

YDS

DENEME - 10

TEST OF ENGLISH

SORU KİTAPÇIĞI

80
SORU

180
DAKİKA

100
PUAN

EVVEL CEVAP

B2-C1 düzeyi | Özgün hazırlık denemesi

SINAV AÇIKLAMASI

1. Bu soru kitapçığında toplam 80 soru vardır.
2. Önerilen cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır.
3. Her sorunun yalnızca bir doğru cevabı vardır.
4. Değerlendirme doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılır; yanlış cevaplar puanı düşürmez.
5. Her doğru cevap 1,25 puandır ve toplam puan 100 üzerinden hesaplanır.
6. Sorular özgün olarak hazırlanmıştır; bu çalışma resmî ÖSYM yayını değildir.

Not: Sınav süresince cevap anahtarına ve çözümlere bakmayınız.

KELIME BILGİSİ

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

1. The museum's claim that the textile was medieval was weakened by the ---- between its radiocarbon date and its recorded provenance.

- A) continuity
- B) resemblance
- C) abundance
- D) discrepancy
- E) compliance

2. Untreated parchment is highly ---- to rapid changes in humidity, which can cause it to expand and contract.

- A) immune
- B) indifferent
- C) susceptible
- D) reversible
- E) abundant

3. The committee rejected the estimate because several of its underlying assumptions had not been ---- stated.

- A) temporarily
- B) collectively
- C) reluctantly
- D) explicitly
- E) randomly

4. Rows of dense vegetation can ---- traffic noise by absorbing and scattering part of the sound energy.

- A) compile
- B) inherit
- C) provoke
- D) classify
- E) attenuate

5. The pilot study was designed to ---- practical obstacles before the nationwide survey began.

- A) pass over
- B) take after
- C) set off
- D) bring to light
- E) turn down

6. During the relocation of its collections, the archive had to ---- public requests for access to fragile manuscripts.

- A) carry over
- B) look into
- C) scale back
- D) give away
- E) stand by

GRAMER

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

7. By the time the observatory reopened, engineers ---- its instruments for six months and ---- every sensor twice.

- A) were recalibrating / test
- B) have recalibrated / were testing
- C) recalibrated / have tested
- D) had recalibrated / will test
- E) had been recalibrating / had tested

8. The samples ---- below -20°C; otherwise, the proteins they contain ---- before analysis.

- A) stored / must have degraded
- B) are storing / would degrade
- C) had stored / used to degrade
- D) must have stored / are degrading
- E) must be stored / may degrade

9. ---- from several independent sources, the estimate is less likely to reflect a local measurement error.

- A) Deriving
- B) Having derived
- C) To derive
- D) Derived
- E) Being derive

10. The policy was introduced ---- response to complaints ---- unequal access to public data.

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

11. The wetland, which ---- more than 200 migratory species, ---- a protected area in 2018.

- A) is supporting / has designated
- B) supported / designates
- C) has supported / had designated
- D) will support / is designating
- E) supports / was designated

12. ---- the telescope detects a candidate signal, researchers compare it with interference records before reporting it.

- A) Whenever
- B) Unless
- C) Although
- D) As if
- E) Until

13. ---- the pilot project failed, the agency would not have expanded the scheme nationwide.

- A) If
- B) Unless
- C) Were
- D) Should
- E) Had

14. The new coating is ---- thinner than the previous one ---- more resistant to abrasion.

- A) not only / but also
- B) either / or
- C) neither / nor
- D) whether / or
- E) as / as

15. The laboratory prohibited visitors from ---- food inside and required them ---- protective shoe covers.

- A) to bring / wearing
- B) bring / wear
- C) bringing / to wear
- D) having brought / to have worn
- E) being brought / wearing

16. The more genetically diverse a crop population is, ---- likely a single disease is to destroy all of it.

- A) the less
- B) less
- C) the fewer
- D) so little
- E) as little

CLOZE TEST

17-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Questions 17-21

Male bowerbirds in Australia and New Guinea build elaborate structures known as bowers. Unlike nests, these structures are display sites where courtship takes place. A male may arrange sticks into an avenue or build a tower, then decorate the surrounding area with shells, berries, flowers or human-made objects. The objects are often (17)---- by colour and size, and wilted materials are quickly replaced. In some species, males create an illusion of perspective (18)---- placing smaller objects near one end of the bower and larger ones farther away. This arrangement can make the male appear larger (19)---- viewed from the female's usual position. Females do not judge decoration alone; they also observe the male's dancing and the quality of the structure. Consequently, a visually striking bower (20)---- compensate for poor courtship behaviour. The system offers researchers a rare opportunity to study how architecture, perception and mate choice interact (21)---- a single display.

