

YDS Deneme - 11

Soru Kitapçığı

80 Soru | 180 Dakika | 100 Puan

Evvel Cevap

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

Sınav Bilgileri

Soru Sayısı	80
Süre	180 dakika
Puanlama	Her doğru cevap 1,25 puan; yanlış cevaplar doğruyu götürmez.
Düzey	B2-C1 / YDS düzeyi

Kelime Bilgisi

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

1. The restoration team used neutral inserts so that visitors could see a clear ---- between original material and modern additions.

- A) resemblance
- B) distinction
- C) abundance
- D) obligation
- E) interference

2. Because the census relied on voluntary online responses, researchers warned that rural households might be ---- in the sample.

- A) reversible
- B) compulsory
- C) underrepresented
- D) interchangeable
- E) attentive

3. The two manuscripts are ---- identical in wording, yet differences in punctuation reveal separate copying traditions.

- A) superficially
- B) permanently
- C) reluctantly
- D) jointly
- E) precisely

4. Fine sediment can ---- the pores of a filter and reduce the rate at which water passes through it.

- A) offset
- B) compile
- C) reinforce
- D) clog
- E) retrieve

5. To avoid misleading conclusions, the review team decided to ---- studies whose methods could not be verified.

- A) draw on
- B) leave out
- C) account for
- D) carry over
- E) bring about

6. The field team had to ---- the survey when dense fog made the cliff path unsafe.

- A) set aside
- B) carry on
- C) call off
- D) bring up
- E) take after

Gramer

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

7. Since the sensor network ---- in 2022, it ---- more than three million temperature readings.

- A) had been installed / collected
- B) is installed / had collected
- C) was installed / has collected
- D) has installed / collects
- E) was being installed / will collect

8. The inscription ---- during the nineteenth-century repair, because it ---- in any description written before that work.

- A) may add / was not mentioning
- B) should have added / had not mentioned
- C) must be adding / has not mentioned
- D) could be added / will not be mentioned
- E) must have been added / was not mentioned

9. ---- under controlled light, the pigment appears blue; in direct sunlight, it looks green.

- A) To view
- B) Having viewed
- C) Viewing
- D) Viewed
- E) To have viewed

10. The success of the trial depends ---- whether participants adhere ---- the assigned schedule.

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

11. The archive, which ---- records from four centuries, ---- to the public after renovation next month.

- A) contains / will be reopened
- B) contained / has reopened
- C) is containing / was reopened
- D) had contained / would reopen
- E) will contain / is reopened

12. The algorithm should not be deployed ---- independent auditors can reproduce its results.

- A) once
- B) unless
- C) because
- D) whereas
- E) as though

13. ---- the warning system been activated earlier, residents would have had more time to evacuate.

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

14. The technique is ---- inexpensive ---- easy to repeat, which makes it suitable for small laboratories.

- A) both / and
- B) either / or
- C) neither / nor
- D) so / that
- E) as / as

15. The council postponed ---- the bridge until engineers had finished ---- the riverbed.

- A) to reopen / inspect
- B) reopening / inspecting
- C) reopen / to inspect
- D) having reopened / to have inspected
- E) being reopened / inspect

16. The longer a specimen remains exposed to humid air, ---- its surface is likely to deteriorate.

- A) more rapid
- B) the more rapidly
- C) the fastest
- D) so rapidly
- E) as rapid

Cloze Test

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

Questions 17-21

Rock surfaces in arid regions sometimes acquire a dark, glossy coating known as desert varnish. The coating forms extremely slowly and is composed mainly of clay minerals, iron and manganese oxides. For decades, researchers debated whether microorganisms created it or merely lived on it. Recent studies suggest that wind-blown dust supplies much of the material, while moisture and chemical reactions gradually (17)---- the coating to the rock. Because it may take centuries for a visible layer to develop, varnish can preserve traces of ancient engravings, but it cannot be used as a simple clock. A freshly cut line may be distinguishable (18)---- the surrounding surface, yet the speed at which it darkens varies with local conditions. Researchers therefore compare several indicators (19)---- relying on colour alone. Even then, dates are usually expressed as ranges rather than exact years. The coating is valuable not because it provides an automatic age, but because it (20)---- evidence about long-term interactions among dust, water, minerals and microbes. Its formation remains an active field of study (21)---- no single process appears to explain every sample.

