

YDS DENEME - 7

TEST OF ENGLISH

SORU KİTAPÇIĞI

80 SORU | 180 DAKİKA | 100 PUAN

YDS soru türleri ve akademik dil düzeyi 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 x 1,25. Örneğin 64 doğru = 80,00 puan.

KELIME BİLGİSİ | 1-6

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

1. The newly discovered letters provide rare ---- into how ordinary merchants negotiated credit in the eighteenth century.

- A) insight
- B) diversion
- C) exposure
- D) compliance
- E) restraint

2. Because the vaccine must remain effective after months of storage, researchers tested it across a remarkably ---- range of temperatures.

- A) reluctant
- B) provisional
- C) coherent
- D) vacant
- E) broad

3. The two manuscripts differ only ---- in wording, yet the difference changes the legal interpretation of the passage.

- A) permanently
- B) subtly
- C) collectively
- D) abruptly
- E) deliberately

4. The restoration team decided to ---- the damaged mural rather than repaint missing sections that could not be documented.

- A) conceal
- B) imitate
- C) revise
- D) detach
- E) stabilise

5. When repeated measurements failed to match, the engineers began to ---- possible interference from nearby electrical equipment.

- A) put aside
- B) bring about
- C) look into
- D) turn over
- E) make up

6. The credibility of a scientific claim depends not on how surprising it is but on the ---- of the evidence supporting it.

- A) novelty
- B) scarcity
- C) publicity
- D) robustness
- E) convenience

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 survey team returned to the valley, seasonal floods ---- several markers that the researchers ---- the previous spring.

- A) displaced / installed
- B) were displacing / have installed
- C) have displaced / were installing
- D) had displaced / had installed
- E) would displace / installed

8. The mineral crust ---- for decades before the object was excavated; it ---- during last month's cleaning.

- A) must have developed / cannot have formed
- B) could develop / should not form
- C) may be developing / must not have formed
- D) had to develop / could not form
- E) would have developed / need not have formed

9. Allowing wetlands ---- floodwater naturally can be cheaper than ---- extensive concrete barriers to control it.

- A) absorbing / to build
- B) to have absorbed / being built
- C) absorb / having built
- D) to absorb / building
- E) having absorbed / to be built

10. The usefulness of a digital archive depends ---- reliable metadata and ---- continued access to the file formats it stores.

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

11. Researchers examined villages ---- wells had repeatedly dried up to determine ---- households had adapted to water shortages.

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

12. ---- the instrument is small enough to fit in a backpack, it can measure changes that previously required a laboratory.

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

13. No conclusion should be drawn ---- the control sample produces the expected result.

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

14. The evidence from the cave is ---- fragmentary ---- any reconstruction of the ceremony must remain provisional.

- A) enough / to
- B) so / that
- C) too / for
- D) as / as
- E) such / that

15. ---- the precision of modern dating methods, estimates can still differ when samples have been contaminated.

- A) Despite
- B) Owing to
- C) In accordance with
- D) Apart from
- E) By means of

16. Only when the pigment ---- to infrared light ---- the hidden inscription become visible.

- A) was exposed / did
- B) had exposed / had
- C) was being exposed / was
- D) has been exposed / has
- E) exposed / would

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

Volcanic ash layers can be valuable chronological markers because a major eruption may spread material over a wide region in a very short time. To link deposits found at separate sites, researchers (17)---- the glass particles in each layer and compare the ratios of trace elements. A close chemical match does not by itself prove that two deposits came from the same eruption, (18)---- neighbouring volcanoes may occasionally produce overlapping signatures. Scientists therefore consider grain shape, stratigraphic position and independent dates as well. Once a layer has been securely correlated, it can serve as a time marker (19)---- sites that contain very different kinds of evidence. This method, known as tephrochronology, is especially valuable where organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating is (20)----. However, ash may be moved by wind or water after deposition. Samples must therefore be taken from undisturbed contexts so that the marker truly (21)---- the event it is supposed to date.

