

YDS DENEME - 5

TEST OF ENGLISH

SORU KİTAPÇIĞI

80 SORU • 180 DAKİKA • 100 PUAN

Bu çalışma, YDS soru türleri ve bölüm mantığı esas alınarak hazırlanmış özgün bir denemedir. Resmî ÖSYM yayını değildir.

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Değerlendirme: Yanlış cevaplar doğru cevapları etkilemez. Her doğru cevap 1,25 puandır.

Hazırlanma Tarihi: 5 Ağustos 2026

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu deneme 80 sorudan oluşmaktadır.
2. Önerilen cevaplama süresi 180 dakikadır (3 saat).
3. Her sorunun yalnızca bir doğru cevabı vardır.
4. Yanlış cevaplar doğru cevapları götürmez; puan doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden hesaplanır.
5. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz.
6. Cevap anahtarı ve ayrıntılı çözümler, soru kitapçığından ayrı dosyalarda da verilmiştir.
7. Sorular, YDS soru türlerinin mantığı korunarak özgün biçimde hazırlanmıştır.

Puanlama formülü: Doğru sayısı $\times$ 1,25. Örneğin 64 doğru = 80,00 puan.

KELIME BILGISI | 1-6

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

1. Because the recording was stored on an unstable acetate base, archivists expect further ---- unless temperature and humidity are strictly controlled.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) preservation | B) circulation |
| C) compensation | D) deterioration |
| E) consensus | |

2. The discovery of charred seeds in several layers gives researchers a ---- indication that farming persisted at the site despite periodic flooding.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A) speculative | B) reliable |
| C) simultaneous | D) reluctant |
| E) arbitrary | |

3. A well-designed pilot study can ---- flaws in the research protocol before a costly full-scale trial begins.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A) reserve | B) postpone |
| C) expose | D) inherit |
| E) compile | |

4. The committee's initial negotiations ---- when neither side would compromise on how the limited water supply should be allocated.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) took over | B) set out |
| C) brought up | D) broke down |
| E) passed away | |

5. The new catalogue allows users to ---- relevant entries even when handwritten place names use spellings that differ from modern forms.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| A) suspend | B) retrieve |
| C) distort | D) overlook |
| E) conceal | |

6. Rather than replacing experienced inspectors, the software is intended to ---- subtle defects that may deserve closer human examination.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) eliminate | B) flag |
| C) endure | D) reimburse |
| E) scatter | |

GRAMER | 7-16

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

7. By the time the observatory closes for renovation next month, astronomers ---- the sky from that site for nearly a century, and thousands of photographic plates ---- in its archive.

- A) observed / preserved
B) have observed / are preserving
C) will observe / have preserved
D) had been observing / were preserved
E) will have been observing / will have been preserved

8. Had the coastal survey included the winter months, it ---- a larger number of migratory birds that ---- the region only seasonally.

- A) would have recorded / visit
B) recorded / had visited
C) would record / were visiting
D) had recorded / would visit
E) could record / have visited

9. The restoration team avoided ---- the painted surface directly and instead used imaging techniques ---- areas of hidden damage.

- A) touching / to identify
B) to touch / identifying
C) having touched / identify
D) to have touched / to be identified
E) being touched / having identified

10. The success of community vaccination campaigns depends ---- public trust as much as it does ---- the availability of clinics.

- A) at / for
B) with / from
C) by / about
D) on / on
E) into / over

11. The manuscript was found ---- a wooden chest and could be dated ---- the watermark in its paper.

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

12. ---- the new desalination process requires less energy than earlier methods, it still produces concentrated brine that must be managed.

- A) Because
B) Although
C) Unless
D) As soon as
E) Now that

13. The seeds will not remain viable for decades ---- they are dried to the proper moisture level before storage.

- A) provided that
B) because
C) unless
D) even though
E) as if

14. The sensor is ---- sensitive ---- it can detect vibrations caused by footsteps several rooms away.

- A) so / that
B) as / as
C) either / or
D) such / that
E) more / than

15. ---- having been repeatedly repaired, the bridge retained enough original material to reveal how it had been constructed.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| A) Owing to | B) In case of |
| C) With regard to | D) Despite |
| E) In addition to | |

16. Only after the raw data had been released ---- that a calibration error had affected several measurements.

- | | |
|--|--|
| A) independent analysts discovered | B) did independent analysts discover |
| C) had independent analysts discovered | D) independent analysts had discovered |
| E) were independent analysts discovering | |

CLOZE TEST | 17-26

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

CLOZE TEST PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 17-21

Many reef-building corals reproduce by releasing eggs and sperm into the water on just a few nights each year. For fertilisation to succeed, colonies must (17)---- their release with remarkable precision. Light, temperature, tides and the length of the day all appear to provide cues, yet no single signal explains every species. Researchers therefore monitor reefs before and after predicted spawning nights and compare observations across years. Some colonies release gametes minutes after sunset, (18)---- others wait several hours. The event can be spectacular, but it is also vulnerable to disruption. If warm water causes colonies to spawn at different times, fertilisation rates may fall because eggs and sperm become too (19)---- in the sea. Artificial light from coastal development may also alter the timing of release. (20)----, protecting dark shorelines around reefs could support reproduction as well as improve conditions for other nocturnal species. Because spawning windows are brief, scientists (21)---- prepared to collect samples on several consecutive nights.

