to mankind's relationship with the wilderness and animals. The traditional view of animals as consumable was joined by a much more complex appreciation of the place of other living things. The greatest impact was on harvest hunting; the ancient moral relationship with prey was revisited. As wasteful as some traditional hunting methods were, the technology to destroy entire populations of prey rarely existed. ---- Whole communities of animals were nearly annihilated, but through the end of the 19th century increasingly powerful objections were raised to that extreme predation.

- A) However, as a result of machine culture and the industrial-scale harvesting of varied prey by commercial agents, wildlife destruction was horrific in scale and magnitude.
- B) Ironically, as senseless as the terrific waste of prey such as bison and pigeon certainly was, the bloodshed took place too far from most citizens for it to register well.
- C) Typically, hunting was thought to be more a process than a goal-oriented behavior; the hunter's motivation and action are as important as the result.
- D) Luckily negative public reaction ensued in response to the enormous harvest of animals and also by a growing public awareness of the butchery exhibited in the name of fashion.
- E) Therefore, regulating and taxing traditional hunters guaranteed the protection of vast habitat and the warming of the planet that began around 10,000 BC forced humans to adapt, and they did so with great ingenuity.

66. Many of the larger animals people had feasted on during the Ice Age died out as a result of global warming and over-hunting. ---- Based on the behavior of hunter gatherers in recent times, women did much of the gathering in ancient times and probably used their knowledge of plants to domesticate wheat, barley, rice, corn and other cereals. This allowed groups who had once wandered in search of sustenance to settle in one place.

- A) This forced people to travel to far away places where there were still animals to hunt and eat.
- B) At the same time, edible plants flourished in places that had once been too cold or dry to support them.
- C) However, this did not change how the early humans found food as they went on hunting smaller animals.
- D) Therefore, people used their logic and started preserving the small number of large animals left.
- E) That was the point in human history that triggered the innate trait of humans to protect wildlife.

67. According to a study in Usenge, Kenya, near the town of Kisumu, most families in the village do not value formal Western schooling. There is no reason they should, as their children will for the most part spend their lives farming or engaged in other occupations that make little or no use of Western schooling. These families emphasise teaching their children the indigenous, informal knowledge that will lead to successful adaptation in the environments in which they will really live. ---- They hope that their children may be able to leave the village and to go to a university. These families tend to emphasise the value of Western education and to devalue indigenous informal knowledge. Thus, the families typically value and emphasise one or the other kind of knowledge, but not both.

- A) At the same time, there are some, perhaps not many, families in the village that have different expectations for their children.
- B) They believe that investing a lot of time in the development of academic skills needed for school success is a poor investment.
- C) Furthermore, they see the learning of informal knowledge as relevant to their everyday adaptation as a better use of their time.
- D) Some wealthy and educated parents living in the village share the same opinion with such families and do not favour formal Western schooling.
- E) In formal Western schooling, however, children typically study a variety of subjects, including maths, foreign languages, etc. , from an early age.

68. As children move into adolescence, they seek much more autonomy. At this stage, parents must achieve a delicate balance between granting autonomy and making sure their children do not get into situations where problematic or even dangerous behaviour could occur. ---- This makes it likely that their children will be involved with other teens who are enthusiastic about school and not into risk-taking.

- A) However, some parents may find it difficult to develop clear rules to ensure the teenager engages in appropriate activities when not under adult supervision.
- B) It could be helpful if parents establish effective communication with their children with regard to what they are doing each day and foster their academic interests.
- C) Children who are not regularly monitored by their parents are more likely to adopt destructive habits, suffer from depression, and obtain poor grades.
- D) The most important issues to consider are the time teens need to be home, where they can go when they are out, and whom they can be with.
- E) On the contrary, offering numerous opportunities for young people to play a greater role in civic life and governance is another way to prevent problems.

69. Medieval Islam became the principal heir to ancient Greek science, and Islamic civilisation remained the world leader in virtually every field of science between 800-1300 AD. The sheer level of scientific activity underlines this point, as the number of Islamic scientists during the four centuries after the Prophet matched the number of Greek scientists during the four centuries following Thales. Islamic scientists established the first truly international scientific community stretching from Iberia to Central Asia. ---- A moment's thought, however, shows how unreasonable it is to evaluate the history of Islamic science only or even largely as a link to European science, or even to subsume Islamic science into the 'Western tradition'. Medieval Islam and its science must be judged on their own terms, and those terms are as much Eastern as Western.

- A) Early Islamic rulers encouraged the mastery of foreign cultural traditions, including notably Greek philosophy and science.
- B) Yet, medieval Islamic science is sometimes dismissed as a conduit passively transmitting ancient Greek science to the European Middle Ages.
- C) Islam was and is based on literacy and the holy book of the Quran, and contrary to the popular view, Islam showed itself tolerant toward others.
- D) The result was another hybrid society, the cultural 'Hellenisation' of Islam and its typically bureaucratized institutions.
- E) The institutional aspects of Islamic science are only beginning to be studied with scholarly rigour, and nothing like a full historical survey exists for the Islamic case.

70. Even though there are a number of teaching approaches, the literature indicates that teachers have two primary orientations to teaching: an orientation toward conveying knowledge and an orientation toward facilitating learning. ---- On the other hand, if the teacher wants to maximise students' understanding, he or she will probably focus on the integration and elaboration of information in ways that could facilitate meaningful learning and critical thinking.

- A) Interestingly, teachers' approaches to teaching are also mediated by situational and contextual factors in addition to a number of other factors.
- B) Hence, the various characteristics of students in these class rooms will influence the approach to teaching as well as its outcomes.
- C) For example, a teacher whose goal of teaching is to transmit and increase knowledge will likely focus on the content and provide structured learning experiences.
- D) Moreover, it is generally known that the values and beliefs of teachers influence their perceptions and judgements and also affect their behaviour in the classroom.
- E) Furthermore, this teacher might believe that students should be rewarded for good work and penalised for lack of effort and poor work.

71. It has been a basic tenet that an individual who uses substances heavily will become addicted. There are reports, however, of people becoming addicted to a substance with exposure only once or a few times. Some experts believe people are born with the predisposition to become addicted. ---- Thus, the potential for addiction may be hereditary. On the other hand, a psychological problem may lead the individual into addiction. The need for instant gratification, a feeling of being socially ostracized, and an inability to cope with the downfalls of life have all been cited as possible springboards to addiction.

- A) One characteristic that marks addiction, whether to chemicals or nonchemical practices, is the genetic modification it leads to.
- B) A careful medically-controlled withdrawal program can reverse the chemical changes in genes caused by the addiction.
- C) Habitual use of an addictive substance can produce changes in body chemistry and any treatment must be geared to gradual reduction in dosage.
- D) Studies have found that many former addicts have enough determination to avoid drugs for the rest of their lives.
- E) Children of addicts have a greater probability of becoming addicts themselves than children whose parents are not.

72. In almost all cultures and societies, children have collected a broad spectrum of items. Although the activity seems to be universal, very little has been written on this subject. And even though collecting has played an important part in many individuals' lives, it is seldom described in memoirs or autobiographies. This may be because many collections are suddenly abandoned when the collector grows up. ---- Other collections, however, continue into adult life, becoming lifelong passionate occupations; this is especially likely with collections that have some kind of economic value or present the adult with challenges or opportunities for further study.

- A) Most children will carry on adding to their collections throughout adulthood because they are so attached to them.
- B) Many are often split up and disappear during childhood unless parents understand the fascinating world of the small collector and pay special attention to saving them.
- C) The spirit of the collector, once established, never leaves the individual but is turned in new directions and can result in life-changing career choices.
- D) Grand collections may end up in places like museums, which seems to be the dream of collectors who do not want their passionate investments to disappear with them.
- E) Collecting trains the eye, creates a sense of order, and develops aesthetic appreciation while at the same time creating a sense of economic appreciation for certain items.

73. Fossils are remnants or traces of an animal or plant of a past geologic age that have been preserved in various ways in the Earth's crust. From earliest times people must have seen fossils, but the first reports we have on the subject are from the ancient Greeks. Xenophanes of the early Ionian school is said to have noticed fossilised sea creatures high on mountains; he correctly interpreted this as meaning that these mountains had once been under water. --- For example, he associated the fossilised bones of large creatures with mythical animals or with giant humans.

- A) In the 17th century, Nicolaus Steno argued persuasively that fossils are remains of living organisms.
- B) In Roman times, Suetonius casually mentions that emperor Augustus kept a collection of large fossil bones in his villa
- C) The famous scholar Avicenna put forward an idea that confused people about fossils for centuries.
- D) Later, Herodotus reached the same conclusion regarding fossilized clam shells, but he misinterpreted other fossils.
- E) Theophrastus, Aristotle's successor, is said to have written a book on fossils, which was lost later, where he refers to fossilised fish.

74. According to a World Bank report in 1993, the East Asian miracle, achieving high economic growth for all people, is due to a combination of fundamentally sound development policies, tailored interventions, and an unusually rapid increase of physical and human capital. The more advanced economies in the Asian region are part of this success and have been referred to as high-performing East Asian economies. ---- In addition, these economies have displayed high per capita incomes, along with a much-improved income distribution, compared with most other developing economies.

- A) Such economies have a record of high and sustained economic growth.
- B) Poorer countries have greater difficulty than relatively richer countries climbing up the ladder of development.
- C) The study suggests that economies with a strong inward focus could not succeed.
- D) In contrast, the dramatic growth of the Asian tiger economies has been based on the export of manufacture goods.
- E) Promoting trade is positively related to levels of per capita income.

75. We are terrified of sharks, largely thanks to their reputation as vicious killers. Shark attacks are rare but appear to be rising: There were 98 unprovoked attacks worldwide in 2015, six fatal. There are three particularly notorious species: tiger sharks, great whites, and oceanic whitetips. ---- Recently, scientists have been shedding new light on these enigmatic creatures that are seemingly vital to the seas, and not as scary as you might think.

- A) Tiger sharks are unlikely to attack divers who keep them in sight.
- B) Novice divers may come face-to-face with the sharks and see their true nature.
- C) On the other hand, a lesser known fact is the crucial role sharks play in ocean ecology.
- D) Tiger sharks in the protected waters of the Bahamas are relatively harmless, but they rarely stay in one place for long.
- E) Scientists in Australia say that sharks keep fish numbers down and stop them degrading sea grass ecosystems.

76. St. Valentine's Day is set aside for lovers and for declarations of love, with these declarations traditionally sent anonymously. ---- Theories put forward generally refer the custom back to Roman times, telling the story of St. Valentine, a Roman priest who assisted the Christian martyrs during the persecutions in the time of Claudius II. St. Valentine was caught and ordered to give up the Christian faith. He refused to do so and was executed on the 14th February 270 AD. In another telling, St. Valentine was executed for the cause of love, after allowing Christian soldiers to marry in spite of a ban on them imposed by Emperor Claudius Gothicus.

- A) St. Valentine's Day flourishes in cultures where there is a free choice of spouse.
- B) As with many traditions of this kind, it is difficult to determine the real origin of the practice.
- C) In the past, there was a belief that the first member of the opposite sex you met on this day would be your valentine.
- D) Nowadays, St. Valentine's Day is promoted for commercial interests, by businesses from card manufacturers to flower merchants.
- E) The Valentine's card as we know it today did not begin to gain popularity until recent decades.

77. There is some indication that children whose access to television is restricted are less likely to be negatively affected by it, even when they do view it. A study has found that children whose parents restrict viewing are less likely to be unnecessarily fearful of the outside world. ---- In other words, children whose parents severely limit access to television may actually become more aggressive, perhaps due to the frustration that results from the deprivation of privileges.

- A) It should be noted, however, that there is some evidence that very extreme levels of restriction will backfire.
- B) Children with limited access to television are less likely to believe that what they see on television is real.
- C) It is possible that the mere presence of parents while viewing makes children feel happy.
- D) Children who receive parental restriction are better able to quickly understand the plots of television programmes.
- E) Much of the research on the effects of television viewing has focused on children whose parents are more sophisticated consumers of television.

78. Beautifully coloured birds, acrobatic monkeys, and noisy insects are just a few of the sights and sounds in a tropical rainforest – the richest plant and animal habitat in the world. Rainforests are found near the Equator where it is wet and warm enough for plants to grow all year round. Most rainforest trees are evergreen, and they produce food and shelter for a vast number of animals. ---- Every year, huge areas are cut down for timber and to make way for pastures and crops.

- A) Yet, the negative effect of global warming on this rich fauna can be seen.
- B) Therefore, people should try hard to protect the variety of species living in rainforests.
- C) In other words, the tropical rainforests is home to various plants and animals.
- D) However, despite this richness, rainforests have recently been shrinking.
- E) Some trees, on the other hand, are used to provide shelter for human beings.

