

YDS DENEME - 8

TEST OF ENGLISH

SORU KİTAPÇIĞI

80 SORU | 180 DAKİKA | 100 PUAN

B2-C1 düzeyi • 5 seçenekli • Ayrıntılı Türkçe çözümlü

Bu çalışma özgün bir hazırlık denemesidir; resmî ÖSYM yayını değildir. Yanlış cevaplar puanı düşürmez. Her doğru cevap 1,25 puandır.

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1-6 | KELIME BILGISI

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

1. After leaks in the distribution network were repaired, the pilot programme produced a modest but measurable ---- in household water use.

- A) recurrence
B) reduction
C) obstruction
D) allocation
E) expansion

2. Although the survey covered only three regions, the researchers considered the sample sufficiently ---- to identify broad national patterns.

- A) obsolete
B) arbitrary
C) fragile
D) reluctant
E) representative

3. Because the early measurements were taken with instruments calibrated in different ways, the two data sets are not directly ----.

- A) portable
B) reversible
C) sustainable
D) comparable
E) visible

4. After multispectral imaging, the inscription became ---- legible, though several lines near the damaged edge remained missing.

- A) deliberately
B) jointly
C) scarcely
D) partially
E) permanently

5. Conservation can slow further decay, but it cannot completely ---- structural weakness that has already developed in the paper.

- A) allocate
B) eliminate
C) inherit
D) classify
E) sustain

6. The committee decided to ---- the proposal until independent estimates of its long-term cost became available.

- A) carry out
B) make up for
C) look after
D) take over
E) hold off on

7-16 | GRAMER

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 reached the island, local volunteers ---- observations for three months and ---- more than 500 records.

- A) collected / submitted
B) had been collecting / had submitted
C) have collected / were submitting
D) were collecting / submit
E) would collect / have submitted

8. The missing plaster layer ---- during a later renovation; otherwise traces of it ---- in the wall today.

- A) may remove / had remained
B) should be removed / remain
C) must have been removed / would still be visible
D) was removing / will remain
E) could have removed / were visible

9. Installing sensors at several heights enables researchers ---- vertical temperature differences without ---- on a single ground-level reading.

- A) measuring / to rely
B) to have measured / being relied
C) measure / having relied
D) to measure / relying
E) having measured / to be relied

10. The policy was introduced in response ---- repeated complaints and remains subject ---- an annual independent review.

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

11. The laboratory, ---- equipment had recently been upgraded, could determine ---- the pigment contained traces of copper.

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

12. ---- the model performs well on historical data, it may fail when economic or environmental conditions change.

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

13. The archive will not release high-resolution files ---- users agree to cite the collection and respect the stated licence conditions.

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

14. The newly recovered tablets are ---- numerous ---- cataloguing and translating them may take several years.

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

15. ---- repeated calibration, the two instruments continued to produce slightly different readings.

- A) Despite
B) Owing to
C) In addition to
D) By means of
E) According to

16. Only after the specimens ---- at a constant humidity for several weeks ---- the conservators begin treatment.

- A) stored / had
B) were storing / would
C) have stored / have
D) had stored / were
E) had been stored / did

17-26 | CLOZE TEST

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

Passage for questions 17-21

Obsidian is a volcanic glass that breaks into exceptionally sharp edges. In many prehistoric societies, it was made into cutting tools and transported far beyond the volcanic areas where it formed. To identify the origin of an artefact, researchers (17)---- its chemical composition and compare the result with samples from known outcrops. Visual resemblance alone is insufficient, (18)---- obsidian from separate volcanoes may have the same colour and texture. When a match is secure, a flake can indicate how far raw material (19)---- before it was shaped, used and discarded. Such evidence may reveal exchange routes, although it cannot show exactly who carried the material or why. Interpretation also requires care because a single outcrop may contain chemical variation, while weathering can (20)---- the composition measured at the surface. Researchers therefore test several areas of an artefact and state their conclusions (21)---- when the reference collection is incomplete.