17. (17)

- A) detach
- B) dissolve
- C) expose
- D) scatter
- E) bind

18. (18)

- A) from
- B) at
- C) by
- D) across
- E) beyond

19. (19)

- A) because of
- B) in addition to
- C) despite
- D) instead of
- E) with regard to

20. (20)

- A) must conceal
- B) can preserve
- C) used to remove
- D) should have altered
- E) is being ignored

21. (21)

- A) because
- B) unless
- C) while
- D) as though
- E) until

Questions 22-26

In a circular dome, a quiet sound made near the wall can sometimes be heard clearly at a distant point along the same curve. This phenomenon, called a whispering-gallery effect, occurs when sound waves travel close to a concave surface and are repeatedly reflected. The waves do not move perfectly around the wall; some energy is lost at each reflection. (22)----, if the surface is smooth and the geometry is suitable, enough energy may remain for the sound to be audible far away. Architects have long observed the effect in domes and rotundas, but engineers now use related principles in optical and mechanical devices. In a microscopic resonator, light or vibration can circulate many times, (23)---- allowing very small changes to be measured. Such devices are extremely sensitive (24)---- temperature, surface roughness and

manufacturing errors. A useful design must therefore confine the wave while preventing unwanted losses. The phenomenon is often described as if the wall 'carries' the sound; (25)----, it is the repeated redirection of waves that produces the effect. Understanding this distinction helps researchers adapt the same principle (26)---- applications at scales ranging from monumental buildings to tiny sensors.

22. (22)

- A) Nevertheless
- B) Similarly
- C) Therefore
- D) For instance
- E) Otherwise

23. (23)

- A) scarcely
- B) instead
- C) thereby
- D) otherwise
- E) likewise

24. (24)

- A) for
- B) with
- C) from
- D) to
- E) upon

25. (25)

- A) in contrast
- B) for example
- C) consequently
- D) on the other hand
- E) in fact

26. (26)

- A) to
- B) within
- C) from
- D) against
- E) beneath

Cümle Tamamlama

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

27. Although automatic captions have improved considerably, ----.

- A) most video platforms began by offering no text at all
- B) speech-recognition software converts spoken language into written text
- C) they still require human review when technical terms or several speakers are involved
- D) viewers can usually change the size and colour of subtitles
- E) some recordings are made in studios with little background noise

28. Because the island's freshwater lens is replenished only by rainfall, ----.

- A) residents have traditionally built houses from volcanic stone
- B) excessive pumping can draw seawater into wells
- C) coastal maps are revised after every tourist season
- D) the island's harbour remains sheltered from northern winds
- E) desalination plants produce salt as a by-product

29. The telescope was placed on a high plateau ----.

- A) even though its mirrors are coated with aluminium
- B) whereas astronomers also analyse data from space observatories
- C) so that atmospheric turbulence and water vapour would interfere less with observations
- D) since the first optical telescopes were built in Europe
- E) unless winter storms prevented the access road from opening

30. Even if a museum makes a digital copy of every object, ----.

- A) visitors are no longer interested in seeing original material
- B) three-dimensional scanning always records the chemical composition of a surface
- C) storage costs immediately fall to zero
- D) digital files cannot be duplicated without damaging them
- E) it must still decide how to preserve the files and document future changes

31. ----, researchers cannot assume that a correlation reveals which factor caused the other.

- A) Since a controlled experiment eliminates every possible source of error
- B) Only when two variables are measured in identical units
- C) Because correlation coefficients are always negative
- D) However strong the statistical association may be
- E) As soon as a sample contains more than one observation

32. The first maps of the deep seafloor were based on sparse soundings, ----.

- A) so early sailors could measure depth without any instrument
- B) because satellites can photograph the ocean floor through kilometres of water
- C) although every trench had already been surveyed in detail
- D) whereas modern surveys can produce continuous three-dimensional models
- E) unless sound travels more slowly in water than in air

33. Since the dye binds only to damaged tissue, ----.

- A) it must be stored in a transparent bottle under sunlight
- B) the operation was cancelled before the imaging system arrived
- C) surgeons can use its fluorescence to distinguish affected areas from healthy ones
- D) healthy cells absorb exactly the same amount of it
- E) the manufacturer had stopped testing optical filters

34. ----, the cooperative decided to publish the full methodology and raw measurements.

