YDS

DENEME - 12

SORU KITAPÇIĞI

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

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

Açıklama: Her sorunun yalnızca bir doğru cevabı vardır. Yanlış cevaplar doğru cevapları götürmez. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.

KELIME BILGISI

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

1. The committee refused to release the model until an independent team had ---- its main findings using a separate dataset.

A) corroborated
B) distorted
C) postponed
D) inherited
E) dissolved

2. Because the manuscript had been recopied many times, scholars treated its precise date as ---- rather than certain.

A) cumulative
B) literal
C) irreversible
D) compulsory
E) tentative

3. A wetland can ---- flood peaks by temporarily storing runoff and releasing it slowly.

A) intensify
B) moderate
C) classify
D) extract
E) suspend

4. The curator's notes were so ---- that another conservator could reconstruct every stage of the treatment.

A) arbitrary
B) obsolete
C) vulnerable
D) meticulous
E) implicit

5. The pilot programme was not abandoned; it was merely ---- until more reliable sensors became available.

A) brought about
B) taken after
C) put on hold
D) made up
E) ruled out

6. Researchers must ---- the possibility that participants changed their behaviour because they knew they were being observed.

A) dispose of
B) turn down
C) account for
D) bring out
E) pass over

GRAMER

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

7. By the time the archive completes its relocation next spring, every fragile map ---- in a climate-controlled case and a digital copy ---- available to researchers.

A) has been placed / was made
B) will have been placed / will have been made
C) will be placing / has made
D) had been placed / would make
E) is placed / will be making

8. Had the survey included seasonal workers, the reported average income ---- lower than it actually ----.

A) will be / has been
B) had been / would be
C) would be / had been
D) might have been / was
E) may have been / is

9. ---- from several satellites, the images allow analysts ---- changes too gradual to notice on the ground.

A) Combining / detecting
B) To combine / to have detected
C) Having combined / detect
D) Combined / detecting
E) Combined / to detect

10. The success of a vaccine campaign depends ---- public trust as much as ---- logistical capacity.

A) on / on
B) at / for
C) from / with
D) upon / by
E) in / over

11. Many species are adapted ---- narrow temperature ranges and are therefore vulnerable ---- rapid warming.

A) for / by
B) with / from
C) at / against
D) into / over
E) to / to

12. ---- a map is accurate at one scale, it may become misleading when enlarged beyond the resolution of its source data.

A) Unless
B) Because
C) Although
D) Once
E) As long as

13. The samples were sealed immediately ---- moisture from the air would not alter their chemical composition.

A) even though
B) as if
C) now that
D) so that
E) unless

14. The new policy aims not only to reduce delays ---- to make the approval process more transparent.

A) but also
B) as well
C) rather than
D) so that
E) whether or

15. ---- the backup system failed during the outage, years of observations might have been lost.

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

16. The committee approved the method, ---- its limitations were explicitly stated in the final report.

A) unless
B) as though
C) in case
D) provided that
E) even if

CLOZE TEST

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

Biochar and Soil Management

Biochar is a carbon-rich material produced when plant matter is heated in a low-oxygen environment. Unlike ordinary ash, it retains a porous structure that can remain in soil for decades or longer. Its effects, however, are not uniform. The material may (17)---- water and nutrients, but the extent of this benefit depends on the feedstock, production temperature and soil type. In acidic soils, some biochars can raise pH; in already alkaline soils, the same change may be (18)----. Researchers therefore test biochar under local conditions rather than assuming a universal response. They also distinguish between storing carbon and improving crop yields, (19)---- the two outcomes do not always occur together. A treatment may increase long-term carbon retention without producing an immediate rise in harvest. Moreover, biochar is not automatically climate-friendly: energy used in production and transport must be included (20)---- its total impact is assessed. For this reason, scientists increasingly rely on life-cycle studies that compare the whole process with plausible alternatives. Biochar may be useful, (21)---- its value depends on how, where and why it is applied.