17. (17)

- A) scatter
- B) replace
- C) postpone
- D) analyse
- E) overlook

18. (18)

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

19. (19)

- A) across
- B) beneath
- C) against
- D) beyond
- E) upon

20. (20)

- A) abundant
- B) visible
- C) contaminated
- D) scarce
- E) identical

21. (21)

- A) precedes
- B) conceals
- C) represents
- D) exceeds
- E) divides

CLOZE TEST PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 22-26

When a honeybee colony swarms, several hundred scout bees search for a new nest site. Each returning scout performs a waggle dance, and the duration of the dance reflects how strongly she favours the site. The evidence is therefore (22)---- across many individuals rather than controlled by a single leader. Scouts may also interrupt dances for rival sites, a behaviour (23)---- helps one option gain a clear advantage. When support for a site reaches a threshold, the swarm prepares to depart. The threshold balances speed with accuracy: if it were too low, the colony might commit (24)---- before enough alternatives had been inspected. Because scouts assess cavities independently, an error by one bee is unlikely to (25)---- the entire decision. Yet independence is not complete, since dances recruit other scouts to particular sites. The final choice thus emerges from an interaction between private assessment and social influence rather than (26)---- either one alone.

22. (22)

- A) distributed
- B) concealed
- C) postponed
- D) restricted
- E) reversed

23. (23)

- A) whose
- B) where
- C) what
- D) when
- E) that

24. (24)

- A) collectively
- B) deliberately
- C) prematurely
- D) barely
- E) steadily

25. (25)

- A) determine
- B) disclose
- C) imitate
- D) suspend
- E) divide

26. (26)

- A) at
- B) with
- C) from
- D) through
- E) beside

CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA | 27-36

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

27. Because conventional weather stations are sparse in mountain regions, ----.

- A) their observations always represent conditions at every elevation
- B) local measurements can be replaced entirely by global climate averages
- C) snowfall can be estimated accurately without any ground observations
- D) mountain forecasts require fewer data than forecasts for flat terrain
- E) satellite data can help fill spatial gaps, although local calibration remains necessary

28. Even if a museum produces a highly accurate digital scan of an object, ----.

- A) the original object no longer needs conservation or secure storage
- B) every visitor will interpret the digital version in exactly the same way
- C) the scan cannot reproduce every material and social quality of the original
- D) the object's ownership history becomes irrelevant to display decisions
- E) all evidence about the object's manufacture can be recovered automatically

29. Once researchers distinguish correlation from causation, ----.

- A) they can assume that every repeated pattern has a single cause
- B) they are less likely to treat an association as proof that one factor produces another
- C) experimental controls become unnecessary in observational studies
- D) statistical uncertainty disappears from their findings
- E) they no longer need to consider alternative explanations

30. Since some medicines degrade when exposed to humidity, ----.

- A) their packaging must limit moisture throughout storage and transport
- B) all medicines should be kept at the same temperature regardless of composition
- C) humidity indicators can replace stability testing completely
- D) the active ingredient becomes stronger as the container is opened
- E) transport conditions have no effect once a product leaves the factory

31. Although bilingual speakers may switch languages within a single conversation, ----.

- A) their choices are often systematic and sensitive to audience and topic
- B) they are necessarily unable to complete a sentence in either language
- C) language switching occurs only when speakers forget a word
- D) the two languages always contribute equal numbers of words
- E) such switching proves that grammatical rules are no longer active

32. If an algorithm is trained only on data collected in major cities, ----.

- A) rural observations will automatically receive greater weight
- B) its output will be equally reliable in every geographical context
- C) its predictions may be less reliable in rural communities
- D) the training data will contain no measurement errors
- E) local differences will disappear as the model becomes larger

33. Because early maps were often copied by hand, ----.

- A) every copy preserved the original scale with mathematical precision
- B) errors could be repeated and gradually transformed across generations of copies
- C) mapmakers had no reason to compare their work with travellers' reports
- D) the oldest surviving map must be the most geographically accurate one
- E) decorative elements were never added to practical maps

34. While controlled burns can reduce accumulated fuel in some ecosystems, ----.

- A) they require careful timing and cannot be applied safely everywhere
- B) they guarantee that no future wildfire will occur
- C) all plant species respond to fire in the same way
- D) their effects are independent of wind and soil moisture
- E) they are useful only after a severe wildfire has already happened

35. ----, the apparent decline in a species may reflect reduced detection rather than a real fall in numbers.

- A) As long as every observer identifies the species perfectly
- B) Unless survey effort remains comparable from year to year
- C) Because population estimates never depend on sampling methods
- D) Once a species has been observed at a single site
- E) Even if habitat conditions remain completely unchanged

36. ----, historians cannot assume that silence in the archive means an event did not occur.

- A) Although official records document every action taken by ordinary people
- B) Only when all surviving documents agree with one another
- C) As long as missing records can be reconstructed with certainty
- D) Even if archives were created solely for future historians
- E) Because many records were never created or have not survived

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. Even when automated systems classify images accurately, researchers must examine how errors are distributed, since a high average score may conceal poor performance for particular groups.