17. (17)

- A) characterise
C) suspend
B) conceal
D) disperse
E) manufacture

18. (18)

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

19. (19)

- A) will travel
C) would travel
B) is travelling
D) had travelled
E) has been travelling

20. (20)

- A) restore
C) preserve
B) classify
D) alter
E) compile

21. (21)

- A) cautiously
C) randomly
B) permanently
D) collectively
E) instantly

Passage for questions 22-26

In some coastal deserts, rainfall is rare even though dense fog occurs frequently. Fog-harvesting systems use upright mesh panels to intercept tiny airborne droplets. As wind pushes fog through the mesh, droplets merge, become heavy and (22)---- into a gutter connected to a storage tank. The amount collected depends not only on fog frequency (23)---- on wind speed, droplet size and the design of the mesh. A very fine mesh may capture droplets efficiently, (24)---- it can also obstruct airflow and reduce the volume of fog passing through. Maintenance is equally important because salt, dust and organic material may (25)---- on the surface. The collected water must be tested before drinking, and output varies from season to season. For these reasons, fog harvesting is usually treated as a supplement rather than a complete substitute (26)---- wells, pipelines or desalination.

22. (22)

- A) evaporate
C) drain
B) scatter
D) freeze
E) retreat

23. (23)

- A) whether
C) as well
B) either
D) rather
E) but also

24. (24)

- A) therefore
C) once
B) unless
D) since
E) but

25. (25)

- A) withdraw
C) hesitate
B) accumulate
D) collapse
E) substitute

26. (26)

- A) at
C) with
B) by
D) for
E) of

27-36 | CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA

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

27. Because satellite images record reflected energy rather than species names, ----.

- A) every plant species produces an entirely unique colour in every season
B) field observations become unnecessary once an image has high resolution
C) ground surveys are often needed to interpret what particular spectral patterns represent
D) cloud cover improves the identification of vegetation from space
E) image classification can never be repeated at a later date

28. Even if a historical diary was written on the day of an event, ----.

- A) it must contain every detail that later historians will consider important
B) its chronology cannot be checked against any other source
C) the writer is guaranteed to have understood the wider causes of the event
D) it still reflects what the writer noticed, valued and chose to record
E) it is less useful than a document produced many years later

29. Once a river is disconnected from its floodplain by high embankments, ----.

- A) sediment and nutrients are less likely to reach adjacent wetlands during ordinary floods
 B) all downstream flood risk immediately disappears
 C) the river can no longer transport water or sediment toward the sea
 D) wetland vegetation becomes independent of seasonal water levels
 E) embankment maintenance is unnecessary during dry years

30. Although automated translation can process large volumes of text quickly, ----.

- A) it always preserves humour, implication and institutional terminology
 B) human translators are unable to use it as a supporting tool
 C) the same output is equally appropriate for every audience
 D) speed alone guarantees accuracy in legal documents
 E) human review remains important when tone, ambiguity or legal precision matters

31. Since many household energy investments are decided by landlords rather than tenants, ----.

- A) tenants always control the insulation and heating systems in rented homes
 B) energy prices have no effect on household behaviour
 C) policies aimed only at occupants may overlook those who decide whether buildings are upgraded
 D) landlords receive no benefit from efficient buildings
 E) rental housing cannot be included in energy-efficiency programmes

32. Provided that the control group is genuinely comparable to the treatment group, ----.

- A) all uncertainty about the study disappears
 B) differences observed after the intervention can be interpreted with greater confidence
 C) the treatment is certain to work in every population
 D) random variation no longer needs to be measured
 E) researchers may ignore participants who leave the study

33. A species may appear common during a short survey, ----.

- A) because a single season always represents its long-term population
 B) yet its population may still be declining when observations are compared across decades
 C) so historical records cannot contribute to conservation
 D) unless abundance and distribution mean exactly the same thing
 E) and therefore repeated surveys are methodologically unnecessary

34. Whereas a map simplifies spatial relationships to improve readability, ----.

- A) every omitted feature is irrelevant to all users
 B) scale has no influence on what can be represented
 C) the same simplification may conceal uncertainty or local variation
 D) a map can include unlimited detail without becoming confusing
 E) symbols are interpreted identically in all cultures

35. The more frequently a digital collection is migrated to newer file formats, ----.

- A) the less important documentation of each conversion becomes
 B) the more carefully its integrity should be checked after each transfer
 C) the more certain it is that no metadata will ever be lost
 D) the fewer backups the archive needs to maintain
 E) the less likely future users are to open the files

36. ----, many coastal communities combine engineered barriers with restored wetlands and emergency planning.

- A) Although wetlands eliminate every possible storm impact B) Only if sea level remains unchanged for centuries
C) Since engineered barriers never require maintenance D) As long as evacuation planning replaces physical protection
E) Because no single measure can remove every source of flood risk

37-42 | ÇEVİRİ

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 historical censuses recorded only the categories chosen by administrators, they should not be treated as neutral descriptions of society.

