

YDS

DENEME - 1

SORU KİTAPÇIĞI

Soru Sayısı	80
Süre	180 dakika
Düzey	B2-C1 / YDS düzeyi
Puanlama	Her doğru 1,25 puan - yanlışlar puanı düşürmez

Bu çalışma özgün bir hazırlık denemesidir; resmî ÖSYM yayını değildir.

Sınav Bilgileri ve Uygulama Notları

- Bu deneme 80 sorudan oluşur ve önerilen cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır.
- Her sorunun yalnızca bir doğru cevabı vardır.
- Yanlış cevaplar doğru cevapları götürmez. Ham puan = doğru sayısı x 1,25.
- Cevaplamaya istediğiniz bölümden başlayabilirsiniz; cevaplarınızı işaretleme alanına aktarmayı unutmayınız.
- Soru dili ve seçenek yapısı YDS İngilizce sınav mantığına göre hazırlanmıştır.

Soru Dağılımı

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Özgünlük ve Kaynak Kullanımı

Yüklenen 2014-2025 YDS örnekleri, YDS konu anlatımı dosyaları ve kullanıcı dağılımı; sınav yapısını, beceri kapsamını, seçenek kurgusunu ve dil seviyesini incelemek için kullanılmıştır. Sorular, pasajlar ve seçenekler bu deneme için sıfırdan yazılmıştır. Canlı internet taraması bu oturumda kullanılamadığı için yapılmamıştır.

Kelime Bilgisi (1-6)

1-6: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the space.

1. Restoring urban wetlands is increasingly regarded as a cost-effective ---- against flooding, because they absorb storm water before it reaches densely populated areas.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) constraint | B) liability |
| C) safeguard | D) coincidence |
| E) concession | |

2. Because the manuscript survives only in fragments, any account of its original order must remain ---- rather than definitive.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) precise | B) compulsory |
| C) abundant | D) coherent |
| E) tentative | |

3. Some desert plants can ---- long periods without rain by storing water in specialised tissues and reducing moisture loss through their leaves.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A) withstand | B) allocate |
| C) disclose | D) distort |
| E) overthrow | |

4. Although early maps were often inaccurate, they ---- reveal what their makers considered politically or economically important.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) reluctantly | B) exclusively |
| C) still | D) promptly |
| E) literally | |

5. The study found that changes in household income alone could not ---- the sharp rise in energy use.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) rule out | B) bring about |
| C) take after | D) account for |
| E) set aside | |

6. Several cities plan to ---- single-use plastics gradually, giving businesses time to adopt reusable alternatives.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) hold up | B) turn down |
| C) phase out | D) look after |
| E) break into | |

Gramer (7-16)

7-16: For these questions, choose the best word(s) or expression(s) to fill the space(s).

7. Since the restoration project began, more than two hundred artefacts ----, many of which ---- in storage for decades.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| A) have been catalogued / had remained | B) were catalogued / remain |
| C) had catalogued / have remained | D) are cataloguing / were remaining |
| E) will be catalogued / had been remaining | |

8. If the warning system ---- earlier, residents ---- more time to evacuate before the river overflowed.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| A) was installed / had | B) has been installed / will have |
| C) would be installed / could have | D) had installed / would have |
| E) had been installed / would have had | |

9. Researchers have begun ---- whether certain marine organisms are capable of ---- to rapidly changing acidity levels.

- A) investigating / adapt
B) to investigate / adapting
C) to have investigated / being adapted
D) investigate / to adapt
E) having investigated / adapted

10. The effectiveness of a public campaign depends not only ---- how widely its message is distributed but also ---- whether people regard the source as trustworthy.

- A) at / for
B) in / about
C) from / with
D) upon / to
E) on / on

11. The fossils were recovered ---- a layer of volcanic ash, which allowed scientists to date them ---- considerable accuracy.

- A) at / over
B) into / by
C) within / for
D) from / with
E) on / about

12. ---- the new telescope is smaller than several ground-based observatories, it can detect wavelengths that the Earth's atmosphere blocks.

- A) Since
B) Unless
C) Once
D) Although
E) In case

13. Many traditional crops will continue to disappear ---- farmers are given economic incentives to preserve them.

- A) because
B) once
C) unless
D) even if
E) whereas

14. The archive contains ---- a vast number of letters ---- scholars may need years to catalogue them all.

- A) so / as
B) such / that
C) either / or
D) more / than
E) whether / or

15. ---- repeated attempts to reproduce the result, no independent laboratory has yet confirmed the original finding.