- A) To make the pricing model easier for members to scrutinise
- B) Even if the final price remained confidential
- C) Unless the board had rejected every proposed change
- D) Because raw data are never useful outside a laboratory
- E) As though members had no interest in how fees were calculated

35. The treaty established a common monitoring system, ----.

- A) so none of the participating states had to collect data
- B) because international agreements are always enforced automatically
- C) unless each country abandoned its own environmental laws
- D) but it left each country free to choose how to meet the agreed target
- E) as if the target had been achieved before negotiations began

36. Unless restored wetlands are connected to surrounding habitats, ----.

- A) water levels had risen before restoration began
- B) engineers will have measured the depth of every channel
- C) the project received funding from several agencies
- D) native plants can always spread across motorways and dense urban areas
- E) many species may be unable to recolonise them

Çeviri

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. Because early warning systems cannot prevent an earthquake, their value lies in giving people a few seconds to take protective action before strong shaking reaches them.

- A) Erken uyarı sistemleri bir depremi önleyemediği için, bu sistemlerin değeri şiddetli sarsıntı insanlara ulaşmadan önce onlara koruyucu önlem almaları için birkaç saniye kazandırmalarında yatar.
- B) Erken uyarı sistemlerinin değeri, depremleri önlemekten çok, şiddetli sarsıntının ardından insanlara birkaç saniye içinde koruyucu önlem aldırmasıdır.
- C) Erken uyarı sistemleri depremleri önleyemese de ancak şiddetli sarsıntı insanlara ulaştığında koruyucu önlem almaları için birkaç saniye verir.
- D) Depremi önleyemeyen erken uyarı sistemleri, şiddetli sarsıntının ulaşmasını birkaç saniye geciktirerek insanları korur.
- E) İnsanların şiddetli sarsıntıdan önce koruyucu önlem alabilmesi, erken uyarı sistemlerinin depremi birkaç saniye önceden tahmin etmesine bağlıdır.

38. The extent to which remote work reduces traffic depends not only on how often employees stay home but also on where they live and what journeys they make on other days.

- A) Uzaktan çalışmanın trafiği azaltıp azaltmadığı, çalışanların evde kaldıkları günlerde nerede yaşadıklarına ve ne sıklıkta yolculuk yaptıklarına bağlıdır.
- B) Çalışanlar ne kadar sık evde kalırsa trafik o kadar azalır; onların nerede yaşadığı veya diğer günlerde yaptığı yolculuklar önemli değildir.
- C) Uzaktan çalışmanın trafiği azalttığı ölçüde çalışanlar evde daha sık kalır ve diğer günlerde daha kısa yolculuklar yapar.
- D) Trafikteki azalmanın nedeni yalnızca çalışanların nerede yaşadığı değil, uzaktan çalışılan günlerde hiç yolculuk yapmamalarıdır.
- E) Uzaktan çalışmanın trafiği ne ölçüde azalttığı, yalnızca çalışanların ne sıklıkta evde kaldığına değil, aynı zamanda nerede yaşadıklarına ve diğer günlerde hangi yolculukları yaptıklarına da bağlıdır.

39. A scientific model is useful not because it reproduces every detail of reality, but because it isolates the relationships that matter for a particular question.

- A) Bilimsel bir model, gerçekliğin her ayrıntısını yeniden ürettiğinde belirli bir soruyla ilgili ilişkileri de yalıttığı için yararlıdır.
- B) Belirli bir soruya önemli ilişkiler sağlayan bilimsel modeller, gerçekliğin bütün ayrıntılarını yeniden üretmek zorundadır.
- C) Bilimsel bir model, gerçekliğin her ayrıntısını yeniden ürettiği için değil, belirli bir soru açısından önemli olan ilişkileri yalıttığı için yararlıdır.
- D) Bilimsel modellerin yararlı olması, gerçekliğin ayrıntılarını göz ardı ederek yalnızca tek bir ilişkiyi açıklamalarına bağlıdır.
- E) Bir bilimsel model, belirli bir soruyu gerçekliğin tüm ayrıntılarından ayırdığı ölçüde yararlı sayılır.

40. Arkeologlar, bir nesnenin bulunduğu bağlam dikkatle kaydedilmediğinde, nesnenin kendisi korunmuş olsa bile önemli bilgilerin kaybolabileceğini vurgular.