17. (17)

A) retain
B) evaporate
C) conceal
D) scatter
E) exhaust

18. (18)

A) inevitable
B) undesirable
C) sufficient
D) temporary
E) identical

19. (19)

A) although
B) unless
C) whereas
D) once
E) because

20. (20)

A) despite
B) until
C) when
D) as if
E) wherever

21. (21)

A) therefore
B) otherwise
C) for instance
D) similarly
E) but

Kirigami-Inspired Engineering

Kirigami, the art of cutting and folding paper, has inspired engineers to design sheets that can change shape without

complex hinges. Strategic cuts allow a flat material to stretch, bend or wrap around curved surfaces. In flexible electronics, this geometry can reduce the strain experienced by brittle components when a device moves. The pattern does not make the material itself more elastic; (22)----, it redistributes deformation through openings and rotating segments. Engineers use computer models to predict how a particular cut pattern will behave, then test prototypes because real materials may (23)---- from the idealised assumptions of a model. A design that stretches easily in one direction may resist movement in another, a property that can be useful (24)---- it is deliberately controlled. However, extra cuts can also weaken a sheet or make manufacturing more difficult. The aim is therefore not to maximise flexibility at any cost, but to balance movement, strength and reliability. Kirigami structures are promising for wearable sensors and deployable devices, (25)---- they must survive repeated use. Their performance is judged not only by how far they can extend but also by (26)---- they return to their original form.

22. (22)

A) therefore
B) instead
C) likewise
D) otherwise
E) for example

23. (23)

A) recover
B) prevent
C) derive
D) depart
E) insist

24. (24)

A) even though
B) as soon as
C) provided that
D) in case
E) rather than

25. (25)

A) yet
B) because
C) thus
D) unless
E) once

26. (26)

A) whether
B) why
C) where
D) how long
E) as if

CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA

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

27. Although remote sensing can reveal changes across vast areas, ----.

A) satellites always identify the exact source of every change
B) it cannot explain every local cause without field observations
C) field teams are unnecessary whenever images are available
D) all environmental change occurs at the same spatial scale
E) high-resolution images are produced only by ground cameras

28. Because a pilot study is intended to expose practical problems before a large trial begins, ----.

A) it must use a larger sample than the final study
B) its findings should never influence the main protocol
C) researchers can ignore any difficulties observed during it
D) its value lies partly in identifying procedures that need revision
E) it is evaluated only by whether the hypothesis is confirmed

29. If a museum displays a replica beside a fragile original, ----.

A) the replica automatically becomes part of the original object
B) the original no longer requires environmental control
C) the two objects must have been produced in the same period
D) labels are unnecessary because all replicas look modern
E) visitors should be told clearly which object is which

30. The town restored its floodplain rather than building a higher wall, ----.

A) although the river had never overflowed before
B) because concrete walls always increase biodiversity
C) so that seasonal water could spread across a safer area
D) unless residents moved closer to the river
E) as if the floodplain were designed for permanent housing

31. Even when two studies report similar averages, ----.

A) their conclusions may differ if the variation within each sample is not the same
B) the samples must contain exactly the same individuals
C) no additional statistical information is ever needed
D) both studies necessarily support an identical explanation
E) the larger study should discard all unusual values

32. Since many algorithms are trained on historical decisions, ----.

A) they are automatically free from human judgement
B) historical data always represent all groups equally
C) auditing becomes unnecessary once a model is accurate
D) they may reproduce past biases unless the data and outcomes are audited
E) they can predict future decisions without any uncertainty

33. ----, the team postponed publication until the unexpected measurement had been checked independently.

A) Because the result had already been deleted
B) Only after the paper appeared in print
C) As long as no one examined the instrument
D) Despite knowing that the measurement was impossible
E) Rather than dismissing the result as an error

34. ----, coastal communities may still face erosion caused by storms and rising seas.

A) Because all storms can be prevented offshore
B) Once sea level stops changing permanently
C) Even if local beaches are replenished regularly
D) Unless the coast has ever contained sand
E) As soon as erosion becomes impossible

35. As the instrument becomes more sensitive, ----.

A) it can no longer record any measurement at all
B) it also becomes more likely to detect background noise that must be distinguished from a real signal
C) all sources of uncertainty disappear from the experiment
D) researchers need fewer criteria for interpreting the output
E) the difference between noise and signal becomes irrelevant

36. The manuscript was attributed to a single author for decades, ----.

A) until a comparison of handwriting suggested that several scribes had contributed to it
B) because every page had been written with a different alphabet
C) even if scholars never examined the handwriting
D) so that the identity of the author could remain certain
E) whereas multiple scribes always use identical letter forms

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. Rather than treating uncertainty as a weakness, good scientific reports explain which conclusions are well supported and which remain provisional.

