

YDS

YDS Deneme - 4

Soru Kitapçığı

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

Bu kitapçıkta yer alan bütün sorular bu deneme için özgün olarak hazırlanmıştır. Resmî ÖSYM sorusu veya yayını değildir.

Kelime Bilgisi (1-6)

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

1. In coastal engineering, dunes are valued not only as habitats but also as a natural ---- against storm surges.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) incentive | B) substitute |
| C) residue | D) barrier |
| E) interval | |

2. Because the surviving evidence is fragmentary and comes from a single site, any reconstruction of the settlement's population must remain ----.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) comprehensive | B) identical |
| C) compulsory | D) provisional |
| E) irreversible | |

3. Even a thin layer of cloud can ---- the amount of infrared radiation detected by a satellite, making surface temperatures difficult to estimate.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A) inherit | B) distort |
| C) settle | D) withdraw |
| E) compile | |

4. The software update was intended to improve security but ---- disabled a feature used by many researchers.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| A) mutually | B) inadvertently |
| C) scarcely | D) deliberately |
| E) promptly | |

5. When later excavations uncovered matching inscriptions, they ---- the historian's earlier claim that the two sites had been linked.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) put off | B) took after |
| C) bore out | D) broke up |
| E) called on | |

6. To understand how residents experienced the blackout, the study ---- interviews, emergency logs and data from household sensors.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A) made up | B) turned down |
| C) gave away | D) drew on |
| E) ran over | |

Grammer (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 observatory closes for renovation next winter, astronomers ---- the same star field for twenty years, and millions of images ---- in its archive.

- A) monitored / stored
- B) have monitored / are stored
- C) will have been monitoring / will have been stored
- D) had been monitoring / were stored
- E) would monitor / have stored

8. The seal on the container is intact, so the sample ---- after it left the laboratory; the contamination ---- earlier in the process.

- A) should not open / may occur
- B) would not be opened / had occurred
- C) could not open / must occur
- D) cannot have been opened / must have occurred
- E) need not have opened / would occur

9. ---- from orbit, the faint aurora is difficult ---- from reflected moonlight without specialised filters.

- A) Viewed / to distinguish
- B) Viewing / distinguishing
- C) Having viewed / being distinguished
- D) To view / to have distinguished
- E) Being viewed / distinguish

10. Public acceptance ---- recycled water depends partly ---- whether authorities explain treatment standards clearly.

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

11. The expedition recovered three notebooks, two of ---- contain sketches that may reveal ---- the missing instruments were arranged.

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

12. ---- genetic similarity can indicate close relatedness, it does not by itself show when two populations diverged.

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

13. The field station can operate throughout winter ---- its fuel deliveries arrive before the mountain pass closes.

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

14. The more frequently a model is adjusted to fit one dataset, ---- likely it is to perform well on entirely new data.

- A) less than
- B) least
- C) the less
- D) so little

E) the least

15. ---- its reputation for precision, the method can produce misleading results when the sample is not representative.

A) Because of

B) In addition to

C) Despite

D) According to

E) In place of

16. Were the original recordings available, researchers ---- whether the apparent accent change resulted from the speaker or the equipment.

A) had determined

B) have determined

C) will have determined

D) could determine

E) would have been determined

Cloze Test (17-26)

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

Ice sheets accumulate snowfall layer by layer. As snow is compressed into ice, tiny bubbles of ancient air become (17)---- within it. By drilling cylindrical cores, researchers can analyse both the ice and the gases it contains. The layers are not always easy to count, especially deep in the core where pressure has thinned and distorted them. Scientists therefore combine annual-layer counting with volcanic ash markers and chemical signatures (18)---- to events of known age. The ratio of different oxygen isotopes in the ice can provide an estimate of past temperature, while trapped gases (19)---- direct evidence of earlier atmospheric composition. These records do not reproduce climate everywhere on Earth; they reflect conditions at particular polar sites. (20)----, when cores from different locations show similar shifts, confidence in a broad pattern increases. Because drilling and storage can introduce contamination, samples (21)---- handled under carefully controlled conditions.