2017 NISAN YDS

79. Almost all of us experience prejudice in one form or another. People make assumptions about us on the basis of our age, ethnicity, race or sex, and we often find ourselves automatically making the same sorts of assumptions about others. Herein lies a paradox: prejudice is socially undesirable; however, it is widespread in society. ---- For example, the system of apartheid in South Africa, where black people were forced to live away from white people, was a classic case of such prejudice, as it was defended publicly as being recognition of and respect for cultural differences.

- A) No matter what the majority thinks, the government has to make sure that all citizens are safe regardless of their background.
- B) If public awareness is raised, prejudice may not trigger serious problems in multicultural societies.
- C) Once the influence of certain ideologies becomes commonplace throughout the world, it is not easy to eradicate the core beliefs.
- D) Even in societies where prejudice is institutionalised, sophisticated justifications are often used to excuse or deny its presence.
- E) Only when the necessary precautions are taken, can people feel secure, respected and equal in society.

80. When someone we regard as a cherished friend suddenly is not there for us, it can feel like a hurtful betrayal. But before accusing or condemning them, you might want to ask yourself such questions as "Have they disappointed me before? ", "Are my expectations too high? ", "Have I always behaved perfectly towards them?". ---- Since we are all fallible and could potentially disappoint our friends, it is good to remember that there are two sides to every story.

- A) Exploring these issues honestly will allow you to accept your share of responsibility.
- B) It is common in these situations to start wondering if the person was ever a 'real' friend.
- C) Particularly with social media, many bestow the status of friend on others with surprising speed and ease.
- D) An enduring friendship is based on a similar life experience, and a shared value system.
- E) One reason for ending the friendship or distancing yourself from it is growing apart in terms of interests.

81. The origins of the 35 mm camera lie in the increasing availability of motion picture film stock during the early years of the 20th century. The 35 mm format was first used Edison's Kinetoscope, a moving picture viewing device patented in 1891, and was later adopted as the standard film gauge by cinema-makers after 1896. ---- However, as the quality of the film improved, the potential virtues of small size and convenience of handling began to appeal to still camera designers.

- A) Three Spanish inventors took out a British patent for a still camera using 35 mm format as early as 1908.
- B) Unsurprisingly perhaps, the 35 mm camera gained enormous popularity across the world.
- C) Sales of the cameras were limited by the outbreak of World War I in 1914.
- D) The earliest 35 mm film was very slow and not ideal for still camera work.
- E) The first 35 mm camera sold to the public was probably an American model developed in 1913.

82. Children who do not master basic reading skills at an early age, specifically the ability to automatically decode new words and build vocabulary that leads to fluency, experience academic failure. ---- In other words, the curriculum focuses much less on teaching students to acquire the basic tools of literacy, and much more on using those tools to learn content, express ideas, and solve problems. At this point, students are likely to be given content textbooks in science and social studies and to read non-fiction for the purpose of gaining new information.

- A) The readiness of children to read, in particular, has recently gained greater attention from educators.
- B) Family environment is as important as the school environment in children's development.
- C) They also need to learn book-handling skills such as orienting a book correctly.
- D) Children with good phonological awareness skills usually learn to read quickly.
- E) By the third grade, learning to read has become reading to learn.

2016 SONBAHAR YDS

83. Floating and flying above us are not only the usual suspects - birds, bats, insects - but countless microscopic creatures as well. The discipline of aero ecology explores how animals, plants and other organisms live in, move through and interact with aerosphere. ---- Instruments are now so precise that these technical observations can spot a single bee at about 45 km away.

- A) How animals are sensing, using and adapting to changes in atmospheric conditions is not interesting for some people.
- B) A whole world of invisible creatures inhabit the aerosphere, which contains more than 100,000 living things.
- C) Air, as an environment, can lead to surprising interactions between living and non-living things.
- D) There are still many mysterious organisms that ecologists cannot define.
- E) This science has seen huge gains because of the growing ability to track air movement with radar and telemetry.

84. People strive for success, which motivates them to continuously strive for greater achievements. However, the strength of this motivation can vary greatly from person to person. ---- People lacking self-confidence tend to give up on a task much sooner than people with a strong belief in their own abilities. People's levels of motivation are also connected to their beliefs concerning the causes of events.

- A) Among other things, it depends on the value an individual places on his or her own performance.
- B) While some sources of motivation are biological and directly promote survival, others are learned.
- C) Because emotions can both trigger and maintain behaviour, they are motivators of human actions.
- D) External incentives also act as a motivator for a certain type of behaviour or action.
- E) The concept of motivation explains why people strive to achieve particular goals.

85. For thousands of years, man and wolf have been together as allies and companions. A natural instinct that bonds them still exists. Drawing on human interactions with wolves, a team of doctors came up with wolf therapy to work towards repairing the empathy and self-esteem deficits among young adults. ----The progress they make builds their motivation to complete the program and reduces the risk of reverting back to old harmful habits.

- A) Wolves have been rescued from dire circumstances, including abuse, neglect and abandonment.
- B) Treatment centres are technologically advanced and have perfect facilities.
- C) The treatment is designed to ease depression, anxiety and stress among those in the rehabilitation programs.
- D) One of the challenges that therapists face is the difficulty in obtaining permission to capture wild animals.
- E) A wolf has a unique capacity for engaging people's emotions and breaking through their defence mechanisms.

86. The way that interpersonal attraction develops is related partly to how we select a mate. Typically, men prefer women with the classic shapely body figure, probably because it signifies youthfulness, good health and fertility. However, there are cultural and ecological influences. ---- In modern Western societies, where heaviness may indicate ill health, men prefer slimmer women.

- A) In the United States, a woman's physical beauty is considered to be an ultimately important factor in partner-choosing.
- B) In traditional agricultural societies, being thin may mean having a serious disease, so men prefer their women to be heavier.
- C) If a woman lacks fertility in Far Eastern societies, this may deter men from choosing as a wife.
- D) Youthful appearance, body and facial symmetry have all become points of interest for American men.
- E) Traditional societies have the conception that good genes cannot find their place in heavy bodies, which cause women to lose youthfulness.

2016 İLKBAHAR YDS

87. There are a lot of doubts and questions about how effective antidepressants are. Many professionals in the field of psychology claim that for drugs to work, we need 'precision medication'. The aim of precision medication is to develop strategies that are best suited to each patient's biological, psychological and social profile. ---- For example, if you have a job, you may be more likely to respond to a specific type of antidepressants.

- A) Studies of antidepressants response prediction continue with millions of dollars and generate data derived from neurophysiology and genetics.
- B) Doctors can now use new technologies in neuroimaging to improve treatment that can produce better results.
- C) Certain characteristics, such as socioeconomic factors, can predict how someone will respond to a drug.
- D) We can understand from large clinical trials that antidepressants do not work as much as we expect them to on average.
- E) We do not need big data studies on antidepressants response, as even finding out the complaints of a patient can provide doctors with sufficient information.

88. Ethnic groups can differ greatly in appearance, dress codes, cultural practices, and religious beliefs. ---- For instance, the Welsh and the English in the UK are most distinctive in terms of their accent and language. Speech style, then, is an important and often central stereotypical or normative property of group membership.

- A) Therefore, communities that live in well-defined boundaries exhibit uniformity in the way they use language orally.
- B) Yet, communication involves spoken and written languages and a rich mix of expressions which are contextualized by ethnicity and nationality.
- C) Nevertheless, language or speech style is often regarded as one of the most distinct and clear markers of ethnic identity.
- D) Besides, the nature of the power and status relations between ethnic groups in society is influenced by self-respect and pride
- E) In addition, ethnic groups that are high on status and have respectful jobs have high ethno-linguistic value

89. There are some 100 billion galaxies in the observable universe, with about 100 billion stars in each of these galaxies. ---- In fact, there are more planets in the universe than there are sand grains on all the beaches of all the coastlines of all the continents. Yet, in all this immensity, there is only one place where we know there is life-the tiny, fragile blue dot we call Earth.

- A) The reality is that finding life in remote planets will be very difficult and it will take quite a lot of time.
- B) Many scientists are trying to explain the origin of the disparate bodies in the solar system.
- C) Since one of Saturn's moons has been found to have ice fountains, we should be looking more widely for alive bodies.
- D) In recent years, we have discovered that there are probably more planets than there are stars.
- E) It is possible to find some kind of life in space, but whether we can talk to it is a matter of debate.

90. Sons look to their fathers for support and example. They need to be instructed and inspired, but sometimes fathers cannot meet these needs of their sons. For example, Abraham Lincoln had little to learn from his father, Thomas. Abraham Lincoln and his father differed in almost every way. While Thomas could not understand reading as a passion, Abraham read every book he could get hold of. ---- Unlike his son Abraham, Thomas was unambitious and stubborn. Thus, when Abraham was a young adult, he turned to the heroes of the past generation for inspiration.

- A) When fathers cannot inspire their children, they often search for father figure among their favorite teacher.
- B) Abraham was not content with his life; therefore, at the age of 21, he left his parents' home and rarely saw his father again.
- C) Thomas was a good father, as he always supported Abraham to read different kinds of books to gain different perspectives
- D) In addition to their intellectual differences, Thomas and Abraham were emotionally incompatible, too.
- E) Besides, it was hard for Abraham to hide his reactions to the political and social events that occurred when he was young.

2015 SONBAHAR YDS

91. The most fundamental aspect of Piaget's theory is the belief that intelligence is a process, not something that a child has, but something that a child does. Piaget's child does not possess knowledge, but understands the world by acting or operating in it. ----. These actions represent the cognitive structures of infancy and are called "schemes".

- A) Furthermore, as a student of biology and zoology, Piaget learned that survival requires adaptation.
- B) For example, Piaget would describe an infant's knowledge of a ball in terms of what he or she performs with it- pushing, throwing or mouthing it.
- C) One psychologist might concentrate on infants, like Piaget, while another might study the ways in which children's social skills affect their success.
- D) For Piaget, development referred to continual recognition of knowledge into new and more complex structures.
- E) The cognitive-development approach actually includes several related theories, and it is closely associated with the work of Piaget.

92. Nowadays, manual labor has largely been replaced by machines; in some cases machines are completely taking over certain processes. For example, some machines produce food and energy, as well as transport passengers and goods by land, sea, air and even space. ----. The global connection between humans and machines is made possible by computer networks that allow for the merging of old and new ways of communication. Computers can even be programmed to simulate the intelligent performances of living organisms and transfer this artificial intelligence into motion carried out by robots.

- A) Machines are used to accomplish almost all agricultural tasks from cultivating the soil to sowing and harvesting.
- B) An increasing number of machines are equipped with sophisticated artificial intelligence and can be programmed to handle many types of work.
- C) There is, however, growing concern about the potential threat of machines becoming more intelligent than humans.
- D) Others simplify administration, planning, or organizational tasks; for instance, computers support office work, education and research.
- E) This is reducing the number of jobs that are available for unskilled workers in these sectors.

93. ----. It was all very well to have a steam engine next to a factory to turn the generator, to turn the motors, and light the bulbs. But the energy lost along the wires was so great that it would require a steam engine and generator at the end of the every street to service a town. Indeed, early distribution networks had a limited range of about 2 km. The challenge was to come up with a system that could offer useful electricity at the end of a very long wire.

- A) Walking at night, in the past, meant walking through a world illuminated via the burning of coal.
- B) Reliable electric lighting transformed cities in Europe and America, making streets safer and helping to foster a 24-hour society.
- C) While the major source of electricity was water and coal in the past, today it is nuclear radiation.
- D) The name electricity was coined by William Gilbert, who had spent years studying magnetism.
- E) By the end of 19th century, electricity offered huge potential to change the world, but it suffered from one major limitation: distribution.

94. "Genre" is a term that refers to a type of media products or work of art governed by implicit rules that are shared by the makers of the product and the audience for it. Examples are thrillers, soap operas and talk shows ----. To some extent, these rules are about the content of the genre. Particular types of characters and event, for example, will routinely occur in particular genres and other will not.

- A) Every genre has its own standards and conventions that distinguish it from others.
- B) Today, there are many people involved in the production of the film rating system.
- C) Some agencies control whether the content of these types of media are suitable to be broadcast.
- D) Moreover, you can also come across similar definitions in music.
- E) On the other hand, there are various reasons why genre is more controlled in certain counties.

