

YDS

DENEME - 2

SORU KİTAPÇIĞI

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

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

Sınav Bilgileri ve Uygulama Notları

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

Soru Dağılımı

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Özgünlük ve Kaynak Kullanımı

Yüklenen 2014-2025 YDS örnekleri, iki konu anlatımı kaynağı ve kullanıcı dağılımı; sınav yapısını, beceri kapsamını, seçenek kurgusunu ve dil düzeyini incelemek için kullanılmıştır. Sorular, pasajlar ve seçenekler bu deneme için sıfırdan yazılmış ve YDS Deneme-1 ile otomatik benzerlik kontrolünden geçirilmiştir. Canlı web taraması bu oturumda devre dışı olduğundan dış internet kaynağı kullanılmamıştır.

Kelime Bilgisi (1-6)

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

1. Newly catalogued correspondence lends ---- to the view that the expedition had been planned several years earlier.
A) access
C) priority
E) consent
B) credence
D) resistance
2. Because the mineral reacts rapidly with moisture, it must be stored in an ---- container.
A) adaptable
C) permissive
E) deliberate
B) negligible
D) airtight
3. The committee kept its recommendations deliberately broad so that local authorities could ---- them to different circumstances.
A) adapt
C) withdraw
E) compel
B) exclude
D) suspend
4. The two paintings appear almost identical, but infrared imaging has ---- revealed several layers of revision beneath one of them.
A) tentatively
C) severely
E) unexpectedly
B) mutually
D) roughly
5. A temporary decline in sales should not be used to ---- the long-term viability of the project.
A) call into question
C) make up for
E) turn over
B) come down with
D) carry out
6. Several small manufacturers were unable to ---- the sudden increase in the cost of raw materials.
A) bring about
C) look after
E) set off
B) cope with
D) take apart

Gramer (7-16)

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

7. By the time the coastal survey is completed next month, researchers ---- more than 3,000 samples, many of which ---- for traces of microplastic.
A) collect / analysed
C) will collect / are analysing
E) will have collected / will be analysed
B) had collected / have analysed
D) have collected / were analysed
8. The manuscript ---- in a private collection for decades; otherwise, scholars would probably have known of its existence earlier.
A) should remain
C) must have remained
E) would have remained
B) could be remaining
D) had better remain
9. The laboratory prohibits visitors from ---- food into the clean room and requires them ---- protective clothing.
A) bringing / to wear
C) having brought / wear
E) being brought / worn
B) to bring / wearing
D) bring / to have worn
10. Public confidence ---- vaccination often depends ---- how clearly health authorities explain uncertainty.
A) for / at
C) with / from
E) to / by
B) in / on
D) about / over

11. The device, ---- to operate in extreme cold, contains a battery ---- performance declines only slightly at low temperatures.

- A) designing / which
C) designed / whose
E) being designed / whom
B) having designed / that
D) to design / where

12. ---- the new method is faster, it may not be suitable for fragile samples because it requires higher pressure.

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

13. The restoration cannot proceed ---- the source of the moisture is identified and removed.

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

14. The cave paintings are ---- delicate ---- even changes in humidity caused by visitors can damage them.

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

15. ---- its reputation for precision, the instrument produces unreliable readings when exposed to strong magnetic fields.

- A) Because of
C) As a result of
E) Apart from
B) In terms of
D) Despite

16. Only after the samples had been re-examined ---- that two of them belonged to a different species.

- A) the researchers realised
C) the researchers had realised
E) researchers have realised
B) did the researchers realise
D) had researchers realised

Cloze Test (17-26)

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

For much of history, communities kept time by observing the position of the sun, and noon was simply the moment when the sun reached its highest point. This system worked reasonably well for local life but became (17)---- once railways linked towns whose clocks differed by several minutes. A timetable could not function reliably if every station (18)---- its own solar time. Railway companies therefore began to adopt standard time, often before national governments did so. The change was not accepted without resistance: some people saw it as an artificial system (19)---- local custom. Nevertheless, as travel and communication accelerated, a shared clock became increasingly practical. By the late nineteenth century, many countries had divided their territory (20)---- time zones based on agreed meridians. Standard time did more than simplify railway travel; it also made it possible to coordinate markets, offices and public services over long distances. What now seems natural was, therefore, the result of a technological need that gradually (21)---- social habits.