- A) Tarihsel nüfus sayımları, yöneticiler tarafından seçilen kategorilerin tümünü kaydettiği için toplumun tarafsız tanımları olarak ele alınmalıdır.
- B) Toplumun tarafsız biçimde tanımlanabilmesi için tarihsel nüfus sayımlarında yalnızca yöneticilerin seçtiği kategoriler kaydedilmiştir.
- C) Yöneticiler tarihsel nüfus sayımlarında yalnızca belirli kategorileri seçmiş olsalar da bu kayıtlar toplumun tarafsız tanımları sayılabilir.
- D) Tarihsel nüfus sayımları yalnızca yöneticilerin seçtiği kategorileri kaydettiğinden, toplumun tarafsız tanımları olarak değerlendirilmemelidir.
- E) Tarihsel nüfus sayımlarının toplum hakkında tarafsız olmamasının nedeni yöneticilerin hiçbir kategori seçmemiş olmasıdır.

38. The fact that an intervention works under controlled conditions does not guarantee that it will produce the same results when applied on a large scale.

- A) Bir müdahalenin geniş ölçekte uygulanması, kontrollü koşullarda aynı sonuçları vereceğini garanti etmez.
- B) Kontrollü koşullarda işe yarayan müdahaleler geniş ölçekte uygulandığında her zaman farklı sonuçlar üretir.
- C) Bir müdahale ancak geniş ölçekte aynı sonuçları üretirse kontrollü koşullarda işe yaradığı kabul edilir.
- D) Bir müdahalenin kontrollü koşullarda işe yaraması, geniş ölçekte uygulandığında aynı sonuçları üreteceğini garanti etmez.
- E) Geniş ölçekte uygulanan bir müdahalenin sonuçları, kontrollü koşullarda işe yarayıp yaramadığını belirler.

39. By preserving not only the final design but also rejected sketches, an archive allows researchers to trace how decisions evolved.

- A) Bir arşiv, kararların nasıl geliştiğini izlemek için son tasarımı korur ancak reddedilen eskizleri saklamaz.
- B) Bir arşiv, yalnızca son tasarımı değil reddedilen eskizleri de koruyarak araştırmacıların kararların nasıl geliştiğini izlemesini sağlar.
- C) Araştırmacılar kararların nasıl geliştiğini izlediği için arşiv son tasarımla birlikte reddedilen tüm kararları da korur.
- D) Son tasarım ve reddedilen eskizler korunmadıkça araştırmacılar bir arşivdeki kararların nasıl geliştiğini izleyebilir.
- E) Bir arşivin son tasarımdan çok reddedilen eskizleri koruması, araştırmacıların karar vermesini engeller.

40. Kentlerde ağaç dikmek yaz sıcaklıklarını düşürmeye yardımcı olabilir, ancak sağlanan yarar ağaç türüne, sulamaya ve binaların yerleşimine bağlıdır.

- A) Planting trees in cities can help lower summer temperatures, but the benefit provided depends on tree species, irrigation and the arrangement of buildings.
- B) Trees planted in cities lower summer temperatures regardless of species, irrigation or the arrangement of buildings.
- C) The benefit of arranging buildings and irrigating trees is that summer temperatures in cities always decline.
- D) Although urban trees depend on summer temperatures, their species and irrigation determine where buildings are arranged.
- E) Cities can lower summer temperatures only by planting the same tree species beside every building.

41. Bir modelin karmaşık olması, daha basit bir modelden daha doğru tahminler üreteceği anlamına gelmez.

- A) A complex model produces more accurate predictions only when a simpler model is unavailable.
- B) The predictions of a simpler model are less accurate because complexity always improves a model.
- C) The fact that a model is complex does not mean that it will produce more accurate predictions than a simpler one.
- D) A model becomes complex after it has produced predictions more accurately than a simple model.
- E) Whether a model is simple or complex depends entirely on the accuracy of its predictions.

42. Araştırmacılar, bulgularını yayımlamadan önce yöntemlerinde yaptıkları tüm değişiklikleri açıklamalıdır.

- A) Researchers explain changes in their findings only after publishing the methods they used.
- B) Before researchers change their methods, all findings should have been published.
- C) Researchers should explain all the changes they made to their methods before publishing their findings.
- D) All methodological changes are explained by researchers because the findings have already been published.
- E) Researchers need not explain a change in method unless it alters every finding.