17. (17)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) dissolved | B) scattered |
| C) trapped | D) borrowed |
| E) delayed | |

18. (18)

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A) exposing | B) opposed |
| C) limited | D) accustomed |
| E) linked | |

19. (19)

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A) withdraw | B) provide |
| C) suspend | D) prevent |
| E) conceal | |

20. (20)

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) For instance | B) Likewise |
| C) Otherwise | D) Nevertheless |
| E) Consequently | |

21. (21)

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| A) must be | B) used to be |
| C) would have been | D) can have |
| E) had better | |

Some fish populations that entered caves thousands of years ago now live in complete darkness. Over generations, traits that were useful in rivers or lakes have changed. Eyes, for example, are costly tissues to build and maintain, yet they provide little benefit where light is absent. In several cavefish lineages, eye development begins normally but is later (22)----. At the same time, other senses may become more sensitive. Tiny pressure changes in water can be detected by organs along the body, helping the fish locate food and avoid obstacles. These changes did not occur because individual fish deliberately adapted during their lifetimes; they arose (23)---- inherited variation and natural selection. Similar features have evolved independently in separate caves, (24)---- the underlying genetic changes are not always the same. Food in caves is often scarce and arrives unpredictably. Some cavefish (25)---- the ability to store large amounts of fat or reduce energy use, adaptations that allow them to survive long periods without feeding. Studying these populations therefore helps biologists understand how comparable environments can lead to similar outcomes (26)---- different evolutionary routes.

22. (22)

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) halted | B) displayed |
| C) financed | D) translated |
| E) scattered | |

23. (23)

- A) beside
- C) upon
- E) beyond

- B) from
- D) despite

24. (24)

- A) because
- C) unless
- E) although

- B) once
- D) so that

25. (25)

- A) have evolved
- C) will evolve
- E) would have evolved

- B) had evolved
- D) were evolving

26. (26)

- A) regardless of
- C) in contrast to
- E) on behalf of

- B) through
- D) except for

Cümle Tamamlama (27-36)

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

27. Because algorithms trained on past hiring decisions may reproduce historical biases, ----.

- A) historical data always represent neutral criteria
- B) employers can assume that automated screening eliminates discrimination
- C) any model trained on a large dataset is necessarily fair
- D) applicants no longer need to know how decisions are made
- E) their accuracy should be assessed alongside the fairness of the patterns they learn

28. Although mangrove restoration can reduce wave energy and provide habitat, ----.

- A) every tropical shoreline once contained identical mangrove species
- B) restored forests immediately reproduce all functions of mature ecosystems
- C) planting trees where tides and sediment conditions are unsuitable may lead to failure
- D) coastal erosion is caused only by the removal of mangroves
- E) mangrove seedlings require no monitoring after they are planted

29. Once an oral testimony is transcribed, ----.

- A) the speaker can no longer correct factual errors in the recording
- B) the written version automatically becomes more reliable than the audio
- C) all listeners will interpret the account in exactly the same way
- D) the identity of the interviewer becomes irrelevant
- E) features such as pauses, emphasis and tone may be lost unless they are recorded or annotated

30. Since antibiotics act on bacteria rather than viruses, ----.

- A) every bacterial infection can be treated with the same medicine
- B) viral infections become bacterial as soon as symptoms appear
- C) antibiotic resistance is unrelated to unnecessary prescribing
- D) prescribing them for an uncomplicated viral infection offers no direct benefit and may encourage resistance
- E) patients should stop a prescribed course as soon as they feel better

31. ----, astronomers can infer the composition of its atmosphere from the small changes in starlight that occur during transit.

- A) Because every planet emits visible light at the same intensity
- B) Unless a telescope already knows the exact mass of the planet
- C) Once the host star has stopped producing light
- D) Even when a distant planet cannot be imaged directly
- E) As if atmospheric gases never absorbed particular wavelengths

32. A museum label may appear neutral, ----.

- A) because every visitor already knows the complete history of the object
- B) yet the choice of which facts to include can shape how visitors interpret an object
- C) so curators never need to revise labels when new evidence appears
- D) unless the object has no known date or maker
- E) as long as all labels contain exactly the same number of words

33. Even if carbon capture removes much of the carbon dioxide from a power plant's exhaust, ----.

- A) the captured gas always disappears without transport or storage
- B) all other environmental impacts of the plant are automatically eliminated
- C) fossil fuels become renewable once capture equipment is installed
- D) the energy required to operate the system can reduce the plant's overall efficiency
- E) the process can work only when no carbon dioxide is produced

34. ----, bilingual speakers may switch languages according to topic, audience or setting.

