

YDS DENEME - 6

TEST OF ENGLISH

SORU KİTAPÇIĞI

80 SORU • 180 DAKİKA • 100 PUAN

YDS soru türleri ve bölüm mantığı esas alınarak hazırlanmış özgün 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. Soru kitapçığı, cevap anahtarı ve ayrıntılı çözümler ayrı dosyalar hâlinde de sunulmuştur.
7. Bütün soru kökleri, seçenekler, paragraflar ve çözümler bu deneme için yeniden yazılmıştır.

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. Once both sensors had been recalibrated, the apparent ---- between the two temperature records almost disappeared.

- A) discrepancy
- B) abundance
- C) continuity
- D) immunity
- E) sequence

2. Using salt-tolerant crops will not reverse soil salinity, but it may offer a ---- option in places where conventional varieties repeatedly fail.

- A) negligible
- B) arbitrary
- C) viable
- D) adjacent
- E) reluctant

3. Because only a small part of the inscription survives, its final lines must be interpreted ---- rather than treated as a complete account.

- A) permanently
- B) evenly
- C) jointly
- D) explicitly
- E) cautiously

4. The flexible joints allow the bridge deck to ---- repeated expansion and contraction without cracking.

- A) allocate
- B) withstand
- C) disclose
- D) inherit
- E) dismiss

5. Changes in cloud cover may ---- much of the year-to-year variation in the amount of solar energy reaching the ground.

- A) set aside
- B) take after
- C) turn down
- D) account for
- E) draw up

6. Several laboratories intend to ---- a toxic solvent once a safer substitute becomes available.

- A) carry over
- B) phase out
- C) look into
- D) put aside
- E) draw up

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 wetland survey ends next autumn, researchers ---- water levels for three full years, and additional gauges ---- at the most variable sites.

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

8. The crack ---- during last week's transport because it is visible in photographs taken in 1985; it ---- long before the object entered the present collection.

- A) cannot have occurred / must have existed
- B) should not occur / would exist
- C) need not have occurred / had to exist
- D) may not occur / could have existed
- E) must not have occurred / used to exist

9. ---- stable-isotope ratios in feathers enables ecologists ---- birds raised in different regions.

- A) To use / distinguishing
- B) Having used / distinguish
- C) Used / to have distinguished
- D) Being used / having distinguished
- E) Using / to distinguish

10. The reliability of a forecast depends ---- the quality of the observations used ---- its initial conditions.

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

11. The committee interviewed residents ---- homes had repeatedly flooded to determine ---- changes they considered most urgent.

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

12. ---- the earliest surviving copy was produced two centuries after the event, historians still regard it as valuable evidence.

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

13. A sensor network cannot reveal a long-term trend ---- its instruments are maintained and calibrated consistently.

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

14. The newly developed camera is ---- sensitive ---- it can detect temperature differences smaller than one-tenth of a degree.

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

15. ---- repeated attempts to standardise the spelling of the language, substantial regional variation remains.

- A) Because of
- B) In addition to
- C) With regard to
- D) Instead of
- E) Despite

16. Only after the sample ---- under controlled conditions ---- that its surface contained traces of salt.

- A) dried / the chemists discovered
- B) has been dried / have the chemists discovered
- C) was drying / did the chemists discover
- D) had dried / the chemists had discovered
- E) had been dried / did the chemists discover

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

Tree rings do not simply record the age of a tree. Their width varies with growing conditions, and a sequence of wide and narrow rings can act like a barcode. To date an undated timber, dendrochronologists (17)---- its pattern with sequences from living trees and older wood whose dates are known. The method works best when climate produces a strong regional signal, (18)---- trees of different species or sites may respond differently. A single overlap is not enough: researchers look for the same pattern across many consecutive rings and test whether another placement fits (19)---- well. Missing or false rings can complicate the process, especially near the centre of a trunk. (20)----, samples are normally examined under magnification and measured along more than one radius. If the outermost ring and bark survive, the felling year (21)---- be estimated with unusual precision; without them, only a latest possible date may be given.