43-62 | OKUMA PARÇALARI

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

Passage for questions 43-46

Herbaria are collections of dried plants mounted on sheets and accompanied by labels that may record where, when and by whom each specimen was collected. They were established primarily to support plant identification and classification, but their value now extends well beyond taxonomy. A specimen gathered a century ago can preserve evidence of flowering time, geographic distribution, atmospheric pollution and even genetic variation. Because it is tied to a particular place and date, it provides a physical record that can be compared with modern observations.

Such comparisons are not straightforward. Collectors rarely sampled landscapes at random. They often worked near roads, towns and research stations, preferred plants that were flowering, and sometimes sought unusual species while ignoring common ones. Labels may be incomplete, place names may have changed, and collecting intensity may vary sharply from one decade to another. A large number of sheets therefore does not automatically create an unbiased record of ecological change. Researchers may need to reconstruct old locations, compare collection effort across periods and combine herbarium data with weather records or field surveys.

Digitisation has transformed access by allowing high-resolution images and label data to be searched remotely. Yet an image cannot replace every property of the original. Microscopic structures, chemical residues and DNA may require direct examination or carefully controlled sampling. Since destructive analysis removes a small part of a specimen, curators must balance present research benefits against possible future uses that cannot yet be predicted. Herbarium collections are powerful time archives precisely because they preserve both information that collectors intended to record and information they never expected later researchers to seek.

43. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To explain the expanding research value of herbarium collections while outlining the biases and preservation issues involved
- B) To argue that plant classification should be abandoned in favour of climate research
- C) To show that digitised images contain more chemical and genetic information than original specimens
- D) To prove that historical plant collecting was conducted through random sampling
- E) To recommend destructive analysis of every old specimen before it deteriorates

44. According to the passage, why can a large number of herbarium sheets still provide a biased record?

- A) Because dried plants lose all information about where they were collected
- B) Because curators remove labels once specimens are digitised
- C) Because only rare species can survive the drying process
- D) Because collectors sampled some places, seasons and kinds of plants more intensively than others
- E) Because modern researchers are unable to interpret historical place names

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

- A) It broadens access but does not preserve every research possibility offered by the physical specimen.
- B) It makes location labels unnecessary because images reveal where plants grew.
- C) It removes the need to balance current and future research uses.
- D) It allows all chemical and genetic analyses to be performed without sampling.
- E) It corrects the historical collecting bias automatically.

46. The final sentence emphasises that herbarium specimens ----.

- A) may support future questions that their original collectors did not anticipate
- B) should be used only for the purpose stated on their labels
- C) contain less information as new analytical methods are developed
- D) are valuable only when destructive sampling is permitted
- E) were originally collected to study pollution and genetic variation

Passage for questions 47-50

Waiting is usually measured in minutes, but people do not experience all minutes in the same way. An uncertain wait often feels longer than a wait of known duration, and an unexplained delay can be more frustrating than one accompanied by a credible reason. Visible progress also matters. A queue that moves steadily may be tolerated better than one that remains still for a long period and then advances suddenly, even when the total waiting time is identical.

Service designers use these observations alongside queueing models, which describe how customers arrive, how long service takes and how many servers are available. A single line feeding several service points can improve efficiency and reduce the suspicion that another line is moving unfairly faster. Numbered tickets allow people to sit down or complete another task, but they may make progress less visible. Estimated waiting times can reduce uncertainty, although estimates that repeatedly prove

inaccurate may damage trust more than providing no estimate at all.

Average waiting time is an important performance measure, yet it can conceal extremes. A system in which most customers are served quickly while a small group waits an hour may have the same average as a system in which everyone waits a moderate amount. Designers therefore examine the distribution of waits, the reasons for unusually long delays and whether particular groups are affected more often. Improving a service is not simply a matter of distracting people from delay. It requires attention to actual capacity, fairness, information and the way the process is perceived.

47. Which of the following best summarises the passage?

- A) Queueing models are useful only when customers cannot see the line.
- B) People tolerate any delay as long as they receive a numbered ticket.
- C) Reducing perceived waiting is more important than increasing service capacity.
- D) Average waiting time is the only fair measure of service quality.
- E) Good queue design considers actual delay together with uncertainty, fairness, information and the distribution of waits.