- A) Unless each language has exactly the same social meaning
- B) Because switching always proves that they have forgotten a word
- C) Depending on whom they are addressing and what they are discussing
- D) Even though listeners are unable to recognise either language
- E) So that bilingualism prevents sensitivity to social context

35. Unless datasets that were collected but never analysed are properly documented, ----.

- A) unused data must always be deleted immediately
- B) their original collection methods will become more accurate over time
- C) the data will automatically be compatible with every new study
- D) documentation will prevent all measurement error in the original research
- E) future researchers may be unable to judge whether the data are reusable or comparable

36. The benefits of remote work vary considerably across occupations, ----.

- A) although all jobs require the same equipment and degree of collaboration
- B) because some tasks depend on specialised equipment, face-to-face coordination or access to particular sites
- C) so every organisation should adopt an identical remote-work policy
- D) unless commuting time is measured in kilometres rather than minutes
- E) whereas location has no influence on how work is performed

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. Rather than treating uncertainty as a weakness, scientific reports should explain how it was estimated and how it affects the conclusions.

- A) Belirsizlik bilimsel raporların bir zayıflığı olduğundan, nasıl tahmin edildiği açıklansa bile sonuçlara etkisi belirtilmemelidir.
- B) Bilimsel raporlar, sonuçları nasıl etkilediğini açıklamak yerine belirsizliğin bir zayıflık olduğunu kabul etmelidir.
- C) Bilimsel raporlar, belirsizliği bir zayıflık olarak görmek yerine, onun nasıl tahmin edildiğini ve sonuçları nasıl etkilediğini açıklamalıdır.
- D) Belirsizliğin nasıl tahmin edildiği açıklandığında, bilimsel raporların sonuçlara ilişkin tüm kuşkuları ortadan kaldırması gerekir.
- E) Bilimsel raporlar ancak belirsizlik tamamen giderilebilirse onun sonuçları nasıl etkilediğini açıklayabilir.

38. Even if a restored ecosystem resembles its earlier state, it may not recover all the relationships that once sustained it.

- A) Onarılmış bir ekosistem, onu eskiden ayakta tutan tüm ilişkileri yeniden kazandığı takdirde önceki durumuna benzeyebilir.
- B) Bir ekosistem önceki durumuna benzemiyorsa, onu bir zamanlar destekleyen ilişkilerden hiçbirini yeniden kazanamaz.
- C) Onarılan bir ekosistem, önceki durumuna benzediği için onu ayakta tutan bütün ilişkileri mutlaka yeniden kazanır.
- D) Onarılmış bir ekosistem önceki durumuna benzese bile, bir zamanlar onu ayakta tutan ilişkilerin tümünü yeniden kazanamayabilir.
- E) Bir ekosistemin önceki hâline dönmesi, onu destekleyen ilişkilerin ancak tamamı ortadan kalktığında mümkündür.

39. Digital maps can be updated rapidly, but their apparent precision may conceal assumptions about what has been measured and omitted.

- A) Dijital haritaların hızla güncellenebilmesi, neyin ölçülüp neyin dışarıda bırakıldığına ilişkin varsayımları tamamen ortadan kaldırır.
- B) Dijital haritalar, görünürde kesin olmadıkları için ölçülen ve dışarıda bırakılan her şeyi açıkça gösterir.
- C) Dijital haritalar hızla güncellenebilir, ancak görünürdeki kesinlikleri neyin ölçüldüğü ve neyin dışarıda bırakıldığına ilişkin varsayımları gizleyebilir.
- D) Dijital haritalar ancak ölçülen ve dışarıda bırakılan unsurlar hakkındaki varsayımlar gizlendiğinde hızlıca güncellenebilir.
- E) Neyin ölçülüp neyin dışarıda bırakıldığı kesin olduğunda, dijital haritaların güncellenmesine gerek kalmaz.

40. Bir toplumun geçmişini yalnızca resmî kayıtlardan incelemek, gündelik yaşamları belgelenmemiş grupları görünmez kılabılır.

- A) Official records can document the everyday lives of all groups only when a society's past is studied in detail.
- B) If a society studies its own past, groups without official records will become more visible in everyday life.
- C) Studying the undocumented groups in a society makes its official past invisible to everyday observers.
- D) Studying a society's past only through official records may render invisible the groups whose everyday lives were not documented.
- E) A society's past cannot be studied through official records unless every group's daily life has already become visible.

41. İşitme kaybı çoğu zaman yavaş geliştiği için insanlar iletişim alışkanlıklarının ne kadar değiştiğini hemen fark edemeyebilir.

- A) People immediately change their communication habits whenever hearing loss develops more slowly than expected.
- B) Although people notice hearing loss at once, they may not understand why their communication habits gradually improve.
- C) Hearing loss develops only after people have noticed major changes in their communication habits.
- D) People may notice how much their hearing has changed because their communication habits develop immediately.
- E) Because hearing loss often develops gradually, people may not immediately notice how much their communication habits have changed.