2015 İLKBAHAR YDS

95. Over the years scientists have hunted for some signal that would allow forecasters to pinpoint exactly where and when an earthquake will hit. After decades spent searching in vain, many seismologists now doubt whether such a signal even exists. ---- Within seconds of an earthquake's first subtle motions, scientists can now predict with some certainty how strong and widespread the shaking will be.

- A) Nevertheless, not all hope is lost.
- B) This would put people out of the harm's way.
- C) This is enough to send shutdown warnings to power plants.
- D) An earthquake early-warning system could provide a 20-second warning to the heart of the region.
- E) The nationwide network issues warnings via most television and radio stations.

96. The brain analyzes the flood of incoming information, decides how to respond, and sends outgoing signals to muscles and other organs, telling them what to do. ---- However, many parts of the nervous system work automatically, controlling your internal organs and reflexes without your conscious awareness.

- A) The nervous system has two main parts: the central nervous system and the peripheral nervous system.
- B) The nervous system in the human body is made up of billions of cells called neurons used for sending and receiving information.
- C) Nerve cells located almost everywhere in your body have long extensions called axons that can stretch to 1 m in length.
- D) Much of your nervous system is under voluntary control, which means you can choose how to react.
- E) While man-made wires carry power, the cells that make up the nervous system carry information.

97. In his renowned theory of relativity, the German-born Nobel Prize-winning theoretical physicist Albert Einstein discarded the now discredited theory of ether and came to a conclusion: the speed of light remains constant, regardless of a light source's motion. ---- For instance, as a rocket accelerates, time passes more slowly for the rocket, and its length shortens. Conversely, from the rocket's point of view, clocks on the Earth advance more quickly.

- A) Instead, space and time are altered in accordance with the object's movement.
- B) Not only is the speed of light always and everywhere the same, it is also the absolute maximum speed limit.
- C) Albert Einstein, a great physicist, transformed our understanding of time and space.
- D) Mathematically, general relativity is much more complicated than special relativity.
- E) Neither special nor general relativity is significant at the speeds achieved by cars, airplanes or high-speed trains.

98. In the early 1980s, Israeli scientist Dan Shechtman discovered that snow crystals could form in structures that are ordered, but that have no repeating pattern. ---- It turns out, he should not have worried as he was awarded the Nobel Prize for the work in 2011. The structures, now known as quasicrystals, resemble Moorish mosaics such as those found in the Alhambra in Granada, Spain.

- A) Since Shechtman's publication, hundreds of quasicrystals have been created in the laboratory.
- B) It was 100 years ago when the technique of X-ray diffraction, which Shechtman used a lot in his studies, first allowed the detailed study of crystals.
- C) The idea was so controversial that he did not publish his results for two years, fearing that no one would believe him.
- D) Shechtman's findings were not enough; the world had to wait until 2010 for a natural crystal to be identified.
- E) When he published his findings, Shechtman had to confront a lot of criticism.

2014 SONBAHAR YDS

99. No one on the planet is going to escape the effects of global warming and for billions the resulting environmental deterioration is going to make life considerably more difficult. -- The question is whether we will ever be able to achieve a worthwhile international consensus that allows us to do this with any degree of effectiveness.

- A) Without US ratification, emissions from all the industrial countries could rise significantly soon.
- B) It is too late now to put the clock back, but we can at least attempt to reduce the worst impacts of global warming.
- C) The more global warming continues to attract the public attention, the closer we are to finding a solution.
- D) The latter includes ways of using the oceans as a dumping ground for atmospheric carbon dioxide.
- E) In terms of greenhouse gas emissions, things are getting steadily worse, not better.

100. One of the first microscopes was built by a lensmaker in the Netherlands in 1590. It was a simple device with one lens. In 1625, Italian scientist Galileo Galilei made the first compound microscope. ---- The magnified view appears as a so-called 'virtual image' behind the target. Many microscopes today also have a light source behind the target to illuminate it.

- A) It had one lens to create an image of the target and another to make it bigger.
- B) While it was very useful then, it did not take long for more advanced ones to come.
- C) Galilei, himself, did not believe that he could magnify views on lens.
- D) This microscope gave the impression that it could pave the way for new microscopes.
- E) Microscopes have been used in a variety of fields including forensics, metallurgy and medical microbiology.

101. Between 4000 and 2000 BC, the first urban civilizations arose independently along the Tigris, the Nile, the Indus and the Yellow River. All of these great rivers are prone to seasonal variations in flow, with flood alternating with drought. ---- Once this technology was developed, farmers found that they could move into drier areas, such as southern Mesopotamia.

- A) Archaeologists have found sites where one Sumerian city was built on top of an earlier one, separated by a layer of mud swept over in a flood.
- B) Although most humans lived in small hunting bands, some pre-farming peoples worked out a very different strategy of survival.
- C) To maximize agricultural production, it was necessary to build dams to store the flood waters in reservoirs to water the fields during the dry season.
- D) Constructing such schemes required an accurate calendar to predict when the floods would come, and a high degree of social organization.
- E) It was here that first people first began to cultivate crops, kick starting a global revolution in the way humans live.

102. It was only about a century ago that Jules Verne fantasized about people travelling around the world in only 80 days. Much of what we take for granted today results from technology that has been developed only within the last century. Before then, change occurred slowly. ---- Travellers commonly fly from New York to London in six-and-a-half hours, and communications are almost instantaneous.

- A) Demand for new products, services and technology has little impact on international transport.
- B) Moreover, the cost of improved communications and transportation has risen more slowly than the speed of travel.
- C) But conducting business on an international level involves greater distances than it did in the previous century.
- D) Speed restrictions now make international business more expensive to undertake.
- E) In recent years, however, the pace of technological advances has accelerated at a fast rate.

2014 İLKBAHAR YDS

103. Many psychologists reject Freud's view that dreams typically represent unconscious wishes and particular objects, and events in a dream are symbolic. Instead, they believe that the direct, overt action of a dream is the local point of its meaning. For example, a dream in which we have not studied for an exam does not relate to unconscious, unacceptable wishes. ---- Even more complex dreams can often be interpreted in terms of everyday concerns and stress.

- A) Instead, it simply may mean that we are concerned about a hard test that we will take soon.
- B) Dreams can reflect events occurring in a dreamer's environment.
- C) It was important to pierce the armour of a dream's clear content to understand its true meaning.
- D) Moreover, it can be tested in an experiment whether this is true or not.
- E) Although dreams are the rehearsal of a real event, they are not actually related with real actions.

104. ---- Many of these expectations have been demonstrated by social anthropologists. Margaret Mead, for example, showed that in some societies, women are expected to be subordinate, gentle and submissive, while in others, they are expected to be aggressive and competitive.

- A) Gender refers to differences in the way that men and women in a particular society are expected to feel.
- B) We have long known that there are big differences between societies in the way women are expected to behave.
- C) Women today have a number of expectations from the study of female relations.
- D) People may debate how different men and women are in their expectations.
- E) The relationships of power and inequality between men and women have changed over the centuries as expected.

105. Many jargon terms pass into the standard language. Jargon spreads from a narrow group until it is used by a large segment of the population, similar to slang. ---- This is true of the now ordinary French word meaning 'head' tête, which was once a slang word derived from the Latin testa, which meant 'earthen pot'.

- A) Two words can have the identical linguistic meaning, and one can be acceptable for use, and the other might be strictly forbidden.
- B) Every conceivable science, profession, trade and occupation has its own set of words, some of which are considered to be 'slang' and others 'technical'.
- C) Shakespeare used the expression 'beat it' to mean 'scram', and 'beat it' would be considered by most English speakers to still be a slang expression.
- D) Eventually, it may lose its special status as either jargon or slang and gain entrance into the respectable circle of formal usage.
- E) The use of slang varies from region to region, as one would expect, so slang in New York and Los Angeles is not the same.

106. Caring for the young may delay ageing in the brain. Gro Amdam, who studies ageing in bees at Arizona State University, observed improvements in cognition among older bees that turn their attention back to nursing. ---- Amdam's theory is that when older individuals participate in tasks typically handled by a younger generation – whether in a hive or in our own society – antioxidant levels increase in the brain, which slows the ageing process.

- A) This change in social behaviour could help the human brain as well.
- B) In a bee colony, there is a perfect distribution of duties, leaving no room for any delay in ageing.
- C) However, changing social roles can have negative impact on both the young and the old.
- D) It is essential that we try and keep our brain young at any cost.
- E) The study is subject to serious criticism, as bees and humans are very different species.

2013 SONBAHAR YDS

107. Identity in the 21st century is primarily self-constructed. Within a world of diversity and difference, style has become a crucial and indispensable tool for its expression. ---- However, body style is undoubtedly our most powerful and effective means of signalling where we are at.

- A) What you look like is no longer strictly determined by your social situation and culture.
- B) The human body is, by its very nature, special and essential.
- C) Throughout history, humans have devised different methods to alter their appearance.
- D) Free from rules, appearance is now a matter of personal creativity.
- E) This is true of all aspects of style from home decorations to cars, kitchens to cuisine.

108. People generally have a repertoire of speech styles, and they automatically or deliberately tailor the way they speak to the context of the communicative event. For instance, we tend to speak slowly and use short words and simple grammatical constructions when we speak to foreigners and children ----.

- A) Moreover, scientists claim that children acquire their first language listening to their parents and imitating them.
- B) However, we use longer and complex sentences when we are in a formal context such as an interview.
- C) In fact, there are other similarities and differences in word choice of men and women.
- D) For example, most people can quite easily identify Americans and Australians within various age groups,
- E) In other words, speech style alone may not be sufficient to elicit a listener's attitudes towards the group that the speaker represents.

109. As some economic studies have shown, the longer a person is unemployed, the harder it becomes for him or her to find a job. Many companies are reluctant to hire those who have not worked for a long time. There are 6,7 million Americans not officially counted as part of the labour force, who say they would like to work ----.

- A) In Western Europe, where it is hard to fire people, employers are more cautious.
- B) A company should reform its working conditions if employees are not very productive.
- C) Not all unemployment is equal, as there are better
- D) Integrating these people into the economy will be a long and expensive undertaking.
- E) Likewise, there are not big differences between the unemployment rates of Europe and the US.

110. Each year 300,000 people in England and Wales get food poisoning from the Campylobacter bacterium. ---- If the meat is not cooked properly, or if raw meat is allowed to cross-contaminate cooked food, you can end up swallowing live bacteria. The bacteria are destroyed by stomach acid but some will always survive.

- A) The most common way to become infected is by eating contaminated chicken.
- B) Vegetarians have a much higher tolerance to this bacterium than non-vegetarians,
- C) Obviously, eating vegetables is known as a safer method of nutrition.
- D) Common symptoms include fever, diarrhoea and abdominal cramps.
- E) It usually takes one or two days for the symptoms to appear, so it can be difficult to identify what kind of food was eaten.

2013 İLKBAHAR YDS

111. Most measurements of happiness are by standardized questionnaires or interview schedules, (t could also be done by informed observers - those who know the individual well and see them regularly. ----- Yet, another form of measurement is to investigate a person's memory and check whether they feel predominantly happy or unhappy about their past. Finally, there are some crude but ever-developing physical measures looking at everything from brain scanning to saliva levels.

- A) It should be kept in mind that such tests might be misleading in many cases.
- B) Findings suggest that ancestors of Finnish people made use of such methods.
- C) There is also experience sampling, where people report how happy they are many times a day.
- D) Being objective in this process is more important than being an observer.
- E) A question still remains unanswered: to what extent can one express happiness on a sheet of questions?

112. Everything in the factories of the future will be run by smarter software. Digitization in manufacturing; will have as widespread an effect as in other industries that have gone digital, including photography, publishing and films. Such effects will not be confined to large manufacturers, either. ---- Launching new and innovative products will become easier and cheaper for them,

- A) The materials being used to make things are changing faster than they were in the past.
- B) In addition, it will allow things to be made economically in much smaller quantities.
- C) Nonetheless, companies are also optimistic about a manufacturing revival.
- D) In fact, these developments will empower smaller firms and individual entrepreneurs.
- E) As such, companies from all over the world use China and India as low-wage workshops.

113. ----. This is not the case, and evidence for early learning and remembering comes from several studies, in one, infants only a few hours old (learned to turn their heads right or left, depending on whether they heard a buzzer of a tone, in order to taste a sweet liquid, the baby had to turn to the right when a tone sounded and to turn to the left when the buzzer sounded. In only a few trials, the babies were performing without error.

- A) It was once thought that infants could neither learn nor remember.
- B) Infants can discriminate differences in taste shortly after birth.
- C) Newborn infants could distinguish human voices from other sounds.
- D) Newborn babies may not remember what they have just learned.
- E) Pre-birth experiences in the uterus help infants to learn and remember.

