

YDS

DENEME - 3

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 YDS Deneme-2 karşısında 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. The discovery of similar tools at widely separated sites has prompted debate over whether the resemblance reflects independent invention or cultural ----.

- A) restriction
- B) depletion
- C) compensation
- D) isolation
- E) transmission

2. Because the early trial involved only a small and unusually healthy sample, its conclusions remain ----.

- A) compulsory
- B) coherent
- C) impartial
- D) tentative
- E) irreversible

3. A layer of vegetation can ---- fluctuations in soil temperature, protecting roots from sudden cold.

- A) amplify
- B) buffer
- C) disclose
- D) postpone
- E) classify

4. The satellite was designed to measure changes that are too gradual to be ---- apparent in observations made from the ground.

- A) readily
- B) jointly
- C) deliberately
- D) consequently
- E) permanently

5. Rather than reject the unexpected result, the researchers decided to ---- it by repeating the experiment with a different instrument.

- A) do away with
- B) fall back on
- C) get around to
- D) look down on
- E) follow up on

6. To reconstruct the region's climate before modern instruments existed, the team had to ---- ship logs, harvest records and private diaries.

- A) dispose of
- B) break into
- C) set aside
- D) draw on
- E) account for

Grammar (7-16)

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

7. Since the monitoring network ---- in 2018, it ---- more than fifty minor tremors that previously would have gone unnoticed.

- A) was installed / has detected
- B) has installed / detected
- C) had been installed / would detect
- D) is installed / had detected
- E) was being installed / detects

8. The samples ---- at a stable temperature during transport; the crystal damage suggests that the cooling system failed.

- A) must be keeping
- B) could keep
- C) should have been kept
- D) had to keep
- E) would be kept

9. Designed ---- minute traces of gas, the sensor is sensitive enough ---- leaks before they become dangerous.

- A) detecting / identifying
- B) to have detected / identify
- C) to be detected / having identified
- D) to detect / to identify
- E) having detected / to be identified

10. The success of the vaccination campaign depended ---- cooperation between local clinics and ---- residents' confidence in the information provided.

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

11. The archive contains several unsigned letters, none of ---- can be dated precisely because it is unclear ---- they were written.

- A) which / when
- B) whom / why
- C) that / where
- D) whose / how long
- E) what / which

12. ---- remote sensing can reveal broad patterns of forest loss, field surveys are still needed to determine which species have disappeared.

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

13. The medication can be stored at room temperature ---- it is protected from direct sunlight and excessive humidity.

- A) in case
- B) even though
- C) whereas
- D) as soon as
- E) provided that

14. ---- a model includes, ---- difficult it becomes to test which assumptions are responsible for its predictions.

- A) More variables / more
- B) The most variables / the most
- C) As many variables / so
- D) The more variables / the more
- E) So many variables / as

15. ---- the apparent simplicity of the device, its internal calibration requires considerable expertise.

- A) Due to
- B) Despite
- C) In terms of
- D) In addition to
- E) Unlike

16. Not until the two datasets were combined ---- the seasonal pattern that each dataset had concealed.

- A) researchers recognised
- B) had researchers recognised
- C) did researchers recognise
- D) researchers had recognised
- E) do researchers recognise

Cloze Test (17-26)

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

Before public libraries became common, access to large book collections was largely (17)---- to scholars, religious institutions and wealthy patrons. During the nineteenth century, reformers in many countries argued that libraries should serve a broader public. Yet merely opening the doors did not guarantee that collections could be used effectively: books had to be catalogued so that readers could (18)---- them efficiently. Lending also required institutions to balance access (19)---- preservation. Some critics feared that books handled by many borrowers would be damaged or that inexpensive reading would spread undesirable ideas. (20)----, supporters claimed that free access to books would promote self-education and informed participation in public life. As systems matured, standardised classification, borrower records and purpose-built reading rooms (21)---- libraries to circulate large collections while keeping track of individual volumes.