48. According to the passage, one advantage of a single line feeding several service points is that it ----.

- A) guarantees that service times are identical
- B) reduces concern that a person chose a slower line than someone else
- C) allows customers to leave without losing their position
- D) makes estimated waiting times unnecessary
- E) eliminates unusually long delays for every customer

49. It can be inferred that a reliable waiting-time estimate may ----.

- A) make an unchanged wait feel more tolerable by reducing uncertainty
- B) increase service capacity without adding staff
- C) remove the need to investigate long delays
- D) guarantee that customers will regard the system as fair
- E) be more harmful than an inaccurate estimate

50. Why does the author warn against relying only on average waiting time?

- A) Because averages cannot be calculated when several servers are used
- B) Because customers never care about how long they wait
- C) Because average time always exceeds the longest individual wait
- D) Because the average reflects perception but not actual capacity
- E) Because it can hide a small group experiencing exceptionally long delays

Passage for questions 51-54

Tactile graphics convey spatial information through raised lines, textures and symbols that can be explored by touch. They are used in maps, scientific diagrams and educational materials for blind and low-vision readers. Producing one is not as simple as printing a visual image in relief. Vision can take in a complex page almost simultaneously, whereas fingers usually examine a diagram piece by piece. Fine details that appear distinct on a screen may merge under the fingertips, and widely separated elements may be difficult to hold in memory while the reader builds a mental picture.

Effective tactile design therefore relies on selection and organisation. Unnecessary decoration is removed, important shapes are enlarged, and symbols are spaced far enough apart to be distinguished. Different textures must remain recognisable without becoming tiring to touch. Braille labels can identify features, but too many labels crowd the page, so abbreviations and a separate key are often used. Orientation cues, such as a clearly marked starting point, help readers decide how to explore the graphic.

Designers test prototypes with intended users because a diagram that seems obvious to a sighted designer may be ambiguous by touch. Audio descriptions can provide names, sequences and explanations, yet they do not always communicate spatial relationships as directly as a tactile layout. Refreshable tactile displays, which raise and lower small pins electronically, may eventually make dynamic diagrams more widely available, but current devices are limited by cost, size and resolution. For now, high-quality tactile graphics depend less on reproducing every visual detail than on deciding which relationships the reader most needs to understand.

51. What is the main point of the passage?

- A) Electronic tactile displays have already replaced printed diagrams in education.
- B) Braille labels are sufficient to communicate every kind of spatial relationship.
- C) A visual diagram becomes accessible as soon as all its lines are raised.
- D) Audio description is always more direct than touch for understanding space.
- E) Tactile graphics must be redesigned around the way touch gathers and organises information.

52. Why can excessive detail be particularly problematic in a tactile graphic?

- A) Nearby features may merge under the fingers, while distant ones must be remembered as the diagram is explored sequentially.
- B) Raised lines cannot be printed on paper in more than one texture.
- C) Blind readers always prefer decorative elements to simplified shapes.
- D) Braille occupies no physical space and therefore cannot organise a page.
- E) Touch detects finer detail than vision and creates too much information at once.

53. Which of the following can be inferred about user testing?

- A) It is necessary because a layout that looks clear may still be confusing when explored by touch.
- B) It is useful only after a tactile graphic has been published.
- C) It allows designers to include every feature of the original image.
- D) It eliminates the need for orientation cues and keys.
- E) It should be conducted only with sighted designers.

54. According to the passage, audio descriptions ----.

- A) should replace tactile diagrams whenever a map contains labels
- B) can add names and explanations but may not convey spatial relationships as directly as touch
- C) are limited mainly by the cost and resolution of electronic pins
- D) make separate keys unnecessary in every tactile document
- E) communicate all spatial information simultaneously

Passage for questions 55-58

Iron gall ink was used for centuries in manuscripts, drawings and official records. It was commonly made by combining iron salts with tannin-rich extracts from plant galls. Fresh ink could appear pale but darkened as it reacted with oxygen, producing a durable line that adhered well to paper and parchment. The same chemistry that made the ink effective, however, can gradually damage the material beneath it.

Excess acidity and reactions promoted by iron ions weaken cellulose fibres. A brown halo may spread around a line, the paper may crack where writing is dense, and in severe cases letters can fall out, leaving shapes cut through the sheet. The rate of deterioration depends on the recipe, the amount applied, the composition of the paper and storage conditions. Two pages written at the same time may therefore age very differently.

Conservation is difficult because treatment can create new risks. Water-based procedures may cause soluble components to move and stain nearby areas, while adding alkaline substances or antioxidants can affect inks and papers in different ways.