- A) Otomatik sistemler görüntüleri doğru sınıflandırdığında, araştırmacılar yüksek ortalama puanın bazı gruplardaki düşük performanstan kaynaklandığını incelemelidir.
- B) Araştırmacılar, otomatik sistemler görüntüleri doğru sınıflandırsa bile, bazı grupların yüksek ortalama puanı gizleyip gizlemediğine bakmalıdır.
- C) Otomatik sistemlerin görüntüleri ne kadar doğru sınıflandırdığı, hataların dağılımına ve belirli grupların ortalama performansına bağlıdır.
- D) Otomatik sistemler görüntüleri doğru biçimde sınıflandırsa bile araştırmacılar hataların nasıl dağıldığını incelemelidir; çünkü yüksek bir ortalama puan belirli gruplardaki düşük performansı gizleyebilir.
- E) Yüksek ortalama puan belirli gruplardaki hataları gizlediğinden, otomatik görüntü sınıflandırması araştırmacılar tarafından doğru kabul edilmemelidir.

38. The survival of traditional irrigation systems depends not only on their physical maintenance but also on the continuation of local knowledge about when and how water should be shared.

- A) Geleneksel sulama sistemlerinin fiziksel bakımı, suyun ne zaman ve nasıl paylaşılacağına ilişkin yerel bilginin sürdürülmesinden daha önemlidir.
- B) Suyun ne zaman ve nasıl paylaşılması gerektiğine dair yerel bilgi devam ettiği sürece geleneksel sulama sistemlerinin fiziksel bakıma ihtiyacı yoktur.
- C) Geleneksel sulama sistemleri ancak fiziksel olarak korunur ve yerel halk suyu paylaşırsa varlığını sürdürebilir.
- D) Geleneksel sulama sistemlerinin varlığını sürdürmesi yalnızca fiziksel bakımlarına değil, suyun ne zaman ve nasıl paylaşılması gerektiğine ilişkin yerel bilginin devamına da bağlıdır.
- E) Yerel bilginin ve fiziksel bakımın sürdürülmesi, geleneksel sulama sistemlerinde suyun ne zaman paylaşılacağını belirler.

39. Rather than proving that urban noise directly causes learning difficulties, the study shows that the two are associated after several other factors have been considered.

- A) Çalışma, kentsel gürültünün öğrenme güçlüklerine doğrudan yol açtığını kanıtlamak yerine, başka birkaç etmen hesaba katıldıktan sonra ikisi arasında ilişki bulunduğunu göstermektedir.
- B) Başka etmenler dikkate alındığında çalışma, kentsel gürültü ile öğrenme güçlüklerinin birbirine doğrudan neden olduğunu kanıtlamaktadır.
- C) Çalışma, öğrenme güçlüklerinin kentsel gürültüden kaynaklandığını ancak birkaç başka etmen değerlendirildikten sonra gösterebilmiştir.
- D) Kentsel gürültü ve öğrenme güçlükleri arasındaki ilişki, çalışmada başka etmenlerin doğrudan neden olarak kanıtlanmasıyla açıklanmıştır.
- E) Çalışmanın amacı, kentsel gürültünün öğrenme güçlükleriyle ilişkili olup olmadığını değil, bu güçlüklerin doğrudan nedenini kanıtlamaktır.

40. Bir arkeolojik alanın ziyaretçilere açılması, alanı korumak için gereken önlemler alınmadıkça, bilimsel araştırmaya yarardan çok zarar verebilir.

- A) Opening an archaeological site to visitors benefits scientific research only when the measures needed to protect the site have caused no damage.
- B) An archaeological site should be opened to visitors because protective measures are more useful to scientific research than keeping the site closed.
- C) Unless scientific research harms an archaeological site, the measures required to open it to visitors should be taken.
- D) Opening an archaeological site to visitors may do more harm than good to scientific research unless the measures required to protect the site are taken.
- E) The measures required to protect an archaeological site may harm scientific research more than opening the site to visitors does.

41. Araştırmacılar, gözlenen değişimin geçici bir dalgalanma mı yoksa uzun vadeli bir eğilimin başlangıcı mı olduğunu belirlemek için daha fazla veriye ihtiyaç duyuyor.

- A) Researchers need more data because the observed change is either a temporary fluctuation or the beginning of a long-term trend.
- B) More data are required to show that the observed change is not a temporary fluctuation but the beginning of a long-term trend.
- C) Researchers need more data to determine whether the observed change is a temporary fluctuation or the beginning of a long-term trend.
- D) Researchers have determined from additional data that the observed change began as a temporary fluctuation and became a long-term trend.
- E) Whether the observed change is temporary or long-term depends on how much data researchers have already collected.