42. Yeni bir teknolojinin yaygın olarak benimsenmesi, onun her ortamda aynı ölçüde etkili ya da adil olduğu anlamına gelmez.

- A) A new technology is widely adopted only when it becomes equally effective and fair in every setting.
- B) The effectiveness and fairness of a technology are the main reasons why it must be used in all settings.
- C) Once a technology is widely adopted, it is likely to become more effective than fair in every environment.
- D) The widespread adoption of a new technology does not mean that it is equally effective or fair in every setting.
- E) A technology cannot be considered widely adopted unless every setting uses it with the same effect.

Okuma Parçaları (43-62)

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

Environmental DNA, usually shortened to eDNA, is genetic material that organisms leave behind in water, soil or even air. Skin cells, mucus, waste and fragments of tissue can all contribute to this material. By collecting a water sample, filtering it and searching for a short genetic sequence, researchers may detect a species without seeing or capturing an individual. This is especially useful for rare, nocturnal or otherwise difficult-to-observe animals, and it can help survey large areas more quickly than some conventional methods.

A detection, however, is not a simple census. DNA can move away from its source, and its rate of decay varies with sunlight, temperature, water chemistry and microbial activity. A positive result from a river may indicate that the organism was upstream rather than at the sampling point. Conversely, a failure to detect DNA does not prove that a species is absent: the organism may be present at low density, the sample may have been collected at the wrong time, or the chosen test may not be sensitive enough. Assays must also distinguish the target species from close relatives, and contamination can create false positives. Negative controls, repeated samples and independent confirmation are therefore essential.

For these reasons, eDNA usually complements rather than replaces field observation. It can identify places where more intensive searches are worthwhile and reveal changes in distribution over time. Estimating abundance from the amount of DNA is possible in some settings, but it requires local calibration because shedding and decay differ among species and environments. Archived samples may be reanalysed as methods improve, provided that collection, storage and laboratory procedures have been carefully documented.

43. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To explain what eDNA can reveal and why its detections must be interpreted cautiously
- B) To claim that eDNA produces exact population counts without any fieldwork
- C) To compare the complete genomes of aquatic and terrestrial organisms
- D) To argue that physical specimens should never be collected for research
- E) To describe a method for genetically modifying endangered species

44. According to the passage, why may a positive eDNA result from a river fail to identify the exact location of an organism?

- A) Because all DNA in rivers is produced by microorganisms
- B) Because the test destroys the sequence before it is analysed
- C) Because water can carry genetic material away from its source
- D) Because closely related species always have identical genomes
- E) Because organisms stop releasing DNA when they enter flowing water

45. Why does the passage emphasise negative controls and repeated samples?

- A) To ensure that every organism in an ecosystem is physically captured
- B) To reduce the risk that contamination or uneven sampling produces a misleading result
- C) To make DNA decay at the same rate in all environments
- D) To replace the need for a species-specific assay
- E) To calculate the age of each organism detected

46. The word 'complements' in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to ----.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) adds to and supports | B) contradicts completely |
| C) measures precisely | D) is identical to |
| E) makes unnecessary | |

People navigate cities with more than street maps. Distinctive buildings, changes in street width, views of hills or water, consistent numbering and the hierarchy of roads all help people form a mental map. A district laid out as a perfect grid may still be confusing if every intersection looks alike, while an old and irregular neighbourhood can be easy to understand when it contains memorable landmarks and clear transitions. Urban designers use the term legibility for this quality: the environment offers cues that allow people to recognise where they are and how different places relate to one another.

Turn-by-turn navigation reduces the effort required to reach an unfamiliar destination, but it can also narrow attention to the next instruction. Studies often find that people who actively choose between routes remember the broader layout better than those who merely follow commands. This does not mean digital navigation should be abandoned. An application can show an overview before giving detailed directions, refer to visible landmarks, or occasionally ask users to confirm their orientation. Such features may preserve convenience while encouraging spatial learning.

Wayfinding is also an accessibility issue. Signs should be readable, consistent and positioned before decision points rather than after them. Audio announcements, tactile surfaces and high-contrast symbols can support people who cannot rely on ordinary visual signs. Temporary closures and construction sites require prompt updates. The most robust systems build in

redundancy, conveying essential information through more than one cue. When a city is easy to navigate, visitors can devote their attention to the places they came to use rather than to the anxiety of finding them.

47. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Why irregular street patterns should always be replaced by grids
- B) How digital navigation has made environmental cues unnecessary
- C) Why landmark preservation is more important than accessibility
- D) How cities can eliminate all uncertainty by increasing the number of signs
- E) How environmental design and navigation tools can either support or hinder wayfinding and spatial learning

48. According to the passage, a geometrically regular district may still be difficult to navigate if ----.

- A) its roads have different widths
- B) its intersections lack distinctive features
- C) it contains views of water or hills
- D) its street numbers follow a consistent system
- E) people are allowed to choose between routes

49. It can be inferred from the passage that a navigation application may improve spatial learning if it ----.

- A) hides all landmarks so that users focus only on distance
- B) presents an overview and refers users to visible features along the route
- C) prevents users from making any route choice
- D) provides instructions only after a decision point has been passed
- E) uses a different symbol for the same instruction on every screen

50. The word 'redundancy' in the third paragraph refers to ----.

- A) communicating the same essential information through more than one kind of cue
- B) removing every sign that repeats an earlier message
- C) placing directions only after a person has made a turn
- D) requiring all travellers to use a single visual system
- E) adding decorative details that do not convey information

An octopus has a central brain, but a large share of its neurons are located in the cords and clusters of its eight arms. These local neural circuits process touch and chemical information from hundreds of suckers and can coordinate many movements without waiting for a detailed instruction from the brain. The central nervous system may establish a broad goal, such as reaching towards an opening, while an arm adjusts its shape and grip as it encounters the surface. The arrangement is distributed, but the arms are not separate animals or independent minds; information still passes between local circuits and the central brain.

This organisation suits an animal with no rigid skeleton. Each arm can bend, shorten, lengthen and twist at numerous points, producing far more possible configurations than a jointed limb. If the central brain had to micromanage every muscle contraction, controlling the body would demand enormous computational resources. Local processing reduces that burden by allowing routine adjustments to occur near the sensors and muscles involved. Similar principles interest engineers designing soft robots that must conform to irregular objects or move through narrow spaces.

Researchers nevertheless warn against treating every arm movement as evidence of independent thought. Pulling away from an unpleasant stimulus may be a local reflex; choosing between two paths after training may involve central learning. Experiments must therefore distinguish reflexes, learned responses and coordinated decisions. The octopus offers a striking example of how control can be shared across a body, but its biology is more complex than a simple engineering diagram, and no single experiment settles where a particular decision is made.

51. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Each octopus arm functions as a completely independent animal.
- B) Octopus control is distributed between central and local neural systems, which suits a highly flexible body.
- C) Soft robots already reproduce every feature of octopus biology.
- D) The central brain plays no role in learned octopus behaviour.
- E) Reflexes and conscious decisions are experimentally indistinguishable.

52. According to the passage, local neural processing is useful because it ----.

- A) reduces the need for the central brain to control every small muscular adjustment
- B) prevents sensory information from reaching the central brain
- C) gives each arm a separate memory and personality
- D) turns a flexible arm into a rigid jointed limb
- E) eliminates all reflexive responses to unpleasant stimuli

53. What do the researchers mentioned in the passage caution against?

- A) Using any biological principle in the design of soft robots

- B) Studying how an arm responds to touch and chemical information
- C) Assuming that local circuits can coordinate routine movement
- D) Distinguishing learned responses from reflexes in experiments
- E) Interpreting every arm movement as proof of independent thought

54. The word 'micromanage' in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) observe from a distance
- B) share responsibility equally
- C) control every small detail of
- D) interrupt permanently
- E) learn by imitation

Pollen grains have resistant outer walls and can survive for thousands of years in lake mud, peat and other sediments. Because many plant groups produce pollen with recognisable shapes, scientists can extract a core, date its layers and count the grains found at different depths. Changes in these counts provide a proxy for changes in vegetation. A rise in tree pollen may suggest forest expansion, while the appearance of cereal pollen and weeds associated with disturbed ground may indicate farming. In this way, pollen records contribute to reconstructions of climate and land use long before written observations began.

The record is not a literal picture of the plants that once grew beside the sampling site. Wind-pollinated species often release vast quantities of grains that travel long distances, so they may be overrepresented. Insect-pollinated plants produce less airborne pollen and can be underrepresented even when they were locally common. Grains may also be washed in from older deposits, damaged by poor preservation or carried from distant regions. Analysts compare sediment samples with modern pollen rain and use models that account for differences in production and dispersal.

Interpretations are strongest when pollen is combined with other evidence. Charcoal can indicate fire, plant macrofossils may identify species more precisely, and archaeological remains can reveal human activity. A single cereal grain could be contamination, but a sustained increase accompanied by settlement evidence is more persuasive. Pollen analysis is therefore valuable precisely because it converts many small and imperfect signals into a long-term record, not because every grain has one unambiguous meaning.

55. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To explain how pollen records are used to reconstruct past environments and why they require careful interpretation
- B) To argue that pollen identifies every ancient plant species with certainty
- C) To show that written records are always more reliable than sediment cores
- D) To describe a method for increasing pollen production in modern crops
- E) To claim that wind-pollinated plants were absent from prehistoric landscapes

56. According to the passage, wind-pollinated plants may appear more abundant in a pollen record than they actually were because they ----.

- A) are always preserved better than every other plant
- B) grow only beside lakes and peat deposits
- C) can be identified without a microscope
- D) produce grains that cannot travel far
- E) release large quantities of pollen that may be transported over long distances

57. It can be inferred from the passage that an interpretation of past farming becomes more convincing when ----.

- A) a sustained pollen change is supported by archaeological or other environmental evidence
- B) it is based on a single cereal grain from one layer
- C) all charcoal is assumed to have a human origin
- D) modern pollen rain is ignored
- E) insect-pollinated species are treated as if they produced the most pollen

58. The word 'underrepresented' in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) preserved in a misleading colour
- B) shown less often than their actual presence would suggest
- C) identified more precisely than expected
- D) transported farther than wind-pollinated grains
- E) removed deliberately from the sample

Recommendation systems help users choose among enormous catalogues of songs, films, products and news stories. Many systems learn from past clicks, purchases or viewing time. This can create popularity bias: items that already receive attention are shown more often, which gives them even more opportunities to collect interactions. The resulting feedback loop is not entirely harmful. Popular items may be widely appealing, and recommending them can reduce uncertainty for new users. Yet less familiar material can become difficult to discover, even when it would satisfy a particular audience.

Personalisation does not automatically remove the bias. Historical data record what people were exposed to, not every item they might have preferred. A model trained on those data can mistake limited exposure for lack of interest. New users and

new items also face a cold-start problem because little interaction data are available. Designers may address these issues by reserving some recommendation slots for exploration, re-ranking results to increase variety, or asking users directly about their interests. Each method involves a trade-off: a platform may sacrifice some immediate clicks in order to support longer-term discovery.

Evaluation should therefore look beyond a single engagement measure. Useful indicators include how much of the catalogue receives exposure, whether users encounter novel but relevant material, and whether satisfaction persists over time. The appropriate balance depends on the setting. A music service, a medical information portal and a news platform do not have identical responsibilities. No ranking is neutral, because every system embodies choices about which outcomes to reward and whose interests to prioritise.

59. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Why platforms should recommend only the most popular items
- B) How all recommendation systems can be made neutral with one formula
- C) Why users always prefer unfamiliar material to popular content
- D) How interaction data reveal every item a user might have chosen
- E) How popularity bias arises in recommendation systems and how it may be evaluated and moderated

60. According to the passage, why can historical interaction data give a misleading picture of user preference?

- A) Because platforms delete every record of unpopular material
- B) Because new items always receive more exposure than established ones
- C) Because viewing time cannot be measured digitally
- D) Because users never click on content they genuinely like
- E) Because the data reflect what users were shown as well as what they chose

61. It can be inferred from the passage that optimising a system only for immediate clicks may ----.

- A) reduce long-term discovery by repeatedly favouring already visible material
- B) guarantee equal exposure for the entire catalogue
- C) solve the cold-start problem for new items
- D) remove the need to measure user satisfaction
- E) make ranking choices independent of platform goals

62. The phrase 'cold-start problem' refers to the difficulty of ----.

- A) preventing popular items from collecting any clicks
- B) measuring how much of a catalogue is exposed
- C) deciding which outcomes a platform should value
- D) asking experienced users about their interests
- E) making recommendations when a user or item has little interaction history

Karşılıklı Konuşma (63-67)

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

63. Gardener: - This packet says 'native wildflowers'. Can I sow it anywhere in the country?

Ecologist: - ----

Gardener: - So I need to check whether the species and the seed source are appropriate to this region, not just trust the label.

- A) Not necessarily. A species native to one region may be unsuitable elsewhere, and the local origin of the seed can matter.
- B) Certainly. The word 'native' means every species in the packet naturally occurs in every part of the country.
- C) Yes, because wildflowers never compete with local plants or spread beyond a garden.
- D) Only the colour of the flowers matters; regional climate and genetics have no effect.
- E) No seed packet can contain a plant species that has ever grown naturally outdoors.