- A) Despite
B) Owing to
C) In case of
D) Along with
E) Instead of

16. Had the survey included seasonal workers, its estimate of local employment ---- significantly higher.

- A) might have been
B) will be
C) had been
D) would be
E) has been

Cloze Test (17-26)

17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Cloze Passage 1

Cities are often several degrees warmer than surrounding rural areas, a phenomenon known as the urban heat-island effect. Trees can help (17)---- this problem by providing shade and releasing water vapour through their leaves. Yet the benefits of urban planting depend (18)---- more than the number of trees. Species, location and long-term maintenance all matter. A tree planted beside a west-facing wall, for example, (19)---- reduce afternoon cooling demand more effectively than one placed where it shades little built surface. (20)----, poorly chosen species may require large amounts of water or

release pollen that aggravates respiratory illness. For this reason, planners increasingly treat urban forestry as infrastructure that must be designed, monitored and (21)---- over decades.

17. (17)

- A) intensify
- C) classify
- E) mitigate

- B) postpone
- D) overlook

18. (18)

- A) at
- C) on
- E) with

- B) for
- D) from

19. (19)

- A) may
- C) used to
- E) ought to have

- B) must have
- D) would have

20. (20)

- A) Similarly
- C) However
- E) Otherwise

- B) Therefore
- D) For instance

21. (21)

- A) isolated
- C) accelerated
- E) maintained

- B) predicted
- D) replaced

22-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Cloze Passage 2

Memories are not stored once and left unchanged. Each time an event is recalled, the memory may briefly become unstable before it is stored again, a process called reconsolidation. This helps explain why recollection can be (22)---- by later information. In laboratory studies, researchers sometimes reactivate a fear memory and then introduce a safe experience while the memory is open to change. When the timing is right, the original fear response can be (23)---- without erasing factual knowledge of the event. The findings are promising, (24)---- they do not mean that distressing memories can simply be deleted. Human memories are distributed across networks and are closely linked (25)---- emotion, context and personal meaning. Any clinical use of reconsolidation must therefore proceed cautiously and be evaluated (26)---- long-term follow-up.

22. (22)

- A) reinforced
- C) distorted
- E) anticipated

- B) suspended
- D) inherited

23. (23)

- A) displayed
- C) transferred
- E) repeated

- B) restored
- D) weakened

24. (24)

- A) but
- C) unless

- B) so
- D) because

E) once

25. (25)

- A) from
C) with
E) into

- B) to
D) over

26. (26)

- A) beyond
C) against
E) through

- B) under
D) at

Cümle Tamamlama (27-36)

27-36: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the given sentence.

27. Because satellite images record reflected light rather than the objects themselves, ----.

- A) all visible differences can be translated directly into land-use categories
B) their interpretation often requires field observations and knowledge of local conditions
C) clouds have no effect on the quality of data gathered from orbit
D) satellites can identify underground structures with complete certainty
E) every image taken at the same resolution contains the same amount of information

28. Although museums traditionally presented collections as finished accounts of the past, ----.

- A) conservation departments no longer preserve fragile objects
B) many now reveal how objects were acquired and why interpretations change
C) every label must contain all known facts about an artefact
D) visitors are expected to accept curators' choices without question
E) most museums have abandoned physical collections in favour of digital ones

29. As false stories are more likely to spread when they provoke anger or surprise, ----.

- A) media literacy should include strategies for recognising emotional manipulation
B) all emotionally neutral reports should be treated as reliable
C) the speed of online communication has eliminated the need for verification
D) readers can identify falsehoods solely by examining a headline's length
E) platforms should prevent users from expressing strong emotions

30. Some animal populations appear stable when counted over a short period, ----.

- A) so conservationists never need data from more than one season
B) because all population changes occur suddenly
C) unless the species has already disappeared from the region
D) and this proves that their habitats are improving
E) even though a longer record may reveal a gradual decline

31. ----, sleep researchers distinguish between simply spending time in bed and obtaining restorative sleep.

- A) Whenever people remember every dream in detail
B) Because duration alone does not capture sleep quality
C) Although all stages of sleep have exactly the same function
D) Unless a person changes bedrooms every night
E) Once alarm clocks are removed from clinical studies

32. Languages frequently borrow words from one another ----.

- A) even if contact between their speakers has never occurred
B) so that every borrowed word preserves its original pronunciation
C) although borrowing always makes two languages grammatically identical

- D) when speakers need names for new objects, practices or ideas
E) because a language can survive only by replacing its native vocabulary

33. Even if a new transport line reduces travel time, ----.

- A) all neighbourhoods will automatically receive equal investment
B) the construction cost can never exceed the original estimate
C) it may fail to benefit low-income residents if fares remain unaffordable
D) commuters will stop using every other form of transport
E) shorter journeys always eliminate housing inequality

34. ----, archaeologists can estimate when a wooden structure was built by comparing its tree-ring pattern with established sequences.