Conservators first examine the object, test tiny areas and assess whether intervention is necessary. Stable temperature and moderate humidity can slow reactions, and supportive housing can reduce mechanical stress. Digitisation may limit handling of a fragile manuscript, but it does not stop chemical decay in the original. There is no single treatment suitable for every iron gall ink document; preservation depends on balancing chemical stability, legibility and the physical history of the object.

55. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To recommend replacing all iron gall ink manuscripts with digital copies
- B) To show that the ink recipe was identical in every historical period
- C) To argue that water-based treatment is always the safest conservation method
- D) To explain why iron gall ink was unsuitable for writing from the beginning
- E) To describe how iron gall ink can damage documents and why conservation must be tailored to each object

56. According to the passage, the paper is weakened mainly because ----.

- A) the ink prevents oxygen from reaching the sheet
- B) plant galls make the writing too pale to read
- C) acidity and iron-promoted reactions damage cellulose fibres
- D) digitisation removes material from every letter
- E) supportive housing increases mechanical stress

57. Why can conservation treatment itself be risky?

- A) Because stable storage immediately turns the ink pale
 B) Because all interventions require the complete removal of writing
 C) Because parchment and paper react in exactly the same way
 D) Because moisture or added chemicals may move ink components or affect materials differently
 E) Because testing a small area always accelerates decay throughout the sheet

58. What can be inferred about digitisation?

- A) It reverses the chemical reactions already occurring in the ink.
 B) It makes storage conditions irrelevant once a digital copy exists.
 C) It can reduce handling, but the physical document still requires preservation.
 D) It is a destructive treatment suitable only for severe cases.
 E) It guarantees that every faded line will become legible.

Passage for questions 59-62

In conventional journal publishing, researchers usually conduct a study, analyse the results and then submit the complete paper for review. This sequence can encourage journals to favour striking findings and may tempt researchers to present an unexpected pattern as though it had been predicted from the start. Registered reports alter the order of evaluation. Authors submit the research question, theoretical background and detailed method before collecting data or before examining the outcomes.

Reviewers assess whether the question is worthwhile and whether the proposed design can answer it. If the plan meets the journal's standards, the paper may receive in-principle acceptance. Publication then depends mainly on the authors following the approved protocol and reporting the results transparently, not on whether the hypothesis is supported. This arrangement is intended to reduce publication bias, discourage selective reporting and improve methods while changes can still be made.

The format does not remove judgement or guarantee flawless research. Authors may need to deviate from the plan when equipment fails or assumptions prove wrong; such changes should be explained. Exploratory analyses are also permitted if they are clearly distinguished from preplanned tests. Registered reports require more preparation before data collection and may be less suitable for rapidly unfolding events or for valuable data that already exist. Their main contribution is not to make every study identical, but to separate the evaluation of a research plan from the attractiveness of its eventual result.

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

- A) Registered reports require journals to publish every paper before reviewing its method.
 B) Unexpected results are prohibited in research that uses registered reports.
 C) Conventional publishing is preferable whenever a hypothesis is unsupported.
 D) Registered reports evaluate the research plan before outcomes are known, helping separate methodological quality from result attractiveness.
 E) Registered reports guarantee that researchers never depart from an approved protocol.

60. In-principle acceptance means that ----.

- A) the journal has already confirmed that the hypothesis will be supported
 B) authors may change every method without explanation
 C) the final article will be published only if the results are statistically significant
 D) reviewers will not examine the completed study
 E) the journal commits to publication mainly on the condition that the approved plan is followed and results are reported transparently

61. It can be inferred that registered reports may make null results more likely to be published because ----.

- A) null results are automatically more accurate than positive ones
 B) reviewers are not allowed to evaluate research questions
 C) publication has been provisionally decided before the direction of the results is known
 D) authors must remove exploratory analyses from the article
 E) all studies use identical designs and sample sizes

62. Which limitation of registered reports is mentioned in the passage?

- A) They prevent researchers from explaining equipment failure.
- B) They demand advance planning and may not suit rapidly developing events or already collected data.
- C) They allow journals to reject a paper solely because the result is not striking.
- D) They make exploratory work impossible under any circumstances.
- E) They eliminate the need for reviewers to assess the study design.

63-67 | KARŞILIKLI KONUŞMA

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

**63. Researcher: I downloaded the dataset from the archive, so I cited the archive homepage.
Data librarian: The homepage is not enough. Each dataset has a persistent identifier and a version number.
Researcher: ----**

Data librarian: Exactly. That will let readers locate the precise data you analysed.