17. (17)

- A) replace
- B) compare
- C) conceal
- D) postpone
- E) divide

18. (18)

- A) because
- B) unless
- C) so that
- D) although
- E) once

19. (19)

- A) equally
- B) briefly
- C) deliberately
- D) rarely
- E) separately

20. (20)

- A) Likewise
- B) Nevertheless
- C) Therefore
- D) Otherwise
- E) Meanwhile

21. (21)

- A) can
- B) would
- C) ought
- D) must have
- E) used to

CLOZE TEST PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 22-26

Some aquatic bacteria contain chains of iron-rich crystals that align with the Earth's magnetic field. These structures, called magnetosomes, do not pull the cells toward a particular destination by themselves. Instead, they help bacteria (22)---- their swimming direction. In laboratory dishes, cells often gather at one edge when a magnetic field is applied, (23)---- they still rely on their flagella for movement. The advantage in nature is thought to be indirect: magnetic alignment can reduce a three-dimensional search to a more (24)---- path, helping cells reach zones with suitable oxygen levels. Yet the preferred direction is not universal and may reverse between hemispheres or habitats. Researchers therefore avoid assuming that magnetotaxis has a single function. (25)----, they combine behavioural tests with measurements of chemistry and light. Because magnetosome formation requires energy and iron, it is likely to be maintained only when its benefits (26)---- the costs.

22. (22)

- A) reverse
- B) abandon
- C) postpone
- D) calculate
- E) maintain

23. (23)

- A) because
- B) as long as
- C) although
- D) so that
- E) unless

24. (24)

- A) random
- B) restricted
- C) artificial
- D) permanent
- E) identical

25. (25)

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

26. (26)

- A) preserve
- B) disclose
- C) divide
- D) outweigh
- E) postpone

CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA | 27-36

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

27. Because satellite gravimetry measures changes in mass rather than groundwater directly, ----.

- A) groundwater wells are no longer needed in regions with frequent satellite coverage
- B) satellites can identify the chemical composition of underground water from orbit
- C) its estimates must be interpreted with models that separate water from other mass changes
- D) rainfall gauges automatically correct all errors caused by seasonal vegetation
- E) the method is restricted to measuring rivers that are visible at the surface

28. Even when people sleep longer at weekends, ----.

- A) the accumulated effects of repeated short sleep may not be fully reversed
- B) the need for regular sleep disappears once total weekly hours are adequate
- C) longer sleep always restores attention to the level seen after several well-rested nights
- D) weekend recovery proves that sleep timing has no effect on health
- E) a single long night is sufficient to compensate for any previous sleep loss

29. Once chemical residues absorbed into ancient pottery are identified, ----.

- A) the vessel can be dated without reference to its archaeological context
- B) researchers no longer need to consider contamination from the surrounding soil
- C) every ingredient of the original recipe can be reconstructed with certainty
- D) the pot's decorative style becomes irrelevant to all further interpretation
- E) researchers may infer what kinds of food or substances the vessel once held

30. If officials communicate only the most reassuring interpretation of an uncertain hazard, ----.

- A) uncertainty will disappear as soon as the message is repeated often enough
- B) public trust may decline when later evidence changes the message
- C) technical experts will no longer need to update their estimates
- D) people will always respond more calmly than they do to balanced explanations
- E) the hazard will be easier to measure with fewer monitoring instruments

31. Immersion schools can support a threatened language, ----.

- A) so they eliminate the need for adult speakers to use it in public life
- B) but their success also depends on opportunities to use it outside the classroom
- C) because children automatically transmit every language they study to the next generation
- D) unless written materials are excluded from the curriculum
- E) even if no teachers are fluent enough to model natural speech

32. Although open peer review can make scholarly criticism more transparent, ----.

- A) it guarantees that reviewers will agree on the value of every paper
- B) anonymous evaluation is impossible in all fields
- C) authors are never able to respond to comments made in public
- D) the publication process becomes shorter regardless of the number of revisions
- E) some reviewers may become less candid when their names are disclosed

33. A carbon price is intended to make the social cost of emissions visible to firms and consumers, ----.

- A) because all households use the same amount of energy
- B) so its level has no influence on investment decisions
- C) unless renewable technologies are already cheaper in every sector
- D) yet its effect depends on coverage, price level and available alternatives
- E) while it prevents governments from using any other climate policy

34. Before large-scale deep-sea mining is approved, ----.

- A) mineral prices must remain unchanged for several decades
- B) all organisms on the seafloor have to be named
- C) baseline surveys are needed to distinguish mining impacts from natural variation
- D) the depth of the ocean must be reduced through engineering
- E) companies should assume that disturbed ecosystems recover immediately

35. Since consumers often interpret "best before" dates as safety deadlines, ----.

- A) clearer labels could prevent edible food from being discarded unnecessarily
- B) manufacturers should remove all dates from perishable products
- C) food remains safe indefinitely once it has been packaged
- D) visual appearance is always sufficient to detect harmful microbes
- E) retailers cannot provide storage guidance without laboratory tests

36. Even if an autonomous vehicle performs well in ordinary traffic, ----.

- A) it no longer requires maps or sensors
- B) every rare event can be predicted during a short road test
- C) rare combinations of weather, road design and human behaviour can still expose weaknesses
- D) human drivers will immediately adopt the same decision rules
- E) its software cannot be updated after deployment

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 the telescope was designed to detect extremely faint signals, even small changes in temperature had to be corrected before the data could be compared.