- A) Because every tree in a region grows at an identical rate
B) Although timber cannot preserve evidence of past climate
C) Unless the structure was made entirely from imported stone
D) Even if no annual growth rings are visible
E) When enough of the original timber has survived

35. People often postpone seeking psychological support because they fear being judged, ----.

- A) whereas professional support always removes distress immediately
B) unless mental health services are limited to emergency cases
C) which is why confidential and easily accessible services are important
D) even though stigma has no influence on help-seeking behaviour
E) so every person prefers group therapy to individual counselling

36. Unless electricity grids become more flexible, ----.

- A) large fluctuations in wind and solar output will be difficult to manage
B) renewable sources will produce exactly the same amount of power at all times
C) energy storage will no longer be useful in balancing supply and demand
D) fossil fuels will immediately disappear from every national energy system
E) households will be unable to measure their annual electricity use

Çeviri (37-42)

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

37. Although restoring a historic building may be costly at first, adapting it for new uses can reduce demolition waste and preserve a city's cultural memory.

- A) Tarihî bir yapıyı ancak yeni kullanımlara uyarlamak, ilk restorasyon maliyetini azaltır ve kentin kültürel belleğini yıkım atıklarından korur.
B) Bir tarihî yapının restorasyonu başlangıçta maliyetlidir; bu nedenle yeni kullanımlar için uyarlanması yıkım atıklarını ve kentin kültürel belleğini azaltır.
C) Tarihî yapıların yeni kullanımlara uyarlanması, restorasyon maliyetli olmadığı sürece yıkım atığını azaltıp kültürel belleği koruyabilir.
D) Bir kentin kültürel belleğini korumak için tarihî yapılar başlangıçta pahalı biçimde restore edilmeli ve daha sonra yıkım atıklarına dönüştürülmelidir.
E) Tarihî bir yapıyı restore etmek başlangıçta maliyetli olabilse de onu yeni kullanımlara uyarlamak, yıkım atıklarını azaltabilir ve bir kentin kültürel belleğini koruyabilir.

38. Many species that seem common today may be more vulnerable than expected because their habitats are becoming increasingly fragmented.

- A) Yaşam alanları beklenenden daha hızlı parçalanarak birçok tür, bugün yaygın görünmesine rağmen artık savunmasız değildir.
B) Bugün yaygın görünen birçok tür, yaşam alanları giderek daha fazla parçalandığı için beklenenden daha savunmasız olabilir.
C) Bugün pek çok türün yaygın görünmesinin nedeni, parçalanmış yaşam alanlarına beklenenden daha iyi uyum sağlamalarıdır.
D) Yaşam alanları giderek parçalanarak türlerin çoğu, bugün düşünüldüğünden daha yaygın ve daha dayanıklıdır.
E) Birçok tür bugün savunmasız görünse de yaşam alanlarının parçalanması beklenenden daha az yaygındır.

39. By comparing records from different centuries, historians can distinguish long-term social changes from short-lived reactions to particular events.

- A) Farklı yüzyılların kayıtlarını karşılaştıran tarihçiler, belirli olayların kısa süreli toplumsal değişimlere nasıl yol açtığını ayırt edemez.
- B) Tarihçiler uzun vadeli toplumsal değişimleri karşılaştırdıklarında, farklı yüzyıllardaki belirli olaylara verilen tepkileri kayda geçirir.
- C) Tarihçiler, farklı yüzyıllara ait kayıtları karşılaştırarak uzun vadeli toplumsal değişimleri belirli olaylara verilen kısa süreli tepkilerden ayırt edebilir.
- D) Belirli olaylara verilen kısa süreli tepkiler, ancak tarihçiler aynı yüzyıla ait kayıtları karşılaştırırsa uzun vadeli değişimlerden ayrılabilir.
- E) Farklı yüzyıllardan kayıtlar, tarihçilerin belirli olayları toplumsal değişimlerin uzun ve kısa vadeli sonuçlarıyla karşılaştırmasını sağlar.

40. Bilim insanları, bir bulgunun ne kadar şaşırtıcı olduğundan bağımsız olarak, aynı sonucun farklı araştırma grupları tarafından elde edilmesini güvenilirliğin temel koşullarından biri sayar.

- A) Scientists consider a finding reliable only when its surprising result is obtained by the same research group more than once.
- B) Regardless of how surprising a finding is, scientists regard the replication of the same result by different research groups as one of the essential conditions for reliability.
- C) However surprising a finding may be, scientists believe that different research groups should obtain different results to ensure reliability.
- D) Scientists regard reliability as surprising when one research group produces the same finding under several different conditions.
- E) As long as a finding is surprising, scientists do not require the same result to be replicated by other research groups.

41. Kentlerdeki yeşil alanlar yalnızca sıcaklığı düşürmekle kalmaz, aynı zamanda insanların günlük yaşamlarında doğayla temas kurabilecekleri yerler sağlar.