17. (17)

- A) ignored
- B) suspended
- C) consumed
- D) overlooked
- E) sorted

18. (18)

- A) for
- B) at
- C) without
- D) among
- E) by

19. (19)

- A) unless
- B) when
- C) whereas
- D) because
- E) until

20. (20)

- A) must always
- B) cannot necessarily
- C) has already
- D) would rather
- E) used to

21. (21)

- A) against
- B) beyond
- C) towards
- D) despite
- E) within

Questions 22-26

After a flood, books and archives may absorb large amounts of water. Drying them immediately is ideal, but a disaster can affect thousands of items at once. Conservators therefore often freeze wet materials (22)---- mould has time to spread. Freezing does not repair the objects; it simply slows biological activity and gives staff time to plan. In vacuum freeze-drying, frozen water changes directly from ice to vapour, (23)---- passing through a liquid stage. This can reduce distortion and prevent soluble inks from migrating. (24)----, the method is not suitable for every material. Photographs, parchment and papers with certain coatings may require different treatment, and tightly packed pages must be examined carefully. Successful recovery depends (25)---- rapid stabilisation, accurate records and decisions made for each material type. The aim is not to make damaged objects look new but to preserve as much evidence and usability (26)---- possible.

22. (22)

- A) unless
- B) before
- C) although
- D) whereas
- E) since

23. (23)

- A) without
- B) by
- C) towards
- D) besides
- E) throughout

24. (24)

- A) Therefore
- B) Similarly
- C) However
- D) For example
- E) Otherwise

25. (25)

- A) from
- B) at
- C) into
- D) over
- E) on

26. (26)

- A) than
- B) so
- C) too
- D) as
- E) much

CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA

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

27. Although maps often appear to present space objectively, ----.

- A) every map contains all available information at the same level of detail
- B) scale has no effect on the features that can be represented
- C) they inevitably reflect choices about what to include, omit and emphasise
- D) they are useful only when no symbols or categories are employed
- E) modern software has eliminated the need for cartographic judgement

28. If urban trees are planted without considering their future root growth, ----.

- A) their leaves will cease to absorb carbon dioxide immediately
- B) their roots may eventually damage pavements, pipes or building foundations
- C) the city will no longer need any drainage infrastructure
- D) every species will grow at exactly the same rate
- E) their canopies must remain smaller than the planting pits

29. Because many deep-sea species are adapted to remarkably stable temperatures, ----.

- A) they can tolerate unlimited temperature variation without any physiological cost
- B) surface weather determines their body temperature from hour to hour
- C) even a small and persistent warming may disrupt their metabolism or distribution
- D) they migrate to tropical coastlines every summer
- E) warming at the ocean surface can never reach deeper water

30. ----, the apparent decline may reflect a change in reporting rather than an actual change in behaviour.

- A) Because every observer used the same definition and recording form
- B) If the number of reports increased in both periods
- C) Although the behaviour was measured continuously by one instrument
- D) When records from two periods were collected by different methods
- E) Since the data set contains no missing values at all

31. While open data can improve transparency and allow results to be checked, ----.

- A) all research data should be published without any restriction or documentation
- B) data become accurate merely because they are publicly accessible
- C) privacy, confidentiality and the rights of data contributors still require careful governance
- D) researchers no longer need to explain how variables were measured
- E) anonymisation always guarantees that individuals can never be identified

32. The stone inscription remained undeciphered for decades ----.

- A) because scholars had already agreed on the meaning of every sign
- B) until a bilingual fragment provided clues to the sound values of several symbols
- C) even though its complete translation was available from the beginning
- D) so the writing system was immediately adopted for modern use
- E) as long as no part of the text had been damaged

33. Since muscle adaptation depends on recovery as well as exercise, ----.

- A) rest has no measurable role in physical performance
- B) all athletes should follow an identical programme
- C) the body adapts only while a person is actively exercising
- D) shorter training sessions always produce weaker results
- E) training at maximum intensity every day can be counterproductive

34. ----, historians should avoid treating the absence of written evidence as proof that an event did not occur.