- A) Teleskop çok zayıf sinyalleri algıladığı için, veriler karşılaştırıldıktan sonra sıcaklıktaki küçük değişiklikler bile düzeltilmek zorundaydı.
- B) Teleskop son derece zayıf sinyalleri algılamak üzere tasarlandığından, veriler karşılaştırılmadan önce sıcaklıktaki küçük değişikliklerin bile düzeltilmesi gerekiyordu.
- C) Teleskop son derece zayıf sinyalleri algılayacak şekilde tasarlanmış olsa da, sıcaklıktaki küçük değişiklikler verilerin karşılaştırılmasını engelledi.
- D) Veriler karşılaştırılabilsin diye teleskopun sıcaklığındaki yalnızca büyük değişikliklerin düzeltilmesi gerekiyordu.
- E) Teleskopun algıladığı zayıf sinyaller, sıcaklıktaki küçük değişiklikler düzeltilmeden önce verilerle karşılaştırıldı.

38. Rather than replacing field observations, computer models allow researchers to test how different assumptions would alter the expected outcome.

- A) Bilgisayar modelleri, saha gözlemlerinin yerini aldıkları için araştırmacıların beklenen sonucu farklı varsayımlarla değiştirmesini sağlar.
- B) Farklı varsayımların beklenen sonucu değiştirip değiştirmeyeceği ancak saha gözlemleri yerine bilgisayar modelleri kullanılarak sınanabilir.
- C) Saha gözlemleri bilgisayar modelleriyle değiştirilmedikçe araştırmacılar farklı varsayımların sonucunu sınamaz.
- D) Araştırmacılar, saha gözlemlerini değiştirmek yerine, bilgisayar modellerinin farklı varsayımlarını beklenen sonuçla karşılaştırır.
- E) Saha gözlemlerinin yerini almak yerine, bilgisayar modelleri araştırmacıların farklı varsayımların beklenen sonucu nasıl değiştireceğini sınamasına olanak tanır.

39. No restoration method is entirely reversible, so conservators document each intervention in case later specialists need to reassess it.

- A) Hiçbir restorasyon yöntemi bütünüyle geri döndürülebilir olmadığından, konservatörler daha sonraki uzmanların yeniden değerlendirmesi gerekebilir diye her müdahaleyi belgeler.
- B) Bütün restorasyon yöntemleri geri döndürülebilir olduğu için konservatörler, daha sonraki uzmanlar gerek duymasa da her müdahaleyi belgeler.
- C) Daha sonraki uzmanlar her müdahaleyi yeniden değerlendirdikten sonra konservatörler restorasyon yöntemini belgeler.
- D) Konservatörler yalnızca geri döndürülemeyen müdahaleleri, daha sonraki uzmanların değerlendirmesini önlemek amacıyla belgeler.
- E) Restorasyon yöntemleri tamamen geri döndürülebilir olmasa bile, daha sonraki uzmanların müdahaleleri yeniden değerlendirmesine gerek yoktur.

40. Bir toplumun geçmişteki kuraklıklara dayanmış olması, gelecekteki kuraklıkların aynı sonuçları doğuracağı anlamına gelmez.

- A) Because a society has withstood droughts in the past, future droughts will produce the same outcomes.
- B) A society would not have withstood past droughts unless future ones produced similar outcomes.
- C) The fact that future droughts will produce the same outcomes does not mean that a society endured them in the past.
- D) A society's having withstood droughts in the past does not mean that future droughts will produce the same outcomes.
- E) Although a society endured droughts in the past, future droughts are expected to have identical results.

41. Yeni bir terimin hızla yayılması, herkes tarafından aynı anlamda kullanıldığını göstermez.

- A) The rapid spread of a new term proves that everyone uses it with exactly the same meaning.
- B) Unless everyone uses a new term in the same sense, it cannot spread rapidly.
- C) A new term spreads rapidly only after its meaning has been agreed by everyone.
- D) The rapid spread of a new term does not show that it is being used in the same sense by everyone.
- E) Even though a new term is used in the same sense by everyone, it may not spread rapidly.