- A) Green spaces lower urban temperatures only when people use them to contact nature as part of their daily lives.
- B) Not only do people encounter nature in urban green spaces, but they also provide lower temperatures in everyday life.
- C) Urban residents can contact nature in green spaces, although these places do not necessarily reduce temperatures.
- D) Green spaces in cities not only lower temperatures but also provide places where people can come into contact with nature in their daily lives.
- E) Green spaces in cities provide daily contact with nature rather than lowering temperatures for the people who use them.

42. Bir dilin yok olması, yalnızca sözcüklerin kaybolması anlamına gelmez; o dili konuşan topluluğun dünyayı sınıflandırma ve yorumlama biçimlerinden bazıları da kaybolabilir.

- A) The disappearance of a language does not mean only the loss of words; some of the ways in which its community classifies and interprets the world may disappear as well.
- B) When a community loses some words, its language inevitably disappears together with every way of classifying the world.
- C) A language disappears only if its speakers can no longer classify or interpret the world through individual words.
- D) The loss of words may cause a community to classify the world differently, but this does not mean that its language has disappeared.
- E) Even though a language may lose words, the community speaking it always preserves all its ways of interpreting the world.

Okuma Parçaları (43-62)

43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage.

Passage 1

Artificial light at night has transformed modern life, allowing streets, workplaces and public spaces to remain active after sunset. Yet much outdoor lighting is brighter, bluer or more widely directed than the task requires. Light that escapes upward scatters in the atmosphere and creates skyglow, which can obscure stars far beyond the place where the light was produced. It can also alter the behaviour of nocturnal animals, disrupt migration and waste energy. Dark-sky programmes aim to reduce these effects without requiring communities to switch off every lamp. Typical measures include shielding fixtures so that light points downward, choosing warmer-coloured lamps, lowering brightness and using timers or motion sensors when constant illumination is unnecessary.

Designating a dark-sky reserve is therefore less a matter of making an area completely dark than of managing light carefully. This distinction is important because residents sometimes fear that reduced lighting will make streets unsafe. In practice, a well-designed system can improve visibility by limiting glare and directing light onto paths and junctions rather than into windows or the sky. Measuring success, however, is not straightforward. Skyglow can travel from distant towns, and the clarity of the night sky changes with humidity, dust and cloud cover. For this reason, long-term monitoring and cooperation across municipal boundaries are often needed. Where these efforts succeed, the benefits extend beyond astronomy: communities may lower energy costs, protect wildlife and restore access to a night sky that many urban residents have rarely seen.

43. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To argue that all outdoor lighting should be prohibited in protected areas
- B) To compare the cost of astronomical observatories in urban and rural regions
- C) To explain how dark-sky programmes reduce light pollution and why their success depends on careful design and regional conditions
- D) To show that wildlife protection is the only justification for reducing artificial light
- E) To describe why warmer-coloured lamps always provide more light than blue ones

44. According to the passage, which of the following is one way of reducing unnecessary outdoor illumination?

- A) Directing lamps upward so that streets receive reflected light
- B) Replacing timers with lamps that remain on throughout the night
- C) Increasing blue light because it travels a shorter distance
- D) Removing lighting from all paths and road junctions
- E) Shielding fixtures and reducing brightness when full illumination is not needed

45. It can be inferred from the passage that concerns about public safety ----.

- A) are justified because dimmer lamps always reduce visibility
- B) can be ignored once an area has received dark-sky status
- C) have led most communities to abandon dark-sky programmes
- D) can be resolved only by increasing the number of lamps
- E) may be addressed by directing an appropriate amount of light to the places where it is actually needed

46. Why may it be difficult to evaluate a local dark-sky programme?

- A) Because no instruments can measure the brightness of the night sky
- B) Because skyglow may come from distant sources and atmospheric conditions may change
- C) Because residents are unable to distinguish stars from clouds
- D) Because wildlife reacts to every colour of light in exactly the same way
- E) Because municipal boundaries always follow the natural movement of air

Passage 2

Students often judge a study method by how fluent it feels while they are using it. Reading the same notes several times or solving a long set of identical problems can create a strong sense of progress because each item becomes familiar. That feeling, however, may reflect short-term ease rather than durable learning. Two approaches that frequently produce better long-term results are spacing and interleaving. Spacing distributes practice across separate sessions, giving some forgetting time to occur before information is retrieved again. Interleaving mixes related categories or problem types instead of practising one type in a single uninterrupted block.

Interleaving is especially useful when learners must decide which strategy applies. A student who completes twenty equations of the same form is told, in effect, which method to use before every problem. When several forms are mixed, the student must first identify the structure of the problem and then select a method. This extra decision-making can lower immediate accuracy and make the session feel inefficient, but it strengthens the ability to discriminate among similar cases later. The method is not a universal rule. Complete beginners may need a small number of blocked examples to understand a procedure before mixed practice becomes productive. Feedback also matters: if learners repeatedly apply the wrong strategy without correction, interleaving will merely mix errors. Effective practice therefore balances challenge with support. The goal is not to make studying difficult for its own sake, but to create the kind of effort that improves later retrieval and flexible use of knowledge.

47. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

- A) Repeated reading is the most reliable method because familiarity guarantees durable learning
- B) Interleaving should replace every form of blocked practice from the beginning of instruction
- C) Study methods that feel difficult can improve long-term learning when they require useful retrieval and discrimination, provided that learners receive appropriate support
- D) Students learn best when practice is made as confusing and demanding as possible
- E) Spacing and interleaving are effective only in mathematics and closely related subjects

48. Why can interleaved practice feel less effective during a study session?

- A) Because learners must identify the problem type and choose a strategy, which can reduce immediate accuracy
- B) Because it prevents learners from receiving any feedback
- C) Because it requires all information to be forgotten before the next attempt
- D) Because mixed problems are always objectively harder than blocked problems
- E) Because it eliminates the need to retrieve earlier knowledge

49. What does the author suggest about complete beginners?

- A) They should avoid examples and begin with independent problem solving
- B) They usually need interleaving because they already recognise all problem types
- C) They cannot benefit from feedback until they have mastered several procedures
- D) They may benefit from learning a procedure through a limited amount of blocked practice before moving to interleaving
- E) They should use only repeated reading until their knowledge becomes automatic

50. The word 'discriminate' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) distinguish
- B) combine
- C) memorise
- D) ignore
- E) simplify

Passage 3

Peatlands are wetlands in which partly decayed plant material accumulates as peat. Although they cover only a small proportion of the Earth's land surface, they store an exceptionally large amount of carbon. The reason lies in water. Saturated soils contain little oxygen, so the microorganisms that normally break down dead plants work very slowly. Carbon that plants removed from the atmosphere can therefore remain locked in the ground for centuries or even millennia.

This storage function is easily reversed. When peatlands are drained for farming, forestry or peat extraction, air enters the soil and decomposition accelerates. Carbon dioxide is then released, while dry peat may also burn. Drainage causes the land surface to sink as organic matter is lost, a process known as subsidence. In some regions, this makes cultivated land increasingly difficult and expensive to protect from flooding. Rewetting drained peatlands can slow oxidation and reduce fire risk, but restoration involves trade-offs. Water levels must be raised without damaging neighbouring property, and some rewetted sites may release more methane in the short term. Moreover, people who depend on conventional farming need viable alternatives, such as crops that tolerate wet soils. Peatland restoration is therefore not simply an ecological engineering project. It also requires long-term monitoring, local participation and policies that recognise both climate benefits and rural livelihoods. The most effective strategy is usually to protect intact peatlands before drainage occurs, because preventing carbon loss is generally easier than rebuilding a complex wetland system after it has been damaged.

51. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Why peat extraction is the only practical source of income in wet regions
- B) How methane from all wetlands can be eliminated through drainage
- C) Why cultivated peatlands are permanently protected from flooding
- D) Why peatlands store carbon, how drainage reverses this function, and what must be considered in restoration
- E) How peatlands can be restored without involving local communities

52. According to the passage, what happens when a peatland is drained?

- A) Microorganisms stop breaking down plant material altogether
- B) Oxygen enters the soil, decomposition speeds up and stored carbon is released
- C) The land surface rises because organic matter expands
- D) Methane production immediately ends at every site
- E) The soil becomes permanently saturated with water

53. It can be inferred that successful peatland restoration ----.

- A) requires farmers to abandon the region immediately
- B) is complete as soon as water levels are raised
- C) always reduces every greenhouse gas from the first day
- D) is less effective than continued drainage in preventing fire
- E) must address social and economic conditions as well as hydrology and ecology

54. The word 'subsidence' in the passage refers to ----.

- A) the rapid growth of wetland vegetation
- B) the movement of floodwater into neighbouring fields
- C) the accumulation of undecayed organic material
- D) the release of methane from saturated soil
- E) the gradual sinking of the ground surface

Passage 4

Citizen science projects invite members of the public to contribute to research by recording observations, classifying images or collecting samples. Their greatest advantage is scale. A small professional team may be unable to monitor thousands of beaches, gardens or night skies, whereas a large network of volunteers can generate observations across broad areas and long periods. Such projects can also strengthen public understanding of science by allowing participants to see how evidence is produced rather than merely hearing about final results.

