

YDS DENEME - 9

TEST OF ENGLISH

SORU KİTAPÇIĞI

80 SORU | 180 DAKİKA | 100 PUAN

B2-C1 düzeyi | 5 seçenekli | Cevap anahtarı ayrı dosyadadır

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

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Hazırlanma tarihi: 6 Ağustos 2026

1-6 | KELİME BİLGİSİ

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

1. Independent satellite measurements provided strong ---- of the rainfall pattern first identified in local weather records.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A) obstruction | B) concession |
| C) corroboration | D) dispersion |
| E) withdrawal | |

2. The membrane is selectively ----, allowing water molecules to pass while retaining most dissolved salts.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| A) reversible | B) portable |
| C) permeable | D) tentative |
| E) redundant | |

3. Because the inscription is incomplete and its date remains uncertain, the new interpretation has been proposed only ----.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) collectively | B) permanently |
| C) intensely | D) tentatively |
| E) randomly | |

4. Restoring floodplains can ---- the impact of extreme rainfall by giving excess water room to spread safely.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| A) compile | B) mitigate |
| C) inherit | D) accelerate |
| E) classify | |

5. Before attributing the signal to a new particle, the team must ---- equipment failure and contamination.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) rule out | B) bring about |
| C) take after | D) hand in |
| E) set aside | |

6. The planning office asked engineers to ---- a revised evacuation map showing routes accessible to wheelchair users.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| A) break off | B) look down on |
| C) turn over | D) draw up |
| E) get by | |

7-16 | GRAMER

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

7. Researchers ---- the coastal marsh for nearly a decade before a severe storm ---- a previously unknown channel.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A) have monitored / has revealed | B) were monitoring / had revealed |
| C) monitor / would reveal | D) had monitored / was revealing |
| E) had been monitoring / revealed | |

8. The pigment samples ---- in airtight containers because even brief exposure to moisture ---- their chemical composition.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A) should be kept / may alter | B) have kept / must have altered |
| C) were keeping / used to alter | D) could keep / had altered |
| E) are to keep / would have altered | |

9. By ---- low-frequency vibrations through the ground, elephants are thought ---- over distances of several kilometres.

- A) to produce / communicating
B) producing / to communicate
C) having produced / to have communicated
D) produced / communicate
E) being produced / to be communicating

10. The reliability of the reconstruction depends ---- agreement among independent dating methods and ---- access to well-documented reference samples.

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

11. Evidence ---- seasonal migration comes mainly ---- chemical signatures preserved in teeth and bones.

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

12. ---- the sensor is sensitive enough to detect minute changes, it cannot determine which process caused them.

- A) Although
B) Unless
C) Since
D) Once
E) So that

13. The estimates will remain unreliable ---- the calibration procedure is repeated under controlled conditions.

- A) even though
B) as soon as
C) because
D) unless
E) whereas

14. The new archive contains ---- official reports ---- handwritten diaries, allowing researchers to compare institutional and personal accounts.

- A) whether / or
B) neither / nor
C) the more / the more
D) not only / but also
E) so / that

15. The tablets, several of ---- bear traces of wax, are believed ---- as temporary writing boards.

- A) that / using
B) which / to have been used
C) whom / to use
D) whose / being used
E) which / to be using

16. Only after the raw data had been reanalysed ---- apparent that the difference resulted from a coding error.

- A) it had become
B) has it become
C) it became
D) did it become
E) would it have become

17-26 | CLOZE TEST

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

Questions 17-21

Sunlit waters near the ocean surface produce large amounts of organic material through photosynthesis. Some of it is eaten near the surface, but dead cells, waste and fragments stick together and begin to sink as 'marine snow'. As these particles descend, microbes and animals (17)---- much of their carbon, returning it to the water as dissolved compounds or carbon dioxide. Only a small fraction travels deep enough (18)---- it may remain separated from the atmosphere for decades or longer. This downward transfer is a major part of the biological carbon pump. Yet estimating its strength is difficult. Sediment traps can collect sinking particles, (19)---- the devices may disturb water flow and sometimes capture active swimmers. Optical instruments avoid this problem by photographing particles in place, but they infer mass from size and shape rather than measuring it directly. Researchers therefore combine several methods and compare observations made (20)---- different depths and in different seasons. The results show that carbon export varies not just with the amount of plankton at the surface but also with (21)---- quickly particles clump together and how readily they are consumed.