17. (17)

- A) exposed
- C) accustomed
- E) restricted

- B) attributed
- D) indebted

18. (18)

- A) replace
- C) locate
- E) translate

- B) preserve
- D) finance

19. (19)

- A) with
- C) from
- E) into

- B) against
- D) over

20. (20)

- A) Nevertheless
- C) Therefore
- E) Otherwise

- B) Likewise
- D) For instance

21. (21)

- A) prevented
- C) reminded
- E) accused

- B) persuaded
- D) enabled

Long-distance migration demands sustained activity, yet birds still need sleep. Research using lightweight sensors suggests that some species can sleep (22)---- while in flight. In certain cases, one brain hemisphere enters a sleep-like state while the other remains sufficiently (23)---- to maintain control and respond to the environment. This flexibility does not mean that sleep can be eliminated without consequence. After an exhausting journey, birds may compensate (24)---- sleeping longer or more deeply. The findings show that sleep is more adaptable than once assumed, (25)---- it continues to perform essential biological functions. Such specialised patterns may have evolved because stopping for long periods (26)---- migrating birds to predators, poor weather or costly delays.

22. (22)

- A) deliberately
- C) equally
- E) jointly

- B) briefly
- D) permanently

23. (23)

- A) isolated
- C) obedient
- E) rigid

- B) alert
- D) visible

24. (24)

- A) from
- C) by
- E) without

- B) against
- D) over

25. (25)

- A) because
- C) so that
- E) once

- B) unless
- D) although

26. (26)

- A) had exposed
- C) will have exposed
- E) has been exposing

- B) would expose
- D) used to expose

Cümle Tamamlama (27-36)

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

27. Because early warning systems are useful only when people understand and trust the alerts, ----.

- A) the most advanced sensors always prevent a disaster without public participation
- B) warnings should be issued only after every detail of an event is known
- C) people generally prefer technical codes that are unfamiliar to them
- D) an alert becomes reliable simply because it is delivered through several devices
- E) authorities must explain what each warning means before an emergency occurs

28. Although synthetic datasets can reduce the need to share personal records, ----.

- A) they contain no statistical structure that a computer model can learn
- B) they are always identical to the confidential records from which they were produced
- C) they may reproduce biases or unrealistic patterns present in the data used to generate them
- D) privacy risks disappear even when individuals can be re-identified
- E) researchers no longer need to test whether the data represent real populations

29. As insect development is strongly influenced by temperature, ----.

- A) all insect species complete their life cycles at exactly the same rate
- B) a warmer season can alter when particular species emerge or reproduce
- C) temperature records are unnecessary when studying seasonal change
- D) insects are unable to survive in any environment that changes from day to night
- E) reproduction always stops whenever average temperatures rise slightly

30. A historical document may be authentic and still provide a misleading account, ----.

- A) so authenticity proves that every claim in it is factually correct
- B) unless historians ignore who produced it and for what audience
- C) although a forged document is always more useful than an original one
- D) because its author may have had limited information or a reason to distort events
- E) once the handwriting has been dated, interpretation is no longer necessary

31. Since the human eye adapts to darkness gradually, ----.

- A) night vision reaches its maximum the instant a person enters a dark room
- B) a stronger lamp always improves the ability to see faint objects
- C) brief exposure to bright light can reduce visibility for several minutes
- D) colour vision becomes more accurate as light levels approach zero
- E) people can preserve dark adaptation by looking directly at bright screens

32. Scientific terms sometimes change meaning as research advances, ----.

- A) but every technical word has retained one fixed meaning throughout history
- B) because dictionaries prevent specialists from revising any concept
- C) unless modern readers replace historical terminology with unrelated expressions
- D) so older texts must be interpreted in relation to the definitions used at the time
- E) even though the date of a publication has no relevance to its language

33. Even if a city builds a continuous network of cycle lanes, ----.

- A) cycling rates may remain low unless the routes feel safe and connect places people need to reach
- B) every resident will immediately stop using all other forms of transport
- C) the network can succeed only when the lanes are interrupted at busy junctions
- D) safe connections are irrelevant once a route has been painted on the road
- E) people will use bicycles regardless of distance, weather or destination

34. Once a star has exhausted most of the hydrogen in its core, ----.

- A) it necessarily disappears without producing any further energy
- B) its internal balance changes and it begins a new stage of evolution
- C) all stars become identical in size and temperature
- D) the chemical elements outside its core cease to exist
- E) astronomers can no longer detect any radiation from it

35. Many endangered languages are now being documented by community members, ----.

- A) who can record culturally specific meanings that outside researchers might overlook
- B) whose participation prevents the language from containing regional variation
- C) which makes written and spoken forms of every language identical
- D) where the communities are replaced by automated translation systems
- E) when no speaker is permitted to decide what should be recorded

36. Unless water-pricing policies guarantee an affordable basic supply, ----.

- A) they may reduce consumption at the cost of placing disproportionate pressure on low-income households
- B) higher prices will affect every household in precisely the same way
- C) water scarcity will be solved without changes in infrastructure or behaviour
- D) low-income residents will automatically receive more water than they need
- E) pricing can never influence demand under any circumstances

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. Even when an archaeological site has been excavated carefully, future researchers may reinterpret its findings as new analytical techniques become available.