114. Stephen Hawking, the famed theoretical physicist diagnosed with Lou Gehrig's disease, lost the ability to speak thirty years ago. In the meantime, a computerized voice generated by an infrared sensor inside Hawking's mouth has allowed him to communicate. According to a recent report, however, the muscles controlling the device have been deteriorating, limiting him to as little as one word per minute. ----This is a horrifying prospect for the scientific community that has benefitted greatly from his findings. But a new device recording brain functions at an unprecedented level of detail was developed and has been proposed to improve Hawking's ability to communicate once again.

- A) Such devices can be used to monitor the sleep pattern and the disorders of the deaf.
- B) The sensor in the mouth is an effective way to continue communication with people unable to speak.
- C) Without a new means of communication, Hawking runs the risk of being rendered mute.
- D) The muscles in the mouth can be kept under control by using a great variety of equipments.
- E) Thanks to recent developments, researchers are now able to keep the disease under control as in Hawking's condition.

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

115. Migration is the movement of people from one geographic location to another. Migration may result from many different causes. In some cases, economic opportunities may motivate individuals to move. Algerian guest workers in France are an example of this situation. ---- For instance, violence emerging from internal conflicts in Rwanda and Sudan has created mass migrations during recent years.

- A) Migration affects not only the recipient region or country but also the region or country of origin.
- B) War and political unrest also frequently lead to large-scale movements of people.
- C) Migration may boost economic productivity by using labour in a more efficient manner.
- D) Contrary to the common view, migration may also produce opportunities as well as challenges.
- E) Migration is categorised in many ways to better describe the characteristics of these movements.

116. The Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci is perhaps the world's most well-known painting. It is difficult to think of another piece of artwork that has been analysed, talked about and written about to quite the same degree as this one. ---- Some believe that the model was da Vinci's own mother, Caterina, or Princess Isabella of Naples, or a Spanish noblewoman named Costanza d'Avalos. Some even suggested that da Vinci based the portrait on his own likeness due to the subject's slightly masculine facial features.

- A) The painting was eventually acquired by King Francis of France and is now the property of the French Republic
- B) Perhaps the most plausible answer came from art historian Vasari, who suggested that the model was Lisa Gherardini del Giocondo.
- C) But however famous the portrait is, the true inspiration behind that half-smile has never been truly discovered.
- D) It has remained on permanent display at the Louvre Museum in Paris since 1797 where it continues to attract huge crowds
- E) A 500-year-old note by one of da Vinci's friends, which stated that the artist was working on the portrait, was recently discovered.

117. The principal source of revenue in Afghanistan traditionally came from the agricultural sector. For a long time, the country was capable of producing not only enough food to feed its entire population but surplus food to export abroad. ----. Given that the country could grow crops only to live on, not to sell, the decline in income levels increased poverty, dramatically causing various economic difficulties at the same time.

- A) Moreover, the private sector played a major role in the country's traditional economic activities in 2000
- B) Besides, the country had many economic relations with the former Soviet Union in the past.
- C) However, it was in 2001 that the country was no longer able to produce enough food.
- D) Similarly, the agricultural sector has never produced at full capacity for decades in Pakistan.
- E) In addition, the telecommunications infrastructure has improved vastly since 1999.

118. Ancient Rome had no police force, at least not in the way that we tend to think of it today. This was not unusual or unique, since the police force in its modern sense did not develop until the 18th and 19th centuries. --- Up until recently, none of these was perceived to be the particular responsibility or duty of the state. Rome did possess a legal system, but this system was only applied to cases that were, on the whole, brought to the court by private citizens.

- A) The job of the modern police is to prevent crime, investigate crimes that have been committed, and catch criminals.
- B) During the republic, it was strictly forbidden to have military forces within the pomerium, the sacred boundary of the city
- C) The city streets were considered to be particularly dangerous at night due to robberies.
- D) Interpersonal violence seems to have been permitted or at least ignored and was seen as a way of settling disputes
- E) The state intervened in cases in which a crime was perceived to have been committed against the state.

119. Students' fundamental motor skills are already developing when they begin kindergarten, but are not yet perfectly coordinated. Five-year-olds can generally walk satisfactorily for most school-related purposes. For some at this age, running still looks a bit like a hurried walk, but usually it becomes more coordinated within a year or two. Similarly, with jumping, throwing, and catching. ---- Whoever is responsible, it is important to notice if a child does not keep more-or-less to the usual developmental timetable.

- A) From kindergarten to the end of high school, students improve basic motor skills, double their height and triple their weight.
- B) Students who are clumsy are aware of how it could negatively affect their status among their peers.
- C) Even if physical skills are not a special focus of a classroom teacher, they can be quite important to students themselves.
- D) Failure in developing necessary motor skills generally results in poor self-esteem and traumatic experiences.
- E) Assisting such developments is usually the job either of physical education teachers, or of classroom teachers.

120. Ecotourism organisations play a major role in researching the viability of ecotourism as a sustainable development tool. Universities provide funding and facilities for this research, and also function as a forum for related debate. ---- A good recent example is the Canadian public agency Canadian Tourism Commission's efforts to document Canadian ecotourism practices in the publication Catalogue of Exemplary Practices in Adventure Travel and Ecotourism. This document will serve as a learning tool for other ecotourism entrepreneurs.

- A) However, they have not established the basic standards for the sector.
- B) Some government agencies also play a major role in this effort.
- C) Ecotourism provides important benefits especially for the areas affected by climate change.
- D) Public universities should take more active roles in the development of ecotourism.
- E) There is a need for guiding certification programmes in ecotourism.

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

121. Hives (also known as urticaria) are itchy, raised splotches on the surface of the skin. About 20 times itchier than a mosquito bite, hives make you want to tear off your clothes and then your skin. ---- In most conditions. For example, although vibratory urticaria is very rare, any vibration against the surface of the skin, even from clothing rubbing against it, can trigger a bout of hives in those prone to cholinergic urticaria.

- A) If you do not eat something after contracting the illness, there is a remote chance that you will suffer less from a food allergy.
- B) Urticaria is a common disorder that may cause considerable distress and last for years.
- C) When most people have their first encounter with hives, they assume they are caused by something they ate.
- D) Some patients cannot refrain themselves and resort to excessive scratching.
- E) Hives can occur in any part of the body- arms and legs are more commonly involved.

122. Since a large number of people with high cholesterol are overweight, a healthy diet and regular exercise are probably the most beneficial natural ways to control cholesterol levels. ---- These include meat, shellfish* and dairy products. Several specific diet options are beneficial for those who have high cholesterol. One is the vegetarian diet, as vegetarians typically get up to 100 percent more fiber and up to 50 percent less cholesterol from food than non-vegetarians.

- A) The goal, in general, is to substantially reduce or eliminate foods high in animal fat.
- B) A wide variety of prescription medicines are available to treat cholesterol problems.
- C) Currently; there are few studies on the effectiveness of some existing anti-cholesterol drugs.
- D) This forms plaque in the heart's blood vessels, which may block the supply of blood to the heart.
- E) It is often diagnosed and treated by general practitioners.

123. Because the psychological manifestations of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) are multifaceted, it is necessary to implement comprehensive treatment interventions. One intervention should be related to the proper arrangement of the surroundings for children with ADHD. Structuring the environment so that the child is not easily distracted can be a viable solution. In the home, this entails minimising distracting stimulation from radio or television, especially while the child is doing homework. --- In this way, the teacher can ensure that the child is on task, is not distracted by other students, or has no opportunity to be disruptive.

- A) Informing parents and school personnel about the causes of ADHD can assist children, teachers and parents themselves.
- B) Coordinated effort should be made to promote a healthy lifestyle, including scheduled regulation of bedtime.
- C) Behaviour-modification strategies are effective for training the child to control impulses, and they help both the child and their parents.
- D) In the classroom; on the other hand, consideration should be given to the child's seat location to enable the teacher to observe the child closely.
- E) Thus, family counselling and teacher education are integral components of treatment to help maximise the child's adaptation.

124. Marie Curie, probably the world's best-known woman scientist, was a pioneer in the field of radiation and chemotherapy. She was the first woman awarded a Nobel Prize, in 1903, for her research on radioactivity. Sharing the prize were her husband, Pierre Curie, and Henry Becquerel, who had discovered radioactivity in uranium. She was also awarded a Nobel Prize in 1911 for the previous discovery of polonium and radium and for the isolation of pure radium. --- Cancer treatment, for example, is among the practices where it is widely employed.

- A) She won her second Nobel Prize; this time in the field of chemistry.
- B) The Curies spent four years in a laboratory to isolate polonium and radium.
- C) She went beyond the study of the element radium to discover a few of its medical uses.
- D) She became the first woman professor at Sorbonne University, where she conducted meticulous scientific studies.
- E) In the same year, Lord William Thomson Kelvin claimed radium was not an element after all.

125. --- However, allergy skin testing may be used for detection, although an allergic skin response does not always mean that the allergen being tested is causing the asthma. Also, the body's immune system produces antibody to fight off the allergen, and the amount of antibody can be measured by a blood test. This will show how sensitive the patient is to a particular allergen.

- A) Nedocromil is an anti-inflammatory drug that is often used for asthma.
- B) Today, asthma is viewed as a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways.
- C) It is often difficult to determine what is triggering asthma attacks.
- D) More than half of affected children stop having asthma attacks after a certain age.
- E) Most patients with asthma respond well when the best drug is found.

126. Everyone experiences occasional forgetfulness, most commonly with respect to recent information. Such forgetfulness may range from the names of newly introduced people to where the car keys are. Many researchers believe such forgetfulness represents an incompleteness in the brain's processes for establishing neuronal pathways. ---That is, the more frequently a person encounters the same information, the more complete the neuronal connections among the various regions of the brain that store the information.

- A) Therefore, amnesia is the inability to recall past information or to remember information relevant to the future.
- B) Only when information becomes repetitious does the brain create connections among neurons to accommodate it.
- C) Similarly; the quality of memory, particularly short-term memory, normally diminishes with the advanced age.
- D) Even if patients experience memory impairment; they are still able to remember the names of close family members.
- E) As researchers do not fully understand the mechanisms of memory, they cannot explain how forgetfulness occurs.

YÖKDİL 2020 İLKBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

127. Suspension bridges have many advantages over other kinds of bridges because of their design. For one thing, they can span great distances. The longest suspension bridge in the world is the Akashi-Kaikyo Bridge in Japan, covering an impressive 12,831 feet. --- For example, if the deck of the bridge is too thin, it can lose its stability in heavy winds and shake itself to pieces, which is what happened to the Tacoma Narrows Bridge in the United States in 1940.

- A) The first suspension bridge is considered to have been constructed in the 7th century BC by Mayans.
- B) This \$3.3 billion bridge, which took 12 years to build, is seen as a great engineering masterpiece.
- C) Furthermore, the wonderful design of these structures can make you wonder how they stay up.
- D) However, suspension bridges require careful design and planning to avoid any undesirable consequences
- E) A suspension bridge hangs from steel cables that are supported by towers at each end.

128. The sun's heat energy passes easily through glass and warms the room beyond, which means windows make ideal solar collectors. For maximum capture of solar energy, a house needs large south-facing windows. ---- Even if it cannot be oriented precisely north-south, it is still possible to harness a good percentage of the sun's energy. Also, to adapt an existing house, there are several options. For instance, bigger windows on south facing walls could be installed.

- A) The type of glass in your windows determines how efficiently solar energy is captured.
- B) In new construction, this is easy to achieve by siting the house accordingly.
- C) The idea is to store heat and to radiate it back after the sun has gone down.
- D) The most efficient way to do this is with a heat recovery ventilation system.
- E) The sun is a fantastic source of costless heat that can be harnessed very simply.

129. Dissolved oxygen is the amount of oxygen present in fresh water, such as a stream, or freshwater lake. A certain amount of dissolved oxygen is required to sustain fish, animals, and other aquatic life. ---- These include fish being killed and loss of aquatic ecosystems.

- A) The oxygen is refilled through several mechanisms, one being the simple diffusion of the oxygen from the atmosphere into the water.
- B) Since most aquatic organisms need oxygen to live, it is important to maintain dissolved oxygen in water.
- C) Any decrease in dissolved oxygen can cause changes, usually negative, in an aquatic system.
- D) Determining the amount of dissolved oxygen in an aquatic system aids in the measurement of biochemical oxidation.
- E) Dissolved minerals such as magnesium and calcium contribute to the hardness of water.