- A) Even if every document from the period has been preserved intact
- B) Given that records survive selectively and many were never produced in the first place
- C) Because written evidence is always more reliable than material remains
- D) Unless historians are interested only in recent events
- E) As soon as a single account confirms every detail

35. Even if a reservoir can meet demand in an average year, ----.

- A) its capacity becomes unrelated to rainfall and consumption
- B) water managers no longer need to monitor inflow
- C) every dry period must end before stored water is used
- D) a prolonged sequence of dry years may still reduce its storage to a critical level
- E) average demand guarantees an identical supply in every season

36. The museum replaced fixed wall labels with layered digital displays ----.

- A) although every visitor was required to read exactly the same text
- B) so that visitors could choose the language and depth of information they preferred
- C) because the collection had to be closed permanently
- D) unless digital content was made inaccessible to children
- E) despite removing all interpretation from the galleries

ÇEVİRİ

37-42: Choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. Because coastal wetlands can absorb wave energy and store carbon, restoring them may provide both local protection and broader climate benefits.

- A) Kıyı sulak alanları dalga enerjisini soğurabildiği ve karbon depolayabildiği için, bu alanların eski hâline getirilmesi hem yerel koruma hem de daha geniş çaplı iklim yararları sağlayabilir.
- B) Kıyı sulak alanları yalnızca dalga enerjisini soğurduğunda karbon depolayabildiğinden, bu alanları korumak yerel iklimi tamamen değiştirebilir.
- C) Kıyı sulak alanlarının eski hâline getirilmesi, dalga enerjisi ve karbon depolaması arasında seçim yapıldığı takdirde daha geniş bir koruma sağlar.
- D) Kıyı sulak alanları dalga enerjisini soğurmakla birlikte karbon depolayamadığı için, restorasyonun iklim açısından bir yararı yoktur.
- E) Dalga enerjisinin ve karbonun kıyı sulak alanlarında depolanması, yalnızca yerel koruma sağlamak amacıyla restorasyonu zorunlu kılar.

38. The fact that a measurement is precise does not necessarily mean that it is accurate, since repeated readings may be consistently close to one another yet far from the true value.

- A) Bir ölçümün hassas olması, mutlaka doğru olduğu anlamına gelmez; çünkü tekrarlanan ölçümler birbirine sürekli olarak yakın olsa da gerçek değerden uzak olabilir.
- B) Bir ölçümün doğru olması için tekrarlanan değerlerin hem birbirine hem de gerçek değere uzak olması gerekir.
- C) Tekrarlanan ölçümler gerçek değere yakınsa bir ölçümün hassas olup olmadığını belirlemek mümkün değildir.
- D) Bir ölçüm hassas değilse doğru da değildir; zira tekrarlanan ölçümler hiçbir zaman birbirine yakın çıkmaz.
- E) Ölçümlerin birbirine yakın olması, gerçek değerinde ölçümlerden aynı ölçüde uzak olduğu anlamına gelir.

39. Only after the damaged fresco had been photographed under several wavelengths did conservators realise that an earlier restoration had concealed part of the original design.

- A) Hasarlı freskin özgün tasarımının bir bölümü, konservatörler onu farklı dalga boylarında fotoğraflamadan önce yapılan restorasyonda ortaya çıkarıldı.
- B) Konservatörler önceki restorasyonu tamamladıktan sonra, hasarlı freskin farklı dalga boylarında fotoğraflanmasının özgün tasarımı gizlediğini düşündüler.
- C) Konservatörler, hasarlı fresk birkaç farklı dalga boyunda fotoğraflandıktan sonra önceki bir restorasyonun özgün tasarımını bir bölümünü gizlediğini fark ettiler.
- D) Ancak önceki restorasyon kaldırıldığında, konservatörler hasarlı freskin farklı dalga boylarında fotoğraflanabileceğini fark ettiler.
- E) Hasarlı fresk birçok kez fotoğraflanmış olsa da, önceki restorasyonun özgün tasarımı gizleyip gizlemediği anlaşılamadı.

40. Araştırmacılar, bir bulgunun farklı topluluklarda tekrarlanmasının, onun her koşulda aynı etkiye sahip olduğu anlamına gelmediğini vurguluyor.

- A) Researchers claim that a finding has the same effect in every condition only when different populations fail to replicate it.
- B) Researchers emphasise that replicating a finding in different populations does not mean it has the same effect under every condition.
- C) According to researchers, every finding must have a different effect in each population even if conditions remain identical.
- D) Researchers emphasise that the same population should repeat a finding under one condition before its effect can be known.
- E) The finding was replicated in different populations because researchers assumed that conditions could not alter its effect.

41. Şehir içindeki kısa yolculuklarda bisiklet kullanımını artırmak için yalnızca bisiklet yolu yapmak yetmez; bu yolların güvenli, bağlantılı ve bakımlı olması da gerekir.