17. (17)

- A) invisible
C) inevitable
E) identical
B) impractical
D) reversible

18. (18)

- A) has kept
C) had been keeping
E) will keep
B) would keep
D) kept

19. (19)

- A) on behalf of
C) at odds with
E) by means of
B) in addition to
D) in case of

20. (20)

- A) across
C) into
E) beside

- B) from
D) under

21. (21)

- A) postponed
C) confined
E) detected

- B) inherited
D) reshaped

Some languages require speakers to indicate how they know what they are saying. A verb form may show whether a statement is based on direct observation, hearsay or inference. Linguists call this grammatical category evidentiality. In English, speakers can (22)---- such distinctions with phrases like 'I saw that...' or 'apparently', but they are usually not obliged to do so. In an evidential language, however, choosing no source at all may be grammatically impossible. This does not mean that speakers of such languages are necessarily more truthful. Evidential markers indicate the (23)---- of information, not whether the claim itself is accurate. Nor do they prevent deception: a speaker can still select a marker strategically or report unreliable testimony. What evidentiality does is make attention to information source a routine part of sentence construction. Consequently, children learning these languages must acquire not only vocabulary and word order (24)---- a system for classifying evidence. Researchers are interested in whether this constant requirement (25)---- how speakers remember events or judge certainty, but the results remain mixed. Language may guide attention in subtle ways without rigidly (26)---- thought.

22. (22)

- A) express
C) abandon
E) inherit

- B) conceal
D) postpone

23. (23)

- A) quantity
C) location
E) consequence

- B) duration
D) source

24. (24)

- A) and yet
C) but also
E) so that

- B) rather than
D) even if

25. (25)

- A) had influenced
C) was influencing
E) influences

- B) must influence
D) would have influenced

26. (26)

- A) determined
C) having determined
E) determining

- B) to determine
D) to be determined

Cümle Tamamlama (27-36)

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

27. Because antibodies bind selectively to particular molecular targets, ----.

- A) all antibodies respond in exactly the same way to every molecule
C) they can be used in diagnostic tests to reveal whether a sample contains a specific substance
E) the immune system produces them only after a disease has completely disappeared

- B) their structure is unaffected by the conditions in which they are stored
D) diagnostic tests no longer require a control sample under any circumstances

28. Although handwriting recognition software has improved greatly, ----.

- A) every handwritten archive can now be converted into error-free text without human review
C) software developers have stopped using examples of modern handwriting

- B) historical documents remain difficult to transcribe when the script is faded, irregular or highly individual
D) the age of a document can be determined solely from the number of words it contains

E) printed documents are always harder for computers to process than damaged manuscripts

29. As ocean currents transport heat around the planet, ----.

- A) they are driven exclusively by the gravitational pull of the Moon
- B) every current maintains the same speed and direction throughout the year
- C) coastal temperatures are completely independent of conditions at sea
- D) heat can move through seawater only when the ocean surface freezes
- E) changes in their strength can influence climates far from the region where they originate

30. A scientific model need not reproduce every feature of a system, ----.

- A) because additional detail always makes a model less accurate
- B) even though a model and the system it represents must be physically identical
- C) unless researchers avoid stating the assumptions on which it is based
- D) provided that it captures the relationships relevant to the question being investigated
- E) as if simplified representations could never support reliable inference

31. ----, some bilingual speakers switch languages within the same conversation without confusing their listeners.

- A) Unless both languages have exactly the same grammatical structure
- B) Although bilingualism prevents speakers from recognising social cues
- C) Only if listeners have never heard either language before
- D) Whereas changing language always indicates a failure to recall a word
- E) Because the choice of language can signal topic, identity or relationship

32. The value of a rare object may fall sharply ----.

- A) although collectors never consider where an object came from
- B) because authenticity is determined entirely by the object's weight
- C) if evidence emerges that its documented history of ownership is unreliable
- D) when every stage of its ownership has been independently confirmed
- E) as long as museums refuse to display any object that has been restored

33. Even when a medical screening test is highly sensitive, ----.

- A) it will identify every healthy person as having the condition
- B) sensitivity alone proves that treatment will be effective
- C) a positive result may need confirmation if the condition is rare
- D) rare conditions can never be investigated through population screening
- E) the result is independent of how common the condition is in the tested population

34. ----, salt can damage porous stone by crystallising inside tiny cracks.

- A) Unless every mineral is removed from the atmosphere
- B) Although dry stone is completely impermeable to liquids
- C) As if salt crystals could form without any dissolved material
- D) Provided that the stone has already been replaced with metal
- E) When water carrying dissolved minerals evaporates

35. Many remote communities rely on satellite links for internet access, ----.

- A) whose residents have no need for emergency communication
- B) where fibre-optic cables always provide the cheapest possible service
- C) so that satellite signals are never affected by atmospheric conditions
- D) which can make communication vulnerable to weather and equipment failures
- E) even if all communication satellites operate without ground equipment

36. Unless companies design products that are easier to repair, ----.

- A) consumers have already stopped replacing damaged devices
- B) all electronic components will become biodegradable
- C) efforts to reduce electronic waste will have limited effect
- D) repair services would have disappeared before products reached the market
- E) manufacturers can guarantee that no device will ever fail

Çeviri (37-42)

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

37. Because the accuracy of a forecast depends on both the quality of the data and the assumptions built into the model, even a technically sophisticated prediction should be treated with caution.