- A) Then I should cite the dataset record itself, including its identifier and version.
- B) I will omit the citation because archived data are public.
- C) The version number matters only when the data are printed.
- D) Readers can reproduce the analysis without knowing which file I used.
- E) I should replace the dataset citation with a general search-engine link.

**64. Student: The estimated effect is positive, so I wrote that the programme definitely works.
Supervisor: Does the confidence interval include zero?**

Student: Yes, it ranges from a small negative value to a moderate positive one.

Supervisor: ----

- A) Then the effect must be larger than your estimate.
- B) You should report the uncertainty and avoid claiming a definite effect.
- C) A confidence interval is irrelevant whenever the estimate is positive.
- D) Remove the interval so that the conclusion is clearer.
- E) The programme definitely fails because the interval includes positive values.

65. Curator: The illuminated manuscript looks dull in the gallery. Could we double the light level?

Conservator: Its pigments are highly light-sensitive, and exposure accumulates over time.

Curator: So what do you suggest?

Conservator: ----

- A) Leave the manuscript under strong light permanently so visitors adapt to it.
- B) Increase ultraviolet radiation but shorten the label text.
- C) Photographing the manuscript will make the original immune to fading.
- D) Use a lower light level, limit the display period and provide a high-quality digital image for closer viewing.
- E) Remove the protective case because glass always causes pigment loss.

66. Resident: The new cycle lane seems popular, but traffic on the parallel street also changed. How will you know what caused the difference?

Planner: We counted cyclists before and after construction and also monitored a similar street without a new lane.

Resident: ----

Planner: Yes, the comparison will not be perfect, but it gives us a better basis than a before-and-after count alone.

- A) Then there is no reason to collect data after construction.
- B) A similar street proves that weather affects neither location.
- C) The lane must have caused every change observed in the district.
- D) So the comparison street helps you distinguish the lane effect from wider trends.
- E) You should ignore the original street and evaluate only the comparison site.

67. Translator: I translated the idiom word for word, but it sounds strange in Turkish.

Editor: What function does the idiom serve in the original?

Translator: It softens a criticism and adds mild humour.

Editor: ----

- A) Keep the literal wording even if readers misunderstand the tone.
- B) Find a natural Turkish expression that performs the same function, even if the words differ.
- C) Delete the criticism and keep only the humorous word.
- D) Replace every idiom with a formal definition in brackets.
- E) Use the source-language idiom without any explanation.

68-71 | YAKIN ANLAMLI CÜMLE

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

68. The second experiment did not reproduce the original result, but this alone does not prove that the first study was fraudulent.

- A) Because the first study was fraudulent, the second experiment could not reproduce its result.
- B) The original result was reproduced even though the first study may have been fraudulent.
- C) Failure to reproduce a result always demonstrates misconduct in the original study.
- D) Although the result was not replicated, non-replication by itself is insufficient evidence of fraud.
- E) The second experiment was designed to prove that fraud had occurred.

69. Only by comparing several independent sources can historians determine which details are consistently supported.

- A) Historians can determine consistent details without consulting any independent source.
- B) Several sources are independent only when they contain identical details.
- C) Historians need to compare multiple independent sources in order to identify repeatedly supported details.
- D) A single source is preferable because comparison creates inconsistency.
- E) Details become historically accurate as soon as one source mentions them.

70. The policy shortened average journey times, yet the improvement was concentrated in neighbourhoods already well served by public transport.

- A) Although average journeys became shorter, most of the benefit went to areas that already had good public transport.
- B) Journey times increased because well-served neighbourhoods lost public transport.
- C) Every neighbourhood benefited equally from the policy.
- D) The policy improved public transport only where average journey times became longer.
- E) Areas with poor public transport received the greatest improvement.

71. There is no evidence that the new material lasts longer than the old one, although it may be easier to recycle.

- A) The new material certainly lasts longer because it is recyclable.
- B) The old material is easier to recycle but has never been tested for durability.
- C) Recyclability proves that both materials have the same lifespan.
- D) The new material is neither recyclable nor durable.
- E) The new material might be more recyclable, but greater durability has not been demonstrated.

72-75 | PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA

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

72. Coastal archaeological sites can erode rapidly when storms remove protective sediment. Photogrammetry allows teams to create detailed three-dimensional models from overlapping photographs, sometimes during the short interval between two tides. The models preserve surface geometry and can be compared over time to measure loss. ---- Buried layers, material composition and the causes of erosion still require excavation, sampling and environmental observation. Digital recording is therefore most useful when integrated with, rather than substituted for, field investigation.