- A) Archaeologists emphasise that when the context in which an object was found is not recorded carefully, important information may be lost even if the object itself is preserved.
- B) Archaeologists emphasise that an object can be preserved only after important information about the context in which it was found has been lost.
- C) Even when an object is not preserved, archaeologists can recover all important information by recording its context carefully.
- D) Archaeologists record the context of an object because preserving the object itself always prevents important information from being lost.
- E) Important information about an object is lost only if archaeologists preserve its context rather than the object itself.

41. Bir şehirdeki ağaç sayısını artırmak, gölgelik alanlar insanların en çok ihtiyaç duyduğu yerlere dağıtılmadıkça ısı riskini eşit ölçüde azaltmaz.

- A) Heat risk is equally reduced whenever a city increases its number of trees, regardless of where shade is needed most.
- B) Increasing the number of trees in a city does not reduce heat risk equally unless shaded areas are distributed where people need them most.
- C) A city should distribute people to shaded areas before increasing the number of trees and reducing heat risk.
- D) Unless heat risk is already equal, cities cannot identify where people need trees and shaded areas most.
- E) The more trees a city has, the less important it becomes to distribute shade according to where people need it.

42. Bir araştırmanın sonuçları beklenmedik olduğunda, ilk yapılması gereken onları göz ardı etmek değil, yöntemin hataya açık olup olmadığını incelemektir.

- A) Unexpected research results should be ignored first if the method appears to be vulnerable to error.
- B) When a method is examined for error, the results of a study are no longer unexpected and can be disregarded.
- C) The first thing to do with a study is to expect its results and then determine whether the method contains an error.
- D) When the results of a study are unexpected, the first step is not to disregard them but to examine whether the method is vulnerable to error.
- E) A study whose method is open to error must produce unexpected results that researchers should immediately reject.

Okuma Parçaları

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

Questions 43-46

In high mountains, patches of ice that survive summer can preserve organic objects dropped or left by people and animals. Unlike moving glaciers, which grind and displace material, many ice patches remain relatively stable. Leather shoes, wooden arrows, woven cords and animal dung may emerge at their margins during unusually warm summers. Such objects can survive for centuries because low temperatures slow decay.

The discovery process is time-sensitive. Once an object is exposed, sunlight, rain and microbes can damage it quickly. Archaeologists therefore monitor likely sites, sometimes using satellite images and local reports, then record the exact position before removing finds. A single arrow shaft may reveal hunting activity, but its meaning depends on context: nearby animal bones, repeated dates or a route across a mountain pass can show whether the site was used occasionally or over many generations.

Melting creates a paradox. It makes previously inaccessible evidence visible, yet the same warming that reveals it threatens to destroy it. Moreover, not every item found near ice was deposited at the same time; wind, water and later

visitors can move objects. Researchers combine radiocarbon dating, material analysis and spatial records rather than treating the ice as a sealed time capsule. Ice-patch archaeology thus offers rare evidence about travel and subsistence, but only when rapid recovery is matched by cautious interpretation.

43. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To explain why ice patches yield valuable yet vulnerable archaeological evidence and how it should be interpreted
- B) To argue that moving glaciers preserve objects better than stable ice patches
- C) To describe a method for preventing mountain ice from melting
- D) To show that all objects near an ice patch were deposited during one event
- E) To compare the chemical composition of leather and wood

44. According to the passage, unlike many moving glaciers, ice patches ----.

- A) move fast enough to destroy all organic material
- B) are found only where people never travelled
- C) prevent objects from ever being exposed
- D) may remain stable enough to preserve material close to where it was deposited
- E) contain no animal remains

45. It can be inferred from the passage that warmer summers ----.

- A) make monitoring unnecessary until all ice has melted
- B) can increase both the number of finds and the danger that they will be lost
- C) allow radiocarbon dating to identify the exact year of every object
- D) ensure that wind and water cannot move exposed artefacts
- E) make local reports less useful than having no reports

46. The phrase 'sealed time capsule' is used to warn that ----.

- A) ice patches can be opened only with specialised equipment
- B) every object inside an ice patch has the same age
- C) organic materials from ice patches cannot be dated
- D) removing an object always destroys all contextual evidence
- E) finds should not be assumed to be undisturbed or contemporaneous

Questions 47-50

Written language in public space - street signs, shop fronts, posters, graffiti and transport maps - is often described as a linguistic landscape. Researchers photograph and classify these displays to study which languages are visible, where they appear and who seems to be addressed. A city may be officially monolingual while its commercial streets contain several languages, reflecting tourism, migration or local identity.