A) Bir tahminin doğruluğu hem verilerin niteliğine hem de modele yerleştirilen varsayımlara bağlı olduğundan, teknik açıdan gelişmiş bir öngörüye bile temkinle yaklaşılmalıdır.

C) Teknik açıdan gelişmiş tahminlerin temkinli olması, verilerin niteliği ile modele eklenen varsayımların doğruluğuna bağlıdır.

E) Bir tahminin doğruluğu, teknik açıdan ne kadar gelişmiş olduğuna bağlıdır; bu nedenle veri ve varsayımlar ihtiyatla kullanılmalıdır.

B) Bir tahmin ancak veriler nitelikli ve model varsayimsız olduğunda doğru olabileceği için teknik öngörüler dikkatle oluşturulmalıdır.

D) Verilerin niteliği modele yerleştirilen varsayımlardan daha önemli olduğu için, teknik tahminlerin doğruluğu konusunda dikkatli olunmalıdır.

38. Although public libraries increasingly provide digital services, their physical spaces remain important for people who need quiet study areas, reliable internet access or face-to-face assistance.

A) Halk kütüphanelerinin fiziksel alanları önemini koruduğu için sessiz çalışma, internet ve yüz yüze yardım gibi dijital hizmetler giderek artmaktadır.

C) Halk kütüphaneleri giderek daha fazla dijital hizmet sunsa da fiziksel mekânları; sessiz çalışma alanlarına, güvenilir internet erişimine veya yüz yüze yardıma ihtiyaç duyan kişiler için önemini korumaktadır.

E) Halk kütüphaneleri giderek daha fazla dijital hizmet sunduğundan, sessiz çalışma alanları ve yüz yüze yardım artık yalnızca interneti olmayanlar için önemlidir.

B) Halk kütüphaneleri dijital hizmetleri artırmadıkça sessiz çalışma alanlarına ve güvenilir internete ihtiyaç duyanlar fiziksel mekânlardan yararlanamaz.

D) Dijital hizmetler halk kütüphanelerinin fiziksel alanlarından daha önemli olsa da bazı kişiler yüz yüze yardım almaya devam etmektedir.

39. By preserving traces of earlier repairs rather than concealing them completely, conservators can reveal how an object has been used and valued over time.

A) Konservatörler bir nesnenin geçmişte kullanıldığını göstermek için önceki onarımları tamamen gizleyip yalnızca değerli izleri korurlar.

C) Önceki onarımların izleri korunursa konservatörlerin nesnenin nasıl kullanıldığını açıklamasına artık gerek kalmaz.

E) Konservatörler, önceki onarımların izlerini tamamen gizlemek yerine koruyarak bir nesnenin zaman içinde nasıl kullanıldığını ve değer gördüğünü ortaya koyabilirler.

B) Bir nesnenin zamanla nasıl onarıldığı, konservatörlerin kullanım ve değer izlerini bütünüyle ortadan kaldırmasına bağlıdır.

D) Konservatörlerin görevi, geçmiş onarımları görünmez kılarak nesnenin ilk değerini yeniden oluşturmaktır.

40. Bir araştırmanın geniş bir örnekleme dayanması, örneklem toplumun çeşitliliğini yansıtmıyorsa, sonuçların herkes için geçerli olduğu anlamına gelmez.

A) A study based on a large sample always applies to everyone, even when the population itself lacks diversity.

C) If a study reflects the diversity of a population, its sample does not need to be large for every result to be valid.

E) The fact that a study is based on a large sample does not mean that its findings apply to everyone if the sample does not reflect the diversity of the population.

B) Unless a sample is large, a study cannot show whether the population has diverse findings that apply to everyone.

D) The results of every large study are invalid because no sample can represent the diversity of an entire population.

41. İnsanlar, bir algoritmanın nasıl karar verdiğini anlayamazlar bile, sonuçlarını etkileyen verilerin hatalı olabileceğini bilmelidir.

A) Even if people do not understand how an algorithm makes decisions, they should be aware that the data influencing its outputs may be flawed.

C) Because algorithms may produce flawed data, people should avoid trying to understand how their decisions are made.

E) Unless people understand every algorithmic decision, they cannot know whether its data have any influence on the result.

B) People can understand how an algorithm makes decisions only when they know that all the data affecting its outputs are correct.

D) People should be aware of how algorithms make decisions, although their outputs cannot be influenced by flawed data.