17. (17)

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A) conceal | B) reverse |
| C) postpone | D) estimate |
| E) coordinate | |

18. (18)

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A) provided that | B) since |
| C) unless | D) as though |
| E) whereas | |

19. (19)

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| A) abundant | B) dispersed |
| C) rigid | D) visible |
| E) permanent | |

20. (20)

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

21. (21)

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

CLOZE TEST PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 22-26

Before paper became common, parchment was expensive enough to be reused. Scribes sometimes scraped or washed writing from a sheet and wrote a new text over it. Such a manuscript is known as a palimpsest. To the naked eye, the erased text may be (22)----, yet traces of ink often remain within the fibres. Multispectral imaging photographs each page under many wavelengths of light. Different inks and stains reflect those wavelengths in different ways, (23)---- researchers to separate the later writing from the earlier one. The resulting images are then processed by algorithms, but software does not simply recover a hidden text without interpretation. Scholars compare letter shapes, abbreviations and the (24)---- in which words occur. Damage, corrections and uneven erasure can still produce ambiguity. (25)----, teams normally preserve both the raw photographs and the processing steps so that other specialists can test alternative readings. The method has revealed works once thought lost, (26)---- it can also illuminate how books were made, reused and valued.

22. (22)

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A) complete | B) recent |
| C) faint | D) flexible |
| E) deliberate | |

23. (23)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A) to have enabled | B) being enabled |
| C) having enabled | D) enabling |
| E) enabled | |

24. (24)

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| A) context | B) interval |
| C) capacity | D) boundary |
| E) permission | |

25. (25)

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| A) By contrast | B) Likewise |
| C) For this reason | D) In fact |
| E) Even so | |

26. (26)

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A) unless | B) because |
| C) whereas | D) as if |
| E) and | |

CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA | 27-36

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

27. Because phase-change materials absorb heat while melting and release it as they solidify, ----.

- A) they can generate unlimited electricity without an energy source
- B) their melting point has no effect on how they are used
- C) they always remain solid while storing thermal energy
- D) they can store thermal energy without requiring a large change in temperature
- E) their only practical use is to cool laboratory samples

28. Although eyewitness confidence may increase after repeated questioning, ----.

- A) this does not necessarily make the original memory more accurate
- B) every additional interview restores missing details exactly
- C) confident witnesses are never influenced by later information
- D) the first account should therefore be discarded automatically
- E) memory becomes identical to a video recording over time

29. Once a glacier has retreated from a valley, ----.

- A) the newly exposed rock immediately develops a mature forest
- B) all evidence of earlier ice movement disappears within days
- C) the valley can no longer be studied by geologists
- D) newly exposed land can be colonised in stages by microbes, plants and animals
- E) the local climate necessarily returns to its previous state

30. As public libraries increasingly lend digital books, ----.

- A) printed collections are prohibited by international law
- B) they must negotiate licences that may limit how many readers can borrow a title at once
- C) every digital title becomes the permanent property of the library
- D) authors no longer receive any payment for electronic editions
- E) internet access ceases to affect who can use library services

31. ----, linguists compare how speakers actually use a form across regions, ages and situations.

- A) Because every grammatical form changes at the same rate
- B) Even if dictionaries never record language use
- C) To determine whether a grammatical change is spreading
- D) Unless speakers are prevented from using informal language
- E) As long as a single example represents an entire population

32. Averages can hide important differences within a population ----.

- A) even when they accurately summarise the population as a whole
- B) because no numerical summary can ever be calculated
- C) unless every individual has exactly the same value
- D) so all researchers should avoid quantitative data
- E) after the raw observations have been permanently deleted

33. Even if a city replaces diesel buses with electric ones, ----.

- A) local air quality must become worse in every district
- B) the buses will no longer require any maintenance
- C) all transport emissions will immediately fall to zero
- D) passenger demand will be unrelated to service frequency
- E) the environmental benefit will depend partly on how the electricity is generated

34. ----, conservators sometimes leave a small area untreated as a record of the object's earlier condition.