64. Patient: - My watch says my sleep score was 92, so does that mean I definitely slept well?

Sleep Physician: - ----

Patient: - Then I should treat it as an estimate and consider how I feel rather than as a diagnosis.

- A) Yes. Consumer watches measure brain activity as accurately as a clinical sleep laboratory in every user.
- B) The score is meaningless because movement and heart rate never relate to sleep at all.
- C) It can be useful for following trends, but it infers sleep from indirect signals and cannot provide a clinical diagnosis by itself.
- D) A high score proves that no breathing or movement disorder occurred during the night.
- E) You should compare the number only with other people, because your own pattern is irrelevant.

65. Visitor: - Why display a 3D-printed replica instead of the original fossil?

Curator: - ----

Visitor: - I see; the copy allows close handling while the fragile specimen remains protected and available for research.

- A) Because replicas always contain more scientific information than the specimens from which they are made.
- B) The original was destroyed after scanning, so there is no specimen left to preserve.
- C) Visitors are not interested in learning whether an object is authentic or reproduced.
- D) The replica can be touched and examined at close range without exposing the fragile original to repeated handling.
- E) A printed copy makes it unnecessary to document the original fossil or its excavation context.

66. Journalist: - Your model is 95 per cent accurate. Doesn't that prove it works equally well for everyone?

Data Scientist: - ----

Journalist: - So we should inspect errors separately for different groups and situations, not rely on the overall figure.

- A) Exactly. One overall percentage contains every detail about whom the model misclassifies.
- B) Yes, provided that the dataset includes at least one person from each group.
- C) No, because a model with high accuracy cannot make any individual error.
- D) Not necessarily. Strong average performance can hide much higher error rates for particular groups or conditions.
- E) Accuracy is irrelevant, so the model should be accepted without any testing.

67. Resident: - Small earthquakes began after fluid injection nearby. Does the timing alone prove the injection caused them?

Geologist: - ----

Resident: - So you would also examine locations, depths, fault stress and changes in injection rates.

- A) Yes. Any earthquake occurring after an industrial activity must have that single cause.
- B) No, because fluid injection can never alter pressure on a fault.
- C) Timing is useless, so the sequence of earthquakes should not be recorded.
- D) The earthquakes must be natural unless they are large enough to damage buildings.
- E) Timing is suggestive but not sufficient; several spatial and physical lines of evidence are needed to assess causation.

Yakın Anlamalı Cümle (68-71)

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

68. The newly found inscription does not demonstrate that the two rulers met; it merely makes such a meeting more plausible.

- A) The inscription proves beyond doubt that the two rulers held a meeting.
- B) Because the rulers could not have met, the inscription has no historical value.
- C) The inscription increases the likelihood that the rulers met, but it does not establish the meeting as a fact.
- D) The meeting was already certain before the inscription was discovered.
- E) The inscription makes a meeting less likely even though it confirms it occurred.

69. The archive will remain accessible only if long-term funding covers file migration and maintenance.

- A) Without continued funding for file migration and maintenance, the archive will not remain accessible.
- B) Once files have been digitised, the archive stays accessible without further cost.
- C) Long-term funding is unnecessary unless the archive becomes inaccessible.
- D) File migration and maintenance prevent an archive from receiving funding.
- E) The archive is accessible because its funding has already ended.

70. The redesigned bus network reduced average journey times and also made transfers more predictable.

- A) The network made transfers predictable instead of shortening journeys.
- B) The redesigned network not only shortened average journeys but also increased the predictability of transfers.
- C) Average journey times fell because passengers stopped making transfers.
- D) Although transfers became less predictable, average journeys were shorter.
- E) The network was redesigned only after journey times and transfers had already improved.

71. However sophisticated a climate model is, its projections still depend on the assumptions and data used to construct it.

- A) A climate model becomes independent of its data as soon as it is sufficiently sophisticated.
- B) Only simple climate models are influenced by assumptions and data.
- C) No matter how sophisticated a climate model may be, the assumptions and data behind it continue to shape its projections.
- D) The sophistication of a model matters only when no assumptions are used.
- E) Climate projections determine which data and assumptions were used to build a model.

Paragraf Tamamlama (72-75)

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

72. Traditional peer review usually keeps reviewers' reports and identities hidden from readers. Open peer review can mean publishing the reports, naming the reviewers, allowing public comments, or combining several of these practices. ---- Supporters argue that transparency can encourage constructive criticism and show how an article improved. Critics worry that junior reviewers may hesitate to challenge senior authors when identities are disclosed. The effects therefore depend on the particular form of openness and on the norms of the research community.