A) İyi bilimsel raporlar belirsizliği ortadan kaldırdığı için bütün sonuçların kesin ve güçlü biçimde desteklendiğini açıklar.

B) Belirsizlik bir zayıflık olsa da iyi bilimsel raporlar yalnızca geçici sonuçları ayrıntılı biçimde ele alır.

C) Belirsizliği bir zayıflık olarak görmek yerine, iyi bilimsel raporlar hangi sonuçların güçlü biçimde desteklendiğini ve hangilerinin geçici kaldığını açıklar.

D) İyi bilimsel raporların amacı, güçlü biçimde desteklenen sonuçlarla geçici sonuçlar arasındaki bütün farkları gizlemektir.

E) Hangi sonuçların geçici kaldığını açıklamak yerine, iyi bilimsel raporlar belirsizliği bilimsel bir zayıflık sayar.

38. Once a species disappears from a region, restoring its habitat may not be enough to bring it back if the nearest surviving population is too far away.

A) Bir türün yaşam alanı eski hâline getirildiğinde, en yakın popülasyonun uzaklığına bakılmaksızın tür bölgeye mutlaka geri döner.

B) Hayatta kalan en yakın popülasyon çok uzakta olsa bile, bir tür bölgeden ancak yaşam alanı tamamen yok edildiğinde kaybolur.

C) Bir tür bölgeden kaybolmadan önce yaşam alanının onarılması, uzak popülasyonların da yok olmasına neden olabilir.

D) Bir tür bir bölgeden yok olduğunda, hayatta kalan en yakın popülasyon çok uzaktaysa yaşam alanını eski hâline getirmek türü geri getirmeye yetmeyebilir.

E) Bir türün geri dönmesi için en yakın popülasyonun uzak olması, yaşam alanının eski hâline getirilmesinden daha önemlidir.

39. The value of a historical photograph lies not only in what it depicts but also in the information preserved on its reverse, frame and original envelope.

A) Tarihî bir fotoğraf ancak arka yüzü, çerçevesi ve özgün zarfı gösterdiği zaman değerli kabul edilir.

B) Tarihî bir fotoğrafın değeri yalnızca gösterdiği şeyde değil, aynı zamanda arka yüzünde, çerçevesinde ve özgün zarfında korunan bilgide yatar.

C) Bir tarihî fotoğrafın arka yüzü ve çerçevesi, fotoğrafın betimlediği bilgiden her zaman daha değerlidir.

D) Tarihî fotoğrafların değeri, özgün zarfları kaybolduğunda yalnızca gösterdikleri şeyle sınırlı kalır.

E) Bir tarihî fotoğrafın gösterdiği şey, arka yüzünde ve çerçevesinde korunan bilgiden bağımsızdır.

40. Bir araştırma yöntemi başka bir ülkede uygulanmadan önce, dilsel ve kültürel farklılıkların sonuçları etkileyip etkilemeyeceği değerlendirilmelidir.

A) A research method should be applied in another country before linguistic and cultural differences are allowed to affect the results.

B) Linguistic and cultural differences can be assessed only after a research method has produced the same results in another country.

C) Unless another country changes its language and culture, a research method cannot be evaluated there.

D) The results of a research method affect linguistic and cultural differences before it is applied in another country.

E) Before a research method is applied in another country, it should be assessed whether linguistic and cultural differences may affect the results.

41. Kentlerde paylaşımlı bisiklet sistemlerinin başarısı, yalnızca bisiklet sayısına değil, istasyonların insanların gerçekten ihtiyaç duyduğu yerlere kurulmasına da bağlıdır.

A) Urban bike-sharing systems succeed only when people need more bicycles than the stations can provide.

B) The number of bicycles is unrelated to whether bike-sharing stations are located in urban areas.

C) Bike-sharing stations should be placed wherever there are already many bicycles, regardless of what people need.

D) The success of urban bike-sharing systems depends not only on the number of bicycles but also on stations being located where people actually need them.

E) The success of urban bike-sharing systems depends on reducing the number of stations as well as the number of bicycles.

42. Bir arşiv dijital kopyalar oluştursa bile, dosya biçimleri eskidikçe bu kopyaların düzenli olarak yeni sistemlere aktarılması gerekir.