- A) When cleaning changes the appearance of an artefact
- B) Because every object must be restored to look new
- C) Only if untreated surfaces are always invisible

- D) Although documentation is forbidden in conservation
- E) After all original material has been removed

35. People may follow a medical treatment less consistently when its benefits are delayed, ----.

- A) because delayed benefits are always easier to observe
- B) unless side effects are explained as impossible
- C) whereas side effects may be felt immediately
- D) so every long-term treatment should be stopped
- E) even if adherence has no influence on outcomes

36. Unless the location data collected by mobile apps are properly anonymised, ----.

- A) maps will become unnecessary for urban planning
- B) all users will voluntarily publish their movements
- C) the data cannot contain any useful geographic pattern
- D) individuals may be identifiable even after names have been removed
- E) the apps will stop recording time and distance automatically

ÇEVİRİ | 37-42

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

37. Because coastal fog can supply water even when rainfall is scarce, some plants depend more on the frequency of fog than on annual precipitation totals.

- A) Kıyı sisinin sağladığı su ancak yağış az olduğunda yeterli olduğundan, bazı bitkiler yıllık yağış miktarlarının yanı sıra sisin sıklığına da bağlıdır.
- B) Bazı bitkiler, kıyı sisi yağışın azlığını telafi edemese bile, yıllık toplam yağıştan çok sisin yoğunluğuna bağımlıdır.
- C) Kıyı sisi, yağışın az olduğu dönemlerde bile su sağlayabildiği için bazı bitkiler yıllık toplam yağıştan çok sisin görülme sıklığına bağlıdır.
- D) Yıllık yağış toplamı düşük olan kıyılarda sis sık görülürse bütün bitkiler ihtiyaç duydukları suyu yalnızca sisten alır.
- E) Bazı bitkilerin kıyı sisine bağımlı olması, yıllık yağış toplamının sisin görülme sıklığını belirlemesinden kaynaklanır.

38. Archaeologists can date wooden structures more accurately when several beams preserve overlapping tree-ring sequences rather than isolated fragments.

- A) Arkeologlar, birkaç kirişin örtüşen ağaç halkalarını koruduğu yapıları tek tek parçalardan daha eskiye tarihler.
- B) Ahşap yapılar, yalnızca birbirinden ayrı parçalar bulunduğunda, birkaç kirişteki ağaç halkaları karşılaştırılarak daha doğru tarihlenebilir.
- C) Birkaç kirişteki ağaç halkalarının örtüşmesi, arkeologların ahşap yapıların nasıl inşa edildiğini tarihlerinden daha doğru belirlemesini sağlar.
- D) Arkeologlar, birbirinden ayrı parçalar yerine birkaç kirişte birbiriyle örtüşen ağaç halkası dizileri korunduğunda ahşap yapıları daha doğru tarihlendirebilir.
- E) Arkeologların ahşap yapıları doğru tarihlemesi için her kirişte eksiksiz ve birbirinin aynı ağaç halkası dizileri bulunmalıdır.

39. Regular physical activity is more likely to become a lasting habit when people choose routines that fit their daily constraints and personal preferences.

- A) İnsanlar günlük kısıtlarına ve kişisel tercihlerine uygun rutinler seçtiğinde düzenli fiziksel etkinliğin kalıcı bir alışkanlığa dönüşme olasılığı daha yüksektir.
- B) Düzenli fiziksel etkinlik, insanların kişisel tercihlerini günlük kısıtlamalarından daha önemli görmesiyle kesin olarak kalıcı hâle gelir.
- C) İnsanların günlük programları ve tercihleri, fiziksel etkinliğin düzenli olup olmayacağını belirleyen tek etkenlerdir.
- D) Kalıcı alışkanlıklar edinmek isteyen insanların, günlük kısıtlarına uysa da kişisel tercihlerinden bağımsız bir egzersiz rutini seçmesi gerekir.
- E) Fiziksel etkinliğin kalıcı olabilmesi için insanların önce günlük kısıtlarını ortadan kaldırması, sonra tercihlerine uygun bir rutin belirlemesi gerekir.

40. Bir bilimsel çizimin amacı yalnızca güzel görünmek değil, gözlemcinin hangi ayrıntıların önemli olduğunu anlamasına yardımcı olmaktır.

- A) A scientific illustration looks beautiful only when it helps the observer understand why every detail is important.
- B) The purpose of a scientific illustration is to make the observer see that all details are equally important as well as to look beautiful.
- C) Scientific illustrations are intended to look beautiful, although observers may use them to identify important details.
- D) The purpose of a scientific illustration is not merely to look attractive but to help the observer understand which details are significant.
- E) Unless a scientific illustration looks attractive, it cannot help an observer decide whether any detail is important.

41. Erken uyarı sistemleri, tehlikeyi ortadan kaldırmaz; insanların uygun önlemleri zamanında alabilmeleri için onlara değerli bir zaman kazandırır.

- A) Early-warning systems eliminate hazards only when people take the appropriate measures at the right time.
- B) Early-warning systems do not remove a hazard; they give people valuable time to take appropriate measures before it is too late.
- C) Because early-warning systems give people enough time, appropriate measures can remove every hazard completely.
- D) The value of an early-warning system depends on eliminating a hazard before people have to take any action.
- E) People can take timely measures only if an early-warning system has already prevented the hazard.