- A) Because the term covers several distinct practices, claims about open peer review should specify which version is being discussed.
- B) All forms of open peer review have been shown to produce exactly the same behaviour in every discipline.
- C) Anonymous review is impossible unless every report is published with the reviewer's name.
- D) Public comments always replace editorial decisions and formal expert review.
- E) The main purpose of peer review is to prevent readers from seeing how a paper was changed.

73. Preserving a digital game involves more than storing its executable file. A game may depend on a particular operating system, graphics card, controller, online server or copy-protection service. ---- Emulation can recreate parts of an old technical environment, but missing source code and legal restrictions may limit what archivists can do. Manuals, design documents, recorded play and the knowledge of player communities can therefore be as important as the software itself.

- A) Digital games remain permanently playable because computer hardware never changes.
- B) Online services are easier to preserve than files stored on local media.
- C) A copied file automatically includes every server and peripheral on which it once depended.
- D) Thus, a perfectly copied file may still be unusable after the surrounding technical system disappears.
- E) The only legitimate preservation method is to rewrite every game from the beginning.

74. A few metres below the surface, ground temperature changes far less through the year than air temperature. Ground-source heat pumps transfer heat from this relatively stable reservoir into a building in winter and move heat back into the ground in summer. ---- The system does not create energy: electricity is required to run pumps and a compressor, and its environmental advantage depends on the electricity source, the building and the quality of installation. Drilling costs can also be substantial.

- A) The ground produces unlimited heat without any need for mechanical equipment.
- B) This stable temperature can let the system move heat more efficiently than one exchanging heat with extremely hot or cold outdoor air.
- C) The system becomes less efficient whenever the outdoor temperature approaches an extreme.
- D) Every building can use the same borehole design regardless of geology or size.
- E) Because heat pumps generate fuel, the source of electricity has no environmental relevance.

75. Children in immigrant families may understand a heritage language but prefer the dominant language of school and friends. Weekend schools offer structured practice, literacy activities and contact with cultural traditions. ---- If lessons focus only on correction and memorisation, learners may associate the language with obligation. Projects, stories and meaningful interaction with older relatives can instead help children use it as a living means of communication.

- A) Yet attendance alone does not guarantee that children will use the language actively and confidently.
- B) Therefore, children should be prevented from using the dominant language outside the home.
- C) Heritage languages can be maintained only when reading and writing are completely avoided.
- D) Weekend schools succeed automatically as long as every lesson contains a grammar test.
- E) The dominant language has no influence on the choices children make with friends.

Anlam Bütünlüğünü Bozan Cümle (76-80)

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

76. (I) Roman builders often mixed lime with volcanic ash and aggregates to produce concrete. (II) Chemical reactions within this mixture formed binding minerals that could remain durable for centuries. (III) In some marine structures, interaction with seawater continued to alter the material after construction. (IV) Roman roads were also designed to speed the movement of armies, officials and goods across the empire. (V) Modern researchers study ancient concrete to understand which ingredients and reactions contributed to its longevity.

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

77. (I) Bioluminescence is light produced by a chemical reaction within a living organism. (II) Some animals use it to attract prey, communicate with mates or confuse predators. (III) It is especially common in the deep ocean, where sunlight is weak or absent. (IV) Blue-green light is frequent because these wavelengths travel relatively well through seawater. (V) Auroras occur when charged particles from space interact with gases high in the atmosphere.

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

78. (I) Before electrical telegraphy, some countries built networks of optical telegraph towers. (II) Operators changed the positions of movable arms or panels to encode messages. (III) Each tower had to be visible from the next so that a message could be relayed along the line. (IV) The system could transmit information faster than a horse, but fog, darkness and damaged equipment interrupted it. (V) Modern fibre-optic cables carry digital pulses through thin strands of glass over great distances.

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

79. (I) Some plants produce seeds with a fatty attachment called an elaiosome that attracts ants. (II) Ants carry these seeds to their nests and consume the attachment. (III) Members of many ant colonies also exchange liquid food directly through a behaviour known as trophallaxis. (IV) The intact seed may then be discarded in a nutrient-rich chamber where it can germinate. (V) This relationship can move seeds away from the parent plant and reduce their exposure to some predators or fires.

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

80. (I) In a crossover trial, each participant receives two or more treatments in a planned sequence. (II) Because the same person contributes data under different treatments, individual differences can be reduced as a source of variation. (III) A washout period may be inserted so that the effect of one treatment does not carry into the next phase. (IV) The design is unsuitable when a treatment has a permanent effect or when the condition changes rapidly over time. (V) Observational studies classify existing exposures without assigning treatments to participants.

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