42. Bir kentin geçmişini yalnızca anıtsal yapılardan okumak, sıradan insanların gündelik yaşamına ilişkin pek çok ayrıntının gözden kaçmasına yol açabilir.

A) Monumental buildings reveal so many details about ordinary life that no other evidence is needed to read a city's past.

C) Since ordinary people rarely used monumental buildings, their daily lives cannot be studied in the history of any city.

E) A city's past should be read through monumental buildings because they prevent everyday details from being overlooked.

B) Reading a city's past only through its monumental buildings may cause many details about ordinary people's daily lives to be overlooked.

D) Many details of a city's monumental past are overlooked when ordinary people read about their own daily lives.

Okuma Parçaları (43-62)

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

Lichens are not single organisms but stable partnerships, usually between a fungus and a photosynthetic alga or bacterium.

They have no roots with which to draw water and minerals from soil. Instead, much of what they need is absorbed directly across their surface from rain, dust and the surrounding air. This feature allows lichens to colonise bare rock, roof tiles and tree bark, but it also exposes them to airborne contaminants. Some species disappear when concentrations of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen compounds or heavy metals rise, whereas others tolerate polluted conditions. For this reason, the variety and abundance of lichens have long been used as biological indicators of air quality.

A lichen survey can reveal patterns that a small number of instruments might miss. Because lichens grow slowly and remain in place, their tissues integrate exposure over weeks or months rather than recording only the conditions at the instant a measurement is taken. Researchers may map which species occur at different distances from a road or factory, or analyse lichen tissue to estimate the accumulation of particular elements. Such evidence is relatively inexpensive to gather across many sites. It must, however, be interpreted cautiously. Lichen communities are influenced not only by pollution but also by humidity, temperature, light, the acidity of bark and the continuity of suitable habitat. A species-poor site is therefore not automatically a polluted one. Modern monitoring programmes commonly combine standardised lichen surveys with direct chemical measurements and repeat both over time. Lichens are most informative when treated as long-term witnesses to environmental conditions, not as substitutes for every other form of evidence.

43. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To explain why lichens can provide useful evidence about air quality while stressing the environmental factors that limit simple interpretations
- B) To argue that lichen surveys should replace all chemical instruments used in environmental monitoring
- C) To describe how lichens obtain nutrients from deep layers of soil
- D) To prove that every species of lichen responds identically to every pollutant
- E) To compare the commercial value of lichens growing on roofs and trees

44. According to the passage, what makes lichens particularly responsive to airborne contaminants?

- A) They move frequently between polluted and unpolluted areas.
- B) They absorb much of their water and mineral supply directly across their surface from the surrounding environment.
- C) They obtain all nutrients through roots that extend deep into contaminated soil.
- D) They grow rapidly enough to record changes hour by hour.
- E) They can survive only on artificial surfaces near factories.

45. It can be inferred from the passage that a low diversity of lichens at a site ----.

- A) always proves that sulphur dioxide levels are dangerously high
- B) shows that direct chemical measurements are unnecessary
- C) can only occur in places where no trees are present
- D) should not be attributed to pollution before humidity, light, bark chemistry and habitat continuity are considered
- E) is more informative when it is recorded just once rather than repeatedly

46. The word 'integrate' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) combine and reflect cumulative exposure over a period
- B) remove contaminants immediately
- C) identify the exact source of every pollutant
- D) grow only when instruments are absent
- E) separate short events from all long-term conditions

Repair cafes are community events where people bring broken household items and work alongside volunteers who know how to mend appliances, clothing, bicycles or furniture. Although no two events are organised in exactly the same way, most are not intended to operate like free commercial repair shops. Owners are usually encouraged to observe, help diagnose the fault and, where possible, take part in the repair. The immediate aim is to return an object to use, but organisers also hope to make technology less mysterious and to rebuild practical confidence that has declined as products have become harder to open or understand.

Their environmental contribution is attractive but difficult to calculate. A repaired toaster may remain in service for years, yet it may also fail again the following week. Some visitors would have paid a professional repairer if the cafe had not existed, so not every successful repair represents waste that was genuinely prevented. Travel to the event and the manufacture of replacement parts also have environmental costs. Even so, the social effects can be substantial. Participants exchange skills, meet neighbours of different ages and begin to question the assumption that a faulty object is automatically disposable. Repair cafes may also collect recurring examples of glued cases, unavailable batteries or missing spare parts. This information supports wider campaigns for product standards and a right to repair. Such events cannot by themselves overcome planned obsolescence or compel manufacturers to provide manuals and components. Their value lies in combining modest material savings with education, community contact and evidence for policy change.