42. Bir dilde nezaket ifade eden yapıların başka bir dile doğrudan çevrilememesi, aynı toplumsal işlevin aktarılamayacağı anlamına gelmez.

- A) If structures of politeness cannot be translated directly, they must have a different social function in every other language.

- B) The fact that structures expressing politeness in one language cannot be translated directly into another does not mean that the same social function cannot be conveyed.
- C) Structures that express politeness have the same direct translation only when languages share the same social functions.
- D) Since politeness cannot be translated between languages, its social function is always lost in communication.
- E) A social function can be conveyed in another language only by translating politeness structures word for word.

OKUMA PARÇALARI | 43-62

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

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 43-46

Lichens are partnerships between fungi and photosynthetic algae or cyanobacteria. They lack roots and protective waxy surfaces; instead, they absorb water and dissolved substances directly across much of their bodies. This feature allows them to survive on bare rock and tree bark, but it also exposes them to pollutants in the air. Sulfur dioxide, nitrogen compounds and certain metals can reduce growth, damage photosynthesis or favour some lichen species over others. For that reason, ecologists have long used lichen communities as biological indicators of air quality.

A survey does not simply ask whether lichens are present. Some species tolerate polluted or nutrient-rich conditions, while others disappear quickly. Researchers record which species occur, how much surface they cover and sometimes the concentration of chemicals in their tissues. Patterns are compared with measurements from instruments and with information about traffic, industry, rainfall and bark chemistry. Because winds and local moisture influence exposure, two sites the same distance from a road may not have identical communities.

Lichens offer advantages: they integrate conditions over weeks or months and can reveal spatial patterns where continuous monitoring equipment would be too expensive. Yet they cannot identify a single pollutant or its exact concentration without calibration. A decline may also result from drought, habitat loss or changes in the trees that support the lichens. Consequently, biomonitoring is most informative when repeated over time and combined with physical measurements. Its value lies not in replacing sensors but in showing how living organisms respond to the mixture of conditions they actually experience.

43. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To prove that lichens can replace all electronic instruments used to measure pollution
- B) To describe how lichens evolved to live only in dry and unpolluted habitats
- C) To compare the photosynthetic processes of fungi and algae in laboratory cultures
- D) To explain how lichens can indicate air quality while outlining the limits of such evidence
- E) To recommend removing pollution-tolerant lichens from roadsides

44. According to the passage, why are lichens especially exposed to substances in the air?

- A) They store pollutants exclusively in deep roots.
- B) They obtain all nutrients by consuming tree bark.
- C) They absorb water and dissolved material across much of their bodies and lack protective surfaces.
- D) Their tissues are protected from rainfall but not from insects.
- E) They grow only on surfaces next to busy roads.

45. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) The absence of sensitive lichens proves that a site has high sulfur dioxide levels.
- B) A single lichen species can identify the exact concentration of every pollutant.
- C) Instrumental measurements are unnecessary wherever tree bark is available.
- D) Bark chemistry has no influence on lichen communities once rainfall is measured.
- E) Sites equally distant from a road may show different lichen patterns because local exposure conditions differ.

46. Why does the author recommend repeating biomonitoring and combining it with physical measurements?

- A) To ensure that only pollution-tolerant species are counted
- B) To convert every lichen survey into a laboratory experiment
- C) To avoid treating a biological change as proof of pollution without considering calibration and other causes
- D) To show that drought and habitat change never affect lichens
- E) To identify the age of every tree supporting a lichen

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 47-50

Repair cafés are community events where volunteers help visitors diagnose and fix broken household objects. People bring lamps, small appliances, clothing, bicycles or electronics; tools are shared, and the repair is performed with the owner rather than hidden in a workshop. The immediate objective is to keep an item in use, but organisers also aim to transfer practical knowledge and challenge the assumption that replacement is always easier than repair.

The events reveal why repair can be difficult. A failed component may cost little, yet the case may be glued shut or the manufacturer may not provide diagrams and spare parts. Digital locks can prevent a replacement part from working until it is paired with proprietary software. In other cases, the obstacle is not design but diagnosis: a symptom may have several causes, and volunteers must decide whether further testing is safe. Not every object can or should be repaired; damaged batteries and devices connected to mains electricity require particular caution.

Counting successful fixes alone can underestimate the impact. A visitor whose appliance cannot be saved may learn how to maintain the next one or what features make a future purchase repairable. Records from many events can also reveal recurring failures and support calls for longer warranties, access to parts and product designs that can be opened without destruction. Repair cafés do not replace professional technicians or solve the economic pressures that make new products cheap. They do, however, turn repair from an isolated consumer problem into a shared source of evidence and skill.