- A) Yeni analiz teknikleri kullanıma girmeden önce, gelecekteki araştırmacılar dikkatli kazılmış arkeolojik alanların bulgularını yeniden yorumlamalıdır.
C) Gelecekteki araştırmacılar, yalnızca arkeolojik alan dikkatsiz kazılmışsa yeni teknikler kullanarak bulguları yeniden yorumlayabilir.

E) Yeni analiz teknikleri kullanılabilir hâle geldiği için arkeolojik alanlar gelecekte daha dikkatli kazılacaktır.

- B) Bir arkeolojik alanın dikkatli kazılması, gelecekteki araştırmacıların yeni analiz teknikleriyle bulguları yeniden yorumlamasını engeller.
D) Bir arkeolojik alan dikkatli bir şekilde kazılmış olsa bile, yeni analiz teknikleri kullanıma girdikçe gelecekteki araştırmacılar bulguları yeniden yorumlayabilir.

38. The value of a public health message depends not merely on its scientific accuracy but also on whether the audience regards its source as trustworthy.

- A) Bir halk sağlığı mesajının değeri yalnızca bilimsel doğruluğuna değil, aynı zamanda hedef kitlenin mesajın kaynağını güvenilir bulup bulmamasına da bağlıdır.
C) Bir halk sağlığı mesajı, bilimsel olarak doğru olduğu sürece hedef kitlesinin kaynağa güvenip güvenmemesinden etkilenmez.
E) Bir mesajın kaynağına duyulan güven, halk sağlığında bilimsel doğruluğun yerine geçen tek ölçüttür.

- B) Hedef kitle kaynağı güvenilir olduğunda, bir halk sağlığı mesajının bilimsel doğruluğu önemini tamamen yitirir.
D) Halk sağlığı mesajlarının değeri, hedef kitlenin bilimsel doğruluğu kaynaktan daha güvenilir bulmasını gerektirir.

39. Because nocturnal animals respond differently to various wavelengths of light, replacing one bright lamp with another may not reduce ecological disturbance.

- A) Parlak lambalar farklı dalga boyları yaymadığı için gececil hayvanların ekolojik rahatsızlığa tepkisi değişmez.
C) Gececil hayvanlar yalnızca karanlığa tepki verdiğinden, bir lambanın başka bir lambayla değiştirilmesi ekolojik rahatsızlığı ortadan kaldırır.
E) Bir parlak lambanın yerine daha parlak bir lamba koymak, gececil hayvanların farklı ışıklara tepki vermesini önler.

- B) Gececil hayvanlar ışığın farklı dalga boylarına farklı tepkiler verdiği için, parlak bir lambayı başka bir lambayla değiştirmek ekolojik rahatsızlığı azaltmayabilir.
D) Ekolojik rahatsızlık ancak gececil hayvanların bütün dalga boylarına aynı tepki vermesi durumunda azaltılabilir.

40. Bir müzenin koleksiyonunu çevrim içi erişime açması, özgün nesnelerin korunmasına duyulan ihtiyacı ortadan kaldırmaz.

- A) A museum makes its collection accessible online only after it has eliminated the need to preserve the original objects.
C) Preserving original objects prevents a museum from making its collection accessible online.
E) A museum must eliminate online access if it needs to preserve the original objects in its collection.

- B) The original objects no longer need to be preserved when a museum's collection becomes available online.
D) Making a museum's collection accessible online does not eliminate the need to preserve the original objects.

41. Bir araştırmacının iki değişken arasında ilişki bulması, bunlardan birinin diğerine neden olduğunu tek başına kanıtlamaz.

- A) A researcher proves that one variable causes another only by finding no association between them.
C) A researcher's finding an association between two variables does not by itself prove that one causes the other.
E) Finding that one variable causes another prevents a researcher from proving any association between them.

- B) Once an association is found between two variables, it necessarily proves that each causes the other.
D) A researcher cannot find an association unless one of two variables has already caused the other.

42. İklim değişikliği bazı tarım bölgelerinde yetiştirme dönemini uzatabilir, ancak bu durum su kıtlığı ve aşırı sıcakların yol açtığı kayıpları mutlaka telafi etmez.