Counting signs is useful but insufficient. A small warning in one language may not carry the same authority as a large government notice in another. Placement, font, translation order and the durability of a sign all affect its meaning. A multilingual menu aimed at visitors differs from a hand-painted notice used within a neighbourhood network.

Researchers therefore combine visual records with interviews and observations to understand how signs are produced and interpreted.

Linguistic landscapes are also dynamic. A new transit line can introduce standardised bilingual signs, while political conflict may lead people to remove, alter or add text. Online maps and delivery platforms can reshape what appears on storefronts, even though the study focuses on physical space. Because photographs capture only a moment, repeated surveys are needed to distinguish lasting change from temporary advertising. The approach does not reveal exactly how many people speak each language, but it can show how institutions and communities make languages publicly present - or keep them marginal.

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

- A) Public signs provide an exact census of the languages spoken in a city
- B) Online platforms have made the study of physical signs unnecessary
- C) Studying public language requires attention to visibility, design, context and change, not merely counting signs
- D) Government notices always reflect the language used in most homes
- E) Temporary advertisements are more reliable than permanent signs

48. Why does the author state that counting signs is insufficient?

- A) Because public signs never contain translations
- B) Because every sign has exactly the same visual prominence
- C) Because researchers are not allowed to photograph commercial streets
- D) Because size, placement, translation order and source can affect the authority and meaning of a sign
- E) Because all signs disappear within a few days

49. It can be inferred that two languages with the same number of public signs ----.

- A) must both be official languages
- B) may still occupy unequal positions in public space
- C) are necessarily spoken by equal numbers of residents
- D) cannot be affected by political conflict
- E) will always appear in the same font size

50. According to the passage, repeated surveys are needed mainly to ----.

- A) calculate the exact number of speakers in each household
- B) remove multilingual signs from transport systems
- C) identify the author of every piece of graffiti
- D) replace interviews with photographic evidence
- E) distinguish lasting shifts from short-lived displays

Questions 51-54

Most land plants form associations with mycorrhizal fungi. Fungal threads obtain sugars from roots and, in return, help plants acquire nutrients, especially phosphorus. Because a single fungus may connect roots of more than one plant, these associations are sometimes called common mycorrhizal networks.

Experiments have shown that carbon, nutrients or chemical signals can move through such networks under certain conditions. Yet movement alone does not establish that one plant deliberately 'helps' another. A molecule may travel because of differences in concentration, fungal demand or damage to a root. In addition, laboratory systems often simplify soil communities, while field experiments struggle to separate transfer through fungi from transfer through soil water or direct root contact.

Researchers therefore use isotope tracers, mesh barriers and fungal DNA to identify pathways. Even then, the ecological effect may vary: a seedling might gain resources, receive too little to matter, or compete with the fungus and neighbouring plants. Popular descriptions sometimes portray forests as cooperative communication systems, but this metaphor can obscure the interests of the fungi and the role of competition. Common networks are biologically important; the challenge is to measure when transfer occurs, how large it is and whether it changes survival or growth.

51. What is the main point made in the passage?

- A) Fungi always distribute nutrients equally among all connected plants
- B) Any movement through a fungal network proves deliberate cooperation between plants
- C) Laboratory soil communities are more complex than natural ones
- D) Common mycorrhizal networks have no ecological importance
- E) Transfers can occur through networks, but their mechanism and ecological significance require cautious testing

52. Why does movement of a substance through a network not necessarily show that one plant is helping another?

- A) Because plants connected by fungi do not have roots
- B) Because isotope tracers prevent all movement
- C) Because chemical signals can move only through soil water
- D) Because transfer may result from concentration differences, fungal demand or root damage
- E) Because all connected plants belong to the same species

53. The methods mentioned in the final paragraph are used to ----.

- A) increase the amount of sugar produced by plants
- B) prevent fungi from receiving carbon from roots
- C) prove that every forest functions as a cooperative community
- D) eliminate all natural variation from field experiments
- E) identify transfer pathways and distinguish fungal transfer from alternative routes

54. According to the author, the metaphor of a cooperative forest communication system may be misleading because it ----.