47. Which statement best summarises the passage?

- A) Repair cafés can extend product life and build shared knowledge, although they cannot fix every object or replace professional services.
- B) Repair cafés exist mainly to demonstrate that every modern device is safe for untrained volunteers to open.
- C) The only meaningful outcome of a repair event is the number of objects restored on the same day.
- D) Manufacturers now provide diagrams, parts and software access for nearly all consumer products.
- E) Community repair has removed the economic incentives that favour replacement over maintenance.

48. Why may counting only successful repairs underestimate the impact of repair cafés?

- A) Because organisers deliberately hide every successful repair from visitors
- B) Because all unsuccessful objects are later repaired by manufacturers
- C) Because the cost of volunteer labour is always higher than the price of a new object
- D) Because visitors may gain maintenance and purchasing knowledge, and event records may support broader design changes
- E) Because the events measure impact only through electricity consumption

49. What can be inferred about some barriers to repair?

- A) They arise only because replacement components are expensive.
- B) They disappear whenever a volunteer has enough tools.
- C) They are limited to clothing and bicycles rather than electronics.
- D) They may be created by product design or software restrictions even when the failed part itself is inexpensive.
- E) They can always be overcome without diagrams, testing or safety precautions.

50. Which caution is emphasised in the passage?

- A) Owners should never participate in repairing their own possessions.
- B) A repair is worthwhile only when it creates a longer warranty.
- C) Community events should replace trained technicians for dangerous electrical work.
- D) Every object that cannot be opened should be destroyed immediately.
- E) Some objects present safety risks, and community repair is not a substitute for all professional work.

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 51-54

Wooden ships, tools and buildings can survive for centuries in oxygen-poor sediments where organisms that normally decay timber are inactive. Once excavated, however, waterlogged wood is extremely unstable. Much of its original cellular material may have disappeared and the spaces are filled with water. If the object is allowed to dry untreated, surface tension can pull the weakened structure inward, causing shrinkage, cracking and irreversible distortion.

Conservators therefore replace or support the water before drying. One common treatment introduces polyethylene glycol, a water-soluble wax, gradually so that it penetrates the wood. Large objects may remain in treatment tanks for years. After impregnation, freeze-drying removes frozen water by sublimation, reducing the forces that would occur during ordinary evaporation. Other methods use sugars or resins, and the choice depends on the species, thickness, degree of degradation and salts present.

Treatment does not end when the object appears dry. Residual salts can react with oxygen and moisture to form acids, and consolidants can change as they age. Conserved wood must be monitored for movement, surface deposits, acidity and changes in humidity. Samples and treatment records are preserved because future conservators may need to understand what entered the wood before attempting another intervention. The long timescale is not merely a technical inconvenience: it reflects an ethical effort to stabilise the object without erasing evidence or preventing future study.

51. According to the passage, why can untreated waterlogged wood be damaged as it dries?

- A) Oxygen-poor sediment continues to expand after excavation.
- B) Polyethylene glycol causes the cellular walls to dissolve instantly.
- C) Freeze-drying increases the force of ordinary evaporation.
- D) The original timber becomes stronger than its surrounding water.
- E) Surface tension pulls the weakened structure inward as water leaves.

52. What is the function of polyethylene glycol in the treatment described?

- A) It removes every salt before excavation begins.
- B) It restores all missing cells to their original biological condition.
- C) It gradually supports or replaces the water-filled structure before drying.
- D) It makes ordinary evaporation faster by heating the object.
- E) It provides an exact date for the timber.

53. Why must conserved wood continue to be monitored after it appears dry?

- A) Because every object must be returned to water once a year
- B) Because salts, consolidants and humidity can continue to cause chemical or physical change
- C) Because dry wood can no longer be documented or sampled
- D) Because freeze-drying always leaves the centre completely untreated
- E) Because oxygen-poor sediment immediately reforms around the object

54. What does the final sentence suggest about the long treatment period?

- A) It results only from a lack of modern equipment.
- B) It is part of a cautious ethical approach that preserves evidence and future options.
- C) It proves that all conservation methods are fully reversible.
- D) It allows conservators to replace the original object with a replica.
- E) It is unnecessary once the object has been photographed.

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 55-58

Placebo effects are changes in symptoms that arise from expectations, learning and the context of care rather than from the specific active ingredient of a treatment. In pain research, an inert injection can sometimes reduce reported pain, especially when participants are told that it is a powerful analgesic. This does not mean the pain was imaginary. Expectations can influence attention, emotion and neural systems involved in pain modulation.

A placebo response measured in a trial is not identical to a placebo effect. Symptoms may improve because of natural fluctuation, regression toward the mean or the extra attention participants receive. To isolate the effect of treatment context, researchers may compare an openly administered placebo with a no-treatment group, or contrast a drug given with an encouraging explanation against the same drug delivered without the participant's awareness. These designs show that the meaning attached to an intervention can alter its outcome.