42. Yolculuk süresi kısalsa bile, toplu taşımanın daha çekici hâle gelmesi için güvenilir ve erişilebilir olması gerekir.

- A) Even if journey times are reduced, public transport needs to be reliable and accessible in order to become more attractive.
- B) Since journey times have been reduced, public transport has already become both reliable and accessible.
- C) Public transport can become attractive only by reducing journey times, whether or not it is reliable.
- D) Unless journey times are shortened, public transport cannot remain reliable or accessible.
- E) Public transport becomes reliable and accessible as soon as its journey times make it more attractive.

OKUMA PARÇALARI | 43-62

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

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 43-46

In limestone caves, drops of water can build mineral formations known collectively as speleothems. Rainwater absorbs carbon dioxide from soil and dissolves a small quantity of limestone as it moves underground. When a drop reaches an air-filled cave, some of the gas escapes and calcite is deposited. Repetition over many years produces stalagmites rising from the floor and stalactites hanging from the ceiling. The layers may preserve variations in oxygen and carbon isotopes, trace elements and growth rate, all of which can serve as clues to past environmental conditions.

Speleothems are especially useful because many can be dated by the uranium-thorium method. Calcite commonly incorporates a little uranium while containing very little thorium when it forms. As uranium decays into thorium at a known rate, the ratio between the two provides a clock. Dating a sequence of layers allows researchers to place chemical changes in chronological order. Nevertheless, a change in an isotope ratio is not a direct measurement of rainfall. It may also reflect evaporation, vegetation above the cave, the route taken by water through the rock or the season in which calcite grew.

To interpret these records, scientists monitor modern rainfall, cave temperature and drip water, and they compare several formations from the same cave or from different caves. Growth may stop during dry intervals, and later water can dissolve part of an older layer. Agreement among independently dated records strengthens the case that a change was regional rather than a peculiarity of one site. Speleothems are therefore powerful climate archives, but their value depends on treating each chemical signal as a proxy that must be tested against local processes.

43. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A) Speleothems provide exact rainfall totals and therefore require little modern calibration.
- B) Uranium-thorium dating has made observations of present-day cave processes unnecessary.
- C) Speleothems provide dated, indirect climate records whose signals must be interpreted with site-specific evidence.
- D) Stalagmites form mainly because cave temperatures fluctuate sharply between seasons.
- E) Most cave deposits are too discontinuous to contribute to the study of past environments.

44. According to the passage, uranium-thorium dating can be used on many speleothems because ----.

- A) all cave layers contain equal amounts of uranium and thorium from the beginning
- B) thorium decays into uranium only when rainfall stops
- C) the age of a layer can be read directly from its thickness
- D) cave water removes every element except uranium
- E) new calcite generally contains some uranium but little initial thorium, allowing their changing ratio to act as a clock

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

- A) every isotope change found in a cave must have been caused by rainfall
- B) agreement among several independently dated cave records makes a regional interpretation more convincing
- C) a single stalagmite is always more reliable than a group of records
- D) modern cave monitoring is useful only when growth has completely stopped
- E) dissolved layers improve the precision of a climate chronology

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

- A) a direct measurement
- B) a contaminant
- C) a chronological gap
- D) a preservation treatment
- E) an indirect indicator

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 47-50

Across lawns, vacant land and snowy plazas, repeated footsteps often create tracks that were never drawn on an official plan. These informal routes are commonly called desire paths. They tend to appear where a paved route makes a journey unnecessarily long, where entrances and transport stops are poorly aligned, or where people seek a shortcut around an obstacle. Because they are produced by actual movement rather than by a designer's prediction, desire paths can reveal how a place is being used after construction.

Some planners deliberately wait before paving all the paths in a new park, allowing patterns of movement to emerge first. Yet an informal track is not automatically a good design proposal. A steep shortcut may be unsafe for many users, an unpaved line may damage fragile vegetation, and a route that is convenient for walkers may cross private land or conflict with drainage. Desire paths also say little about people who cannot use them, including wheelchair users or anyone who needs a smoother gradient.

For these reasons, planners treat the tracks as evidence rather than instructions. They may combine observations with pedestrian counts, interviews, accessibility audits and seasonal data. A path visible in winter could be a temporary response to snow blocking the usual route, while one that reappears throughout the year may indicate a lasting mismatch between the plan and everyday behaviour. When formalised thoughtfully, a desire path can make a place more direct and legible. When copied without investigation, it can preserve precisely the hazards or exclusions that good design is meant to remove.