A) An archive creates digital copies only after new systems and file formats have become obsolete.

B) Digital copies never need to be transferred once an archive has created them in an old file format.

C) Even if an archive creates digital copies, those copies need to be transferred regularly to new systems as file formats become obsolete.

D) As long as file formats remain obsolete, archives should avoid creating copies on new systems.

E) New systems become obsolete because archives transfer their digital copies too regularly.

OKUMA PARÇALARI

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

Mussel Reefs as Ecosystem Engineers

Mussels are often imagined as individual shellfish attached to rocks, but dense beds of mussels can modify the environment around them. By binding to one another with strong threads, they form a rough, three-dimensional surface that slows water and traps particles. Spaces among the shells offer refuge to worms, small crustaceans and juvenile fish, while the mussels themselves filter suspended material from the water. For these reasons, ecologists call them ecosystem engineers: their physical presence creates conditions used by many other organisms.

This role does not mean that every mussel bed improves every measure of water quality. Filtration can increase water clarity, but nutrients captured from the water are not destroyed; some are transferred to the seabed in faeces and rejected particles. In a well-flushed site, these deposits may be dispersed or incorporated into food webs. In a poorly flushed site with excessive organic input, however, they can contribute to oxygen loss near the bottom. The effect therefore depends on current speed, depth, population density and the wider nutrient load.

Restoration projects increasingly try to rebuild mussel reefs where dredging, pollution or harvesting has removed them. Simply scattering adult mussels is often ineffective because waves can dislodge isolated individuals. Some projects first provide stable material or protective structures that allow mussels to cluster. Success is measured not only by the survival of the introduced animals but also by whether the reef persists, recruits new generations and supports a broader community. This longer view prevents restoration from being declared successful after a brief rise in mussel numbers.

43. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A) To explain how mussel beds alter habitats, why their effects depend on local conditions, and how reef restoration should be judged
B) To prove that mussels always remove nutrients permanently from coastal water
C) To compare the taste of mussels from deep and shallow water
D) To argue that restoration is successful whenever adult mussels survive for a few weeks
E) To describe how juvenile fish prevent mussels from attaching to rocks

44. Why does the author state that not every mussel bed improves every measure of water quality?

A) Because mussels stop filtering water as soon as they form a reef
B) Because water clarity is unrelated to suspended particles
C) Because all nutrients captured by mussels are immediately destroyed
D) Because mussel beds can exist only in sites with no organic material
E) Because filtered nutrients may be deposited on the seabed and contribute to oxygen loss in poorly flushed sites

45. The phrase “This longer view” in the last paragraph refers to ----.

A) measuring only the number of adults placed at the site on the first day
B) evaluating whether a restored reef persists, recruits new mussels and supports a wider community
C) waiting until all waves have disappeared from the coast
D) comparing mussel flavour before and after restoration
E) removing every protective structure once the project begins

46. It can be inferred from the passage that ----.

A) isolated mussels are always safer than clustered ones during storms
B) restoration projects should avoid measuring ecological effects
C) providing a stable surface that encourages clustering can improve the establishment of a restored mussel reef
D) waves make adult mussels attach more strongly when scattered
E) the only purpose of mussel restoration is to increase water clarity

Saccadic Suppression and Visual Continuity

Human eyes do not move smoothly across a scene. Several times each second, they make rapid jumps called saccades, shifting the point of sharpest vision from one location to another. During a saccade, the image sweeps quickly across the

retina. Yet people do not normally perceive the world as a blur. One reason is saccadic suppression: visual sensitivity is reduced around the time of the eye movement, especially for broad, low-detail changes that would otherwise signal motion.

Suppression is not equivalent to shutting vision off. Some information continues to be processed, and the brain also uses expectations about where objects should appear after the eyes move. Researchers study this by presenting a target before a saccade and altering its location, colour or shape during the movement. If the change is small, observers may fail to notice it, a result sometimes called saccadic masking. Larger or behaviourally important changes are more likely to be detected.

These findings have led to a tempting but incomplete claim that perception is a sequence of snapshots stitched together by the brain. In reality, continuity arises from several processes: reduced sensitivity during movement, attention directed to selected objects, and predictions that are updated when incoming information disagrees. The visual system does not maintain a perfectly detailed internal picture of the entire scene. Instead, it preserves enough stable relationships to guide action, while using new fixations to obtain detail when needed. This efficient strategy explains both why everyday vision feels continuous and why carefully timed laboratory changes can go unnoticed.