- A) Cycling on short urban trips will increase as long as cycle lanes are built, whether or not they are safe, connected or maintained.
- B) Because safe and connected cycle lanes are difficult to maintain, cities should use them only for long journeys.
- C) To increase cycling for short urban trips, it is not enough merely to build cycle lanes; the lanes also need to be safe, connected and well maintained.
- D) The only way to increase cycling on short urban trips is to maintain existing roads instead of building cycle lanes.
- E) Cities need safe cycle lanes for short trips, but connectivity and maintenance become unnecessary once construction is complete.

42. Eski gnlkler hava olaylarını ayrıntılı biçimde betimleyebilse de, bu kayıtları modern lmlerle karşılaştırırken kullanılan dilin ve gzlem yerinin deęişmiş olabileceęi dikkate alınmalıdır.

- A) Old diaries are more detailed than modern measurements because neither language nor observation locations have changed.
- B) When old diaries are compared with modern measurements, any change in weather must be attributed only to the language used.
- C) Although old diaries may describe weather events in detail, the possibility that the language used and the observation location may have changed should be taken into account when these records are compared with modern measurements.
- D) Since observation locations never change, old diaries can be compared directly with modern measurements without further consideration.
- E) Modern measurements should replace old diaries even though changes in language and observation location cannot influence comparison.

OKUMA PARÇALARI

43-62: Answer these questions according to the passage.

Questions 43-46

Biofluorescence occurs when an organism absorbs relatively high-energy light, such as ultraviolet or blue light, and re-emits part of that energy at a longer wavelength, often as green, orange or red light. It differs from bioluminescence, in which light is produced by a chemical reaction inside an organism. Fluorescence has been documented in corals, fish, amphibians, birds and even some mammals. Under ordinary daylight, however, many fluorescent patterns are difficult for humans to see without special lamps and filters.

Discovering a fluorescent patch does not by itself reveal what the patch does. In some reef fish, such patterns may help individuals recognise one another at depths where certain colours from sunlight have already been absorbed by water. In birds, fluorescent feathers may influence mate choice, but they may also be an incidental by-product of feather chemistry. To distinguish between these possibilities, researchers must determine whether the animal's visual system can detect the emitted wavelengths and whether natural lighting produces a signal strong enough to matter. Behavioural experiments are also needed to show that animals respond differently when the fluorescent signal is altered.

Museum collections can help researchers compare many species, yet preservation may weaken or change fluorescence. Thus, laboratory photographs and preserved specimens are useful starting points, not final proof that a fluorescent trait evolved as a signal.

43. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To equate biofluorescence with bioluminescence in all organisms
- B) To explain what biofluorescence is and why detecting it is not enough to establish its biological function
- C) To prove that every fluorescent trait evolved specifically for mate choice
- D) To describe a method for making museum specimens fluoresce more strongly
- E) To show that humans can see all animal fluorescence in ordinary daylight

44. According to the passage, biofluorescence differs from bioluminescence in that it ----.

- A) is produced only by mammals living on land
- B) re-emits light that was first absorbed from an external source
- C) always creates light through a chemical reaction inside the body
- D) can be observed only in preserved museum specimens
- E) occurs exclusively in ultraviolet wavelengths invisible to all animals

45. It can be inferred from the passage that studies based only on preserved specimens may ----.

- A) show conclusively how animals behave toward fluorescent signals
- B) eliminate the need to study animal visual systems
- C) underestimate or misrepresent the strength of fluorescence in living animals
- D) prove that fluorescence cannot occur in natural light
- E) make all fluorescent colours brighter than they are in life

46. The phrase 'an incidental by-product' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) a deliberately designed signal
- B) a temporary laboratory error
- C) a highly visible warning
- D) an unintended consequence
- E) an inherited behavioural response

Questions 47-50

Community currencies are exchange systems designed to circulate within a particular town, region or social network. They are generally intended to complement national money rather than replace it. Some are pegged to the national currency and accepted by participating local businesses. Others take the form of time banks: a person earns one credit for providing an hour of help and can later spend that credit on an hour of help from another member, regardless of the market wage normally attached to either task.

Supporters argue that these systems can keep spending within a local economy, recognise skills that receive little payment in conventional markets and connect people who might not otherwise meet. Yet their limited acceptance is both a defining feature and a practical weakness. Restricting circulation can strengthen local ties, but it also makes the currency less useful for rent, taxes or goods produced elsewhere. Administration matters as well. Records must be secure, rules must be understood, and participants must trust that credits will remain usable.

Evidence about long-term economic impact is mixed because many schemes remain small and depend heavily on volunteers. Still, some have mobilised unused skills during recessions or emergencies. Their success, therefore, cannot be judged by transaction volume alone; social support and the ability to meet needs that ordinary markets overlook may be equally important.

47. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Why national currencies should be abolished in favour of time banks
- B) How local businesses can avoid taxes by issuing private money
- C) Why every hour of work has the same market value in national economies
- D) The technical history of digital payment systems used by global banks
- E) The different forms and aims of community currencies, together with the practical limits on their success

48. According to the passage, a time bank typically ----.

- A) allows credits to be used for national taxes and rent everywhere
- B) sets the value of help according to the provider's normal salary
- C) awards the same amount of credit for each hour of service
- D) requires all members to own a local business
- E) converts every credit into a fixed amount of foreign currency

49. Why is limited acceptance described as both a feature and a weakness?

- A) It keeps exchange within the community but restricts what participants can buy with the currency.
- B) It makes the currency more valuable abroad while reducing local trade.
- C) It eliminates the need for trust but increases administrative costs.
- D) It guarantees volunteer participation but prevents record keeping.
- E) It allows taxes to be paid locally but stops members from exchanging services.

50. It can be inferred that the author would evaluate a community currency by considering ----.

- A) only whether it can replace national money entirely
- B) the market wage of every task and nothing else
- C) whether it is accepted by multinational corporations
- D) social connections and unmet needs as well as the number of transactions
- E) how quickly volunteers can withdraw all credits as cash

Questions 51-54

Vaccines and some other biological medicines can lose potency if they become too warm, but certain products are also damaged by freezing. The cold chain is the network of storage, transport and monitoring used to keep such products within their required temperature range from manufacture to administration. It involves more than refrigerators. Insulated packaging, route planning, trained staff, backup power and clear procedures for receiving shipments are all part of the system.

A common misconception is that making a package as cold as possible is always safe. Ice packs placed directly against freeze-sensitive vials can create local cold spots even when the average temperature inside the box seems acceptable. Electronic data loggers help by recording temperatures throughout a journey, but they cannot prevent an excursion or restore potency afterwards. When a limit has been exceeded, staff compare the duration and severity of exposure with product-specific stability information before deciding whether the shipment can still be used.

The final journey to remote clinics is often the most difficult stage because electricity, road access and technical support may be unreliable. Solar-powered refrigerators, passive cooling containers and carefully planned delivery days can reduce risk. More thermostable formulations are valuable, but they do not remove the need for reliable logistics, accurate records and trained personnel.

51. According to the passage, the central purpose of the cold chain is to ----.

- A) make every biological medicine as cold as physically possible
- B) replace trained staff with electronic monitoring devices
- C) keep temperature-sensitive products within their required range throughout storage and transport
- D) ensure that all vaccines can be stored at room temperature
- E) shorten every delivery route regardless of local conditions

52. The passage warns that ice packs can ----.

- A) freeze sensitive vials even when the package's average temperature seems acceptable
- B) restore the potency of a vaccine after a temperature excursion
- C) record the exact temperature of each vial throughout the journey
- D) replace the need for insulated packaging
- E) prevent all local temperature differences inside a shipment

53. What is stated about electronic data loggers?

- A) They make stability information unnecessary after an excursion.
- B) They automatically decide whether every shipment is safe to use.
- C) They are useful only when products are transported by road.
- D) They provide a record of temperature exposure but cannot prevent or reverse damage.
- E) They guarantee that a package never leaves the correct temperature range.

54. It can be inferred that a shipment exposed to an incorrect temperature should be assessed ----.

- A) by discarding it automatically, no matter how brief the exposure was
- B) with reference to the specific product's stability data and the extent of the exposure
- C) only by checking whether the outside of the box feels cold
- D) according to a single rule that applies equally to all vaccines
- E) without considering how long the temperature limit was exceeded

Questions 55-58

Buried archaeological features can sometimes become visible from the air even when nothing unusual is apparent at ground level. The reason is that walls, ditches and pits alter the depth, moisture and nutrient content of the soil above them. During a dry period, crops growing over a filled-in ditch may remain greener or taller because their roots can reach deeper, moister soil. Crops above a buried stone wall may be shorter or ripen earlier because the wall restricts root growth and drains water away. These contrasts are known as crop marks.

Aircraft first made systematic observation of crop marks possible, and archaeologists now also use drones and satellite images. Timing is crucial. A site that is invisible in one season may become clear after several weeks without rain, while a different crop or a wetter year may produce no contrast at all. Shadows, modern drainage, old field boundaries and natural geological patterns can resemble archaeological remains, so an aerial pattern is not a complete interpretation by itself.

The method is valuable because it can survey large areas without excavation and can reveal the outlines of settlements, roads or burial enclosures. Researchers then compare images from different dates, consult maps and carry out field surveys or geophysical measurements. In this way, crop marks guide more focused investigation rather than serving as final proof of what lies underground.

55. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To describe how crop marks can reveal buried archaeological features and why they require cautious interpretation
- B) To demand immediate excavation of every site visible in an aerial photograph
- C) To compare the nutritional value of crops grown above walls and ditches
- D) To show that drones have made maps and field surveys unnecessary
- E) To explain why natural geology can never resemble human-made structures

56. According to the passage, crops above a filled-in ditch may differ from those above a buried wall because ----.

- A) both features always create identical soil conditions
- B) buried walls supply more nutrients than any natural soil
- C) filled-in ditches prevent roots from reaching moisture
- D) walls increase root depth while ditches stop drainage
- E) the ditch can provide deeper, moister soil, whereas the wall restricts roots and drains water

57. Why is the timing of aerial observation important?

- A) Aircraft can be used only during years with heavy rainfall.
- B) All buried structures disappear permanently after harvest.
- C) Satellite images are unavailable whenever crops are green.
- D) The visibility of crop marks changes with weather, season and the type of crop.
- E) Archaeological features move to different locations from season to season.

58. It can be inferred that archaeologists use crop marks primarily to ----.

- A) replace excavation and geophysical survey in every case
- B) determine the exact age of a site from crop colour alone
- C) prove that every visible pattern was created by people
- D) identify promising areas for further investigation rather than make final claims
- E) select only sites that remain visible in all seasons

Questions 59-62

Algorithmic auditing is the systematic examination of an automated decision system to identify errors, unfair patterns, security weaknesses or failures to meet legal and organisational standards. An audit may be conducted internally by the organisation using the system or externally by an independent body. The scope can range from checking the quality of training data to testing how outcomes differ across groups.

Full access to source code and data can make an audit more informative, but such access is not always available because of privacy, security or commercial restrictions. Auditors may then use black-box testing: they submit carefully chosen inputs and compare the outputs without seeing the internal model. This can reveal consistent disparities, although it may not explain exactly which component caused them. Benchmark data are also useful, but a benchmark that poorly represents real users can create a misleading sense of fairness.

An audit is a snapshot, whereas deployed systems may change as models are updated, new data arrive or users alter their behaviour. Organisations can also optimise a system to pass a known test without correcting deeper problems. For these reasons, auditing works best when combined with documentation, channels for appeal and ongoing monitoring. Its purpose is not to certify that an algorithm is permanently safe, but to provide evidence that supports accountability and improvement.

59. What is the passage mainly concerned with?

- A) Why automated systems should never be tested by external organisations
- B) What algorithmic audits can examine, the methods they use and the limits of treating an audit as permanent assurance
- C) How source code can be kept secret while guaranteeing perfect fairness
- D) Why benchmark data always represent real users accurately
- E) The history of the first laws governing computer hardware

60. In black-box testing, auditors ----.

- A) rewrite the source code before any tests are carried out
- B) use only data supplied by the system's original developers
- C) assume that identical outputs prove the absence of bias
- D) replace the automated system with manual decision making
- E) compare outputs produced from selected inputs without inspecting the internal model

61. Which of the following is mentioned as a limitation of algorithmic audits?

- A) Audits cannot examine differences in outcomes across groups.
- B) External auditors always have unlimited access to private data.
- C) Benchmark data necessarily reflect every real-world user.
- D) A system may change after the audit as models, data or user behaviour evolve.
- E) Documentation makes appeal procedures impossible.

62. It can be inferred that the author would favour ----.

- A) repeated monitoring and appeal mechanisms in addition to periodic audits
- B) a single certification that remains valid for the lifetime of a system
- C) withholding all documentation from users and regulators
- D) testing only with a benchmark chosen by the system vendor
- E) ending audits whenever commercial restrictions exist

KARŞILIKLI KONUŞMA

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

63. Archivist: We digitised the newspapers at high resolution, but the search function still misses many names.
Software specialist: That is common with faded type and irregular historical fonts. The recognition output needs correction.

Archivist: ----

Software specialist: A sampled manual review, combined with user-submitted corrections, would be more realistic.

- A) Would checking every page manually be the only reliable solution?
- B) Why did the newspapers use exactly the same font as modern websites?
- C) Can the image files be deleted once recognition software has produced any text?
- D) Does high resolution guarantee that every printed word will be recognised correctly?
- E) Should we prevent readers from reporting errors they notice?

64. Graduate student: I found three reviews on the same medical topic, but their conclusions differ.

Supervisor: Compare their publication dates and inclusion criteria before assuming that one of them is wrong.