42. Bir teknolojinin yaygın olarak benimsenmesi, onun toplumsal açıdan yararlı olduğu anlamına gelmez; erişim, maliyet ve olası zararlar da değerlendirilmelidir.

- A) A technology is socially beneficial only when access, cost and possible harms are evaluated before it is widely adopted.
- B) The widespread adoption of a technology does not mean that it is socially beneficial; access, cost and possible harms must also be evaluated.
- C) Once a technology has been widely adopted, its social benefits should be evaluated together with access, cost and possible harms.
- D) A technology cannot be widely adopted unless its social benefits, accessibility, cost and possible harms have all been evaluated.
- E) The social usefulness of a technology means that its access, cost and possible harms no longer need to be evaluated.

OKUMA PARÇALARI | 43-62

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

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 43-46

In many drylands, the open spaces between shrubs are not bare. Their uppermost millimetres may be occupied by communities of cyanobacteria, lichens, mosses, fungi and other microorganisms collectively known as biological soil crusts, or biocrusts. Filaments produced by some cyanobacteria bind loose particles together, reducing erosion by wind and water. Other members of the community can contribute nitrogen or alter how rainfall enters the soil. These effects are important in landscapes where plant cover is sparse and nutrients are limited.

Biocrusts are easily overlooked because young communities may be pale and nearly invisible. Mature crusts can become darker or form a rough surface, but appearance alone does not reveal every ecological function. A site may regain some soil stability before its lichen and moss diversity returns. Conversely, a dark surface may indicate a species composition different from the one that existed before disturbance. Trampling, off-road vehicles and intensive grazing can break the crust, and recovery may take years or decades because growth is slow and rainfall is unpredictable.

Restoration experiments sometimes spread cultured cyanobacteria or small fragments of intact crust onto damaged ground. Success depends on matching organisms to local soil and climate and on preventing renewed disturbance. Researchers therefore monitor several indicators, including surface strength, erosion, nitrogen fixation and species composition, rather than relying on colour alone. Biocrusts can improve dryland resilience, but they are not a uniform layer that performs the same role everywhere. Effective management requires attention both to the functions that return quickly and to the components that recover much more slowly.

43. The passage is chiefly concerned with ----.

- A) recommending mature lichens as the starting point for every dryland restoration project
- B) comparing biological soil crusts with the root systems of desert shrubs
- C) explaining the functions of biocrusts and the need to assess recovery through multiple indicators
- D) presenting colour as the most dependable measure of dryland soil health
- E) denying any lasting impact of grazing on microorganisms in drylands

44. According to the passage, some cyanobacteria in biocrusts ----.

- A) prevent all water from entering dryland soils
- B) grow rapidly after every disturbance regardless of rainfall
- C) help bind loose soil particles and may reduce erosion
- D) replace shrubs by absorbing all available nitrogen
- E) are visible only after lichens and mosses disappear

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

- A) a dark crust always proves that the original species composition has returned
- B) some ecological functions may recover before the full visible community does
- C) biocrust restoration is successful whenever the ground becomes darker
- D) young biocrusts have no effect on soil stability
- E) the same restoration method is suitable for every dryland

46. Why do researchers monitor surface strength, erosion, nitrogen fixation and species composition together?

- A) Because these indicators always change at exactly the same rate
- B) Because cultured cyanobacteria cannot be observed directly
- C) Because colour measurements damage the crust permanently
- D) Because species composition is unrelated to ecological function
- E) Because appearance alone may not show which functions or community components have recovered

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 47-50

Researchers who study everyday behaviour often ask people how much time they spend working, caring for relatives, travelling or using media. A single retrospective question is inexpensive, but respondents must compress many different days into one estimate. Routine activities may be forgotten, socially valued activities may be exaggerated, and short episodes are easily omitted. Time-use diaries address some of these problems by asking participants to record what they were doing during successive intervals of a particular day.

Diaries provide detail that a broad survey question cannot. They show the order of activities, simultaneous tasks and differences between weekdays and weekends. Yet the method introduces its own difficulties. Completing a diary requires effort, so participants may leave gaps or use vague categories. People who are especially busy may be less likely to respond, which can bias the sample. Recording an activity may also change it: someone prompted repeatedly about phone use might reduce it during the study. Researchers call this possibility reactivity.