17. (17)

- A) suspend
C) compile
E) restore

- B) consume
D) disclose

18. (18)

- A) where
C) what
E) that

- B) which
D) whose

19. (19)

- A) because
C) once
E) although

- B) unless
D) so that

20. (20)

- A) from
C) through
E) towards

- B) at
D) with

21. (21)

- A) how
C) why
E) which

- B) whether
D) when

Questions 22-26

Early mechanical clocks stored energy in a suspended weight. A train of gears transferred this energy to the hands, but without a regulator the weight would fall too quickly. The escapement solved the problem by alternately locking and releasing the gear train. Each release allowed a wheel to advance (22)---- a small step and delivered an impulse to an oscillator. In early clocks, the oscillator was a horizontal bar called a foliot. Later, the pendulum improved accuracy because its period was more regular. Even so, temperature changes could alter its length, and friction (23)---- energy from each swing. Clockmakers developed new materials, lubricants and compensation mechanisms to reduce these effects. A successful escapement had to be efficient enough to keep the oscillator moving (24)---- gentle enough not to disturb its natural rhythm. Marine chronometers posed a further challenge because a ship's motion made the pendulum impractical, (25)---- balance wheels and springs were refined for use at sea. Modern electronic clocks no longer require mechanical escapements, but surviving designs reveal how precision often emerges (26)---- a compromise among competing demands.

22. (22)

- A) on
C) within
E) by

- B) for
D) across

23. (23)

- A) generated
C) drained
E) predicted

- B) recovered
D) stored

24. (24)

- A) because
C) yet
E) once

- B) unless
D) therefore

25. (25)

- A) although
C) whereas
E) so

- B) provided that
D) even if

26. (26)

- A) over
C) beneath
E) towards

- B) against
D) from

27-36 | CÜMLE TAMAMLAMA

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

27. Although some urban ponds were built primarily to store storm water, ----.

- A) their water level is always kept identical throughout the year
B) engineers no longer need to calculate the volume of incoming runoff
C) all aquatic species can survive equally well in concrete basins
D) they were constructed only after natural wetlands had completely recovered
E) they can also provide habitat when designed with shallow margins and varied vegetation

28. Because the earliest photographs required exposure times lasting several minutes, ----.

- A) photographers could capture rapid sporting events with exceptional clarity
B) moving subjects often appeared blurred or failed to register at all
C) the chemical process eliminated the need for a stable camera support
D) every portrait showed spontaneous facial expressions
E) the images were immediately transmitted over long distances

29. Even if a climate model predicts average annual rainfall accurately, ----.

- A) its projections cannot contain any uncertainty
B) all regions will receive the same amount of rain
C) historical observations become unnecessary
D) the model must have been designed without physical equations
E) it may still fail to represent the extreme events that matter most for flood planning

30. Unless changes in observation effort are taken into account, ----.

- A) an apparent decline in a species may simply reflect reduced sampling rather than a real population change
B) every missing observation proves that the species has become extinct
C) sampling intensity remains constant in all citizen-science projects
D) population estimates become more precise as fewer sites are visited
E) the number of observers has no influence on recorded abundance

31. The museum chose to display a three-dimensional replica of the fragile tablet, ----.

- A) so that visitors could handle the replica and explore its shape without putting the original at risk
- B) even though the original had never been examined by specialists
- C) as if replicas always contain more historical information than originals
- D) unless touching objects is prohibited in every exhibition
- E) whereas the replica was destroyed before the exhibition opened

32. Whereas a dictionary records meanings and usages that have become established, ----.

- A) every corpus is compiled without any written or spoken examples
- B) dictionaries are unable to include pronunciation or grammatical information
- C) the meanings of words never change after they enter a dictionary
- D) a corpus can be understood only if all its sentences are translated
- E) a linguistic corpus shows how words actually behave across many real contexts

33. Once a satellite has exhausted the fuel used for manoeuvres, ----.

- A) its operators may no longer be able to adjust its orbit to avoid debris
- B) it automatically gains an unlimited ability to change direction
- C) its solar panels begin producing fuel instead of electricity
- D) all objects in nearby orbits immediately stop moving
- E) the satellite becomes immune to collisions with smaller fragments

34. Since participants were not assigned randomly to the two groups, ----.

- A) the sample size must have been exactly the same in both groups
- B) no measurements could have been taken after the study began
- C) the findings are automatically applicable to every population
- D) the study cannot determine with confidence whether the observed association is causal
- E) random variation has been completely eliminated

35. The more transparent an algorithm's decision criteria are, ----.

- A) the less any human oversight will ever be required
- B) the more accurately it predicts events that have no data
- C) the fewer ethical questions can possibly arise
- D) the easier it is to identify and challenge unfair outcomes
- E) the more secret its training data must remain

36. Although the restored painting now appears brighter, ----.

- A) every missing feature was invented to make the composition complete
- B) conservators avoided reconstructing details for which no reliable evidence survived
- C) the treatment removed the original paint and replaced it entirely
- D) the work can no longer be distinguished from a modern reproduction
- E) its date was changed to match the colour of the new frame

37-42 | ÇEVİRİ

37-42: Choose the most accurate Turkish translation of the sentences in English, and the most accurate English translation of the sentences in Turkish.