Large numbers, however, do not automatically create reliable data. Volunteers differ in experience, follow instructions with varying precision and may be concentrated in easily accessible places. A bird survey, for example, can contain more records from city parks than from remote wetlands even when the latter are ecologically important. Well-designed projects anticipate these limitations. They provide clear identification guides, record the amount of time spent observing and use photographs or expert review to verify unusual reports. Some projects deliberately send trained participants to under-sampled areas. Statistical methods can then account for differences in effort and coverage. Citizen science is therefore most useful not as a cheap replacement for professional research, but as a partnership in which the strengths of public participation are matched with careful design and validation. Participants are more likely to remain involved when they receive feedback, learn what their observations contributed and see that data quality matters. In this way, the project can produce both scientific information and a community that understands why trustworthy evidence requires discipline.

55. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A) Citizen science is reliable mainly because volunteers always follow identical procedures
- B) Professional researchers should avoid using observations collected by the public
- C) Citizen science can expand research and public learning, but its data become valuable only through thoughtful sampling, validation and collaboration
- D) The educational value of citizen science is greater when data quality is ignored
- E) Remote locations should be excluded because they are difficult for volunteers to reach

56. Which problem is illustrated by the example of a bird survey?

- A) Volunteers tend to report only species that experts have never seen
- B) Professional teams collect more data than large volunteer networks
- C) Photographs make unusual observations impossible to verify
- D) Observations may be geographically biased towards places that are easier to reach
- E) Statistical methods cannot account for differences in observation effort

57. According to the passage, how can a citizen science project improve the reliability of unusual reports?

- A) By requiring photographs or arranging expert review
- B) By removing all observations made by inexperienced participants
- C) By asking volunteers to visit only city parks
- D) By replacing identification guides with informal discussion
- E) By assuming that a large number of reports guarantees accuracy

58. What can be inferred about keeping volunteers engaged?

- A) Volunteers remain involved only when they are paid as professionals
- B) Feedback should be avoided because it may influence later observations
- C) Participants prefer projects in which the purpose of data collection is hidden
- D) Showing participants how their work contributed can support continued participation
- E) Data quality becomes less important as volunteers gain experience

Passage 5

Seed banks conserve crop diversity by storing seeds under controlled conditions. For many species, seeds can be dried and kept at low temperatures, slowing the biological processes that cause ageing. Samples may remain viable for decades, but storage is not passive. Curators periodically test germination, document the origin of each sample and grow new plants when the supply of viable seed becomes too small. This regeneration must be managed carefully: if only a few plants reproduce, rare genetic variants may be lost from the collection.

Not every crop fits the standard seed-bank model. Some species, including several tropical fruit trees, produce seeds that are damaged by drying or freezing. They may need to be maintained as living plants in field collections or conserved through tissue culture. Even for crops whose seeds store well, a bank captures only part of the story. Farmers continue to select plants under changing climates, soils and cultural preferences, so crop populations in fields keep evolving after a sample has been stored. For this reason, ex situ conservation in a bank is most effective when combined with in situ conservation in farms and natural habitats. A seed bank offers insurance against loss and makes material available to breeders and researchers; it does not replace the communities and ecosystems in which diversity develops. The long-term value of a collection therefore depends on accurate records, secure facilities, repeated viability testing and continued relationships with the people who cultivate the crops.

59. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To show that all crop seeds can be frozen by using the same method
- B) To argue that farmers should stop selecting crops once samples enter a bank
- C) To explain why field collections are always cheaper than seed banks
- D) To claim that stored seeds remain viable indefinitely without testing
- E) To describe how seed banks conserve crop diversity, the limits of storage, and why conservation must also continue outside the bank

60. Why can regeneration reduce the genetic diversity of a stored sample?

- A) Because low temperatures make every seed genetically identical
- B) Because rare variants may disappear if the new generation is produced from too few plants
- C) Because germination tests add new genes to the collection
- D) Because tissue culture can be used only with cereal crops
- E) Because curators are unable to record where samples originated

61. It can be inferred from the passage that in situ conservation is important because ----.

- A) seed banks cannot provide any material to plant breeders
- B) all tropical plants survive only in natural forests
- C) stored samples change genetically faster than crops in fields
- D) field conservation eliminates the need for accurate documentation
- E) crop diversity continues to change through interaction with farmers and environments

62. The word 'regeneration' in the passage refers to ----.

- A) drying seeds before they are placed in cold storage
- B) moving a collection from one secure building to another
- C) selecting only the rarest crop varieties for research
- D) growing plants to produce a fresh supply of viable seed
- E) testing whether a stored sample can absorb water

Karşılıklı Konuşma (63-67)

63-67: For these questions, choose the best option to complete the dialogue.

63. Visitor:

- The colours in this painting look rather dull. Why not simply remove the old varnish?

Conservator:

- Old varnish can yellow, but removing it may also disturb original paint layers.

Visitor:

- ----

Conservator:

- We test solvents on tiny areas and examine the layers under magnification before making any decision.

- A) So how do you determine whether the varnish can be removed safely?
B) Why do museums prefer to display only newly painted works?
C) Does every old painting contain exactly the same kind of varnish?
D) Would adding a darker varnish make the original colours easier to see?
E) When did artists stop using colour in historical paintings?