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

A) The eyes move smoothly enough that the retinal image never changes rapidly
B) Saccades occur only when people deliberately close their eyes
C) The brain stores a perfect copy of every scene before each eye movement
D) Visual continuity during rapid eye movements is produced by several selective processes rather than by complete visual shutdown or a fully detailed internal picture
E) Laboratory changes are noticed only when they involve colour

48. How do researchers investigate perception during saccades?

A) They prevent all eye movements for several hours
B) They ask observers to memorise every object in a natural scene
C) They measure hearing while the eyes remain closed
D) They compare only the speed of left and right eye movements
E) They change a target during an eye movement and test whether observers detect the alteration

49. Why is the “sequence of snapshots” claim described as incomplete?

A) Because it overlooks the combined roles of reduced sensitivity, selective attention and prediction in maintaining continuity
B) Because the eyes never pause long enough to obtain any detail
C) Because every visual change is detected regardless of timing
D) Because only colour information is processed during saccades
E) Because the brain relies exclusively on motion blur

50. It can be inferred that failing to notice a change during a saccade ----.

A) proves that the observer was asleep
B) does not mean that vision was completely inactive, since some information may still have been processed
C) shows that all changes were behaviourally important
D) means that the target remained physically unchanged
E) demonstrates that attention has no role in vision

Participatory Budgeting

Participatory budgeting (PB) allows residents to influence how a defined portion of public money is spent. A typical process begins with proposals from citizens, followed by technical review, public discussion and a vote. Winning projects may include safer crossings, playgrounds, library equipment or small drainage works. PB is often praised for making budgets more understandable and for giving residents experience in collective decision-making.

However, the existence of a vote does not by itself guarantee broad participation. Meetings held at inconvenient times, technical language and digital-only platforms may exclude people with caring duties, limited internet access or little confidence in official procedures. Some municipalities respond by offering childcare, translation, paper ballots and outreach through local organisations. Others randomly select a group of residents to deliberate in greater depth before the wider vote.

Evaluation is also more complicated than counting participants or completed projects. A process can attract many voters while still concentrating influence among well-organised neighbourhoods. Conversely, a smaller process may build trust if participants see clear reasons for decisions and receive updates during implementation. Researchers therefore examine who proposed ideas, whose proposals survived technical review, who voted, and whether promised projects were delivered.

PB rarely replaces the main budget; the sums involved are usually limited. Its democratic value may lie less in transferring full control than in creating a repeated, visible channel through which officials and residents test priorities together. When the rules, available funds and constraints are transparent, even losing proposals can inform later planning.

51. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A) To describe how participatory budgeting works and explain why inclusion, transparency and implementation matter when evaluating it
B) To argue that residents should control every part of a municipal budget
C) To show that online voting automatically represents all social groups
D) To prove that only the number of voters determines democratic value
E) To compare national tax systems with private fundraising

52. Why may the existence of a vote fail to guarantee broad participation?

A) Because residents are never allowed to propose projects
B) Because all PB meetings must be held online
C) Because practical and communicative barriers can exclude people despite the formal opportunity to vote
D) Because technical review always eliminates every proposal
E) Because public money cannot be used for local projects

53. According to the passage, a sound evaluation of PB should examine ----.

A) only the total number of ballots cast
B) whether every losing proposal is funded immediately
C) the personal income of municipal officials alone
D) who participates at each stage, how proposals are filtered, and whether approved projects are delivered
E) whether the process replaces the entire public budget

54. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that ----.

A) PB has democratic value only when residents receive the whole municipal budget
B) a proposal can still influence later planning even if it does not win, provided that the process is transparent
C) losing proposals must be erased from public records
D) officials and residents should avoid discussing constraints
E) limited funds make repeated participation impossible

Archaeological Soil Micromorphology

Archaeological deposits often look like layers of brown or grey soil, but their formation may involve sweeping, trampling, burning, rebuilding and natural sedimentation. Soil micromorphology investigates these processes by removing an undisturbed block of sediment, hardening it with resin and cutting it into a thin section. Under a microscope, researchers can examine the orientation of particles, tiny fragments of charcoal, dung, plaster, bone and mineral changes too small to see in the field.