Placebos also complicate clinical trials. If both the active-treatment and placebo groups improve, a useful drug may appear to have only a modest advantage. Researchers therefore standardise instructions and conceal group assignment when possible. At the same time, clinical care cannot be reduced to drug chemistry alone: trust, explanation and ritual can shape experience. Ethical practice does not require deception. Studies of open-label placebos suggest that some people improve even when they are told the pill contains no active medicine, though effects vary and should not be used to deny effective treatment.

55. What distinction does the passage make between a placebo response and a placebo effect?

- A) A placebo response occurs only when a participant knows the pill is active.
- B) A placebo effect includes every improvement observed in a trial.
- C) A placebo response is limited to changes in laboratory measurements.
- D) A measured placebo response may include natural fluctuation, regression and attention in addition to the effect of treatment context.
- E) A placebo effect can occur only through deception.

56. Why does the author state that pain reduced by a placebo is not necessarily imaginary?

- A) Because inert injections always contain hidden analgesics
- B) Because participants cannot report pain inaccurately
- C) Because pain exists only as a social ritual
- D) Because every expectation permanently removes tissue damage
- E) Because expectations can influence attention, emotion and neural pain-modulation systems

57. How can placebo responses make a clinical trial harder to interpret?

- A) They guarantee that group assignment will be revealed.
- B) They prevent researchers from giving standard instructions.
- C) Improvement in both groups can make an effective drug appear to have only a small additional benefit.
- D) They ensure that an ineffective drug will always outperform the placebo.
- E) They remove the need for blinding and comparison groups.

58. Which conclusion is most consistent with the discussion of open-label placebos?

- A) Treatment context may influence symptoms without deception, although effects vary and should not replace effective care.
- B) Patients improve only when they falsely believe a placebo contains medicine.
- C) Open-label placebos work equally well for every condition and person.
- D) Trust and explanation are irrelevant once drug chemistry is known.
- E) Effective treatment should be withheld whenever a placebo response is possible.

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 59-62

Traditional district-heating systems send very hot water from a central plant through insulated pipes to buildings. High temperatures make it easy to deliver heat to older radiators, but they also increase losses from the network and restrict the use of low-grade heat sources. Newer ambient-temperature networks operate closer to ground temperature. Individual buildings use heat pumps to raise the temperature for space heating or hot water, and in some systems they can also reject surplus heat back into the loop.

This arrangement can link sources that would otherwise be too cool or dispersed to use: heat from data centres, supermarket refrigeration, industrial processes, sewage or shallow geothermal wells. A building requiring cooling may supply heat to another that needs heating at the same time. Because the loop itself is not extremely hot, distribution losses are smaller and plastic pipes may be possible.

The system is not automatically efficient. Heat pumps require electricity, and performance falls when buildings need very high delivery temperatures. Retrofitting insulation and larger radiators can therefore be as important as installing the network. Seasonal mismatches may require thermal storage or additional sources. Governance is another challenge: the value of the system depends on coordinating buildings with different owners and operating schedules. Ambient loops are best understood as local energy exchanges rather than a universal replacement for every heating system. Their success depends on the mix of buildings, climate, electricity supply and available waste heat.

59. What is a principal advantage of ambient-temperature heat networks?

- A) They deliver unlimited hot water without electricity.
- B) They remove the need for insulation in every building.
- C) They operate efficiently only with a single central boiler.
- D) They guarantee identical costs in every climate.
- E) They can connect low-grade heat sources and allow buildings to exchange surplus heat.

60. Why may older buildings reduce the efficiency of such a system?

- A) They are always too close to data centres.
- B) They cannot contain any kind of heat pump.
- C) Their heating systems may require high delivery temperatures, which lowers heat-pump performance.
- D) Their radiators automatically send heat back to the network.
- E) They produce more waste heat than the loop can accept.

61. What can be inferred about districts containing buildings with different heating and cooling schedules?

- A) They cannot be connected to the same loop.
- B) They must rely only on shallow geothermal wells.
- C) They eliminate the need for coordination among owners.
- D) They always require a very high network temperature.
- E) They may offer useful opportunities for simultaneous heat exchange, provided that operation is coordinated.

62. What overall caution does the author express?

- A) The performance of ambient loops depends on local conditions, so they are not a universal solution.
- B) Plastic pipes make every network environmentally harmful.
- C) Waste heat is useful only when it comes from industrial furnaces.
- D) Thermal storage is unnecessary in places with seasonal demand.
- E) The electricity supply has no bearing on the system's impact.

KARŞILIKLI KONUŞMA | 63-67

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

63. Event Organiser: - The forecast gives a 40 per cent chance of rain tomorrow. Does that mean it will rain for 40 per cent of the day?