64. Student:

- I turn on the night mode on my phone before bed. Do I still need to stop using it early?

Sleep Specialist:

- Night mode may reduce blue light, but messages, videos and games can keep your mind alert.

Student:

- ----

Sleep Specialist:

- Exactly. A regular wind-down period should reduce both light exposure and mental stimulation.

- A) Does night mode make the phone screen brighter than daylight?
B) So the issue is not only the colour of the light but also how stimulating the activity is?
C) Should I replace sleep with more stimulating activities in the evening?
D) Is blue light the only reason people ever have difficulty sleeping?
E) Would it be better to check messages whenever I wake during the night?

65. Learner:

- My language app says I have a 300-day streak, but I still struggle to speak spontaneously.

Teacher:

- Repetition helps recognition, whereas conversation requires you to retrieve and combine language in unpredictable situations.

Learner:

- ----

Teacher:

- Yes. Add a weekly conversation session and try retelling short texts without looking at them.

- A) So I should stop reviewing vocabulary altogether.
B) Then spontaneous speech must depend only on pronunciation.
C) Then I need activities that make me produce language rather than merely recognise it.
D) Does this mean a longer streak guarantees fluent conversation?
E) Would translating every sentence word for word remove unpredictability?

66. Resident:

- You keep beehives on the roof of an apartment building. Aren't the neighbours at risk?

Urban Beekeeper:

- Managed honeybees usually avoid people when they have a clear flight path and adequate food.

Resident:

- ----

Urban Beekeeper:

- We inspect the colonies regularly, place hives away from walkways and follow the city's registration rules.

- A) What measures do you take to reduce the risk to people nearby?
- B) Why do all city residents have to become beekeepers?
- C) Can a rooftop hive produce honey without any bees?
- D) Do registration rules prevent flowers from growing on roofs?
- E) When will wild insects replace every managed colony?

67. Journalist:

- Can radiocarbon dating tell you the exact year an object was made?

Archaeologist:

- Usually it gives a probability range, and contamination can widen that range.

Journalist:

- ----

Archaeologist:

- We combine radiocarbon results with pottery styles, tree rings and the object's position in the soil layers.

- A) Why is pottery always older than the soil in which it is found?
- B) Does contamination make every radiocarbon result exact?
- C) Can tree rings be used only when no wooden material survives?
- D) How do you narrow the uncertainty when one method is not precise enough?
- E) Why do archaeologists reject all dates that contain a probability range?

Yakın Anlamalı Cümle (68-71)

68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.

68. Because coastal wetlands reduce wave energy as well as provide habitat, their loss can increase both flood risk and ecological damage.

- A) Losing coastal wetlands may worsen flooding and harm ecosystems since these areas both weaken waves and support wildlife.
- B) Coastal wetlands provide habitat only when waves are strong enough to cause flooding.
- C) The ecological value of coastal wetlands is unrelated to their ability to reduce wave energy.
- D) Flood risk decreases when coastal wetlands are removed to create new habitats.
- E) Although wetlands damage coastal habitats, they prevent waves from reaching wildlife.

69. The committee postponed the decision not because evidence was lacking, but because its members disagreed about how the evidence should be interpreted.

- A) The committee had no evidence, so its members could not agree to postpone the decision.
- B) Although the evidence was interpreted in the same way, the committee delayed the decision because it was incomplete.
- C) The decision was delayed because committee members differed over the meaning of the available evidence, not because there was too little evidence.
- D) Committee members postponed collecting evidence until they had made a decision about its meaning.
- E) The decision was made despite disagreement over whether any evidence should be interpreted.

70. Only after the archive was digitised did researchers realise that several letters had been filed under the wrong names.

- A) Researchers digitised the archive only after all letters had been filed under the correct names.
- B) Researchers did not discover the misfiled letters until the archive had been converted into digital form.
- C) Several letters were deliberately given new names before researchers digitised the archive.

- D) As soon as the letters were filed, researchers decided that the archive should not be digitised.
E) The archive was digitised because researchers had already corrected every misfiled letter.

71. People may accept an automated recommendation more readily when they are told how it was produced, even if the explanation does not change the recommendation itself.

- A) People reject automated recommendations whenever an explanation leaves the result unchanged.
B) Explaining how an automated recommendation was generated can make people more willing to accept it, although the recommendation remains the same.
C) An automated recommendation must be changed before people can understand how it was produced.
D) The explanation of an automated recommendation is accepted only if people already agree with the result.
E) People are more willing to change a recommendation than to learn how an automated system created it.

Paragraf Tamamlama (72-75)

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

72. Patients' expectations can influence how symptoms are experienced. In clinical trials, some people report improvement after receiving an inactive treatment because they believe it will help. ---- This is why the language clinicians use when discussing possible side effects can matter: accurate information is necessary, but alarming descriptions may shape what patients notice and report.