- A) Climate change necessarily offsets water scarcity and extreme heat wherever it lengthens an agricultural growing season.
C) Climate change may lengthen the growing season in some agricultural regions, but this does not necessarily offset losses caused by water scarcity and extreme heat.
E) Although water scarcity lengthens the growing season, climate change prevents extreme heat from causing agricultural losses.

- B) Losses from water scarcity and extreme heat can occur only in regions where climate change shortens the growing season.
D) Some agricultural regions avoid every loss because climate change cannot influence the length of their growing season.

Okuma Parçaları (43-62)

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

Historical sound recordings survive on fragile media such as wax cylinders, lacquer discs and early magnetic tape. Their surfaces may be cracked, worn or contaminated, and the equipment needed to play them may itself damage them. Digitisation is therefore often the first step in preservation. A specialist selects appropriate playback equipment, adjusts its speed and alignment, and captures the signal at high resolution. This transfer does not magically restore the original performance; it creates a detailed digital record of what the physical carrier can presently yield.

Listeners, however, may find an unprocessed transfer difficult to understand because hiss, clicks and mechanical rumble compete with speech or music. Digital tools can reduce such noise, but every intervention involves judgement. A click may be accidental damage, yet a faint transient may also be part of a consonant or a percussion instrument. Removing all background noise can produce an unnaturally smooth result and erase information that cannot be recovered. For this reason, responsible projects commonly preserve an archival transfer with minimal processing and create a separate listening copy in which alterations are made for clarity. The settings and decisions used in restoration are documented so that later users can assess what has changed.

The physical object is usually retained as well. Future playback systems or analytical methods may extract information that current techniques miss, and labels, packaging and manufacturing marks provide evidence about provenance. Digital files also require active care: formats become obsolete, storage devices fail and copies must be checked for corruption. Sound preservation is thus not a single conversion event but an ongoing process that protects the carrier, the unaltered transfer, the restored version and the record of how each was produced.

43. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To argue that all historical recordings should be cleaned until no background noise remains
- B) To compare the commercial value of wax cylinders, discs and magnetic tape
- C) To show that digital files make physical sound carriers and documentation unnecessary
- D) To recommend one universal playback speed for every early recording
- E) To explain why sound preservation separates faithful archival transfer from later restoration and requires continuing care

44. Why do responsible restorers avoid removing every hiss and click from a recording?

- A) Because aggressive processing may erase weak parts of the intended speech or music together with the noise
- B) Because archival projects are legally forbidden to use digital tools
- C) Because every click was intentionally added by the original performer
- D) Because unprocessed recordings are always easier for the public to understand
- E) Because background noise prevents digital files from becoming obsolete

45. It can be inferred from the passage that retaining the physical recording ----.

- A) may allow future techniques to recover evidence that today's transfer could not capture
- B) is useful only when no digital copy has been created
- C) guarantees that the carrier can be played repeatedly without damage
- D) makes it unnecessary to migrate digital files to new formats
- E) is mainly intended to increase the market price of the collection

46. The word 'intervention' in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) a random discovery
- B) a legal restriction
- C) a physical container
- D) an unchanged copy
- E) a deliberate alteration

Vertical farms grow crops in stacked layers inside buildings, where light, temperature, nutrients and water can be closely controlled. Because water is recirculated and plants are protected from many outdoor pests, these systems can produce clean, uniform crops with little land and relatively little water. Locating production near consumers may also reduce some transport and refrigeration needs. Such advantages have encouraged claims that vertical farming could transform urban food supplies.

The technology nevertheless has important limits. Sunlight is free in an open field, whereas indoor crops depend on electric lighting and climate control. The environmental cost therefore varies greatly with the efficiency of the equipment and the source of electricity. High construction and operating costs also favour crops that grow quickly, occupy little space and command a high price. Leafy greens and herbs fit these conditions better than wheat, maize or fruit trees, which require more time, area or structural support. Pollination and disease control do not disappear indoors; they simply take different forms and may require skilled management.

A fair comparison must consider what an indoor farm replaces. A facility powered by low-carbon electricity near a dense city may offset transport, water use and land pressure associated with distant production. The same facility on a carbon-intensive grid may have a larger energy footprint than a greenhouse or field. Vertical farming is therefore best viewed as one specialised component of food systems rather than a universal substitute for conventional agriculture. Its value depends on crop choice, local climate, energy supply, market demand and the resources that would otherwise be used.