Smartphone-based diaries can send reminders and attach time stamps, but technology does not eliminate the need for careful design. Frequent prompts improve recall while increasing burden; infrequent prompts are easier to tolerate but invite reconstruction from memory. Analysts must decide how to treat missing intervals and whether one or two observed days represent a person's usual schedule. For this reason, diary data are often combined with interviews, passive sensors or repeated observation. The method is valuable not because it produces a perfect record, but because it makes the strengths and limitations of behavioural measurement more visible.

47. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Why retrospective surveys should replace all forms of behavioural observation
- B) How smartphones have made missing data impossible in social research
- C) Why people deliberately misreport every socially valued activity
- D) How time-use diaries measure only work and travel
- E) The advantages and limitations of time-use diaries as a method of measuring daily behaviour

48. According to the passage, time-use diaries can reveal ----.

- A) the exact motives behind every activity
- B) the sequence of activities and tasks performed at the same time
- C) a participant's usual schedule from a single incomplete interval
- D) only activities that are socially valued
- E) whether all respondents interpret categories identically

49. It can be inferred that increasing the frequency of smartphone prompts ----.

- A) always reduces participant burden
- B) guarantees that busy people remain in the sample
- C) eliminates the possibility of reactivity
- D) may improve recall while making participation more demanding
- E) makes interviews and repeated observations unnecessary

50. The word "reactivity" in the passage refers to ----.

- A) the tendency to forget short activities
- B) the use of vague categories in a diary
- C) the statistical correction of missing intervals
- D) a change in behaviour caused by awareness of being recorded
- E) the ability of a smartphone to send reminders

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 51-54

In the ocean, light is absorbed rapidly, but sound can travel over long distances. Passive acoustic monitoring takes advantage of this difference by placing underwater microphones, called hydrophones, in fixed locations or on moving platforms. The instruments listen without transmitting a signal. They may record whale calls, fish choruses, rainfall, ice movement and the noise of ships, producing a soundscape that can be examined long after fieldwork has ended.

Continuous recordings are useful when animals are difficult to observe visually or when weather prevents surveys. A call can show that a species was present even if no researcher saw it. However, a recording rarely reveals everything investigators want to know. The same type of call may be produced by several individuals, and silence does not prove absence because an animal may be present but not vocalising. Sound propagation also changes with water temperature, depth, seafloor shape and background noise. Consequently, a call detected at one site cannot be converted directly into a population estimate.

Researchers address these limitations by using arrays of hydrophones, which allow the direction or position of a sound source to be estimated from differences in arrival time. They also calibrate instruments, model how sound travels and compare acoustic records with visual observations or environmental sensors. Automated classifiers can scan thousands of hours of data, but their errors must be checked, especially when novel sounds resemble known calls. Passive acoustics greatly expands the temporal scale of marine observation, yet reliable interpretation depends on understanding both animal behaviour and the physical conditions through which sound travels.

51. What is the main point of the passage?

- A) Marine animals can be counted accurately from any single recording
- B) Visual surveys are unnecessary whenever hydrophones are available
- C) Automated classifiers interpret underwater recordings without error
- D) Sound travels through the ocean in the same way under all conditions
- E) Passive acoustic monitoring extends marine observation, but its records require behavioural and physical interpretation

52. According to the passage, hydrophone arrays are useful because they ----.

- A) prevent animals from changing their calls
- B) make sound propagation independent of temperature
- C) help estimate the direction or location of a sound source
- D) identify every individual animal from a single call
- E) transmit signals that force animals to respond

53. It can be inferred from the passage that the absence of a recorded call ----.

- A) proves that no animal was present
- B) may result from an animal being silent rather than absent
- C) shows that the hydrophone was calibrated correctly
- D) means that background noise was low
- E) can always be converted into a population estimate

54. In the final paragraph, "calibrate" is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) hide an instrument from animals
- B) move an instrument to deeper water
- C) check and adjust an instrument against known standards
- D) replace a recording with a visual survey
- E) classify a sound without human review

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 55-58

Many ancient stone sculptures that appear white today were originally painted. Weathering, burial, cleaning and earlier restoration removed much of the colour, while the prestige later attached to unpainted marble encouraged viewers to treat whiteness as the intended state. Traces of pigment can nevertheless survive in protected grooves or as particles too small to be seen with the naked eye.

Researchers use several methods to investigate these traces. Ultraviolet light may reveal patterns where different materials fluoresce, infrared imaging can distinguish some carbon-based details, and spectroscopy can identify minerals without removing a sample. Microscopic analysis of tiny fragments may show the order in which paint layers were applied. Each method has limits: a pigment may have altered chemically, an adhesive may resemble an original material, and the absence of a detectable colour does not prove that a surface was never painted.