130. Species have evolved throughout the course of natural history, and the fossil record is filled with evidence of extinctions, some of which have been sudden and catastrophic. Ecologists believe that we are in such an era of rapid species extinctions today. ---- For example, the spotted owl is endangered by overharvesting of old-growth forests in the United Kingdom, and the bald eagle has been nearly rendered extinct in the United States outside of Alaska due to poisoning with pesticides.

- A) Species biodiversity has a number of health benefits for humans
- B) Enacted in 1973, the Endangered Species Act emerged to protect wildlife in the United States.
- C) Using fossil records to determine which species became extinct is a well-established method.
- D) The most prominent current cause is human activity, which brings about loss of habitat for species and also causes pollution.
- E) The protection of endangered species is a very complex and challenging task.

131. Cold storage through refrigeration or freezing makes it possible to extend both the seasons of harvest and the geographic area in which a product is available. ---- But now, modern cold storage technology makes virtually any product available year-round on a global basis. Other technologies have been combined with refrigeration to further improve this availability, such as a sealed room where the air is modified to increase its nitrogen content to keep food fresh.

- A) Time and temperature are the key factors that determine how well foods can retain their properties.
- B) The next step in the cold storage food chain is transport by railroad cars, trucks, airplanes, or boats.
- C) Refrigerated warehouses maintain the temperatures required to assure maintenance of quality.
- D) Food that is placed in cold storage is protected from the degradation that is caused by microorganisms.
- E) Food products were previously grown locally and had to be marketed within a short period of time.

132. Flash floods are floods that occur extremely quickly, usually within several minutes or hours. They cause streams and rivers to rise rapidly and wash over the land, destroying almost everything in their path. Their destructiveness is based on several factors, including rainfall intensity, duration, surface conditions, and slope of the area. ---- Mountain regions are also prone to flash flooding, and even deserts and arid regions are vulnerable to flash floods, since many dry regions are known for intense thunderstorms which can produce a lot of rainwater in a short time.

- A) Flash floods are very unpredictable and can occur at any time of the year.
- B) Floodwaters can carry a great deal of sediment and debris, coating the inside and outside of a building.
- C) Flash flooding is considered to be the main reason for deaths associated with thunderstorms, especially when they occur at night.
- D) The destructive potential of flood currents is tremendous as they can cause massive amounts of erosion
- E) Urban areas are the most susceptible to flash floods, since a high percentage of the surface area cannot absorb water.

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SOSYAL BİLİMLER)

133. During the period from 1500 to 1800 European cities not only grew markedly in size but came to exercise an unprecedented influence over society in general. As a result, some historians have considered this era the true beginning of historical urbanisation. ----The number of European cities with more than 10,000 people increased from 154 in 1500 to 364 by 1800.

- A) By 1800, London was rapidly approaching the size of Imperial Rome.
- B) A few key factors combined to produce this new phase of urbanisation.
- C) Urban influences affected many rural areas both culturally and economically.
- D) The rise of a merchant capitalist economy provided new levels of urban capital.
- E) Clearly a notable growth of the urban population took place at the time.

134. Hermann von Helmholtz is a name that is not uttered frequently enough anymore. ---- He invented and popularised the ophthalmoscope, participated in describing non-Euclidean geometry, and published across many disciplines, including physiology, psychology, physics, and philosophy.

- A) For one thing, he began his academic career in an army medical school.
- B) So, he decided at an early age to study Kant's theories and he continued his career with this interest.
- C) Over a hundred years after his death, researchers have tested some of his most brilliant insights.
- D) However, this remarkable scientist, and philosopher, contributed to modern science with numerous concepts and inventions.
- E) Perhaps Helmholtz's most notable achievement was his characterisation of the human brain as a 'prediction machine'.

135. Ludwig van Beethoven is one of the most important figures in Western music. ---- For example, he had hearing problems from a very early age. While still a boy, he supported his family as a traveling performer. At the age of 17, he impressed Mozart in Vienna, Austria, and moved there to study with Haydn. He amazed many people in high social circles with his piano playing. The musical visions expressed in his many works were often far ahead of their time.

- A) He composed some of the most astonishing music ever written, but had a troubled life.
- B) There is evidence that Beethoven lived in more than 60 different places during his 35 years in Vienna.
- C) During his early years, Beethoven was always exploring new directions to transform music.
- D) Among his most famous early works are two piano sonatas: the Pathetique and Moonlight sonatas.
- E) His work marked the crossover between the Classical and Romantic periods in the history of music.

136. Becoming popular in the 16th century with both commoners and nobles, the violin has remained a democratic instrument, universal and versatile. The development of the violin was gradual and complex. ---- The influence of the two stringed rabab, which is an Arabian violin introduced to western Europe in the 11th century, and the three-stringed rebec, which appeared in Spain between the 11th and 13th centuries, is also reflected in the modern violin.

- A) Maple and spruce trees have been the most favoured types of wood to make violins.
- B) The city of Brescia was the earliest to excel in violin craft.
- C) It became more influential after being incorporated into orchestras.
- D) It evolved from a variety of other stringed instruments.
- E) Stringed instruments have a long history in folk music.

137. Advances in communication and information technologies are changing the ways we interact with each other. For some, these changes have opened up new venues and opportunities. ---- For others, these same changes have been associated with loss: the loss of traditions, or jobs, or significant relationships. But whatever form these changes take, few realise the magnitude, intensity, and long term implications of these transformations.

- A) While societies live under a multitude of conditions, they are not immune to these changes.
- B) Distant places are increasingly accessible, and work and learning can occur from any location that has an Internet connection.
- C) In some areas we are witnessing extremely rapid societal transformation, and in other places only certain groups are affected.
- D) Yet, there has been little attention focused on the social side of globalisation.
- E) Thus, we have been gradually losing our critical thinking skills.

138. History has come to mean many things. It is an account of past events, in sequence of time; it is the study of events, their causes and outcomes; and it is all that is preserved or remembered about the past. For evidence, historians use written accounts and artefacts such as-weapons and tools. ---- Otherwise, events, even important ones, might disappear from memory.

- A) Oral history is a good source of local history.
- B) Religious records give details of marriages and funerals.
- C) Historians look for rational explanations for the events.
- D) This is because people record things in some way to remember them.
- E) History is written by those who play a major part in it.

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ)

139. Improving a child's formal education involves massive interventions. According to studies, family life affects the child's scholarly standing, for children who watch or 5 hours daily score poorly on standardised tests. ---- Such conditions may be changed only through altering the treatment children receive from their parents. Education of parents in the proper care and nurturing of the child is required in order to prepare the child for best school performance.

- A) Many parents are concerned that their children are alone at home after school while they are at work
- B) Some studies show income and happiness are directly related to the quality of education
- C) Other limiting factors include absences from school, and parents who do not read to their children
- D) In most countries, the father's occupational status has a great impact on student achievement
- E) When parent's occupational status and educational status are combined, the influence is about equal in most countries.

140. The idea of getting enough sleep to get well or remain healthy seems to have been very popular among people for centuries. ---- Unfortunately, estimating a precise sleep need with regard to general health or in relation to an absolute minimum necessary for survival is difficult. Also, the exact amount of sleep loss over a period of time required for identifiable pathology awaits further investigation.

- A) In popular culture, lack of adequate sleep is often blamed for increasing one's susceptibility to illness
- B) Usually sleep need is conceptualised as an amount of sleep required nightly on a regular basis
- C) In extreme circumstances of sleep insufficiency, any sleep is better than no sleep
- D) It is difficult to say how much sleep people require over the previous 24 hours to perform a task safely
- E) There is a general estimate that performance declines about 25 percent for every 24 hours without sleep.

141. For a century, antibiotics have saved us from diseases that once killed human populations, such as whooping cough, cholera, and pneumonia. ---- Our old enemies that we thought we had defeated are stronger than ever. Drugs that once conquered these deadly bacteria are now worthless. And antibiotics that are effective today could become useless in the future.

- A) But today, antibiotic-resistant bacteria are on the rise.
- B) Yet, more drugs that can resist the bacteria are being developed
- C) Also, antibiotics are becoming increasingly powerful.
- D) In contrast, fewer people believe in the effectiveness of antibiotics.
- E) Meanwhile, more and more children suffer from the side effects of antibiotics

142. Approximately 5-10% of all cancers are classified as hereditary, that is, genetic. ---- This poses a greater risk for that particular type of cancer in certain descendants of the family. However, having a cancer-causing gene does not necessarily mean that one will automatically get cancer. Rather, it means that the person is more likely to get this cancer when compared to the general population.

- A) Certain hormones have been shown to have an effect on the growth of a particular cell line.
- B) There is scientific evidence that environmental factors play a role in most cancers.
- C) This means that a faulty gene that leads to a cancer is passed from parent to child.
- D) A malignant tumour invades surrounding tissue and can spread to other parts of the body.
- E) If cancer cells spread to the surrounding tissues, the tumour is likely to recur.

143. Pain perceived as coming from the face and head is referred to as headache, a common experience with about 45 million adults in the United States having frequent headaches. ---- Among them are tension headaches, migraine headaches, cluster headaches, sinus headaches, and rebound headaches. Very rarely a headache may signal an infection such as meningitis or a tumour in the brain.

- A) Tension headaches are the most common type of headache.
- B) Medications are the usual approach for recurring headaches.
- C) There are numerous types of headache resulting from various causes.
- D) About 28 million Americans experience chronic migraine headaches.
- E) The nerves in the head, neck, and face transmit the pain signals familiar as headache.

144. Develop ways of lessening pain and treating physical and mental problems. Initially, many of the ways of treating these problems undoubtedly came through trial and error, using various plants and other methods. ---- In fact, some of these became responsible for carrying out healing ceremonies, religious rituals, and other rites designed to ensure the safety and health of their communities.

- A) Those treatments are not commonly believed to fit within the framework of modern medical practice.
- B) Understandably, folk illnesses are shaped by the cultural and ethnic groups from which they emerge.
- C) It is important to understand that some folk illnesses have common symptoms that are treated by Western medical practitioners.
- D) Overtime, individuals within family and tribal groups became more skilled at helping the sick and injured.
- E) In addition, there have also evolved healing practices that are not appreciated by modern doctors.

YÖKDİL 2019 SONBAHAR (FEN BİLİMLERİ)

145. Europa, one of the moons of Jupiter, appears to be no more than an airless world with an icy surface. ----. The Galileo spacecraft imaging also showed features in the ice consistent with a sub-surface ocean. In addition to that, the magnetometer indicated the presence of a global layer of slightly salty liquid water.

- A) For instance, there are many ecosystems on Earth that thrive and grow in water that is continuously covered by ice.
- B) However, theoretical calculations suggest that under the ice surface of Europa, there might be a layer of liquid water.
- C) It is possible that sunlight passes through the cracks in the ice of Europa.
- D) Europa has been the most extensively studied moon of the planet Jupiter.
- E) In polar oceans and some ice-covered lakes, photosynthesis is performed under the ice-cover.

146. ----- Planetary exploration has revealed that essentially every atmosphere starts at the bottom with a troposphere, where temperature decreases with height at a nearly constant rate. Each atmosphere has a stratosphere, where temperature usually increases with height or, in the case of Venus and Mars, decreases much less quickly than in the troposphere.

- A) Earth's unique atmosphere is what makes life on the planet possible.
- B) The global atmosphere rotates faster than the solid planet.
- C) Atmospheres are found on the Sun as well as 8 planets, and each has its own brand of weather and its unique chemistry.
- D) Earth may differ in many ways from the other planets, but not in the basic structure of its atmosphere.
- E) Earth has many planetary attributes that are important to the study of its atmosphere and oceans.

147. In some ways, diesel and petrol engines are constructed the same. Both are designed to convert the chemical energy of fuel into mechanical energy to power the car. ----- The biggest difference between the two engines is the way in which the explosions take place. In a petrol engine, fuel is mixed with air, compressed, and ignited by a sparking plug, while a diesel engine has no sparking plug.

- A) The conversation takes place via a series of small explosions.
- B) The pressure is lower in petrol engines unlike diesel engines.
- C) The diesel engine has changed very little since its invention in 1897.
- D) The introduction of petrol engines changed the world in various ways.
- E) The diesel engine was designed to make as much use of the fuel as possible.

148. Millions of years ago, the remains of plants and animals decayed and built up in thick layers. This decayed matter from plants and animals is called organic material; it was once alive. ----- Pressure and heat changed some of this organic material into coal, some into oil, and some into natural gas.

- A) Seismic surveys use echoes from a vibration source at the earth's surface.
- B) Oil was formed from the remains of animals and plants that lived millions of years ago.
- C) The search for natural gas begins with geologists locating the types of rock.
- D) Over time, the mud and soil changed to rock, covered the organic material and trapped it beneath the rock.
- E) Scientists and engineers explore a chosen area by studying rock samples from the earth.