47. What is the main point of the passage?

- A) Desire paths should replace all paved routes in newly built parks.
- B) Informal paths are valuable mainly because they are cheaper to maintain.
- C) A desire path always represents the needs of users with limited mobility.
- D) Desire paths reveal movement patterns, but planners must interpret them alongside safety, accessibility and environmental evidence.
- E) Temporary tracks in snow are more reliable than routes visible throughout the year.

48. According to the passage, desire paths commonly appear when ----.

- A) designers prohibit people from entering a public space
- B) official routes are indirect or poorly aligned with destinations
- C) wheelchair users request a steeper gradient
- D) all vegetation has already been removed from a site
- E) drainage systems make every paved route impassable

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

- A) Any path created by repeated use is safe enough to be paved.
- B) Interviews are unnecessary once a track is visible on the ground.
- C) Formalising every desire path could preserve unsafe or environmentally harmful choices.
- D) A route that appears in winter necessarily reflects permanent demand.
- E) Accessibility audits are useful only for private land.

50. The word 'formalised' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) turned into an officially designed route
- B) hidden from public view
- C) measured only during winter
- D) closed because of private ownership
- E) made steeper for faster movement

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 51-54

Data sonification represents information through sound. A rising pitch might indicate increasing temperature, a faster rhythm might signal a higher event rate, and different instruments might distinguish categories. Scientists have used sonification to examine astronomical measurements, monitor medical signals and notice patterns in long time series. Human hearing is highly sensitive to timing and repetition, so sound can make sudden changes or regular cycles salient even when a listener is not staring at a screen.

The method is sometimes presented as an accessible alternative to a graph, but accessibility does not arise automatically. A mapping between data and sound must be learned, just as the axes and symbols of a chart must be understood. High pitch may intuitively suggest 'more' to one listener, yet the same choice can be tiring or difficult for someone with hearing loss. Loudness has a limited safe range, and several simultaneous sound dimensions can become confusing. Designers therefore test whether listeners can identify the intended pattern rather than assuming that an attractive sound is informative.

Sonification is often most effective when it complements other forms of display. A researcher may hear an unusual event, then inspect the corresponding part of a graph; a visually impaired analyst may use sound together with a table or a verbal summary. The choice of mapping also affects interpretation: the same data can seem smooth, urgent or irregular depending on pitch range, tempo and timbre. Consequently, a sonification should document its design decisions and provide examples for training. Its strength lies not in turning every dataset into music, but in using the auditory system to reveal structures that might otherwise be overlooked.

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

- A) Sonification can complement visual and verbal displays, but its usefulness depends on careful mapping, testing and training.
- B) Every dataset becomes easier to understand when converted into music.
- C) Sound is an entirely intuitive medium that requires no explanation.
- D) Sonification should replace graphs for all visually impaired analysts.
- E) Loudness is the safest and most precise way to encode unlimited values.

52. According to the passage, data variables may be represented through ----.

- A) only written labels read aloud by a computer
- B) the physical size of a loudspeaker
- C) pitch, rhythm and differences in instrument or timbre
- D) a single fixed melody that never changes
- E) the removal of all visual or verbal information

53. It can be inferred that ----.

- A) listeners will interpret any sound mapping in exactly the same way
- B) the way data are mapped to sound can influence which patterns listeners notice
- C) hearing loss has no effect on the accessibility of sonification
- D) training examples reduce the amount of information in the dataset
- E) an attractive sound is necessarily an accurate analytical display

54. The word 'salient' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) silent
- B) reversible
- C) uncertain
- D) noticeable
- E) random

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 55-58

Bacteriophages, usually called phages, are viruses that infect bacteria. In the lytic cycle, a phage attaches to a suitable bacterial cell, injects its genetic material, produces new phage particles and eventually bursts the cell. This ability has attracted interest in food safety, where phages may be applied to surfaces, processing equipment or particular foods to reduce harmful bacteria. Because many phages infect only a narrow set of bacterial strains, they can sometimes target a pathogen while leaving much of the surrounding microbial community unchanged.

Specificity is both an advantage and a limitation. A phage selected against one strain may have no effect on another strain of the same bacterial species. The target population can also evolve resistance. To broaden coverage and reduce the chance that a single resistant strain will survive, treatments often combine several phages in a cocktail. Even then, temperature, acidity and the structure of the food influence whether phages reach and infect their hosts. A result obtained in a liquid laboratory culture may therefore not be reproduced on a dry or complex food surface.