Reconstructions therefore range from restrained diagrams to full-size coloured replicas. Their purpose is not always to claim a single final appearance. A reconstruction may test how patterns would have been visible at a distance or how colours interacted with carved folds. Museums increasingly explain which elements are directly supported by evidence and which are tentative. This distinction matters because modern pigments, lighting and surface texture can make a replica look more certain than the archaeological record allows. Colour reconstruction is most informative when it is presented as an argument that can be revised, not as a definitive replacement for the surviving object.

55. The passage primarily seeks to ----.

- A) recommend that all ancient sculptures be repainted permanently
- B) establish ultraviolet light as a universal method of pigment identification
- C) explain why every ancient society preferred unpainted marble
- D) describe the evidence and caution involved in reconstructing colour on ancient sculpture
- E) prove that modern replicas are more valuable than original sculptures

56. According to the passage, the absence of a detectable pigment ----.

- A) proves that the sculpture was intentionally left white
- B) means that earlier cleaning had no effect
- C) allows researchers to identify the original adhesive
- D) shows that spectroscopy was used incorrectly
- E) does not necessarily prove that the surface was never painted

57. It can be inferred that museums should distinguish direct evidence from tentative reconstruction because ----.

- A) visitors are unable to see any difference between stone and paint
- B) all modern pigments react identically to ancient ones
- C) reconstructions are required to replace the original object
- D) archaeological evidence always supports one complete colour scheme
- E) a polished replica may appear more certain than the surviving evidence actually is

58. The word "tentative" in the passage is closest in meaning to ----.

- A) provisional
- B) identical
- C) decorative
- D) invisible
- E) permanent

READING PASSAGE | QUESTIONS 59-62

Electricity systems must balance supply and demand almost continuously. Traditionally, many households have paid the same price per unit throughout the day even though the cost of producing electricity varies. Dynamic pricing changes the retail price according to conditions on the grid. Prices may rise during periods of heavy demand and fall when demand is low or when abundant wind and solar power are available.

Advocates argue that variable prices can encourage consumers to shift flexible activities, such as charging a vehicle or heating water, to cheaper hours. This can reduce the need for expensive peak generation and make better use of renewable energy that would otherwise be curtailed. Smart thermostats and automated appliances can respond without requiring households to monitor prices constantly. Yet the ability to shift consumption is uneven. A family that is home only in the evening, or a patient who relies on medical equipment, may have little flexibility.

Programme design therefore matters. Sudden price spikes can expose vulnerable customers to risk, while rates that vary only slightly may fail to change behaviour. Some schemes combine time-varying prices with bill protection, advance warnings or financial support for efficient appliances. Clear information is also essential: consumers need to understand when prices change and which uses can safely be moved. Dynamic pricing is not merely a technical signal. Its effects depend on household circumstances, automation, consumer trust and the protections built into the tariff.

59. What is the passage mainly concerned with?

- A) Why household electricity demand is impossible to influence
- B) How dynamic electricity pricing may improve grid use while creating design and equity challenges
- C) Why fixed electricity prices always cost more than renewable generation
- D) How smart meters eliminate the need for consumer protection
- E) Why all households can shift their electricity use equally

60. According to the passage, one potential advantage of dynamic pricing is that it can ----.

- A) make electricity supply independent of demand
- B) guarantee lower bills for every household
- C) remove the need for peak-generation capacity in all circumstances
- D) prevent wind and solar output from changing
- E) encourage flexible uses of electricity to move to cheaper periods

61. It can be inferred that a very small difference between peak and off-peak prices ----.

- A) would necessarily protect every vulnerable customer
- B) might be too weak to encourage consumers to change when they use electricity
- C) would make smart appliances unnecessary because demand would disappear
- D) would guarantee greater use of renewable power
- E) could not be understood by any household

62. The passage suggests that automated appliances are especially useful because they ----.

- A) allow every activity to be shifted regardless of household needs
- B) can respond to price changes without constant attention from consumers
- C) eliminate the need for clear tariff information
- D) prevent all sudden price spikes
- E) ensure that medical equipment uses no electricity during peak hours

KARŞILIKLI KONUŞMA | 63-67

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

63. Student: The archive catalogue says the collection is digitised, but the images are not available online.

Archivist: Some files contain personal data, so access is limited to the reading room.