- A) makes fungal networks impossible to detect
- B) suggests that fungi are absent from the network
- C) can obscure competition and the interests of the fungi themselves
- D) prevents researchers from using isotope tracers
- E) shows that no material ever moves between roots

Questions 55-58

A digital twin is a computer-based representation linked to a physical object through current measurements. For a historic building, it may combine a three-dimensional survey, archival drawings, records of repairs and data from sensors that track temperature, humidity or structural movement. The model can be updated as the building changes. The term is sometimes used loosely for any detailed three-dimensional model, but a static model is not necessarily a twin. The distinctive feature is the continuing connection between model and building. Conservators may use this connection to compare current conditions with earlier baselines, test how moisture moves through walls or estimate the effect of proposed interventions before altering original fabric. Sensors, however, sample only selected locations, and

missing data can create a misleading sense of completeness.

A digital twin also requires maintenance. File formats, calibration records and assumptions must be documented so that later users can understand the model. High-resolution data do not automatically produce sound decisions; interpretation still depends on knowledge of materials, construction history and uncertainty. For small sites, a simpler monitoring system may be more useful than an elaborate twin that cannot be kept up to date. The technology is most valuable when it supports a clear conservation question rather than becoming an end in itself.

55. What distinguishes a digital twin from a merely detailed static model, according to the passage?

- A) It must always look photorealistic
- B) It contains no sensor data
- C) It replaces the physical building during conservation
- D) It maintains a continuing link to the building through updated measurements
- E) It can be created only after a building is demolished

56. What risk is associated with the use of sensors?

- A) They automatically alter the historic fabric
- B) They make archival drawings impossible to use
- C) They cannot record any environmental variable
- D) Their calibration records make models too transparent
- E) Sampling only selected locations may create a misleading impression of completeness

57. It can be inferred that for a small historic site ----.

- A) the most elaborate digital twin is always the best choice
- B) a simpler monitoring system may be preferable if a complex twin cannot be maintained or answer a clear question
- C) a static three-dimensional model automatically qualifies as a digital twin
- D) uncertainty becomes irrelevant when high-resolution data are collected
- E) file formats and calibration records never require future attention

58. Which statement best reflects the author's view of digital twins?

- A) They are valuable when maintained, documented and directed at a clear conservation question
- B) They make specialist knowledge of materials unnecessary
- C) High-resolution data guarantee correct conservation decisions
- D) They should replace original building fabric whenever possible
- E) Small sites should never use sensors or digital models

Questions 59-62

In many municipalities, households pay for waste collection through a flat tax or fee, regardless of how much non-recyclable rubbish they set out. Pay-as-you-throw (PAYT) programmes instead link at least part of the charge to the volume or weight of residual waste. Residents may buy official bags, use tagged bins or pay according to recorded weight.

The policy is intended to make the cost of disposal visible and encourage waste prevention, reuse and sorting. Studies often find reductions in residual waste after implementation, but the destination of the missing material matters. Some may be recycled or composted; some may be compacted into fewer bags; and a small share may be dumped illegally or placed in commercial bins. Measuring only the amount collected at the kerb can therefore exaggerate environmental gains.

Design affects both effectiveness and fairness. A fixed basic allowance can limit costs for ordinary households, while larger families, people with medical needs or residents in buildings with shared bins may require adjustments.

Convenient recycling services and clear enforcement are also important. PAYT is not a complete waste strategy: producers influence packaging choices, and consumers cannot avoid materials for which no alternative is offered. It is best viewed as one incentive within a broader system, evaluated by total material flows rather than by a single collection figure.

59. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To prove that flat waste fees are always fair
- B) To explain how PAYT works and discuss its benefits, measurement limits and design concerns
- C) To show that illegal dumping accounts for every reduction in household waste
- D) To argue that household charges can replace producer responsibility
- E) To compare the chemical properties of compost and residual waste

60. Why can a reduction in waste collected at the kerb exaggerate environmental gains?

- A) Because collection companies weigh every single item
- B) Because official bags always increase the total amount of waste
- C) Because residents are unable to compact material into fewer bags
- D) Because recycling necessarily produces more residual waste
- E) Because some material may be recycled, compacted, shifted elsewhere or dumped rather than prevented

61. Which measure is mentioned as a way to improve fairness?

- A) Providing a basic allowance and adjustments for households with particular needs
- B) Charging every household the same high variable fee
- C) Banning shared bins in apartment buildings
- D) Removing convenient recycling services
- E) Excluding residents with medical needs from collection

62. It can be inferred from the passage that PAYT is likely to work best when ----.

- A) its success is measured only by the number of bags collected
- B) packaging producers have no influence on available materials
- C) it is combined with convenient alternatives, broader policies and evaluation of total material flows
- D) illegal dumping is assumed to be impossible
- E) weight-based systems are used in every municipality

Karşılıklı Konuşma

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

63. Research assistant: The sensor detected no difference between the shaded and unshaded plots. Does that mean the hypothesis is wrong?