Phages are not simply chemical disinfectants, and their use requires biological monitoring. Researchers must identify the host range of each phage, confirm that it does not carry undesirable genes and test how long it remains active under realistic conditions. Regulations also differ among countries and products. Phage treatments can add a targeted layer to food-safety systems, but they are unlikely to replace sanitation, refrigeration or careful handling. Their promise depends on matching the virus, the bacterial population and the environment in which treatment will occur.

55. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Why phages should immediately replace refrigeration and sanitation
- B) How all phages infect every strain of a bacterial species
- C) Why chemical disinfectants are more specific than biological treatments
- D) How food structure has no influence on phage activity
- E) The targeted potential of phages in food safety and the biological conditions that limit their use

56. According to the passage, a phage in the lytic cycle ----.

- A) converts bacteria into chemical disinfectants
- B) replicates inside a suitable bacterium and eventually bursts the cell
- C) can infect a host without attaching to it
- D) remains inactive until refrigeration fails
- E) always transfers beneficial genes to the target bacterium

57. It can be inferred that a phage cocktail is used partly to ----.

- A) make all food surfaces equally wet
- B) remove the need to identify target bacteria
- C) ensure that every virus carries the same genes
- D) prevent temperature from affecting treatment
- E) increase coverage and lower the chance that one resistant bacterial strain survives

58. The expression 'host range' refers to ----.

- A) the set of bacterial strains a phage is able to infect
- B) the temperature interval in which food can be stored
- C) the number of countries regulating a treatment
- D) the distance a virus moves across a surface
- E) the period for which refrigeration remains effective

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 59-62

Microbial fuel cells use microorganisms to convert chemical energy in organic matter into a small electrical current. In an oxygen-poor anode chamber, bacteria oxidise a substrate such as acetate or compounds in wastewater. The process releases electrons and protons. Electrons move through an external circuit toward a cathode, while protons travel through the liquid or a membrane. At the cathode, the charges take part in a final reaction, often involving oxygen. The resulting current is usually modest, but it can be measured continuously.

Interest in microbial fuel cells does not rest only on producing electricity. Because current changes with microbial activity and the amount of available organic matter, a device can function as a sensor of wastewater conditions. The bacteria also consume some pollutants while generating electrons, so treatment and monitoring may occur in the same system. However, real wastewater is far more variable than a pure laboratory solution. Temperature, acidity, competing microorganisms and material deposited on an electrode can all reduce performance.

Researchers test new electrode surfaces, reactor shapes and microbial communities in an effort to improve electron transfer. Scaling up presents a further difficulty: a larger device may increase the distance ions must travel and therefore raise internal resistance. Some designs remove the membrane to lower cost, but this may introduce other losses. The value of a system must also be judged against the energy used for pumping and the resources required to manufacture it. Microbial fuel cells may become useful low-power sensors or specialised treatment tools, yet they are not currently a simple substitute for conventional electricity generation.

59. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A) Microbial fuel cells are ready to replace large power stations in every setting.
- B) The bacteria in microbial fuel cells can function only in oxygen-rich chambers.
- C) Removing a membrane eliminates every source of energy loss in a microbial fuel cell.
- D) Microbial fuel cells can turn organic matter into a small current with sensing and treatment potential, but practical conditions limit their performance.
- E) A device tested with a pure laboratory solution will always perform identically in wastewater.

60. According to the passage, electrons produced in the anode chamber ----.

- A) are converted directly into oxygen before leaving the bacteria
- B) remain permanently trapped inside the substrate
- C) travel through an external circuit toward the cathode
- D) move only through the membrane together with protons
- E) are removed by pumping wastewater out of the device

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

- A) The amount of organic matter has no influence on the current produced.
- B) A larger reactor necessarily has lower internal resistance.
- C) Performance observed with a controlled laboratory substrate may change in variable real wastewater.
- D) Electrode fouling improves electron transfer by increasing microbial activity.
- E) The energy used for pumping is irrelevant when evaluating the system.

62. The word 'substrate' in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) the external wire carrying electrons
- B) the membrane separating two chambers
- C) the instrument used to measure current
- D) the material that microorganisms consume or oxidise
- E) the oxygen supplied at the cathode

KARŞILIKLI KONUŞMA | 63-67

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

63. Architect: Can you tell whether these roof beams were cut in 1640?

Dendrochronologist: Only if the outer rings survive and the pattern matches a dated regional chronology.