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

- A) Vertical farming is certain to replace all forms of outdoor agriculture within cities.
 B) Indoor farms always use less energy than greenhouses and open fields.
 C) The main purpose of vertical farms is to produce cereal crops and fruit trees.
 D) Vertical farming can be useful in particular settings, but its benefits depend on energy, crop choice and local alternatives.
 E) Transport distance is the only factor that determines whether indoor farming is sustainable.

48. According to the passage, why are leafy greens and herbs especially common in vertical farms?

- A) They need no light, temperature control or skilled management.
 B) They grow relatively quickly, require limited space and can justify high production costs.
 C) They remain productive for many years without being replanted.
 D) They require more structural support than fruit trees.
 E) They can be grown only where electricity comes from fossil fuels.

49. It can be inferred from the passage that an indoor farm powered by carbon-intensive electricity ----.

- A) will necessarily eliminate every transport-related emission
 B) cannot grow any crop that is also produced outdoors
 C) is environmentally superior as long as it is located in a city
 D) uses sunlight as its main source of energy
 E) may have a larger environmental footprint than a greenhouse or field despite saving water and land

50. The word 'offset' in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) counterbalance
 B) measure precisely
 C) make visible
 D) depend entirely on
 E) increase deliberately

Humour is difficult to translate because a joke may depend on several things at once: the sound of a word, a cultural reference, social expectations and the timing of a response. A literal translation can preserve dictionary meaning while destroying the mechanism that made the original amusing. Wordplay is especially resistant because two meanings that coincide in one language may be expressed by unrelated words in another. Even when the words can be transferred, the audience may not share the background knowledge required to recognise the joke.

Translators therefore choose among competing strategies. They may replace the original joke with a different one that produces a similar effect, retain the wording and add an explanation, or omit the humour when it is less important than other information. Each choice involves a loss. A replacement may alter characterisation or setting; an explanation may interrupt timing; omission may flatten the tone. Subtitling adds strict limits on length and reading speed, while dubbing may require words that match visible mouth movements. In live interpreting, there may be no time to search for an elegant equivalent at all.

The most defensible solution hinges on purpose and context. A scholarly edition may prioritise the form of the original and explain it in a note. A comedy performance may value the audience's immediate response more than verbal similarity. Translating humour is thus not a search for one mechanically correct sentence. It is a reasoned attempt to preserve the role that humour plays - revealing a personality, easing tension, criticising authority or simply entertaining - within the possibilities of another language and medium.

51. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The claim that literal translation is the only ethical way to translate comedy
 B) The history of jokes that sound identical in every language
 C) The need to recreate the function of humour under linguistic, cultural and medium-specific constraints
 D) The superiority of dubbing over subtitling in all comic works
 E) The reasons translators should remove cultural references from serious texts

52. According to the passage, what makes humour in subtitles especially difficult to translate?

- A) The translator must preserve the effect within limits on length and reading speed.
 B) Subtitles allow unlimited explanation without affecting timing.
 C) Viewers never need cultural knowledge to understand a subtitled joke.
 D) Subtitling removes every visual clue that supports humour.
 E) A subtitle must always match the speaker's visible mouth movements exactly.

53. It can be inferred from the passage that replacing an original joke with a different joke ----.

- A) is always unacceptable because wording is more important than audience response
 B) can be justified when it preserves the original joke's role better than a literal version would
 C) guarantees that characterisation and setting will remain unchanged
 D) is possible only in scholarly editions with explanatory notes
 E) eliminates every kind of loss involved in translation

54. The phrase 'hinges on' in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) contradicts
 B) removes
 C) depends on
 D) precedes
 E) is hidden by

People often judge environmental change by comparing the present with what they remember from early life. This seems reasonable, but each generation begins from a different starting point. If fish populations, old trees or large animals declined before someone was born, the reduced condition may appear normal to that person. Ecologists call this process the shifting baseline syndrome. Over time, collective expectations can fall even while degradation continues.

Researchers try to reconstruct earlier conditions from sources that were not originally created for modern ecology. Fishing logs may record catches and effort; museum specimens reveal former distributions; photographs show vegetation or coastline; newspapers and oral histories describe species that were once common. Each source has biases. Fishers may exaggerate or conceal catches, photographs frame only selected places, and memories can be imprecise. Yet several independent sources can be compared to identify patterns that no single record would establish.

Shifting baselines matter because conservation targets influence what societies attempt to restore. If managers use only recent data, they may protect a depleted population without recognising how much has already been lost. Historical evidence does not mean that every ecosystem should be returned to one imagined date. Climate, land use and social needs change, and some past conditions cannot be recreated. Its value is to widen the range of possible futures and make hidden loss visible. Without that perspective, gradual decline erodes ambition as well as biodiversity.

55. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A) Personal memory is always more reliable than ecological records when measuring decline.
- B) Conservation should return every ecosystem to one fixed historical date regardless of present conditions.
- C) Museum specimens and fishing logs are unbiased sources that never require comparison.
- D) Shifting baselines occur only when people deliberately conceal environmental damage.
- E) Environmental expectations can decline across generations, so historical evidence is needed to set informed but adaptable conservation goals.

56. According to the passage, how do researchers try to reconstruct earlier environmental conditions?

- A) They rely only on the childhood memories of current managers.
- B) They assume that all historical reports describe catches with complete accuracy.
- C) They ignore sources not originally produced for ecological research.
- D) They compare evidence from sources such as logs, specimens, photographs, newspapers and oral histories.
- E) They use recent population counts to prove that past conditions were identical.

57. It can be inferred from the passage that conservation targets based only on recent data ----.

- A) are always more ambitious than targets informed by historical evidence
- B) may accept a severely depleted condition as normal and aim too low
- C) can recreate any earlier ecosystem without social or climatic constraints
- D) eliminate the need to decide which future conditions are realistic
- E) are unaffected by what managers believe to be a normal population

58. The word 'erodes' in the final sentence is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) fully documents
- B) suddenly restores
- C) accurately measures
- D) permanently separates
- E) gradually weakens

Scientific instruments are often expensive because they are produced in small numbers, require precise components and include specialised software. Open-source hardware projects attempt to reduce some of these barriers by publishing design files, parts lists, code and assembly instructions. A laboratory can build the device itself, modify it for a local experiment or replace a component without waiting for a single supplier. The approach can be particularly useful in education and in regions where imported equipment is difficult to obtain or repair.

Low cost, however, is not the same as reliable measurement. Two devices assembled from nominally identical parts may behave differently, and a sensor that works in one temperature range may drift in another. Clear calibration procedures, tolerances, test data and version histories are therefore as important as the mechanical design. Documentation must also state which substitutions are acceptable. Otherwise, a project may be easy to copy physically but difficult to reproduce scientifically. Community forums can provide support, yet they may not offer the warranties, training or long-term maintenance associated with commercial instruments.

Open designs can improve quality by making assumptions and circuitry transparent to inspection. Errors may be found by users who adapt the instrument for situations its original designers never considered. At the same time, openness does not guarantee that anyone will review the design or that improvements will be incorporated consistently. The strongest projects combine accessible plans with shared standards, reference measurements and active stewardship. Open-source instruments should therefore be evaluated by the evidence for their performance, not accepted as automatically inferior or superior because of the way their designs are distributed.

59. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To prove that commercial instruments are always less accurate than devices built locally
- B) To assess both the opportunities of open-source scientific instruments and the conditions required for reliable use
- C) To give step-by-step instructions for assembling one particular sensor
- D) To argue that published design files make calibration and documentation unnecessary
- E) To explain why scientific laboratories should stop modifying equipment

60. According to the passage, one advantage of an open instrument design is that users can ----.

- A) inspect and modify it for local needs instead of depending entirely on one supplier
- B) assume that every substituted component performs identically
- C) avoid all calibration because the circuitry is public
- D) obtain warranties and long-term support automatically
- E) reproduce scientific results without recording the device version

61. It can be inferred from the passage that reliable replication of an open-source instrument requires ----.

- A) using the cheapest available component regardless of its specifications
- B) keeping all version changes private so that users follow one design
- C) assuming nominally identical parts never vary
- D) detailed documentation of calibration, acceptable parts and performance tests
- E) replacing measurement standards with community opinion

62. The word 'transparent' in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) impossible to alter
- B) open to inspection and understanding
- C) financially profitable
- D) physically invisible
- E) protected from criticism

Karşılıklı Konuşma (63-67)

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

63. Researcher: - Can I scan these nineteenth-century photographs at the highest possible contrast? The faded writing would be easier to read.

Archivist: - ----

Researcher: - I see. So you'll create a neutral preservation scan and adjust only a separate working copy.

A) Yes, and once the contrast is increased, there is no reason to keep the original photographs.

C) Extreme contrast can hide tonal information, so the master scan should remain as faithful to the original as possible.

E) The photographs are nineteenth-century objects, so scanning them at any resolution is prohibited.

B) No, because digital images cannot contain any information from faded writing.