Supervisor: ----

- A) Yes. A single non-significant result proves that the hypothesis can never be correct.
- B) No. You should delete the unshaded measurements and analyse only the shaded plots.
- C) Yes. Sensors are useful only when they confirm the expected result.
- D) Not necessarily. First check whether the sensor and sample size were capable of detecting the expected difference.
- E) Not at all. The absence of a difference means that both plots received exactly the same amount of light.

64. Researcher: I found the catalogue entry, but the box is marked 'restricted until conservation review'.

Librarian: ----

- A) Then take the box without telling the archivist; catalogue restrictions are optional.
- B) The restriction means the collection has no catalogue record at all.
- C) Ask the archivist whether a surrogate copy is available; handling the original may cause further damage.
- D) Rewrite the catalogue entry so the restriction disappears.
- E) Photograph every item before the conservation team examines it.

65. Planner: The journey is faster, but some shops say deliveries have become difficult since the bus lane opened.

Resident: ----

- A) Then the bus lane has clearly failed and should be removed before any data are collected.
- B) That suggests the lane should be evaluated alongside loading arrangements, not by travel time alone.
- C) Delivery problems prove that buses have become slower everywhere in the city.
- D) Shop owners should stop receiving goods during working hours altogether.
- E) Travel time is the only measure relevant to street design.

66. Student: My translation is grammatically correct, but the paragraph still sounds unnatural.

Instructor: ----

- A) Try following the information flow of the target language instead of preserving every source-language structure.
- B) Add more literal word-for-word equivalents, even where the target language uses a different order.
- C) Remove all connectives so that each sentence stands alone.
- D) Keep every source-language collocation because grammar is the only aspect of naturalness.
- E) Translate each noun separately before deciding what the sentence means.

67. Curator: The display humidity has stabilised, so can we remove the data loggers now?

Technician: ----

- A) Yes. Two stable readings are enough to describe the conditions for an entire year.
- B) Yes, because data loggers alter humidity whenever they remain in a case.
- C) No, but only because the batteries cannot be replaced.
- D) Remove them now and estimate seasonal changes from memory.
- E) I would keep them in place through a full seasonal cycle; stability over a few days may be temporary.

Yakın Anlamlı Cümle

68-71: For these questions, choose the closest meaning to the given sentence.

68. The committee approved the trial only after the researchers agreed to publish all outcome measures, including unfavourable ones.

- A) The committee approved the trial before asking what outcomes would be published.
- B) The researchers were allowed to hide unfavourable outcomes once the trial had been approved.
- C) The trial did not receive approval until the researchers committed themselves to reporting every outcome, whether favourable or not.
- D) Approval depended on the committee publishing the outcome measures itself.
- E) The committee required only favourable outcomes to be reported after the trial.

69. A language may gain official recognition without becoming the language most commonly used in homes.

- A) A language can be officially recognised only if most families already use it at home.
- B) Once a language is official, households are required to stop using other languages.
- C) Languages spoken at home never receive official recognition.
- D) Official status for a language does not necessarily mean that it is the language used by most families at home.
- E) The language used by most households automatically becomes the only official language.

70. The new bridge reduced travel time, but the improvement was smaller during peak hours than the forecasts had suggested.

- A) The forecasts predicted no travel-time benefit from the bridge at peak hours.
- B) Travel time increased during peak hours because the bridge was smaller than planned.
- C) The bridge produced exactly the same improvement at every time of day.
- D) Although the bridge shortened journeys, its peak-hour benefit fell below what had been predicted.
- E) The bridge met every forecast except that it opened later than expected.

71. Because the sample excluded temporary workers, the findings cannot safely be generalised to the entire workforce.

- A) Since temporary workers were left out of the sample, the conclusions should not be applied confidently to all workers.
- B) The findings are safe to generalise because temporary workers formed the whole sample.
- C) Temporary workers were excluded only after the results had been generalised.
- D) The entire workforce can be represented accurately by a sample containing no permanent workers.
- E) Excluding temporary workers guarantees that the findings apply to every employee.