Student: ----

Archivist: Yes, and please mention the collection number when you request an appointment.

- A) Then the catalogue must be wrong about the collection being digitised.
- B) Could you remove the personal data and email every file to me today?
- C) I see. Then I should book a visit and ask which files can be consulted.
- D) In that case, the original documents no longer need to be preserved.
- E) So personal data are never protected in a reading room.

64. Researcher: Our sensors show a sudden drop in dissolved oxygen last night.

Assistant: Could it be a calibration error?

Researcher: ----

Assistant: I will take a portable meter to the site this afternoon.

- A) No, a sensor can never produce an incorrect reading after installation.
- B) The decline proves that every fish has already left the lake.
- C) Possibly. Let us compare it with an independent measurement before calling it an ecological change.
- D) Yes, so we should delete all observations collected this month.
- E) Calibration matters only when oxygen levels are high.

65. Resident: Hardly anyone seems to use the new cycle lane in winter. Does that mean the project failed?

Planner: ----

Resident: That makes sense; the counters should show whether use rises again in spring.

- A) Yes, a transport project must be judged from its quietest week.
- B) Winter observations are irrelevant, so we should stop collecting data.
- C) The lane was designed only for professional cyclists.
- D) Not necessarily. We need a full year of counts and information about weather before evaluating it.
- E) A successful cycle lane always has exactly the same number of users every day.

66. Editor: Your abstract says the programme caused the improvement, but the study had no control group.

Researcher: ----

Editor: Good. That wording matches what the design can actually support.

- A) Then I will add a second causal claim to make the conclusion stronger.
- B) A control group is unnecessary whenever the result is statistically significant.
- C) You are right; I will say the improvement followed the programme rather than claiming it was caused by it.
- D) The abstract should ignore the study design because readers prefer certainty.
- E) I will remove the results so that no interpretation is possible.

67. Teacher: You selected option B, but which sentence in the passage supports it?

Student: I cannot find one; I chose it because it sounded generally true.

Teacher: ----

Student: I understand. I should base my answer on the passage, not on outside knowledge.

- A) General truth is always more important than textual evidence.
- B) Then option B must be correct because it sounds familiar.
- C) You should avoid reading the passage before answering.
- D) Exactly; an option can be plausible in real life and still be unsupported by the text.
- E) Outside knowledge is the only way to answer an inference question.

YAKIN ANLAMLI CÜMLE | 68-71

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

68. The committee postponed the decision because the available evidence was too limited to justify a permanent rule.

- A) The committee made the rule permanent although the evidence was limited.
- B) Since the evidence was insufficient for a lasting rule, the committee delayed its decision.
- C) The committee postponed collecting evidence until a permanent rule was introduced.
- D) A permanent rule was rejected because the committee had already reached a decision.
- E) The evidence became limited only after the committee delayed the rule.

69. Not until the telescope's mirror was cooled did the faint signal become distinguishable from the background noise.

- A) The signal disappeared into the background noise as soon as the mirror cooled.
- B) Cooling the mirror made the background noise stronger than the signal.
- C) The faint signal could be distinguished from the background noise only after the mirror had been cooled.
- D) The mirror was cooled because the signal had already been identified clearly.
- E) The signal and background noise remained indistinguishable even after cooling.

70. The new route is shorter, but it is not necessarily faster because congestion varies throughout the day.

- A) The new route is faster at every hour because it covers a shorter distance.
- B) Congestion is constant, so the length of the route determines travel time completely.
- C) The new route is longer but avoids congestion during the day.
- D) A shorter route can never be faster when congestion changes.
- E) Although the new route covers less distance, changing traffic levels mean it may not save time.

71. Few historical records were intended to describe ordinary life, so researchers often reconstruct it from indirect evidence.

- A) Researchers avoid indirect evidence because most records describe ordinary life directly.
- B) Because records rarely aimed to document everyday life, scholars often infer it from evidence created for other purposes.
- C) Ordinary life can be reconstructed only from records deliberately written for historians.
- D) Most historical records were produced to describe the daily routines of ordinary people.
- E) Indirect evidence is unnecessary whenever a historical record survives.

PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA | 72-75

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

72. Speech-recognition systems learn from recorded voices paired with transcripts. If the training data contain mostly speakers with one accent, age group or recording condition, the system may perform well on average while repeatedly mishearing others. ---- Developers therefore need evaluation sets that represent the range of people and environments in which the system will be used. Reporting results separately for different groups can reveal failures that a single overall figure would hide.