The method is especially valuable because excavation is destructive. Once a layer has been removed, its arrangement cannot be reconstructed directly. A thin section preserves a miniature slice of that arrangement, allowing later researchers to revisit it. Yet the slice is small, and choosing where to sample is therefore crucial. A specimen taken beside a hearth may not represent the whole room, while a mixed deposit may vary over only a few centimetres.

Micromorphology seldom produces a complete interpretation on its own. A cluster of ash and reddened minerals may indicate burning, but archaeologists still need information about features, artefacts, chemistry and experimental comparisons to decide whether the fire was a cooking event, industrial activity or later disturbance. Likewise, horizontal particle alignment can result from repeated trampling, water movement or deliberate floor preparation.

The strength of the method lies in connecting microscopic evidence with observations at other scales. When sampling locations are recorded precisely and results are integrated with field notes, micromorphology can reveal sequences of activity that would otherwise be compressed into a single layer. It is thus less a device for identifying one definitive event than a way of testing how a deposit accumulated.

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

A) Micromorphology can identify every archaeological event from a single grain of soil
B) Excavation is non-destructive when resin is used
C) Thin sections eliminate the need for field notes and artefact analysis
D) All horizontal particles are proof of deliberate floor construction
E) Soil micromorphology preserves and analyses microscopic arrangements, but its interpretations depend on careful sampling and integration with other evidence

56. Why is the choice of sampling location especially important?

A) Because resin can harden only sediment taken from a hearth
B) Because a thin section represents only a very small area, and deposits may vary over short distances
C) Because every room contains exactly one uniform deposit
D) Because microscopes cannot show charcoal or bone
E) Because field observations are made after excavation is complete

57. Why does micromorphology seldom yield a complete interpretation by itself?

A) Because thin sections contain no particles from human activity
B) Because the method can be used only on modern buildings
C) Because burning leaves no microscopic traces
D) Because archaeologists are unable to record sample locations
E) Because similar microscopic features can be produced by different processes and must be compared with other kinds of evidence

58. It can be inferred that precise recording of a thin section’s location ----.

A) makes the excavation reversible
B) guarantees that one sample represents the whole site
C) removes the need to preserve the section
D) helps later researchers connect microscopic observations with the larger excavation context
E) proves that every layer formed in a single event

Parcel Lockers and the Last Mile

Home delivery has made the “last mile” - the final movement of a parcel from a local depot to the recipient - a major logistical challenge. A driver may visit the same street several times, and an unsuccessful delivery creates another trip. Parcel lockers attempt to consolidate these movements by allowing many packages to be deposited at one secure point, where customers collect them using a code.

The environmental benefit is not automatic. Lockers can reduce van distance when they replace numerous door-to-door stops and are filled efficiently. But if customers make a special car journey to collect a single parcel, some of the savings may disappear. Location is therefore critical. Lockers near public transport, supermarkets or workplaces can be visited during trips people already make, whereas isolated lockers may generate extra travel.

Capacity and timing also matter. A locker that is full forces carriers to redirect parcels or return later. Operators use demand forecasts to choose compartment sizes and decide how long packages may remain. Short collection windows improve turnover but can disadvantage people with irregular schedules or mobility limitations. Some systems provide accessible compartments, audio instructions or staffed alternatives, but these features vary.

From a planning perspective, lockers redistribute rather than eliminate delivery activity. They concentrate short stops, pedestrian visits and sometimes queues at particular sites. Evaluations should therefore include carrier mileage, customer travel, failed deliveries, accessibility and effects on the surrounding space. A high number of parcels handled is useful, but it does not alone show that the system has reduced emissions or improved service.

59. What is the main purpose of the passage?

A) To prove that parcel lockers always eliminate delivery traffic
B) To describe how codes are encrypted inside delivery vehicles
C) To explain how parcel lockers may consolidate deliveries while showing that location, customer travel, capacity and accessibility determine their real benefits
D) To argue that customers should collect every parcel by car
E) To compare the price of parcels with the cost of public transport

60. Under which condition may some of the environmental savings of lockers disappear?

A) When customers make separate car trips solely to collect individual parcels
B) When lockers are visited during trips customers already make
C) When several parcels are deposited at the same secure point
D) When failed home deliveries are reduced
E) When lockers are located near public transport