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

- A) Repair cafes are commercial businesses whose main purpose is to compete with professional technicians.
- B) The environmental benefit of every repair can be calculated precisely from the age of the object.
- C) Manufacturers have already removed all barriers to independent repair through voluntary action.
- D) Community repair should be abandoned because replacement parts have an environmental cost.
- E) Repair cafes combine repair, learning and community contact, but their environmental impact is hard to measure and they cannot replace broader product and policy reform.

48. Why are owners generally encouraged to take part in the repair process?

- A) Because volunteers are legally prohibited from touching household objects
- B) So that organisers can guarantee that every repair will last for years
- C) Because participation eliminates the need for replacement parts
- D) So that the event can build practical understanding and confidence rather than function merely as a free repair service
- E) So that owners can calculate the exact carbon footprint of the journey

49. It can be inferred that estimates of waste prevented by repair cafes may be exaggerated when ----.

- A) participants learn how an appliance works
- B) an item requires a readily available spare part
- C) volunteers record repeated design problems
- D) they count repairs that would have been carried out professionally even without the event
- E) the repaired object remains in use for several years

50. The word 'disposable' as used in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) valuable mainly because it is old
- B) safe to dismantle without tools
- C) designed for repeated professional maintenance
- D) made entirely from recycled material
- E) intended or assumed to be thrown away rather than repaired

A globe represents the curved surface of the Earth with relatively little distortion, but it is inconvenient to fold, print or display on a flat screen. A map projection solves this practical problem by transforming positions on a sphere or ellipsoid onto a plane. The transformation cannot preserve every spatial property at once. Area, shape, distance and direction are linked on the globe in ways that must be stretched, compressed or broken when the surface is flattened. Every projection is therefore a compromise, not a flawless copy of the world.

The familiar Mercator projection, for example, preserves local angles. This made it useful for navigation because a constant compass bearing could be drawn as a straight line. The price is severe enlargement toward the poles: Greenland appears much closer in size to Africa than it actually is. Equal-area projections make the relative sizes of regions more faithful, but their outlines may look unfamiliar. Other projections are designed to keep distances accurate from one central point, or to reduce overall distortion rather than preserve a single property perfectly. The appropriate choice depends on purpose. A classroom map comparing land area should not be judged by the same criteria as a nautical chart. Yet projection choice also influences perception. Repeated exposure to an enlarged image of high-latitude countries can subtly shape beliefs about their scale or importance. Digital mapping has not removed the problem; it has merely made it easier to switch among projections. Responsible mapmakers state what a map is meant to show and select a projection whose distortions do not contradict that message.

51. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The unavoidable trade-offs of map projections and the need to choose one according to a map's purpose
- B) Why a globe is less accurate than every flat map
- C) How digital maps have eliminated all forms of spatial distortion
- D) Why navigation requires maps that preserve area above every other property
- E) The historical reasons that Greenland became larger than Africa

52. According to the passage, the Mercator projection ----.

- A) preserves the relative area of every continent
- B) was created mainly to compare the size of countries
- C) shows constant compass bearings as curved lines
- D) removes distortion by breaking the map into digital tiles
- E) preserves local angles but greatly enlarges regions toward the poles

53. It can be inferred from the passage that a projection may be ----.

- A) equally accurate for navigation, area comparison and distance measurement
- B) neutral as long as it is familiar to most readers
- C) free from perceptual effects when displayed on a screen
- D) scientifically invalid whenever shapes appear unfamiliar
- E) appropriate for one task yet misleading when used to support a different claim

54. The word 'compromise' in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) a secret agreement between mapmakers
- B) a trade-off in which preserving one property requires accepting distortion in another
- C) a method that perfectly copies a curved surface
- D) an error caused only by careless printing
- E) a digital correction that restores every spatial relationship

Biologists use the word culture cautiously when discussing animals. In this context, it refers to behaviour that is learned socially and persists within a group, rather than being determined entirely by genes or immediate environmental conditions. Several whale populations provide striking candidates. Neighbouring groups may sing different versions of a song, follow distinct migration routes or use specialised hunting techniques. In some cases, a new behaviour spreads through a social

network in a pattern that is difficult to explain through independent discovery alone.

Demonstrating culture in whales is nevertheless challenging. Whales are long-lived, range over enormous distances and cannot be assigned to controlled experiments. Researchers therefore combine years of acoustic recordings, photographs that identify individuals, data from tracking tags and observations of who associates with whom. They ask whether a behaviour follows social relationships after ecological differences and genetic relatedness have been considered. The evidence is rarely as neat as a laboratory result, but it can reveal traditions maintained across generations.

These traditions matter for conservation. Experienced individuals may function as a repository of knowledge about feeding grounds or safe routes. If a population loses too many of them, numbers alone may not show what has disappeared. Culture can also create vulnerability: a group may continue to visit a historically reliable area after climate change has altered its food supply. Conservation plans that treat all members of a species as interchangeable risk overlooking such differences. Recognising whale culture does not require assuming that it is identical to human culture. It requires acknowledging that socially transmitted knowledge can influence how an animal population uses its environment and responds to change.

55. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A) All differences among whale groups are genetic and therefore irrelevant to conservation.
- B) Whale culture can be demonstrated only through laboratory experiments on captive animals.
- C) Social traditions always help whales adapt successfully to environmental change.
- D) Evidence suggests that some whale behaviours are socially transmitted, and recognising these traditions can improve conservation without equating them with human culture.
- E) Conservation should focus exclusively on the total number of whales in a species.

56. How do researchers try to distinguish socially learned behaviour from environmental or genetic effects?

- A) They assume any behaviour shared by two whales must be cultural.
- B) They examine whether behaviour spreads along social relationships after ecological conditions and relatedness have been taken into account.
- C) They prevent whales from interacting and then compare their songs in laboratories.
- D) They study only behaviours that occur in every population of the species.
- E) They disregard tracking and association data because these cannot reveal learning.

57. It can be inferred from the passage that conservation programmes may need to protect ----.

- A) only young whales because older animals cannot learn new behaviour
- B) every migration route even when it no longer leads to food
- C) species counts while ignoring differences among populations
- D) social traditions only when they are identical to human customs
- E) experienced individuals whose knowledge helps a group find feeding grounds or follow safe routes

58. The word 'repository' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) obstacle
- B) experiment
- C) store
- D) competitor
- E) signal

An oral epic may last for hours and contain thousands of lines, yet performers do not necessarily reproduce a fixed text word for word. Many traditions provide singers with formulaic expressions, recurring scenes and familiar patterns of metre. These elements act as building blocks. A skilled performer can use them to compose rapidly while preserving the story's recognisable characters and events. Memory is essential, but so are selection and invention. The version heard at a wedding, a seasonal festival or a ruler's court may be shortened, expanded or adjusted to the audience.

When collectors first wrote down oral epics, they often treated variation as evidence that a song had been corrupted. More recent scholarship tends to regard variation as part of the form itself. A printed transcript freezes one performance and separates it from voice, gesture, timing and interaction with listeners. Recording technology captures more of these features, but a single recording can still create the misleading impression that one authorised version exists. For this reason, archives increasingly preserve multiple performances and document who performed them, for whom and on what occasion.

Writing and performance need not be enemies. Singers may consult printed editions, and books can give a tradition prestige or introduce it to new audiences. At the same time, a published version may become so influential that alternative local versions decline. Preservation is therefore not simply the storage of words. It also involves supporting the communities, occasions and apprenticeship through which performers learn to make the epic meaningful again.

59. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To show that oral epics are recreated through patterned performance and that preserving them requires more than recording a single text
- B) To prove that oral performers memorise every line without variation
- C) To argue that writing always destroys oral traditions immediately
- D) To compare the metre of one epic with that of all other literary forms

E) To explain why audiences prefer printed epics to live performance

60. According to the passage, formulaic expressions help performers ----.

- A) eliminate the need for memory, selection and invention
 B) produce exactly the same version for every audience
 C) compose rapidly during performance while keeping the story recognisable
 D) replace metre with spontaneous conversation
 E) prevent printed editions from influencing local traditions

61. It can be inferred that a single written transcript is insufficient for documenting an oral epic because ----.

- A) performers are unable to read any written language
 B) a transcript always contains more detail than a live performance
 C) oral epics have no recognisable characters or events
 D) archives cannot store more than one version of the same work
 E) variation, voice, gesture, audience interaction and occasion are central to how the tradition functions

62. The word 'freezes' in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) fixes in a single, static form
 B) makes physically cold
 C) causes to be forgotten
 D) translates into another language
 E) shortens for a particular audience

Karşılıklı Konuşma (63-67)

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

63. Visitor: - This gallery includes a scent diffuser. Isn't that risky for the objects?

Conservator: - The scent is released in a sealed area with separate airflow, so it never reaches the originals.

Visitor: - ----

Conservator: - Exactly. We monitor the system continuously as well.

- A) Then the originals must be replaced by scented copies after every visit.
 B) So air circulation is unnecessary whenever objects are displayed behind glass.
 C) I see; so the sensory element is designed for visitors without changing the objects' environment.
 D) In that case, the diffuser proves that all conservation rules can be ignored.
 E) Does this mean the scent is applied directly to the surface of each object?

64. Homeowner: - Would a ground-source heat pump work only in places with volcanic activity?

Engineer: - No. It uses the relatively stable temperature of shallow ground, not underground magma.

Homeowner: - ----

Engineer: - Exactly, though installation costs and available land still matter.