D) Certainly; preservation copies should always exaggerate every mark regardless of what is lost.

64. Journalist: - If cloud seeding introduces particles that encourage droplets, can it make rain whenever we want?

Meteorologist: - ----

Journalist: - So it may influence suitable clouds, but it cannot create moisture or a storm from clear air.

A) Yes. Once particles are released, rain is guaranteed even under a cloudless sky.

C) Not really; cloud seeding is used only to measure wind speed at the surface.

E) No. It can be attempted only when clouds already contain the right moisture and temperature conditions.

B) Exactly, and the method works best when the atmosphere contains no water vapour.

D) Of course. The technique replaces the need for forecasts because it controls every part of the weather.

65. Student: - The jar is bubbling, so can I assume the fermentation is safe?

Food Scientist: - ----

Student: - Then I should also check acidity, smell, temperature and the method, not just bubbles.

A) Yes, bubbling alone proves that every harmful microorganism has been destroyed.

C) No, because safe fermentation never produces any gas under any circumstances.

E) Once a lid is closed, temperature and acidity can no longer influence fermentation.

B) Bubbles show that gas is being produced, but they do not identify which microorganisms are active or whether the process was controlled properly.

D) The only useful sign is the colour of the jar, regardless of its contents.

66. Manager: - Website visits and sales rose in the same month. Doesn't that prove the new advert caused the increase?

Analyst: - ----

Manager: - Right, we should compare with a control or examine other factors.

A) Yes, any two quantities that rise together prove a direct causal relationship.

C) No, because sales and website visits can never be measured in the same study.

E) A control is unnecessary whenever the result agrees with what a manager expected.

B) It shows an association, but seasonality, a price change or another campaign could have affected both figures.

D) The advert caused the increase only if the two figures have exactly the same numerical value.

67. Visitor: - Astronomers say they detected an exoplanet, but they never photographed it directly. How can they be confident?

Astronomer: - ----

Visitor: - So they infer the planet from repeated effects on the star and test whether alternative explanations fit.

A) They simply assume that every change in a star must be caused by one planet.

C) A planet becomes visible whenever a telescope records the same amount of light twice.

E) A planet can cause regular dips in starlight or a small stellar wobble, and repeated measurements can be checked against other possible causes.

B) Direct photographs are the only evidence astronomers ever accept for an exoplanet.

D) Alternative explanations are ignored once a single unusual observation has been reported.

Yakın Anlamlı Cümle (68-71)

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

68. The committee approved the project only after the designers had demonstrated that the wetland would not be drained.

- A) The committee approved the project before asking whether the wetland would be drained.
- C) Approval was granted even though the designers could not explain what would happen to the wetland.
- E) The committee required the wetland to be drained as a condition for approving the project.

- B) The designers demonstrated that the wetland would be drained because the project had already been rejected.
- D) The project was not approved until the designers showed that it would leave the wetland undrained.

69. Although the new battery stores more energy, it offers little practical advantage if it cannot survive repeated charging.

- A) Because it survives repeated charging, the new battery has no need for greater storage capacity.
- C) Greater storage capacity is of limited use unless the new battery remains functional through many charging cycles.
- E) A battery that stores more energy must necessarily fail after several charging cycles.

- B) The battery's practical advantage is guaranteed solely by the amount of energy it stores.
- D) Repeated charging matters only when a battery stores less energy than the old model.

70. No conclusion about the whole population can be secure when the sample excludes the people most affected by the policy.

- A) A sample becomes representative precisely because it leaves out those most affected by a policy.
- C) Findings cannot be generalised confidently if those most influenced by the policy are missing from the sample.
- E) Excluding highly affected people guarantees that the findings apply equally to everyone.

- B) Secure conclusions require researchers to study only people who were unaffected by the policy.
- D) The whole population is unaffected whenever a study uses an incomplete sample.

71. The archive's catalogue was revised because several documents had been assigned to the wrong century, not because any documents were missing.

- A) The revision corrected inaccurate dates in the catalogue rather than adding documents that had been absent.
- C) Several documents were removed because the century assigned to them was correct.
- E) The archive lacked an entire century of documents, so its catalogue could not be revised.

- B) The catalogue was revised mainly to replace documents that had disappeared from the archive.
- D) No change was made to the dates, although missing documents were added to the catalogue.

Paragraf Tamamlama (72-75)

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

72. Millions of birds collide with windows because reflections can look like vegetation or open sky. Marking glass can reduce these collisions, but the position and spacing of the marks matter. ---- Consequently, a few decorative stickers placed far apart on the inside are usually less effective than a dense external pattern.