Meteorologist: - ----

Event Organiser: - So the percentage is about the probability of measurable rain at this location, not how long it will last.

- A) Yes. A probability always states the exact fraction of the day during which rain will fall.
- B) It means that rain will cover exactly 40 per cent of the city for the entire day.
- C) No. Under comparable forecast conditions, rain would occur at your location in about four out of ten cases; the figure does not directly state duration.
- D) No forecast can express probability unless the event has already happened.
- E) The percentage measures only how much water will be collected in a rain gauge.

64. Researcher: - I searched the digitised newspapers for the phrase but got no results. Can I assume it was never printed?

Archivist: - ----

Researcher: - Then I should inspect likely page images and try spelling variants before drawing that conclusion.

- A) Certainly; optical character recognition reproduces every historical page without error.
- B) Yes, because newspapers have never changed spelling conventions.
- C) Only printed indexes can contain errors; digital searches cannot.
- D) No, but the absence of results proves that the pages themselves are missing.
- E) Not safely. OCR often misreads old typesets and damaged pages, and historical spelling may differ.

65. Homeowner: - My heat pump used much more electricity during last week's cold spell. Does that prove it is inefficient?

Energy Adviser: - ----

Homeowner: - So I should compare the heat delivered, outdoor temperature and any backup heater over a whole season.

- A) Yes. Any increase in weekly electricity use proves that the equipment is defective.
- B) Not by itself. Demand rises in colder weather, and a short electricity total does not reveal seasonal performance.
- C) No, because heat pumps consume exactly the same electricity in every temperature.
- D) Yes, and outdoor temperature should never be included in an efficiency calculation.
- E) The only useful measure is the purchase price of the heat pump.

66. Editor: - The machine translation sounds fluent. Can we publish it without human review?

Translator: - ----

Editor: - Right, fluent wording can hide a reversed negation or an incorrect technical term.

- A) I would not. Fluency is not evidence of semantic accuracy, especially in specialised or high-stakes text.
- B) Of course; grammatical sentences are always faithful to the source.
- C) Yes, because machines never confuse a positive statement with a negative one.
- D) Only punctuation needs human review in technical translation.
- E) A fluent translation cannot contain an error in terminology.

67. Gardener: - My home kit gives a soil pH of 5.5. Should I apply lime to the entire garden?

Soil Scientist: - ----

Gardener: - I'll sample several areas and check what each plant needs before changing the soil.

- A) Yes. A single test always represents every part of a garden and every plant species.
- B) No plant can grow in soil with a pH below 7.
- C) Lime should be applied before any soil sample is taken.
- D) The reading proves that all nutrients are absent from the soil.
- E) One reading is not enough; pH can vary across a garden, and some plants actually prefer acidic soil.

YAKIN ANLAMLI CÜMLE | 68-71

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

68. The committee postponed the launch not because the prototype failed, but because the safety documentation was incomplete.

- A) The launch went ahead after the prototype failed and the documents were completed.
- B) Incomplete documentation was ignored because the prototype had performed badly.
- C) The prototype itself was not the reason for the delay; the launch was put off owing to missing safety documents.
- D) Both a failed prototype and complete safety records caused the launch to be postponed.
- E) The committee delayed the prototype so that it would not need any safety documentation.

69. No estimate of ancient population size can be considered precise unless the assumptions behind the surviving evidence are made explicit.

- A) An ancient population estimate cannot be regarded as precise if the assumptions used to interpret the remaining evidence are not stated clearly.
- B) Every ancient population can be counted exactly because the surviving evidence contains no assumptions.
- C) The precision of an estimate depends only on how much evidence has been destroyed.
- D) Assumptions should remain hidden whenever a population estimate appears accurate.
- E) Once evidence survives, explaining the assumptions behind it makes an estimate less precise.

70. The new translation preserves the argument of the original even though it abandons some of its word order.

- A) The new translation copies the original word order but changes its central argument.
- B) Because the argument was removed, the translation could preserve the original syntax.
- C) The translation is faithful only where it follows every word in the original order.
- D) Both the argument and the word order of the original are absent from the translation.
- E) Although the translator changes part of the original syntax, the main line of reasoning remains intact.

71. The benefits of flexible working hours are likely to be limited if employees have little control over their workload.

- A) Flexible hours always reduce workload regardless of employee control.
- B) Employees can control their workload only when flexible hours are unavailable.
- C) The less control employees have, the more certain the benefits of flexibility become.
- D) Workload has no bearing on whether flexible schedules help employees.
- E) When employees cannot influence how much work they must do, flexible schedules may offer only modest advantages.

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA | 72-75

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

72. Many marine animals rely on sound because light travels poorly through deep or turbid water. Whales use calls over long distances, fish produce sounds during courtship, and larvae may orient toward reefs by listening. Engine noise from ships overlaps with some of these signals and can reduce the distance over which they are detected. ---- For this reason, managers are testing quieter propellers, rerouting traffic away from sensitive habitats and asking vessels to slow down at particular times.