Graduate student: ----

Supervisor: Exactly. A newer review may include trials that the older one could not, and a broader criterion may combine studies that are not truly comparable.

- A) Should I ignore all of the reviews and cite only the oldest trial?
- B) So the disagreement may come from differences in what each review counted as evidence?
- C) Does a later publication date prove that a review used no inclusion criteria?
- D) Can two reviews reach different conclusions only when they study different diseases?
- E) Would identical criteria make the underlying trials disappear?

65. Resident: The new public square floods after intense rain, even though there are drains along both sides.

Engineer: Most of the surface is sealed, so water reaches the drains faster than the system can carry it away.

Resident: ----

Engineer: They could help, especially if combined with trees and storage beds, but only where soil conditions and maintenance allow infiltration.

- A) Why should the drains be made narrower during heavy rain?
- B) Does sealed paving absorb more water than planted soil?
- C) Can the square be protected by removing every tree and storage bed?
- D) Would infiltration improve if the soil were covered with another impermeable layer?
- E) Would permeable paving and rain gardens reduce the amount of runoff here?

66. Interviewer: Why are abandoned fishing nets sometimes called ghost gear?

Marine ecologist: Because they can continue trapping fish, turtles and seabirds long after they have been lost.

Interviewer: ----

Marine ecologist: Yes. Retrieving existing gear matters, but marking equipment, reporting losses and preventing abandonment are usually more effective than trying to find every net later.

- A) Does that mean cleanup alone is unlikely to solve the whole problem?
- B) Are all fishing nets designed to dissolve immediately in seawater?
- C) Can lost gear trap animals only while a fishing boat remains nearby?
- D) Should reporting systems be removed so that fewer losses are recorded?
- E) Is prevention less useful than searching blindly for every lost net?

67. Teacher: My students reread their notes and say the material feels familiar, yet many cannot recall it a week later.

Educational psychologist: Familiarity during rereading is not the same as being able to retrieve information independently.

Teacher: ----

Educational psychologist: Low-stakes self-testing, followed by delayed feedback, would be a good place to start.

- A) Why should students avoid receiving any feedback after a test?
- B) Does rereading always produce stronger memory than retrieval practice?
- C) Would it be better to remove every opportunity for students to answer questions?
- D) Can familiarity prove that information will be remembered permanently?
- E) What classroom practice could turn passive recognition into active recall?

YAKIN ANLAMLI CÜMLE

68-71: Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the given sentence.

68. The archive will release the audio files only after all personal information has been removed.

- A) Removing every item of personal information is a prerequisite for the archive to release the audio files.
- B) The archive will publish the personal information before releasing the audio files.
- C) The audio files were released even though identifying details had been retained.
- D) Personal information can be removed only after the archive has made the recordings public.
- E) The archive has decided never to release the files, regardless of whether identities are protected.

69. Although the sensor is inexpensive, its readings are reliable enough for preliminary field screening rather than final diagnosis.

- A) Because the sensor is expensive, it is suitable only for final diagnosis in a laboratory.
- B) The sensor is too unreliable for either preliminary screening or final diagnosis.
- C) Its low price proves that the sensor gives definitive results in every field setting.
- D) Despite its low price, the sensor can support an initial field assessment, but it should not be used for a definitive diagnosis.
- E) The sensor should replace all diagnostic methods because preliminary screening is unnecessary.

70. Declining attendance cannot be attributed solely to ticket prices because schedule changes and reduced publicity occurred at the same time.

- A) Attendance declined entirely because ticket prices changed while scheduling and publicity remained constant.
- B) Ticket prices may have affected attendance, but changes in scheduling and publicity mean they cannot be treated as the only cause of the decline.
- C) Since attendance did not decline, there is no need to consider ticket prices or publicity.
- D) Schedule changes and reduced publicity were caused only by the fall in ticket prices.
- E) The effect of ticket prices can be isolated precisely because several other factors changed simultaneously.

71. Any benefit of remote work depends less on where employees sit than on whether expectations, communication and workload are managed well.

- A) Remote work succeeds only when all employees live in the same location.
- B) Managing expectations is less important than choosing a particular office building.
- C) Communication and workload have no bearing on whether remote work is beneficial.
- D) Employees benefit from remote work regardless of how expectations and workload are handled.
- E) The quality of management practices matters more to the success of remote work than the physical location from which employees work.

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA

72-75: Choose the best option to complete the paragraph.

72. Satellite images can reveal broad patterns of land-surface temperature across a city. However, the temperature of a roof or road seen from space is not identical to the air temperature experienced by a pedestrian. ---- For this reason, urban heat studies often combine satellite data with street-level sensors and information about shade, wind and building materials.