A) Birds may try to fly through any unmarked gap large enough for passage, and reflections can hide marks placed on the inner surface.

C) Interior decoration is always more visible to birds than a pattern on the exterior glass.

E) Window collisions cannot be reduced unless all urban buildings are removed.

B) Birds collide with windows only at night, when reflections are completely absent.

D) The colour of a building determines whether birds can recognise every kind of transparent surface.

73. Translation-memory software stores previously translated segments and proposes them when similar text recurs. This can improve consistency and speed in technical documents. ---- For that reason, professionals treat suggestions as drafts to evaluate, not as guaranteed translations.

A) Every stored segment remains correct in all later contexts because words never change meaning.

C) Technical documents contain no repeated language that software could recognise.

E) A proposed segment is reliable only when it differs completely from everything translated before.

B) Translation memory eliminates the need for a translator to read the surrounding text.

D) A close match may still be inappropriate when the context, audience or preferred terminology has changed.

74. Many medical tests produce numerical results that are compared with a reference range. A value outside that range does not automatically mean disease, and a value inside it does not guarantee health. ---- Therefore, clinicians interpret results alongside symptoms, medical history and measurement uncertainty.

A) A reference range proves that every healthy person has exactly the same result.

C) Any result outside the range must be treated before the test is repeated.

E) Reference ranges describe patterns in selected populations and may vary with age, method or laboratory.

B) Laboratories use reference ranges so that symptoms and patient history can be ignored.

D) Measurement uncertainty disappears as soon as a number is printed on a report.

75. Low-intensity cultural burning can reduce accumulated dry fuel and support plants adapted to periodic fire. The practice is not simply the lighting of a small fire. ---- Hence, copying it without local knowledge or suitable conditions can create new risks rather than reproduce its benefits.

A) All landscapes respond identically whenever fire is applied at a low temperature.

C) The practice removes the need to monitor wind, moisture and surrounding vegetation.

E) Its timing, location and pattern depend on weather, vegetation, land history and goals learned through long experience.

B) Cultural burning is successful only when local knowledge is deliberately excluded.

D) Any fire that remains small has the same ecological effect regardless of season or place.

Anlam Bütünlüğünü Bozan Cümle (76-80)

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

76. (I) Braille represents letters and symbols through patterns of raised dots that can be read by touch. (II) Skilled readers move their fingertips across a line while interpreting groups of dots as language. (III) Contractions can shorten common words and reduce the space required for a text. (IV) Morse code transmits characters as sequences of short and long signals over sound, light or radio. (V) Refreshable Braille displays use movable pins to present digital text one line at a time.

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

77. (I) Many ant species lay chemical trails between a food source and the nest. (II) Other ants tend to follow a stronger trail, and their own deposits can reinforce it. (III) Because the chemicals evaporate, an abandoned route gradually loses its attraction. (IV) Honeybees can communicate the direction and distance of flowers through movements in a waggle dance. (V) The combination of reinforcement and evaporation allows a colony to shift toward a more efficient route without central control.

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

78. (I) Tidal mills used the regular rise and fall of the sea to power machinery in some coastal regions. (II) Incoming water was trapped behind a barrier and later released through a channel to turn a wheel. (III) Unlike a river, the available flow followed a predictable but intermittent tidal cycle. (IV) Steam engines became important because they could provide rotary power independently of local tides or streams. (V) Archaeological remains of barriers, channels and mill buildings can reveal how communities adapted the design to a particular shore.

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

79. (I) Microscopic wear on a stone tool can provide clues about how its edge was used. (II) Researchers compare archaeological specimens with replicas used experimentally on wood, hide, plants or bone. (III) Residues trapped in tiny surface irregularities may offer additional evidence about the material worked. (IV) Radiocarbon dating estimates the age of once-living material by measuring the decay of a radioactive isotope. (V) Because different activities can produce overlapping traces, wear, residue and archaeological context are interpreted together.

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

80. (I) Mycorrhizal fungi form close associations with the roots of many plant species. (II) The fungus can increase access to water or mineral nutrients while receiving carbon compounds from the plant. (III) Threads of fungal tissue may connect several roots, although such connections do not automatically mean that resources are shared equally. (IV) Edible mushrooms are classified in cooking according to flavour, texture and the dishes in which they are traditionally used. (V) The effects of mycorrhizal partnerships vary with species, soil conditions and the availability of nutrients.

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