61. Why do capacity and collection timing matter?

A) Because all compartments must be the same size
B) Because packages become heavier the longer they remain
C) Because demand forecasts prevent any parcel from arriving
D) Because full lockers create redirection or repeat trips, while very short collection windows can disadvantage some users
E) Because staffed alternatives always increase van mileage

62. It can be inferred from the passage that a high parcel throughput alone ----.

A) shows that every customer walked to the locker
B) is insufficient to prove that a locker system has reduced emissions or improved service
C) guarantees equal access for people with mobility limitations
D) means that no failed delivery occurred
E) proves that the surrounding public space was unaffected

KARŞILIKLI KONUŞMA

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

63. Researcher: The scanned pages are clear, but the file contains no information about the edition. Can I cite it as the first edition?
Librarian: ----

A) Certainly. A clear scan is always made from the first edition.
B) Yes, because digital files cannot contain later editions.
C) Not safely. Check the title page or catalogue record; image quality does not establish the edition.
D) No, and you should cite the scanner as the original author.
E) Of course; editions are identified only by image resolution.

64. Resident: The roots of this street tree have lifted part of the pavement. Would cutting the raised roots solve the problem?
Arborist: ----

A) It might flatten the surface briefly, but it could destabilise the tree; redesigning the pavement around the roots is safer.
B) Yes. Major roots can be removed without affecting any mature tree.
C) No. Tree roots never contribute to uneven pavement.
D) Yes, and the whole pavement should then be sealed against water.
E) No, because all street trees must be replaced with artificial ones.

65. Student: The average score increased after the workshop. Does that mean every participant improved?
Statistician: ----

A) Yes. A higher average proves that every score increased by the same amount.
B) No. Averages can be calculated only when all scores are identical.
C) Yes. Individual results are irrelevant whenever a mean is reported.
D) No. The workshop must have lowered all scores equally.
E) No. An average can rise even if some individual scores fall, so you should inspect the distribution and paired changes.

66. Curator: The old varnish is difficult to remove. Should we simply use a stronger solvent?
Conservator: ----

A) Only after controlled tests. A stronger solvent might remove original paint along with the varnish.
B) Yes. The strongest solvent is always the safest for original paint.
C) No. Varnish can never be removed from any painting.
D) Yes, provided that the colour change is not documented.
E) No, because solvents affect varnish but never affect paint.

67. Journalist: The prototype survived one drop test. Is the product ready for the market?
Engineer: ----

A) Yes. A single test is enough to establish lifetime reliability.
B) Not yet. One successful trial shows feasibility, not reliability across repeated drops, temperatures and production variations.
C) Not necessarily. Reliability can be inferred from the design drawings, so no additional testing is needed.
D) Yes, because prototypes are always stronger than mass-produced units.
E) No, since a product can be marketed only if it has never been tested.

YAKIN ANLAMLI CÜMLE

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

68. Because the survey sampled only weekday commuters, its findings should not be generalised to everyone who uses the station.

A) The survey included every station user except weekday commuters.
B) Weekday commuters use the station in exactly the same way as all other passengers.
C) The findings should be generalised because weekday users formed a limited sample.
D) Only people who never use the station were included in the survey.
E) The results cannot safely be applied to all station users, since the sample was limited to people travelling on weekdays.

69. Not until the two laboratories exchanged calibration standards did they discover why their measurements differed.

A) The laboratories discovered the discrepancy before exchanging any standards.
B) Exchanging standards prevented the laboratories from identifying measurement differences.
C) The measurements became identical because neither laboratory used calibration.
D) They found the reason for the discrepancy only after they had compared their measurements using shared calibration standards.
E) The laboratories exchanged calibration standards because they had already identified the cause of the difference.

70. The new archive policy does not prohibit public access; it requires researchers to request fragile items in advance.

A) The archive has banned researchers from seeing all fragile items.
B) Researchers may access fragile material without making any request.
C) Public access remains possible, but researchers must give prior notice when they wish to consult fragile material.
D) The policy replaces public access with an advance-request system available only to archive staff.
E) The policy applies only to items that are neither public nor fragile.