- A) Inactive treatments contain the same chemical ingredients as all approved medicines.
B) Patients can identify every inactive treatment as soon as it is given.
C) Clinical trials no longer compare treatments with inactive alternatives.
D) Negative expectations can likewise intensify discomfort, a response often called the nocebo effect.
E) Expectations influence symptoms only when patients are not given any information.

73. Coral nurseries grow small fragments under protected conditions and later transplant them to damaged reefs. This technique can accelerate local recovery and preserve material from heat-tolerant colonies. ---- Restored sites still face rising sea temperatures, pollution and overfishing. For that reason, transplantation is most useful when combined with measures that improve the wider marine environment.

- A) As a result, a single nursery can permanently prevent ocean warming.
B) Yet transplantation treats damaged reefs rather than the environmental pressures that damaged them.
C) Therefore, transplanted corals no longer require clean water or suitable temperatures.
D) In contrast, coral fragments cannot grow under protected conditions.
E) For example, overfishing always increases the survival of transplanted colonies.

74. Typing allows students to record a lecture quickly, sometimes almost word for word. Handwriting is slower, so note-takers must select and reorganise what they hear. Some studies associate this processing with better conceptual recall. ---- This does not mean laptops should be banned; they are valuable for searching, accessibility and collaborative writing. The important issue is whether the tool supports active thinking or merely rapid transcription.

- A) Therefore, handwritten notes are useful only when they copy every sentence exactly.
B) Typing prevents students from reorganising information under any circumstances.
C) Because pens are older than laptops, they automatically produce deeper learning.
D) The benefit seems to come not from the pen itself but from the mental work required to summarise.
E) Conceptual recall depends entirely on the speed at which notes are taken.

75. Community gardens can turn vacant lots into places where residents grow food, learn practical skills and spend time outdoors. ---- However, their success depends on secure access to land, shared rules and a fair distribution of work. Without these, enthusiasm may fade or conflicts may emerge over how the space is used.

- A) Vacant lots are unsuitable for any activity other than commercial construction.
B) Gardeners never need to agree on how water and tools will be shared.
C) Food production is the only possible benefit of a community garden.
D) They may also strengthen neighbourhood ties by giving residents a shared project around which to cooperate.
E) Neighbourhood cooperation always develops without shared responsibilities.

Anlam Bütünlüğünü Bozan Cümle (76-80)

76-80: For these questions, choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) Volcanic lightning occurs when electrical charge builds up inside an eruption plume. (II) Collisions among ash particles and ice can transfer charge as material rises and falls. (III) Once regions of opposite charge become sufficiently separated, a discharge produces a flash. (IV) Because these flashes can be detected from a distance, they may help scientists monitor explosive eruptions in poor visibility. (V) After weathering for centuries, some volcanic soils become highly fertile and support intensive agriculture.

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

77. (I) A sourdough starter is a living community of yeasts and bacteria maintained in flour and water. (II) Wheat was domesticated thousands of years ago and is now one of the most widely traded crops in the world. (III) The microorganisms in a starter consume sugars and produce gases and acids. (IV) The gases help dough rise, while the acids contribute flavour and can slow the growth of some spoilage organisms. (V) Regular feeding supplies fresh nutrients and keeps the microbial community active.

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

78. (I) Circadian rhythms are roughly twenty-four-hour cycles that influence sleep, hormone release and body temperature. (II) Light reaching the eyes is one of the strongest signals that adjusts the brain's internal clock. (III) Bright light late in the evening can delay the release of melatonin and make sleep onset later. (IV) Standard time zones were introduced partly to coordinate railway timetables across distant cities. (V) By contrast, regular exposure to morning light can help stabilise an earlier sleep-wake schedule.

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

79. (I) Microplastics reach rivers and lakes through wastewater, tyre wear, storm runoff and the breakdown of larger items. (II) Estimating their abundance is difficult because researchers collect particles with different nets, filters and size limits. (III) Manufacturers value many plastic polymers because they are light, durable and inexpensive. (IV) A method that counts only larger fragments may report a much lower concentration than one that includes microscopic fibres. (V) Standardised sampling and reporting are therefore essential if results from different freshwater studies are to be compared.

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

80. (I) Music can influence mood and is often used to accompany exercise or social events. (II) Musical notation provides symbols for features such as pitch, rhythm and duration. (III) Different notation systems developed to meet the needs of particular musical traditions. (IV) Even a detailed score cannot specify every aspect of a performance, since tempo, tone and phrasing still involve interpretation. (V) In traditions transmitted mainly by ear, notation may serve as a guide rather than a complete record of the music.

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

Cevap İşaretleme Alanı

Her soru için yalnızca bir seçeneği işaretleyiniz.

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