- A) The vocabulary of every language can be represented by exactly the same sound model.
- B) Increasing the number of parameters always removes bias from the training data.
- C) People generally prefer typing because speech contains no useful information.
- D) A system with high average accuracy must perform equally well for every speaker.
- E) Consequently, an overall accuracy score may conceal large differences among speaker groups.

73. In open peer review, some or all parts of the evaluation process are made public. Reviewers may sign their reports, reports may be published beside the article, or authors and reviewers may discuss revisions openly. Supporters argue that openness can encourage accountability and make scholarly debate visible. Critics note that junior researchers may hesitate to criticise senior colleagues when identities are known. ---- Different fields and communities may therefore choose different combinations of signed, published and anonymous review.

- A) Anonymous review has already disappeared from every academic field.
- B) Publishing reviewer names guarantees that every report will be fair.
- C) Peer review is useful only when authors are not permitted to respond.
- D) For this reason, journals adopting openness often allow varying degrees of anonymity rather than treating it as all-or-nothing.
- E) The main purpose of review is to prevent readers from seeing scholarly disagreement.

74. Removing an obsolete dam can reopen habitat for migrating fish and restore the downstream movement of sediment. However, the reservoir may contain contaminated material, and communities may depend on its water level for recreation or water intake. Sudden release of sediment can also affect downstream channels. ---- Detailed surveys, consultation and phased removal can reduce uncertainty and allow managers to respond if unexpected effects appear.

- A) Every dam should therefore be removed as quickly as possible.
- B) Thus, the ecological benefits of removal must be weighed against site-specific risks and downstream uses.
- C) Fish migration is unrelated to the presence of barriers in a river.
- D) Reservoir sediment is always clean enough to release without testing.
- E) Public consultation makes physical monitoring unnecessary.

75. Museum labels once tended to present a single confident interpretation, even when evidence was incomplete. Many museums now distinguish established facts from current hypotheses and explain why scholars disagree. ---- A label can state which materials were tested, what remains missing and what future discoveries might change the interpretation. Such wording can strengthen trust by showing visitors how knowledge is built rather than pretending that every question has been settled.

- A) Acknowledging uncertainty does not make every explanation equally plausible; it shows where evidence is strong and where it remains incomplete.
- B) Visitors should never be told that experts disagree about an object.
- C) Because evidence is incomplete, museums should remove all explanatory labels.
- D) A confident tone is more accurate than a description of research methods.
- E) Future discoveries cannot alter any interpretation already displayed in a museum.

ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE | 76-80

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

76. (I) Migratory birds can use several cues, including the Sun, stars, landmarks and the Earth's magnetic field. (II) The importance of each cue may change with weather, age and stage of the journey. (III) Experiments in which the apparent magnetic field is altered can cause some birds to change direction. (IV) Researchers must interpret such results carefully because confinement and artificial lighting may also influence behaviour. (V) Magnetic resonance imaging is widely used in hospitals to produce detailed pictures of internal organs.

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

77. (I) Urban parks often host festivals that attract visitors from surrounding towns. (II) Highly reflective roofs absorb less solar energy than dark roofs. (III) By reducing roof-surface temperature, they can lower cooling demand in some buildings. (IV) Their city-wide effect depends on climate, building design and how many roofs are changed. (V) Designers must also consider glare, winter heating needs and the durability of reflective coatings.

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

78. (I) Oral-history interviews can preserve experiences that were never recorded in official documents. (II) Interviewers should ask open questions and avoid forcing a preferred interpretation onto the narrator. (III) Memory is reconstructive, so dates and sequences may need comparison with other evidence. (IV) The interviewer's identity and relationship with the narrator can also shape what is said. (V) Radiocarbon dating measures the decay of an isotope in once-living material.

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

79. (I) Coastal dunes form when wind transports dry sand inland and vegetation traps it. (II) Their plants slow the wind and help the dune retain its shape. (III) Paths and trampling can break this vegetation, creating channels through which sand is blown away. (IV) Images from Mars show enormous dunes moving slowly across the surfaces of some craters. (V) Boardwalks and fenced access routes can protect sensitive areas while still allowing people to reach the beach.

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

80. (I) A sourdough starter contains yeasts and lactic-acid bacteria that use carbohydrates in flour. (II) Their activity produces gases and acids that influence the dough's rise, flavour and texture. (III) Feeding schedules, temperature and flour type can change which microorganisms become abundant. (IV) The colour of a bakery's walls can influence customers' perception of warmth. (V) Because the community changes over time, bakers often maintain starters through regular feeding rather than treating them as fixed ingredients.

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