- A) Consequently, a three-dimensional model reveals every object that remains underground.
- B) Photogrammetry prevents waves from damaging the site after recording.
- C) However, a model records what was visible at a particular moment and cannot answer every archaeological question.
- D) For this reason, excavation has become unnecessary at all coastal sites.
- E) The accuracy of a model is unrelated to image overlap or camera position.

73. Large language corpora show how often words and expressions occur in collections of real texts. Frequency can reveal common patterns that intuition overlooks, but it should not be confused with importance. A rare legal phrase may be crucial in a contract, while a frequent conversational expression may be inappropriate in an academic article. ---- Researchers therefore examine genre, speaker, date and communicative purpose as well as raw counts.

- A) Every corpus contains exactly the same proportion of genres.
- B) Rare expressions should always be removed from dictionaries.
- C) The meaning of a frequency figure depends on what texts were included and how the expression is used.
- D) An expression that is common in speech must also be formal in writing.
- E) Raw counts make contextual information unnecessary.

74. Heat-health warning systems often combine weather forecasts with thresholds above which illness and mortality are expected to rise. A single national temperature threshold, however, may not suit every region. Populations accustomed to cooler climates can be affected at temperatures that appear moderate elsewhere, while housing, age structure and access to cooling alter vulnerability. ---- Local health data and social conditions should therefore be used to calibrate warnings and target assistance.

- A) Thus, the same forecast temperature can create different health risks in different places.
- B) Therefore, heat warnings should be issued only after people become ill.
- C) National thresholds eliminate the need for local health records.
- D) Climate adaptation makes age and housing irrelevant to risk.
- E) A moderate temperature produces identical effects in all populations.

75. Some seeds remain dormant even when they are supplied with water, oxygen and a suitable temperature. Dormancy can prevent germination during a brief favourable period that would be followed by lethal conditions. Different species break dormancy through different cues, including cold exposure, heat, light or damage to a hard seed coat. ---- A germination test that ignores these requirements may incorrectly classify living dormant seeds as dead.

- A) For this reason, testing protocols must reproduce the cue needed to release dormancy before viability is judged.
- B) All dormant seeds germinate immediately when placed in darkness.
- C) Seed viability and seed dormancy are exactly the same property.
- D) A hard seed coat always indicates that the embryo is dead.
- E) Cold exposure is the only dormancy-breaking treatment used by plants.

76-80 | ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE

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

76. (I) Many nocturnal moths transfer pollen while feeding on flowers after sunset. **(II)** Electric cars can reduce local exhaust emissions when they replace petrol vehicles. **(III)** Pale flowers and strong scents may help nocturnal pollinators locate plants in low light. **(IV)** Artificial night lighting can alter flight behaviour and reduce visits to some flowers. **(V)** Studying night-time pollination therefore requires observations under different light conditions.

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

77. (I) Museum cafés often adjust their menus to reflect seasonal visitor numbers. **(II)** A checksum is a short value calculated from the contents of a digital file. **(III)** When the file is copied, the checksum can be calculated again and compared with the original. **(IV)** A mismatch may indicate corruption or an incomplete transfer. **(V)** Archives may store checksum records separately and repeat the comparison at scheduled intervals.

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

78. (I) Microplastic sampling in rivers must account for particles moving at different depths and speeds. **(II)** Fine nets capture small particles but may clog quickly in water rich in sediment. **(III)** Astronomers use stellar spectra to estimate the chemical composition of distant stars. **(IV)** Laboratory procedures must also prevent fibres from clothing or air from contaminating samples. **(V)** Reporting mesh size and sampled water volume helps other researchers compare results.

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

79. (I) Base-isolated buildings are designed so that part of the structure can move relative to the ground during an earthquake. **(II)** Public libraries often extend opening hours during university examination periods. **(III)** Flexible bearings or sliding systems reduce the transfer of rapid ground motion into the upper floors. **(IV)** The technique does not make a building invulnerable, and components must be inspected and maintained. **(V)** Engineers select an isolation system according to expected ground motion, building mass and available movement space.

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

80. (I) Community translation projects often create shared terminology lists before several volunteers begin work. **(II)** The list helps translators render recurring institutional names and technical terms consistently. **(III)** Reviewers can update it when a term proves misleading in context. **(IV)** Version control records who changed an entry and why. **(V)** Migratory fish may use changes in water temperature and flow as cues during their journey upstream.

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