- A) Sound travels more slowly than light in seawater, so marine animals cannot hear vessels.
- B) Most vessel noise consists of visible light rather than pressure waves.
- C) Unlike a brief natural sound, persistent vessel noise may repeatedly mask communication and alter behaviour even when it causes no immediate injury.
- D) Marine mammals use vision instead of sound whenever a ship approaches.
- E) The only effective response to underwater noise is to prohibit all movement at sea.

73. Digital photographs seem self-explanatory, but a file rarely records why it was taken, who is shown or whether an edit changed its meaning. Basic metadata can include date, location, creator, rights and a description. ---- Without such documentation, a large collection may remain technically intact yet become difficult to search or interpret.

- A) For institutions, agreeing on consistent fields and preserving them during file migration is therefore as important as storing the image itself.
- B) Metadata are generated perfectly by every camera and never require human correction.
- C) Compressing an image automatically records the identities and intentions of everyone shown.
- D) Rights information should be removed so that files can be copied without restriction.
- E) Printed photographs never require captions, dates or contextual records.

74. For generations, some Indigenous communities have used small, carefully timed fires to manage landscapes. These burns can reduce dense undergrowth, support particular food plants and create a patchwork of habitats. Colonial authorities often suppressed the practice, treating all fire as destructive. ---- Current partnerships increasingly combine local knowledge of seasons and species with contemporary weather data and fire-safety planning.

- A) As fuel accumulated and landscapes changed, however, excluding low-intensity fire sometimes increased the risk of severe wildfire.
- B) Every Indigenous community used exactly the same fire schedule in every ecosystem.
- C) The suppression of all burning permanently improved biodiversity and eliminated wildfire.
- D) Modern weather data make knowledge of local species and seasons unnecessary.
- E) Cultural burns are always hotter and larger than uncontrolled wildfires.

75. Math anxiety can occupy working memory with worry, leaving fewer cognitive resources for solving a problem. Avoidance then reduces practice, which can reinforce the belief that ability is fixed. Simply telling students to relax is rarely enough. ---- These approaches do not remove challenge; they make it possible for learners to engage with challenge without interpreting every error as proof of incapacity.

- A) Timed tests with public rankings are the most reliable way to remove anxiety immediately.
- B) Students should avoid mathematics until they feel completely confident.
- C) Teachers can build confidence only by praising innate intelligence and ignoring strategies.
- D) Lessons should eliminate all mistakes so that students never experience uncertainty.
- E) Short, low-stakes practice, explicit strategy instruction and opportunities to explain mistakes can gradually rebuild confidence.

ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE | 76-80

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

76. (I) Photochromic lenses darken when exposed to ultraviolet radiation and become clearer indoors. (II) Thermochromic pigments change colour when temperature alters their molecular arrangement. (III) They are used on labels that reveal whether a product has become too hot or cold. (IV) Some formulations reverse their colour change as the temperature returns to its earlier level. (V) Because light, storage time and repeated heating can affect performance, such indicators must be calibrated for their intended use.

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

77. (I) Fermentation depends on microorganisms that transform sugars and other compounds in food. (II) Traditional wooden spoons are often carved from a single piece of timber and may last for decades. (III) A starter culture can make the process more predictable by introducing selected microbes. (IV) Temperature, salt and acidity influence which organisms grow and what flavours they produce. (V) Producers monitor these conditions both for quality and to prevent unwanted microbes from dominating.

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

78. (I) A honeybee returning from a rich food source can perform a waggle dance inside the hive. (II) The angle of the dance relative to gravity encodes the direction of the food in relation to the Sun. (III) The duration of the waggle phase provides information about distance. (IV) Honey can crystallise when glucose separates from the liquid and forms solid crystals. (V) Other bees combine the dance with odour and their own experience before deciding where to forage.

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

79. (I) During disasters, public libraries may serve as trusted places for charging devices, accessing official information and completing emergency forms. (II) The Dewey Decimal Classification arranges library subjects in a numerical hierarchy. (III) Staff can also help residents evaluate rumours and locate local support services. (IV) To perform these roles, libraries need continuity plans, backup power and partnerships established before a crisis. (V) Their contribution is strongest when emergency agencies recognise libraries as part of the local resilience network.

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

80. (I) Lunar regolith is a layer of broken rock and dust produced by impacts and space weathering. (II) Its sharp particles can abrade seals, fabrics and moving machinery. (III) Because the Moon has little atmosphere, electrostatic charging can make fine dust cling to surfaces. (IV) Organic matter in fertile terrestrial soils is renewed by roots, microbes and decomposing leaves. (V) Engineers test coatings, filters and cleaning methods to reduce the risks that lunar dust poses to equipment and crews.

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