Architect: ----

Dendrochronologist: Then I can still give a date after which the tree must have been felled, but not the exact year.

- A) Does the species of tree have any effect on the colour of the roof tiles?
- B) Why were all historical buildings constructed in the same year?
- C) Could the beams be dated by measuring only their total length?
- D) Would repainting the ceiling create a new sequence of tree rings?
- E) What if the carpenters removed the bark and the outermost wood?

64. Teacher: My students found two online articles making opposite claims about the same study.

Librarian: Did they compare the evidence and follow the links to the original research?

Teacher: ----

Librarian: That is the problem; being first in a search result is not the same as being reliable.

- A) No, most of them assumed that the first result was the most trustworthy.
- B) Yes, and both articles quoted exactly the same methods section.
- C) No, because the original study was printed on paper rather than online.
- D) Yes, so they decided that search engines should never be used.
- E) They compared the font size, which proved that both claims were accurate.

65. Engineer: We are planning a fish ladder beside the dam.

Biologist: The main migratory species in this river are poor jumpers and avoid high-velocity water.

Engineer: ----

Biologist: Yes. A bypass channel with a lower gradient may suit them better.

- A) Should we make the steps higher so that the water moves faster?
- B) Would a more natural, gently sloping route be preferable?
- C) Can we assume that all fish species swim in exactly the same way?
- D) Is the colour of the concrete the only factor that matters?
- E) Would closing the river during migration improve the ladder?

66. Journalist: The survey puts one candidate at 42 percent and the other at 41 percent.

Statistician: Remember that each estimate has a margin of error of about three percentage points.

Journalist: ----

Statistician: Exactly. If the intervals overlap, the poll does not establish a clear lead.

- A) So a one-point difference should not be reported as decisive?
- B) Does that mean the sample included every voter in the country?
- C) Can the margin of error tell us which candidate will definitely win?
- D) Should we add the two percentages and ignore undecided voters?
- E) Does a larger sample always increase the margin of error?

67. Curator: Visitors need enough light to see the watercolours, but several pigments fade with exposure.

Conservation scientist: We can reduce both intensity and the number of hours each work is displayed.

Curator: ----

Conservation scientist: Yes, rotation lowers cumulative exposure while keeping the exhibition programme active.

- A) Should we leave the same works under stronger light for the entire year?
- B) Could we exhibit each work for shorter periods and rotate them?
- C) Would replacing all watercolours with oil paintings preserve the paper?
- D) Can we measure fading only after it becomes visible to visitors?
- E) Should the gallery windows remain open during rain?

YAKIN ANLAMLI CÜMLE | 68-71

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

68. Because the pilot study included only volunteers with prior experience, its findings may not apply to beginners.

- A) The pilot study proved that beginners and experienced volunteers respond in the same way.
- B) The findings apply to beginners precisely because all volunteers lacked experience.
- C) Despite including many beginners, the pilot study excluded experienced participants.
- D) Since everyone in the pilot study already had experience, the results may not be generalisable to novices.
- E) No prior experience was required, so the study can be applied to every population.

69. Access to raw data is necessary but not sufficient for reproducing an analysis, since the processing decisions must also be known.

- A) Knowing the processing decisions makes access to raw data unnecessary.
- B) Raw data alone are always enough to reproduce any analysis.
- C) An analysis cannot be reproduced even when both the data and the processing steps are available.
- D) Processing decisions matter only when the original data have been lost.
- E) Reproducing the analysis requires both the raw data and information about how those data were processed.

70. Although the new coating reduced corrosion in laboratory tests, its performance outdoors has yet to be established.

- A) Outdoor tests have already confirmed that the coating prevents all corrosion.
- B) The coating failed in the laboratory but performed well outdoors.
- C) The coating showed promise in the laboratory, but evidence about its outdoor performance is still lacking.
- D) Because laboratory and outdoor conditions are identical, no further testing is needed.
- E) The coating was designed only for outdoor use and has not been tested indoors.

71. The archive will digitise the newspapers only if funding covers both scanning and long-term storage.

- A) The archive will digitise the newspapers even without money for storage.
- B) Funding for scanning alone is enough for the project to proceed.
- C) The archive has already digitised the newspapers and is now seeking storage funds.
- D) Long-term storage will be funded only after all newspapers have been scanned.
- E) Digitisation will proceed only when enough money is available for both scanning and continuing preservation.