71. Even a highly accurate forecast may be of little practical value if it reaches decision-makers too late.

A) Decision-makers value every forecast equally, regardless of when it arrives.
B) Only inaccurate forecasts are delivered too late to be useful.
C) A late forecast becomes more accurate because decisions have already been made.
D) Timeliness matters only when a forecast is inaccurate; highly accurate forecasts remain useful at any time.
E) A forecast can be precise yet still be practically useless when it is delivered after decisions must be made.

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA

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

72. Field notebooks connect observations to later analysis. A measurement without a date, location or instrument setting may be impossible to interpret after the field season. Researchers therefore record not only results but also weather, unusual events and changes in procedure. ----. Clear notes allow another person - or the same researcher months later - to understand why a decision was made.

A) Fieldwork is successful only when no unexpected event occurs.
B) A brief note that seems obvious to the observer may become ambiguous months later.
C) Digital instruments remove the need to record context.
D) Weather conditions never influence field measurements.
E) Researchers should erase decisions that were changed during the day.

73. Mangrove restoration is sometimes treated as a planting exercise, yet mangroves depend on the movement of tides and sediment. Roads, embankments or blocked channels can prevent water from reaching a site at the right depth and frequency. ----. For this reason, successful projects often restore hydrology before, or together with, planting.

A) Mangrove species can grow equally well without water.
B) Planting more seedlings always repairs a blocked channel.
C) If tidal flow remains blocked, planted seedlings may die even when the species choice is correct.
D) Tidal frequency matters only after a forest is fully mature.
E) Road construction automatically increases sediment exchange.

74. Subtitles must fit limited screen space and remain visible long enough to read. Dividing a sentence at an awkward point can force viewers to hold an incomplete phrase in memory while following the image. ----. A line break after a complete phrase is usually easier to process than one placed between a preposition and its object.

A) Good segmentation therefore follows units of meaning rather than filling every line to its maximum length.
B) Subtitle timing is unrelated to reading speed.
C) Every subtitle line should contain the same number of letters.
D) Viewers understand broken phrases more easily than complete ones.
E) Prepositions should always appear alone at the end of a line.

75. Publishing data openly can allow others to verify results and ask new questions. Yet files alone are often insufficient: users need definitions of variables, units, collection methods and information about missing values. ----. Good data sharing therefore includes documentation, stable identifiers and a clear licence as well as the data itself.

A) A licence is unnecessary whenever a file can be downloaded.
B) Missing values make every dataset scientifically invalid.
C) Stable identifiers prevent any later correction of data.
D) Without such documentation, a dataset can be technically accessible yet practically unusable.
E) Documentation is useful only when the data are kept private.

ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE

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

76. (I) Volcano observatories combine seismic, gas and ground-deformation measurements. (II) Small earthquakes can indicate that magma or fluids are moving underground. (III) Changes in gas composition may provide additional evidence, but no single signal guarantees an eruption. (IV) Public libraries often extend loan periods during national holidays. (V) Scientists therefore interpret several data streams together and communicate uncertainty to authorities.

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

77. (I) Pollinator corridors connect gardens, parks and roadside habitats across built-up areas. (II) Their usefulness depends on flowering plants being available in different seasons. (III) Reducing pesticide exposure and providing nesting sites can increase their value. (IV) A corridor that is narrow but continuous may be more useful than isolated flower beds. (V) Concrete reaches much of its final strength through a chemical reaction with water.

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

78. (I) Oral-history interviews record personal memories that may not appear in official documents. (II) Interviewers should explain consent, future access and the right to withdraw before recording begins. (III) Tree bark protects living tissue and varies greatly among species. (IV) Open questions can encourage narrators to describe events in their own terms. (V) Transcripts and contextual notes help later users understand the circumstances of the interview.

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

79. (I) Thermal cameras can reveal surface-temperature differences in a building. (II) Traditional poetic metre organises syllables or stresses into recurring patterns. (III) Cold areas around a window may suggest air leakage or missing insulation. (IV) Interpretation must consider weather, heating conditions and reflective materials. (V) A thermal image is therefore a diagnostic clue rather than a complete explanation of the defect.

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

80. (I) The phases of the Moon result from the changing portion of its sunlit half visible from Earth. (II) Rain gardens are shallow planted depressions designed to receive runoff from roofs or paved surfaces. (III) Water temporarily ponds in them and then infiltrates or drains away. (IV) Soil composition and outlet height determine how quickly the garden empties. (V) They must be sized and maintained so that water does not remain long enough to damage plants or create hazards.

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