149. The products of systematic study are used in biology in a few ways. ----- For example, do the specimens studied represent one species or several species? If several, what are their identities? And then, the same biologist might want to know the relationships among these entities in order to fully understand the comparative data he/she has collected. For example, are the similarities in the ecology of two species the result of convergence in a similar environment or common history?

- A) Systematists who publish species descriptions are expected to observe good taxonomic scholarship.
- B) First, a biologist may need some knowledge of species and their populations in order to conduct research.
- C) Systematics is the study of the diversity of organisms and the relationships among these organisms.
- D) Biology is one of the oldest scientific disciplines, with roots in antiquity and a formal scientific literature.
- E) Comparative sciences such as systematics use the similarities and differences among the subjects studied.

150. Seen through a microscope, protozoans often look like tiny animals living at great speed. But protozoans are not animals, and they do not have eyes, mouths or even brains. Instead, they are microorganisms with just a single cell. ----- Many are active predators, hunting for food, while others stay in one place and feed on anything edible that drifts nearby. And there are some others that form partnerships with much larger living things to survive.

- A) These protozoans can be incredibly abundant, for example, an elephant can have billions of them living in its gigantic gut.
- B) Most protozoans live in water, but some are found inside other living things, and this offers them certain advantages.
- C) One of the fastest protozoans of all is Paramecium, a slipper-shaped organism covered with fur.
- D) Unlike many other microorganisms, protozoans need to eat, and they get their food in different ways.
- E) Some microorganisms that live in the intestines of plant-eating animals may cause dangerous diseases.

2019 YKS

151. A scientist at Japan's Osaka University built a robot for one purpose: to pretend to listen to you. When two or more are placed together, they will simulate people having a conversation. If a human attempts to join in, the robots will smile, nod, and respond to comments by saying things like "I see" or "interesting point". They will not actually -----understand what has been said, but will appear to. But the motivation behind the robot was to try and model the subtle body language and polite niceties that are so important to conversation.

- A) This is, of course, an entirely pointless achievement.
- B) Robots that seem more 'human' and less intimidating are being built.
- C) Equally important for roboticists is an understanding of human psychology
- D) The team hope to make robots with more realistic behaviours.
- E) There must be a balance between the psychological and the scientific when building a robot

152. Forests, conserved land, and natural habitats are not important just for the sake of saving trees and animals. Forests and all greenery are important in keeping the climate in check. Plants take in the carbon in the atmosphere and give back oxygen, and older trees hold on to that carbon, storing it for the duration of their lives. By taking in carbon dioxide, they are reducing the greenhouse effect. ---- And now, deforestation is responsible for about a quarter of greenhouse gas emissions.

- A) In other words, greenhouse gases trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, which increases global average temperature.
- B) Unfortunately, many of the world's forests have been cut down to make way for farmland, highways, and cities.
- C) Yet, some countries have chosen sustainable development plans instead of economic plans that would produce greenhouse gases.
- D) In fact, it is not only the trees and oceans that store carbon, soil does, too, and by exposing the carbon to the oxygen in the air, it helps to produce carbon dioxide.
- E) Although the soil on a treeless hillside washes away in a mudslide, a tree-covered hillside's soil stays put.

153. Children's furniture stresses the social position of the child in relation to both the environment and to adults ----The very existence of children's furniture promotes the child's position because it is the property of the child and it also physically occupies space – a choice that excludes other furniture and reflects a priority, stressing the child's social importance. If a child has a piece of furniture of his or her own, this acknowledges the status and rank of the child. The special form of children's furniture signals that childhood is considered an important period.

- A) Furniture made especially for children is not a modern phenomenon but has existed independent of the ways in which adult views of children have changed.
- B) Having an individual piece of furniture for children indicates the child's status and the right to status in society.
- C) Children's furniture has historically been defined not just by scale but also by aesthetic purposes.
- D) The design of children's furniture is influenced by period, material, form, function, pedagogical views, and children's games and status.
- E) Of the children's furniture that has survived from earlier periods, chairs tend to show the most variety.

154. Following the last Ice Age, humans had to adapt their diet and ways of life. While mobility was usual, in favourable areas with exceptional resources, communities could become settled. Hunter-gatherers used a wide variety of foods. ---- For example, herd animals moved between summer upland and winter lowland pastures, marine fish and birds migrated seasonally, and woodlands produced autumn fruits and spring bulbs. However, other food sources, such as shellfish, small mammals, and freshwater fish, could be found all year round.

- A) Bones and shells recovered from archaeological sites are the most obvious remains of what hunter-gatherers ate.
- B) In some favoured regions, early humans could remain in one location with abundant resources.
- C) Hunter-gatherers in warmer areas often hunted gazelle, the most common mammal in the region.
- D) In most regions, some foods were available in different places at certain times of year.
- E) Hunter-gatherers selected environments offering a diversity of food sources, such as lakes, rivers and coasts.

155. Caffeine is a bitter substance found in the beans, leaves, and fruits of plants, where it acts as a natural pesticide It is found in a wide variety of products, including coffee, tea, soft drinks, candy, and desserts. Caffeine acts as a mood enhancer and provides energy - --- When heavy coffee drinkers reduce their caffeine intake, for example, they often report being irritable, restless, and drowsy, as well as experiencing strong headaches, and these symptoms may last up to a week.

- A) While most experts feel that consuming small amounts of caffeine during pregnancy is safe, larger amounts of caffeine can be harmful to the foetus.
- B) It causes accelerated heart and breathing rates, and increases in blood sugar accompanied by decreases in appetite, thus it is used to stay awake and control weight.
- C) There are many mixed messages about caffeine in the media, and it can be difficult to find information that relates to you.
- D) Although food authorities list caffeine as a safe food substance, it has at least some characteristics of an addictive substance.
- E) For those who love and appreciate the flavour of good coffee, but would like to reduce their caffeine intake, there are options.

YKS 2018

156. Women are roughly twice as likely as men to suffer from stress-related psychiatric disorders, according to epidemiological analyses. The big question has always been: Why? Some experts argue that cultural factors are at least partly responsible. For instance, women may be more willing than men to seek help for mental illness, making their cases more likely to be counted ---- Scientists are uncovering telling differences in the ways that male and female brains react and adapt to stress.

- A) But new evidence from research suggests that biology may also play an important role.
- B) However, scientists have studied more males than females – even when investigating disorders.
- C) Also, it is not only the stress-related disorders that are more prevalent among women than men.
- D) Similarly, animal studies have revealed significant differences in stress responses.
- E) In fact, research has linked uncontrolled stress to a wide range of mental health problems.

157. There are more than 600 ethnic or tribal groups in Africa, and only 53 countries. Many of today's national boundaries were created in the late 19th century by colonial rulers ---- As a result, tribes are often split between different countries. The Ewe people, for example, are divided between Ghana and Togo. After independence, it has often proved difficult to create unity among the different peoples in one country.

- A) Africa is home to about 849 million people – more than one in eight of the world's population.
- B) Also, groups of nomadic people, who tend to roam together across many countries, are found throughout western Africa
- C) The most heavily urbanized region in Africa is northern Africa, and Cairo, in Egypt, is the largest city on the continent.
- D) Borders sometimes follow natural features, such as rivers, but often they just follow straight lines on a map.
- E) The war between the Hutu and Tutsi peoples has forced thousands of people to leave their homes

158. The coffee tree is an evergreen. It grows in about 70 countries that offer suitable climates and altitudes. ---- They are picked from the tree during harvest – they contain two seeds, which after processing become coffee beans. The main commercially grown coffee tree species are Arabica and Robusta. While Robustas are high-yielding and resistant to pests and diseases, producing coffee cherries with rustic flavour, Arabicas are generally superior in flavour.

- A) As botanists discover new species with interesting flavours, the family tree of coffee continues to grow.
- B) The trees are cultivated with care, and grow for about 3-5 years before they flower and produce fruit, known as coffee cherries.
- C) The movement of hot and cold air influences how the coffee cherries mature and taste.
- D) Many coffee varieties are genetically similar, but have acquired different regional or local names.
- E) The look and flavour of coffee are influenced by many forces, such as soil, sun exposure and rainfall patterns.

159. ---- A baby was born with a small head caused by incomplete brain development. The mother likely caught the virus in Brazil. Meanwhile, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have advised pregnant women against travel to countries affected by the Zika virus.

- A) It is foreseen that the US will have to face deaths caused by the Zika virus in the near future.
- B) The first case of brain damage linked to the Zika virus on the US soil has been reported in Hawaii.
- C) The effects of the Zika virus have diminished dramatically in the recent years.
- D) Brain damages caused by the Zika virus cannot be treated for the time being.
- E) Scientists have estimated that the Zika virus may spread across Europe besides the US.

160. Plants and livestock need air, water, and nourishment to stay alive. If a plant does not have the kind of soil it needs, it may die. Similarly, animals also need to have the right climate and the right food to survive. Farmers try to raise the kinds of livestock and plants that will do well in their particular region ---- For example, many farmers in dry areas use irrigation, or artificial watering.

- A) Farmers raise crops and livestock in every climate and in all kinds of different soil.
- B) Plants and animals also supply such natural materials as cotton, flax, wool, and hides.
- C) Agriculture provides the food and many of the raw materials that humans need to survive
- D) Some regions receive a lot of sunlight or rainfall while others have colder or drier weather.
- E) If they do not have perfect natural conditions, they try to create the best conditions possible.

YKS 2017

161. Between Greenland and Norway, the Gulf Stream waters begin a journey into the depths. Along the way, the water is sharply cooled by frigid winds from the North Pole, and its salt content increases due to the formation of sea ice. Both factors raise the water's density as well as its weight----There, it flows at great depths toward the southern end of the Atlantic.

- A) After its long journey, through the depths, water rises to the surface again.
- B) The heavier water sinks through layers of lighter water in the polar zone until it reaches the seafloor
- C) Surface currents in the oceans are driven by the prevailing winds.
- D) Cold ocean currents near the shore lead to the development of coastal deserts.
- E) The Gulf Stream splits into smaller circulating currents on its way across the Atlantic.

162. You might have thought from watching videos of astronauts aboard the International Space Station (ISS) that spaceships were pretty benign environments. Floating around in microgravity looks like a lot of fun. As you are isolated from the rest of the human population, you are effectively quarantined against catching flu or any other transmissible disease. But in fact, space is pretty harmful to the human body ---- Therefore, travelling beyond the planet has a number of negative effects on the body and mind which need to be overcome for long-duration missions in the future.

- A) We have evolved as social animals under the conditions on the Earth.
- B) The solution might be to generate artificial gravity on space.
- C) Special medication can be given in small amounts to protect the body.
- D) In the future astronauts will be able to stay in space for longer periods.
- E) More research is needed to identify the exact negative effects.

163. Many people believe that the snooze button on your alarm clock helps wake you up, but is this true? Here's a reason to jump out of bed on the first alarm. Not only can hitting snooze make it more difficult to wake up because you begin to enter a new sleep cycle, this fragmented sleep also makes you feel sleepier during the day as it is less restorative than uninterrupted sleep ---- Thus, hitting the snooze button makes it more difficult to wake up than if you had risen with your first alarm.

- A) Entering a new sleep cycle and then waking again soon after can cause that feeling of laziness when we are half asleep.
- B) Research has shown that sleeping for only four hours for six nights in a row can increase stress and blood pressure
- C) The tendency that young people have to sleep late and then reluctantly get up for school is a common habit among teenagers.
- D) Though much has been discovered about the science of sleep, more research needs to be carried out to better understand it.
- E) Less sleep may help us find more hours in the day, but it will take its toll on our health.

164. Proteins are involved in many vital cellular chemical reactions. Some proteins provide the cell with its structural elements, whereas others make muscles contract, and enable movement. Scientists have identified 20 amino acids as being the essential components that make up all proteins ---- So, the proteins of one species differ from those of another, and within a single organism, the proteins of one organ differ from those of other organs.

- A) Aside from their biological role in making proteins, amino acids are used for other purposes.
- B) Some active agents found in soaps and shampoos, for example, are derived from amino acids.
- C) Muscle proteins such as myosin outnumber any other type of protein in mammals.
- D) They have also faced several challenges in terms of classifying proteins.
- E) Proteins, on the other hand, are extraordinarily diverse in their structures and functions.

165. 65 million years ago, a still mysterious catastrophe overwhelmed life on earth. It seems to have been associated with some body from outer space, an asteroid or a comet, which collided with the earth. This collision created such a titanic explosion that debris blocked out the light of the sun, and the earth, perhaps for months, was blanketed by continuous darkness. ---- So did many other great reptiles, and birds. However, a few groups such as the ancestors of ducks, gulls and geese survived.