- A) Then the system generates electricity by drilling directly into molten rock.
 B) So shallow ground changes temperature more rapidly than outdoor air.
 C) In that case, volcanic regions cannot use ground-source systems.
 D) So its feasibility depends more on site design than on living near a volcano.
 E) Does that mean installation cost is identical at every property?

65. Parent: - My daughter sometimes uses Turkish and English in the same sentence. Does that mean she is confused?

Linguist: - Not usually. Bilingual children often draw on both languages strategically.

Parent: - ----

Linguist: - Yes. We would be more concerned about difficulties that appear in both languages, not mixing itself.

- A) So mixing languages always shows that a child has forgotten both of them.
 B) Should I prevent her from speaking until she can separate the languages perfectly?
 C) Does this prove that bilingual children never experience language difficulties?
 D) Then problems in only one language are more serious than problems in both.
 E) Then I should look at her overall communication rather than insist that every sentence stay in one language.

66. Researcher: - Can I use a pen to mark the pages I want copied?

Archivist: - Please use these acid-free slips instead; ink can transfer and pressure can damage the paper.

Researcher: - ----

Archivist: - Thank you. That will protect the pages and help us process your request.

- A) Understood. I'll place the slips loosely and remove them when I'm finished.
 B) Then I will press the pen harder so the mark is easier to see.
 C) Could I fold the corners instead, since that does not involve ink?
 D) I suppose old paper is too strong to be affected by pressure.
 E) In that case, I will attach the slips with adhesive tape.

67. Journalist: - The consumer price index rose, so does that mean every household's expenses increased by the same percentage?

Economist: - No. The index represents an average basket, while households buy different things.

Journalist: - ----

Economist: - Precisely. A family spending more on rent or energy may experience a different rate.

- A)** Then an average basket records the purchases of only one particular family.
C) So the published figure can differ from the inflation an individual household feels.
E) In that case, the index cannot be used to compare prices over time.

- B)** Does that mean changes in rent and energy are excluded from every price index?
D) So all households would feel the same rate if they bought fewer products.

Yakın Anlamlı Cümle (68-71)

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

68. The excavation was suspended because continued work would have endangered both the structure and the team, not because funding had run out.

- A)** The excavation continued after additional funding made the structure safe for the team.
C) A lack of money and concern for the structure were equally responsible for ending the project permanently.
E) Although the structure was safe, the excavation was suspended until the team could raise more money.

- B)** Work at the site was halted to protect the remains and the excavators, rather than as a consequence of a shortage of money.
D) The team stopped working only after the structure had already collapsed because funding was unavailable.

69. Few people questioned the reliability of the database until two independent teams failed to reproduce its results.

- A)** The database had always been considered unreliable because independent teams produced identical results.
C) The database was widely trusted before two separate teams were unable to obtain the same results.
E) The reliability of the database was questioned by only the two teams that had created it.

- B)** Two teams reproduced the results, but most people continued to question the database.
D) People trusted the database only after its findings had been repeated by two independent teams.

70. The more precisely a regulation defines acceptable practice, the less room inspectors have to adapt it to unusual circumstances.

- A)** Inspectors can adapt rules more freely when acceptable practice is defined in greater detail.
C) The precision of a regulation has no effect on how inspectors handle exceptional circumstances.
E) Unusual cases disappear once inspectors define acceptable practice precisely.

- B)** Regulations should avoid defining normal practice because inspectors never encounter unusual cases.
D) As a regulation becomes more exact about what is acceptable, inspectors have decreasing flexibility in exceptional cases.

71. Even though the device consumes little power while operating, its environmental advantage is reduced if the battery cannot be replaced.

- A)** The device is environmentally beneficial only because its battery consumes little power when it is replaced.
C) A replaceable battery reduces the device's efficiency despite increasing its power consumption.
E) The device cannot operate at low power after its battery has been replaced.

- B)** Low energy use during operation does not provide the device with its full environmental benefit when it has a non-replaceable battery.
D) The environmental impact of the battery is irrelevant as long as the device uses little electricity.

Paragraf Tamamlama (72-75)

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

72. Many migratory birds can maintain a direction even when the sun or stars are hidden. Experiments suggest that some species detect information from the Earth's magnetic field. The mechanism remains debated: magnetically sensitive particles and light-dependent chemical reactions have both been proposed. ---- For this reason, researchers increasingly examine how several sensory systems work together rather than searching for a single biological compass.

- A)** Therefore every migratory species relies on one identical organ that has already been located conclusively.
C) As a result, experiments on navigation no longer need to control visual or olfactory information.
E) Nevertheless, landmarks prevent birds from using any internal or environmental directional cue.

- B)** Magnetic information is useful only on cloudless days when birds can also see the stars.
D) The available evidence also suggests that birds combine magnetic information with landmarks, smell and celestial cues, changing the weight given to each source as conditions vary.