- A) Satellite sensors measure every pedestrian's body temperature directly.
- B) Air temperature is always higher than the surface temperature of concrete.
- C) Street-level measurements are unnecessary when a single satellite image is available.
- D) A sunlit roof may appear extremely hot while a shaded route nearby offers a very different thermal environment.
- E) Shade and wind have no influence on human exposure to heat.

73. Experimental archaeology recreates past techniques to examine the labour, skill and material constraints they may have involved. A successful reconstruction can demonstrate that a proposed method is workable under specified conditions. ---- Researchers therefore document tools, raw materials and decisions, and compare the results with wear traces and other archaeological evidence.

- A) Every successful reconstruction reproduces the intentions of ancient craftspeople with certainty.
- B) It does not, however, prove that people in the past followed exactly that sequence or that no alternative method existed.
- C) Because experiments use tools, their results cannot be compared with archaeological traces.
- D) A method that works once must have been the only technique available in the past.
- E) Experimental archaeology is concerned solely with displaying replicas to visitors.

74. Automated acoustic detectors can record thousands of hours of bat calls with little disturbance to the animals. Classification software then groups recordings by likely species, greatly reducing the amount of material experts must inspect. ---- Experts therefore review a sample of classifications and train systems with recordings collected in the local environment.

- A) Calls can overlap and closely related species may sound similar, so software identifications are probabilistic rather than final.
- B) Every bat species produces one fixed call that never changes with context.
- C) Once software is installed, no human quality control is required.
- D) Local habitat has no effect on the sounds that reach a microphone.
- E) Acoustic monitoring can identify only animals that are visible in daylight.

75. Three-dimensional scanning allows museums to create detailed replicas of fragile objects. Visitors may handle a copy that would be unsafe to touch in a display case, and researchers in distant locations can compare the same geometry. ---- A replica can reproduce shape very closely, but surface chemistry, weight distribution and microscopic traces of manufacture may not be captured.

- A) Thus, a digital copy expands access without eliminating the scientific value of the original object.
- B) Because replicas are exact in every respect, museums no longer need to preserve originals.
- C) Scanning is useful only when an object has no surface or internal structure.
- D) A replica always contains more historical evidence than the object from which it was made.
- E) Digital access prevents researchers from comparing geometry across institutions.

ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE

76-80: Choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) Beavers slow streams by building dams from branches, mud and stones. **(II)** The ponds created behind dams can trap sediment and spread water across a floodplain. **(III)** Medieval musical notation gradually developed symbols that indicated both pitch and rhythm. **(IV)** Slower water and higher local water tables may create habitat for amphibians, insects and water birds. **(V)** The ecological effect of a dam varies with valley shape, stream flow and the length of time the structure remains in place.

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

77. (I) Commuter rail timetables are often revised when a city opens a new station. **(II)** Bread dough expands when yeast converts sugars into carbon dioxide and other compounds. **(III)** Gluten and other structural components help trap the gas in small pockets. **(IV)** Temperature influences both the speed of fermentation and the flavours produced. **(V)** Bakers therefore adjust time, temperature and yeast quantity rather than relying on one fixed schedule.

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

78. (I) Double-blind peer review conceals the identities of authors and reviewers in an attempt to reduce certain forms of bias. **(II)** In small research fields, however, subject matter, writing style or cited data sets may still reveal an author's identity. **(III)** Anonymity can therefore be partial rather than absolute. **(IV)** Volcanic ash may travel thousands of kilometres before settling onto land or ocean. **(V)** Journals using the system must also remove identifying information consistently from manuscripts and supplementary files.

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

79. (I) Freshly cut timber contains water in cell cavities and cell walls. **(II)** Migratory butterflies can use the position of the Sun as one cue during long-distance travel. **(III)** If timber dries too rapidly, unequal shrinkage may produce cracks or warping. **(IV)** Controlled seasoning reduces moisture gradually until the wood is closer to the conditions in which it will be used. **(V)** The appropriate drying schedule depends on species, thickness and the final purpose of the material.

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

80. (I) Measuring microplastics in water requires careful sampling because fibres and fragments can enter from clothing, air or laboratory equipment. **(II)** Researchers use procedural blanks to estimate contamination introduced during collection and analysis. **(III)** Ancient road builders sometimes placed large stones beneath a surface layer to improve drainage. **(IV)** Filters, containers and instruments must be documented so that results from different studies can be compared. **(V)** Without standardised methods, apparent differences between sites may partly reflect how samples were handled rather than true environmental variation.

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

END OF THE TEST - CHECK YOUR ANSWERS