Paragraf Tamamlama

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

72. Traditional museum labels often present a single name, date and function as if these were certain. Yet objects may have incomplete histories, disputed attributions or several plausible uses. Some museums now make uncertainty visible by explaining how a date was estimated or why specialists disagree. ----. Done well, such labels do not weaken authority; they show visitors how knowledge is built and revised.

- A) Visitors generally prefer labels that contain no information at all.
- B) A disputed date becomes certain as soon as it is printed in bold.
- C) Museums should hide disagreement because research never changes.
- D) The size of a label is determined solely by the colour of the wall.
- E) This approach can turn uncertainty from an embarrassment into part of the interpretation.

73. Urban soil is often treated as empty ground beneath buildings and roads. In fact, it can contain layers of construction debris, imported fill, industrial contamination and remnants of earlier gardens. These layers influence drainage, plant growth and the safety of food production. ----. For this reason, a soil map based only on natural geology may be insufficient for neighbourhood planning.

- A) Natural geology guarantees that soil properties are identical across a city.
- B) Two plots only a few metres apart may therefore have very different properties.
- C) All urban gardens use the same imported soil and drainage system.
- D) Drainage has no relationship to the materials found beneath a site.
- E) Construction debris disappears immediately once vegetation is planted.

74. Sleep does not merely protect the brain from fatigue. During sleep, recently formed memories are reactivated and reorganised, although not all memories are strengthened equally. Emotional importance, prior knowledge and the stage of sleep can influence the outcome. ----. Researchers therefore compare several tasks and sleep measures rather than expecting one universal effect.

- A) Every kind of memory is strengthened to exactly the same degree during sleep.
- B) Sleep studies can be conducted without measuring any learning task.
- C) Consequently, a benefit found for one kind of learning may not appear for another.
- D) Prior knowledge has no influence on how memories are reorganised.
- E) The only function of sleep is to reduce physical tiredness.

75. Publishing a dataset can make research more transparent, but availability alone does not make data reusable. Variables may be poorly defined, units may be missing and privacy protections may remove essential context. File formats can also become obsolete. ----. Without such documentation and stewardship, an open file may remain technically accessible but practically unusable.

- A) Reusable data therefore require metadata, version records and plans for long-term preservation.
- B) Privacy protections should never be used in any research dataset.
- C) An obsolete file format makes data easier for future users to interpret.
- D) A descriptive file name is sufficient to preserve every assumption in a dataset.
- E) Once a file is uploaded, no human maintenance or documentation is needed.

Anlam Bütünlüğünü Bozan Cümle

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

76. (I) Kelp forests grow in cool, nutrient-rich coastal waters. (II) Their three-dimensional structure provides food and shelter for many species. (III) Commercial paper is commonly produced from wood pulp that has been processed into fibres. (IV) Sea urchins can expand rapidly when their predators decline and remove large areas of kelp. (V) Restoration may therefore involve both replanting kelp and rebuilding predator populations.

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

77. (I) Vineyard rows create small differences in sunlight, temperature and airflow around grape clusters. (II) Many wine bottles are sealed with cork harvested from the bark of an evergreen oak. (III) Slope and aspect affect how much solar energy a vineyard receives during the day. (IV) Growers can alter the canopy to increase shade or ventilation around fruit. (V) Monitoring these microclimates helps explain why grapes ripen differently within the same estate.

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

78. (I) Oral history records personal accounts of events and everyday life through interviews. (II) An interview is an interaction, so the questions and relationship between participants shape what is said. (III) Memories are selective and may change as people reinterpret earlier experiences. (IV) Researchers therefore preserve audio, transcripts and contextual notes rather than treating testimony as a simple factual list. (V) Granite can be dated by measuring the radioactive decay of certain minerals within it.

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

79. (I) Used batteries contain metals and other materials that may be recovered rather than discarded. (II) Mechanical processing can separate casings and produce mixtures for further treatment. (III) Hydrometallurgical methods use solutions to extract selected metals from those mixtures. (IV) Clear labels and designs that allow easy disassembly can improve recycling efficiency. (V) Migratory birds use celestial and magnetic cues to maintain direction over long journeys.

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

80. (I) Before personal watches became affordable, public clocks were important shared sources of time. (II) Their bells and visible faces helped regulate markets, work schedules and transport. (III) Improvements in clock mechanisms gradually made public time signals more accurate. (IV) Bioluminescent organisms produce light through chemical reactions in their bodies. (V) Even today, a prominent public clock may function as both a practical device and a civic symbol.

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