73. Traditional peer review usually hides reviewers' identities from authors. Some journals have introduced open review, in which reports or reviewer names are made public. Supporters argue that openness can encourage more careful and constructive criticism. ---- Therefore, transparency may improve accountability, but only if journals protect participants and evaluate arguments rather than status.

- A) However, junior researchers may hesitate to criticise established authors when their names are visible.
 C) Anonymous review prevents journals from evaluating the quality of any argument.
 E) Public reports eliminate the need for editors to make decisions.

- B) Open review guarantees that every reviewer will agree with the author.
 D) Established authors are never influenced by the identity of a reviewer.

74. Refrigeration slows the growth of many microorganisms, but it does not preserve food indefinitely. Freezing extends storage further, although ice crystals can alter texture and some organisms survive in an inactive state. ---- Thus, date labels and storage instructions should be interpreted with knowledge of the product and the conditions in which it has been kept rather than assumed to have one universal meaning.

- A) Consequently, every frozen product becomes unsafe as soon as its texture changes.
 C) Food labels are identical in purpose because quality and safety always decline at the same rate.
 E) In contrast, consumers should ignore dates whenever food has been refrigerated.

- B) Moreover, a 'best before' date generally concerns expected quality, whereas a 'use by' date is intended to address safety.
 D) Since cold destroys every microorganism, storage conditions no longer matter after purchase.

75. Classroom acoustics can affect how easily students understand speech. Hard walls and ceilings reflect sound, creating reverberation that blurs one word into the next, especially for young learners or those using a second language. Some schools install microphones so that a teacher's voice reaches the back of the room. ---- A successful acoustic plan therefore combines building materials, equipment, maintenance and teaching practice.

- A) Yet amplification alone cannot solve excessive reverberation, because it raises the teacher's voice and background noise together.
 C) Young learners understand blurred speech better than adults because they need less acoustic information.
 E) Therefore the only effective solution is to prevent teachers from moving around the classroom.

- B) Microphones remove reflected sound from a room without any change to walls or ceilings.
 D) Reverberation is useful whenever students speak a second language.

Anlam Bütünlüğünü Bozan Cümle (76-80)

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

76. (I) Grafting joins the shoot of one plant to the root system of another so that their tissues grow together. (II) Many wild plants disperse their seeds by attaching them to the fur of passing animals. (III) For a graft to succeed, the living growth layers of the two parts must be aligned closely. (IV) Growers can use the method to combine desirable fruit with roots that resist particular diseases or soils. (V) Not all plant varieties are compatible, so the choice of rootstock and timing requires care.

- A) I
 C) III
 E) V

- B) II
 D) IV

77. (I) Echolocating bats emit high-frequency calls and analyse the returning echoes. (II) Differences in delay and intensity help them estimate an object's distance, size and direction. (III) The hollow bones of birds reduce body mass and make powered flight more efficient. (IV) Bats alter call length and repetition rate as they approach an insect or move through a crowded space. (V) Loud human-made noise can mask echoes and interfere with hunting.

- A) I
 C) III
 E) V

- B) II
 D) IV

78. (I) Paper marbling is created by floating pigments on a thickened liquid surface and transferring the pattern to paper. (II) Oil paint dries largely through oxidation and is commonly applied to prepared canvas or wooden panels. (III) The artist may drop, comb or swirl the colours before laying a treated sheet gently on top. (IV) Because each movement alters the floating pattern, exact repetitions are difficult to produce. (V) Different marbling traditions developed characteristic motifs and methods of controlling the pigments.

- A) I
 C) III
 E) V

- B) II
 D) IV

79. (I) Modern surgical anaesthesia developed through experiments with several gases and vapours in the nineteenth century. (II) In a double-blind clinical trial, neither participants nor the staff assessing outcomes know who receives the experimental treatment. (III) This arrangement is intended to reduce changes in behaviour or judgement caused by expectations. (IV) Blinding may be difficult when a treatment has an obvious taste, procedure or side effect. (V) Researchers may then use an active comparison treatment or ask participants to guess their group in order to evaluate whether blinding was successful.

- A) I
- C) III
- E) V

- B) II
- D) IV

80. (I) Fog forms when air near the ground becomes sufficiently cool for water vapour to condense into tiny suspended droplets. (II) Cooling may occur overnight as the land loses heat or when moist air moves over a colder surface. (III) Wind speed matters because strong mixing can prevent a shallow layer of saturated air from developing. (IV) Thunderstorms can produce lightning when electrical charge separates within tall clouds. (V) Once sunlight warms the ground and the lower air, many kinds of fog begin to dissipate.

- A) I
- C) III
- E) V

- B) II
- D) IV