- A) In particular, flying reptiles and birds dominated the skies.
- B) Whatever the cause, the last of the dinosaurs vanished forever.
- C) Huge areas of the earth were almost empty and ready for re-occupation.
- D) As a result, the number of animals diminished for some time.
- E) Within ten million years, almost all species of the birds of today appeared.

2016 YKS

166. When the Titanic sank in 1912, three times as many women were saved than men ---- When Swedish scientists analyzed a database of 18 maritime disasters between 1852 and 2011, they found that the survival rate of women was half that of men, and that children were least likely to survive in these incidents. People may tend to think that women and children are generally helped first, but factors such as men's superior strength to women and their swimming ability come into play.

- A) However, new research has found that this is the exception rather than the rule.
- B) Furthermore, two surveying ships with the help of the US Navy made the discovery of the wreck.
- C) The Titanic became the killer of hundreds of victims that were expecting to have a luxurious vacation.
- D) Children, however, had a higher percentage of getting rescued than that of both men and women
- E) Most men, on the other hand, did not manage to rescue any of the female voyagers.

167. Mammals owe much of their success to parenting. They are generally the most caring parents in the natural world. The female feeds her young with milk from her own body and looks after them until they can take care of themselves. During this time, the offspring learns essential survival techniques, such as social behaviour and methods of obtaining food ---- Others, like deer, stand and run within minutes of being born.

- A) Almost all mammal species control their body temperature by sweating when it is hot
- B) Some animals go into hibernation in cold climates, and therefore they do not eat during this period and live on the fat stored in their bodies.
- C) If any of the five senses is weak in animals, it is compensated by the rest which are developed by natural activities.
- D) Some mammals, such as mice, are born blind and helpless and require an intensive period of parental care.
- E) Another survival skill that they learn during this time is that they sharpen their senses to locate food.

168. Plato lived for half a century after the death of Socrates, dying at the age of 81. During this time, he published around two dozen dialogues which vary in length from 20 to 300 pages of modern print. The most famous of them are the Republic, which is chiefly concerned with the nature of justice and the Symposium, which is an investigation into the nature of love. ----.

- A) He was quite famous when Socrates was executed in 399 BC.
- B) The most gifted of Plato's successors was Aristotle whose works received extended consideration.
- C) He supported this conclusion with arguments from different sources
- D) Most of the rest are named after whoever appears in them as the chief representative of Socrates.
- E) Plato wrote in Greek and can be thought of as the last of the great Greek philosophers.

169. Nigeria is potentially the richest nation in Africa, with huge reserves of oil, natural gas, coal, tin, and iron ore ----. However, corruption and bad government have meant that the money earned from these natural resources has not been used properly, and most Nigerians remain very poor.

- A) This country has also been affected by drought, crop failure and over-farming.
- B) Efforts were made to develop other products so that Nigeria's economy was not so dependent on oil.
- C) The oil industries of Cameroon and the mineral mines of Congo employ thousands of people as those of Nigeria do.
- D) In addition, Central Africa is a hugely fertile region, with abundant grasslands and lots of rivers.
- E) It also has abundant fertile land, capable of growing cotton, coffee, sugar and many other crops.

170. Small languages are being abandoned by speakers all over the world. Why is this happening? ----. They may be favouring a different language because it is more dominant or prestigious. Also, they may be affected by social pressure to speak differently. Furthermore, children worldwide experience both subtle and overt pressures to switch to globally dominant languages.

- A) Native speakers stop using their original language for a variety of reasons.
- B) The world has been losing its languages at an alarming rate.
- C) In the year 2007, at least 6,912 distinct languages were spoken.
- D) Linguistic extinction is happening very fast due to globalization.
- E) However, the vast majority of human languages are never written down, and exist only in memory.

YKS 2015

171. Here on Earth, in the Milky Way galaxy, there is a limit to how far out into the universe humans can observe, regardless of what technology is used. And as you go beyond the observable universe, there is still no scientific way to measure its size. There is no reason to think whether there exists a distant boundary or not. ---- Think of the surface of our planet, for example. Earth's surface area is finite, but there is nowhere on Earth where you could reach the end in a boat and fall off the planet. In a huge, three-dimensional way, our universe might be similar.

- A) Thus, the structure of the universe, as opposed to the structure of matter in the universe, is determined by the shape of space.
- B) Furthermore, it has not yet been scientifically determined exactly how large the universe is.
- C) Even so, there are three general categories of possible shapes of the universe: open, flat, and closed.
- D) Instead, the scientific theory that describes the origin of the universe is called the 'Big Bang'.
- E) However, it is possible for the universe to be limited in size and still not have an edge.

172. ---- To the north lies the great Sahara, the largest desert in the world, yet the central equatorial area is covered by dense tropical rainforests. To the east is the Great Rift Valley, which contains several huge lakes. Some of the world's longest rivers drain the continent, including Nile, Congo and Zambezi.

- A) It has long been known that there are some species unique to the Sahara.
- B) Thousands of years ago, the Sahara had a moist climate.
- C) Africa has an amazing variety of wildlife, including zebras and long-necked giraffes.
- D) Many of today's national boundaries in Africa were created in the 19th century by colonial rulers.
- E) Africa, the second largest continent, is a land of contrasts.

173. Not knowing what causes your headache can be worrying. The resulting anxiety can, in turn, increase the frequency of the pain ----. A thorough neurological check-up, along with reassurance that nothing is wrong, may be all you need to allay your fears.

- A) Yet, headaches can have an adverse impact on the quality of your daily life.
- B) Headache is one of the annoyances that may be caused by modern living.
- C) If you are worried about recurrent headaches, making an appointment with your doctor can help.
- D) Furthermore, you may find aromatherapy or acupuncture helpful.
- E) Women over the age of 20 are most commonly affected by headaches resulting from stress.

174. In order to cope with climate change, the world must reduce by half its greenhouse gas emissions. Such a target is extremely tough to meet because not everyone in the world accepts that it needs to be met. ---- Furthermore, developing nations such as China, Brazil and India have argued that they should not bear the responsibility of significantly cutting their emissions

- A) For years, some countries like the US and China, have remained unwilling to regulate their emissions for fear of damaging their economies.
- B) Combating climate change should be viewed as an insurance policy for future generations.
- C) Without some level of greenhouse gases, our planet would be an average of about 15 °C colder than at present.
- D) It is the poorest countries located in the tropics that are likely to be worst affected by climate change.
- E) Unfortunately, it is precisely younger economies that are set to generate the vast majority of extra pollution in the coming years.

175. Sleep apnea, a common chronic condition where a person repeatedly stops breathing during sleep, may cause psychiatric symptoms. ---- Now a study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention strengthens the connection. The medical records of nearly 10,000 American adults with sleep apnea were analyzed, and it is found that men diagnosed with sleep apnea had twice the risk of depression, and women five times the risk, compared with those without sleep apnea.

- A) The oxygen deprivation induced by sleep apnea could harm cells and disrupt normal brain functioning.
- B) Investigating their patients' sleep patterns might allow doctors to relieve mental disturbances earlier
- C) Sleep apnea can cause adolescents to experience sadness and mood changes.
- D) Over the past years, sleep apnea has been linked to depression in small studies and limited populations.
- E) Different types of tests are used to detect whether a person has sleep apnea triggered by depression.

YKS 2014

176. In a healthy person, physical fitness determines the point at which you experience breathlessness. ---- They will use oxygen better and create less carbon dioxide, and the lungs and heart will end up being more efficient too. This is why a fit person can do more exercise without getting breathless than an unfit person can.

- A) The more regular physical exercise your body is used to, the more efficient your muscles are.
- B) A muscle working hard during exercise needs more oxygen.
- C) The best way to understand breathlessness is to understand the relationship between oxygen and carbon dioxide.
- D) This means that more blood is pumped throughout the body, picking up more carbon dioxide from the muscles.
- E) A healthy lung functions like a sponge, and becomes light and fluffy when filled with air.

177. ---- In fact, they can only use information that is put into them. The most important job computers do is to process such information much more quickly and accurately than a person could. Checking for spelling mistakes in a story or copying pictures from one place to another, for example, are done much faster using a computer.

- A) Some people believe that computers can think like people.
- B) Computers are used in many different ways to do an enormous range of useful tasks
- C) Computers are composed of various units such as processor, monitor, keyboard and mouse.
- D) Just as washing machines and cars are critically important today, we cannot live without computers.
- E) Computers can perform very complex calculations, which makes them useful in various areas.

178. Gadgets and machines are so much a part of our lives that we do not think about how they came to be. How we live – what we wear, eat and drink, how we work, travel and enjoy ourselves – has been shaped by discoveries made throughout history. ---- The ancient Egyptians, for example, wanted to join parts of their coffins together. So, they invented metal nails to do the job.

- A) Many inventions, in fact, are improvements or modifications of what has gone before.
- B) Since time began, people have invented things because they needed to do something more quickly or easily.
- C) Complex machines, such as motor vehicles are the result of thousands of years of discoveries of raw materials and practical inventions.
- D) Inventions have gone through many stages of development to become highly specialized pieces of equipment.
- E) Some inventions, such as that of the wheel, can revolutionize the lives of us all, while others affect only the small number of people who use them.

179. Most people nowadays are familiar with surveys. A person with a small writing board is almost a fixed feature in high streets across many countries. ---- These surveys ask about such things as voting intentions, the extent of poverty, coffee preferences, purchases of washing powder and television-viewing.

- A) The design of a survey is not easy, though people often think that it is.
- B) Almost everyone is likely to be stopped and asked if they can spare a few minutes to answer a few questions.
- C) The term 'survey' in geography refers to the mapping of the boundaries of an area.
- D) The growth of survey has been closely linked to the development of new techniques of statistical sampling.
- E) There are some certain criteria to consider when analysing the results of a survey

180. In the living world, all plants and animals are potential food. Animals eat plants, animals eat each other and even when living things die, their remains are broken down to provide food matter for fungi and bacteria ----. It connects different species in an ecosystem and links each species with the things that it eats.

- A) The other species in the chain are called consumers.
- B) All living things need a constant supply of energy
- C) When anything dies, it becomes food for decomposers.
- D) All living things can be considered as a source of food.
- E) The route that food follows is known as a food chain.

2013 YKS

181. Wi-Fi is based on radio waves whose frequency is similar to that of microwaves. And given what microwave oven can do to chicken nuggets, it is not surprising that there has been concern that exposure to Wi-Fi could be unhealthy. Fortunately, however, Wi-Fi waves are emitted at far lower intensities than microwaves in ovens. ---- Even so, some people shall worry that even this far weaker effect could cause damage after years of exposure.

- A) The microwave ovens heat food very quickly using electromagnetic waves rather than the heat.
- B) We should also worry about rare hazardous things like tripping over the cables we use at home.
- C) As a result, they cannot produce anything like the same heating effect.
- D) Researchers are trying to come up with accurate findings on what health risks are linked to Wi-Fi.
- E) Many places like shopping malls and restaurants have free Wi-Fi zone where people use the Internet

182. The Atlantic Forest hosts 261 mammal species while Amazonia (five times as big) has 353. Not only are they numerous, but they are also special. ---- This is true for 6,000 of the 20,000 plant species and 73 of the 620 bird varieties. Among the regional specialties are the 'golden lion tamarin', a tiny monkey that has inspired conservation efforts in Brazil.

- A) There are also a spectacular array of butterflies, parrots, ants and other tropical insects.
- B) The Brazilian government has nearly 200 protected zones that set aside Atlantic coastal forest for conservation.
- C) There are also over 50 private reserves in Europe that UNESCO placed on the World Heritage List
- D) Sadly, this forest has decreased massively, and it is the second most threatened rainforest ecosystem on the planet.
- E) If you see a living thing in the Atlantic Forest, it is likely that it occurs nowhere else in the world.

183. The Egyptian hieroglyphic alphabet consists of ideograms. They are signs used as direct representations of concepts such as 'sky' or 'man'. Hieroglyphs are also used as phonetic signs representing the whole or part of a Word. ----For instance, the writing of simple words such as 'goose' or 'head' was an artistic exercise as well as an act of communication.

- A) The written word has a tendency to obscure the archaeological evidence.
- B) The process of eating was symbolized with a man holding his hand up to his mouth.
- C) However, some of the temples in southern Egypt were left undecorated.
- D) Another function of the hieroglyphs was to decorate important buildings and sculptures.
- E) In addition, hieroglyphs served as a starting point for neighbouring writing systems.