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA | 72-75

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

72. Some coastal plants produce seeds that remain buoyant for weeks and tolerate exposure to seawater. Researchers test these traits by placing seeds in salt water and then attempting to germinate them. Finding a seed on a distant shore, however, is not proof of successful colonisation. ----. Establishment also depends on suitable soil, freshwater, competitors and the season of arrival.

- A) Ocean currents always carry every floating seed to the nearest island.
- B) Seeds that sink rapidly are the only ones capable of long-distance dispersal.
- C) After arrival, the seed must still remain viable and germinate.
- D) Coastal plants reproduce only through vegetative growth.
- E) Laboratory germination makes local environmental conditions irrelevant.

73. Large digital collections may describe the same concept with different words. A search for 'automobile', for example, may fail to retrieve records indexed only with 'car'. ----. By linking synonyms to a preferred term, such systems improve retrieval while preserving the original wording in individual records.

- A) Controlled vocabularies are designed to reduce this kind of variation.
- B) Digital collections should delete every word that has a synonym.
- C) Search engines work best when records contain no descriptive terms.
- D) Original wording must always be replaced in the historical document itself.
- E) The number of records becomes irrelevant once a collection is online.

74. Drones can photograph large wildlife colonies more quickly than observers on the ground, and image-recognition software can assist with counting. Yet an automated total is not automatically accurate. ----. Researchers therefore validate a sample of the images against field observations and report uncertainty rather than presenting a single unquestioned number.

- A) Wildlife colonies never change position between two photographs.
- B) Shadows, overlapping animals and the angle of the camera can all lead to missed or duplicate detections.
- C) A larger image file always produces a perfectly accurate count.
- D) Field observations are unnecessary whenever a drone is available.
- E) Uncertainty disappears if the software is used on more than one species.

75. At low speeds, electric vehicles can be much quieter than vehicles with combustion engines. This reduces noise, but it may also make an approaching vehicle harder for pedestrians to detect. Some regulations therefore require an artificial warning sound. ----. Designers must balance detectability with the broader goal of reducing urban noise.

- A) The warning should be identical to the loudest engine available.
- B) Pedestrians rely exclusively on vision and never use auditory cues.
- C) Electric vehicles cannot produce any sound at higher speeds.
- D) The sound should communicate approach and direction without being louder than necessary.
- E) Urban noise can be reduced only by banning all forms of transport.

ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE | 76-80

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

76. (I) Cork is harvested from the outer bark of the cork oak without cutting down the tree. (II) Skilled workers remove the bark in sections during a season when it separates more readily. (III) The bark gradually regenerates, allowing the same tree to be harvested again after several years. (IV) Bamboo stems are hollow because much of their supporting tissue is arranged around a central cavity. (V) The timing and depth of each cut are controlled to avoid injuring the living tissues beneath the cork.

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

77. (I) A sound arriving from one side reaches the nearer ear slightly earlier and often at a higher level. (II) The brain compares these small differences to estimate the direction of the source. (III) Timing differences are especially informative for lower frequencies, while level differences become more useful at higher frequencies. (IV) Moving the head can provide additional cues and resolve some ambiguous locations. (V) The outer planets take longer to orbit the Sun because they travel along much larger paths.

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

78. (I) Early paper money developed partly because large payments in metal coins were heavy and difficult to transport. (II) In some trading centres, merchants deposited coins and used written receipts to transfer value. (III) Woodblock printing also enabled the large-scale production of religious texts and illustrated books. (IV) Governments later issued or regulated notes, turning some private instruments into official currency. (V) Public trust, convertibility and protection against counterfeiting became central to whether the notes were accepted.

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

79. (I) Snow fences are placed upwind of roads or structures to slow the wind and cause drifting snow to settle in a planned area. (II) Coral polyps build calcium-carbonate skeletons that can accumulate into reefs over many generations. (III) Effective placement depends on prevailing wind direction, fence height and the distance from the area to be protected. (IV) Besides keeping roads clearer, carefully located fences can collect snow where meltwater is useful. (V) A poorly positioned fence may create a deeper drift exactly where snow was meant to be avoided.

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

80. (I) Telescope mirrors are often coated with a thin layer of aluminium to reflect visible light efficiently. (II) A protein must usually fold into a particular three-dimensional shape to perform its biological function. (III) The order of amino acids influences which attractions and repulsions occur as folding proceeds. (IV) Molecular chaperones can assist some proteins by preventing inappropriate interactions during the process. (V) When folding fails, proteins may lose function or form aggregates that damage cells.

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