184. Experts warn us that within the next 20 years, half of the world's population could face water shortages. Even in the US, where many believe fresh water will always be a turn of the tap away, there could be serious shortages in the not-so-distant future. ---- Practical solutions exist, ones that will allow us to meet our fresh water needs today while preserving nature's ability to renew itself.

- A) Water shortages are not the only disasters that humans have brought on themselves, but many people also do not have access to food.
- B) While experts agree that we may face water shortages in the coming decades, they also argue that a major crisis can be prevented.
- C) The World Water Day has become such a big and great event that it is now celebrated in many countries.
- D) The amount of water we need to consume every day varies from person to person depending upon the health status.
- E) When we take their harmful effects into account, there is actually a very small difference between water shortage and water abundance

185. Once people are classified as old, they tend to be treated as dependent, and as physically and mentally incapacitated, irrespective of their characteristics as individuals. This stereotyping of old age has led to those who would conventionally be considered old rejecting the term as inappropriate for them. ---- There is a tension between interpretations of external appearance and sense of identity.

- A) Old people have also been particularly caricatured in folk tales and children's stories
- B) The growing purchasing power of the over 50s led to the creation of insurance schemes and retirement homes specifically for them.
- C) Childhood, youth, adulthood and old age became established as distinct stages in the life course during the 20th century.
- D) The term 'new middle age', which covers the later years of adulthood, has recently emerged.
- E) People who look older frequently state that they do not feel old.

YKS 2012

186. Astronomers know that nearly every large galaxy contains an enormous black hole at its centre. The death of stars can produce small black holes, with masses ranging from about three to 100 times the mass of the Sun. However, such black holes are tiny compared with the giants found at the centres of galaxies. ---- Why are they so common in galaxies? Which came first, the galaxy or the hole? And how did they form in the first place?

- A) How can we improve the study of black holes in space?
- B) Were black holes already in place when the universe was very young?
- C) These incredibly large black holes present several questions to astronomers.
- D) Astronomers have proposed two general ways for black holes to form.
- E) The first stars to take shape in the universe were probably extremely large.

187. The World Bank states that poverty is hunger, lack of shelter, sickness and above all, powerlessness. We can look at a range of ways to measure poverty including not only income measures, but also non-income areas such as health, education or housing. ---- In other words, a person is considered to be poor, or "below the poverty line", if their income falls below a level necessary to meet basic needs.

- A) The distribution of income and wealth should be improved.
- B) One of the key issues is the development of strategies to deal with poverty.
- C) Health and housing are perhaps more important than education.
- D) The most obvious approach to measuring poverty, however, is by focusing on income.
- E) Better health and education services can reduce the number of people below the "poverty line".

188. People have lived on Earth for two million years. For most of that time, the population has remained small, as the number of births has more or less equalled the number of deaths. Improved medicine and health care, better sanitation, improved farming methods, producing more and better food, and less physical work have all led to fewer infant deaths and more people living longer. ---- Today the world's population is nearly 7 billion, and is rising at the rate of about one million a week.

- A) The population is concentrated on areas where the climate is suitable for farming methods.
- B) Poverty drives many people to flee their country in search of better life elsewhere.
- C) This has caused a huge increase in population over the last 150 years.
- D) Immigration and travel do not seem to have a relevant impact on this change.
- E) The world's population is not equally distributed around the world.

189. Problems such as habitat destruction and climate change are putting an increasing number of species at risk of extinction. We have the capacity to save some of those species but we cannot save them all. ---- A recent survey showed that 54% of scientists agreed that there are some species we should give up on. Assuming we were to progress in such a way, deciding which species we should protect and which we should not would be difficult.

- A) We need to make efforts to save all species and not just a few.
- B) A focus on genetic diversity can be used to categorize species.
- C) However, our choices can be informed by three factors: genes, species or ecosystems.
- D) It is a sad reality to face but it is becoming more widely accepted by experts.
- E) On the contrary, some species that are genetically very similar could be abandoned.

190. Konya is well-known for the life and work of Celaleddin Rumi, or Mevlâna, the founder of the Mevlevi dervish sect in 13th century. ---- He brought his teachings to Seljuk-ruled Konya and died there in 1273.

- A) Mevlâna Museum, which contains the tomb of Rumi, is similar to a dervish lodge (tekke).
- B) Spiritual union and universal love were the central beliefs of his philosophy.
- C) Konya's largest mosque, Alaeddin Mosque, was finished in 1220 by Alaeddin Keykubad I.
- D) The Semahane used to be the setting for the whirling ceremony, but now it is a museum.
- E) Rumi's father and some other dervish leaders also set up their own sects.

2011 YKS

191. In 1938, a Peruvian farmer discovered an enormous quantity of ancient gold objects, setting off grave-robbing in northern Peru. Grave robbers dug some 100,000 holes throughout the Pomac Historic Sanctuary. ---- Loads of valuable Sicán artefacts were dug up and sold. Fortunately, many of them eventually found their way to national museums, such as the Gold of Peru Museum in Lima.

- A) They were, however, unsuccessful finding any valuable artefacts to sell on the black market.
- B) Besides, the Sanctuary hosts a range of tombs from those for children to those for rulers
- C) They also used bulldozers to push away the remains of structures to find tombs buried below.
- D) Priceless artefacts in Peru have been plundered despite the government's attempts to stop it.
- E) Grave robbers were subsequently caught by archaeologists working in the Historic Sanctuary

192. Today, courts rarely admit brain scans as evidence at trials for both legal and scientific reasons. ---- The greatest influence of brain science on the law may eventually come from a deeper understanding of the neurobiological causes of anti-social behaviour. Future discoveries could lay the foundation for new types of criminal defences, for example.

- A) The types of brain scans to be taken as evidence at law trials today have been limited to criminal cases involving multiple homicides.
- B) The courts should proceed in their adoption of findings from neuroscience, despite their complete misgivings about it
- C) The rest of the society can rightly be sceptical of neuroscience, of which they have scant knowledge.
- D) As neuroscience matures, however, judges may allow such scans relevant to arguments about a defendant's mental state.
- E) It is highly unlikely that someday brain scans and other types of neurological evidence could transform judicial views of personal credibility and responsibility.

193. ---- Most of the water-intensive agriculture in the nation takes place in Punjab, a state in the northwest that makes up 2% of the country's territory. But it provides more than 50% of its grain reserves. Farmers there currently pump out 45% more groundwater than is replaced by monsoon rains. The problem has arisen in part because Punjabi farmers have turned away from growing traditional crops that are suited for semi-arid land, such as wheat and corn, and turned instead to more profitable, but water-intensive, rice.

- A) Punjab has the best agricultural land in India.
- B) The amount of rain water in India is on the increase
- C) Hardships among Indian farmers are increasing.
- D) Farming is no longer a concern in India.
- E) India is running out of water for its crops.

194. Naming species is a convenience applied by biologists as they try to group similar animals together. Ernst Mayer, long ago, defined a species as a group of actually or potentially interbreeding natural populations. ---- But there are at least a dozen other ways to define and categorize species, involving evolutionary history, morphology or DNA analysis. The problem is that evolution does not act on species directly.

- A) Identification of species is not so easily done from a distance
- B) This is a working definition that many biologists prefer to use.
- C) Definitions of species are easily broken down when examined closely.
- D) Definitions are so blurry that one can hardly find a workable one.
- E) The definition based on interbreeding is the only one accepted.

195. China is an easy target to blame for the climate crisis. In the midst of its industrial revolution, China has overtaken the United States as the world's biggest carbon dioxide producer. And everyone has read about the one-a-week pace of power plant construction there. But those numbers are misleading, and not just because a lot of that carbon dioxide was emitted to build products for the West to consume. ----.

- A) This is because the United States is only concerned about its own gross domestic product.
- B) Each Chinese person is individually responsible for the carbon dioxide emission.
- C) Because of China's high development rate, more carbon dioxide is emitted than ever.
- D) But also because China has four times the population of the United States.
- E) The Chinese are as responsible for global warming as the Americans.

2010 YKS

196. Pera Palace is a fascinating hotel because the building is a historical one. Situated within the hotel is a bookshop with a unique atmosphere. ---- These include old books, maps and engravings.

- A) It is decorated with antique furniture and sculpture.
- B) This bookshop is visited and admired by the customers of the hotel and also by the locals
- C) There is nothing modern at all for sale in the bookshop.
- D) In the bookshop, there are all sorts of rare publications and prints.
- E) Being situated there, it earns good money for the owners.

**197. It is tempting to think that television is like cinema. -
--- In many ways, however, television is nothing like
cinema.**

- A) In its early days, certainly, people tended to think so.
- B) For instance, news-readers face the camera directly and appear to be talking to the person watching.
- C) Television watching occupies more time than all other leisure pursuits.
- D) So it seems obvious that television is important in everyday life.
- E) Thus television has become an important part of family life.

198. Magazines first appeared in the 18th century and were usually published weekly or monthly. ---- When they began to accept advertisements, however, they came down in price and more people could buy them.

- A) Generally speaking, sales of magazines are on the increase.
- B) Many are designed for a particular audience, for example for football enthusiasts.
- C) Magazines for animal-lovers soon became popular.
- D) From the beginning, a lot of magazines published short stories.
- E) To start with, they were far from cheap, and most people could not afford them.

199. Paris, which is the capital of France, is situated on the Seine. It is a beautiful and historic city and has, therefore, become one of the world's main tourist centres. ---- These might include things as diverse as a visit to the Louvre and to the Euro Disney Theme Park.

- A) It has for several centuries been a centre of fashion.
- B) Paris is especially famous for its museums.
- C) There are a great many things for a visitor to do there.
- D) Many of the world's luxury goods are produced in Paris.
- E) The Palace of Versailles is just 23 kilometres south west of Paris.

200. When Henry saw the car coming, he realized at once that it was bringing another group of visitors. He hated these visitors. ---- In doing so, they took up his valuable time. All he wanted to do was to get on with excavating the archaeological site he was working on.

- A) They always wanted an extensive tour of the site.
- B) Most of them knew nothing at all about archaeology.
- C) The questions they asked showed how ignorant they were.
- D) They complained about the heat and about the dust.
- E) The team members all felt the same as he did.

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA SORULARI CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.	A	41.	D	81.	D	121.	C	161.	A
2.	C	42.	E	82.	E	122.	A	162.	B
3.	B	43.	B	83.	E	123.	E	163.	A
4.	C	44.	B	84.	A	124.	C	164.	E
5.	B	45.	B	85.	A	125.	C	165.	B
6.	D	46.	C	86.	B	126.	B	166.	A
7.	E	47.	A	87.	C	127.	D	167.	D
8.	D	48.	A	88.	C	128.	B	168.	D
9.	C	49.	D	89.	D	129.	C	169.	E
10.	C	50.	A	90.	D	130.	D	170.	A
11.	C	51.	C	91.	B	131.	E	171.	E
12.	B	52.	A	92.	D	132.	E	172.	E
13.	A	53.	D	93.	E	133.	E	173.	C
14.	D	54.	C	94.	A	134.	D	174.	A
15.	E	55.	C	95.	A	135.	A	175.	D
16.	D	56.	C	96.	D	136.	D	176.	A
17.	D	57.	B	97.	A	137.	B	177.	A
18.	E	58.	B	98.	C	138.	D	178.	B
19.	E	59.	E	99.	B	139.	C	179.	B
20.	C	60.	B	100.	A	140.	B	180.	E
21.	C	61.	A	101.	C	141.	A	181.	C
22.	C	62.	D	102.	E	142.	C	182.	E
23.	E	63.	D	103.	A	143.	C	183.	D
24.	A	64.	C	104.	B	144.	D	184.	B
25.	D	65.	A	105.	D	145.	B	185.	E
26.	C	66.	B	106.	A	146.	D	186.	C
27.	A	67.	A	107.	E	147.	A	187.	D
28.	A	68.	B	108.	B	148.	D	188.	C
29.	A	69.	B	109.	D	149.	B	189.	D
30.	D	70.	C	110.	A	150.	D	190.	B
31.	E	71.	E	111.	C	151.	A	191.	C
32.	C	72.	B	112.	D	152.	B	192.	C
33.	E	73.	D	113.	A	153.	B	193.	E
34.	E	74.	A	114.	C	154.	D	194.	B
35.	A	75.	C	115.	B	155.	D	195.	D
36.	D	76.	B	116.	C	156.	A	196.	D
37.	E	77.	A	117.	C	157.	D	197.	B
38.	C	78.	D	118.	A	158.	B	198.	E
39.	A	79.	D	119.	E	159.	B	199.	C
40.	D	80.	A	120.	B	160.	E	200.	A