37. Rather than eliminating uncertainty, high-resolution models often reveal how strongly a prediction depends on assumptions that were previously hidden.

- A) Yüksek çözünürlüklü modeller, tahminlerdeki belirsizliği ortadan kaldırarak daha önce gizlenmiş varsayımların ne kadar güçlü olduğunu gösterir.
- B) Yüksek çözünürlüklü modeller belirsizliği ortadan kaldırmak yerine, bir tahminin daha önce gizli olan varsayımlara ne ölçüde bağlı olduğunu çoğu zaman ortaya çıkarır.
- C) Bir tahminin yüksek çözünürlüklü modellere bağlı olması, daha önce gizli kalan bütün varsayımları ve belirsizlikleri ortadan kaldırır.
- D) Yüksek çözünürlüklü modeller, daha önce gizli olan varsayımları tahminlerden ayırdığı için belirsizliği çoğunlukla azaltır.
- E) Belirsizlik ortadan kaldırılmadıkça, yüksek çözünürlüklü modellerin tahminleri hangi varsayımlara dayandığı görülemez.

38. The value of a historical map lies not only in the places it depicts but also in the political priorities that its omissions expose.

- A) Tarihî bir haritanın değeri yalnızca betimlediği yerlerde değil, aynı zamanda haritada yer verilmeyenlerin açığa çıkardığı siyasi önceliklerde yatar.
- B) Tarihî bir harita, betimlediği yerlerden çok siyasi öncelikleri gizlediği için değerlidir.
- C) Bir tarihî haritanın değeri, siyasi öncelikleri göstermeksizin bütün yerleri eksiksiz betimlemesine bağlıdır.
- D) Tarihî haritalar yalnızca yerleri betimler; bunlarda bulunmayan unsurların siyasi önceliklerle ilgisi yoktur.
- E) Bir haritanın tarihî değeri, betimlemediği yerleri siyasi önceliklerden daha açık biçimde göstermesinden kaynaklanır.

39. Because some medicines degrade rapidly after being mixed with water, their shelf life may be much shorter once the container has been opened.

- A) Bazı ilaçların raf ömrü, kap açılmadan önce suyla karıştırıldıklarında uzayabilir.
- B) Bazı ilaçlar suyla karıştırıldıktan sonra hızla bozulduğu için, kap açıldıktan sonraki raf ömürleri çok daha kısa olabilir.
- C) Kap açıldıktan sonra suyla karıştırılan bütün ilaçların raf ömrü mutlaka aynı ölçüde kısalır.
- D) Bazı ilaçlar yalnızca raf ömürleri sona erdikten sonra suyla karıştırıldığında hızla bozulur.
- E) Kap açılmadığı sürece bazı ilaçların suyla karıştırılması bozulmalarını yavaşlatabilir.

40. Bir araştırmanın çok sayıda katılımcıya sahip olması, kullanılan ölçüm araçları tarafıysa sonuçların güvenilir olacağını garanti etmez.

- A) A study guarantees reliable results only when a large number of biased measurement instruments are used.
- B) If the participants are biased, reliable measurement instruments cannot be used in a large study.
- C) Having a large number of participants does not guarantee reliable results if the measurement instruments used are biased.
- D) The reliability of a study depends entirely on increasing the number of participants rather than on its measurement instruments.
- E) Measurement instruments become unbiased whenever a study includes enough participants to guarantee its results.

41. Kentlerdeki yeşil koridorlar, birbirinden kopuk yaşam alanlarını bağlayarak bazı türlerin iklim değişikliğine tepki olarak hareket etmesini kolaylaştırabilir.

- A) Urban green corridors prevent climate change by separating habitats used by moving species.
- B) Some species move into cities only when green corridors replace all fragmented habitats.
- C) By connecting fragmented habitats, urban green corridors may make it easier for some species to move in response to climate change.
- D) Climate change makes it easier to disconnect urban habitats from the green corridors between them.
- E) Urban species can respond to climate change only if fragmented habitats are removed rather than connected.

42. Arkeologlar, bir nesnenin bulunduğu bağlamı kaydetmeden onu kazı alanından çıkardıklarında, nesnenin sağlayabileceği bilginin önemli bir bölümünü kaybedebilirler.

- A) Archaeologists can record all the information an object provides only after removing its context from the excavation site.
- B) An object found at an excavation site loses its context because archaeologists record too much information before removing it.
- C) Unless an object can provide significant information, archaeologists should remove it without recording where it was found.
- D) When archaeologists remove an object from an excavation site without recording the context in which it was found, they may lose a significant part of the information it could provide.
- E) Archaeologists may preserve all significant information even if they remove an object without documenting its excavation context.

43-62 | OKUMA PARÇALARI

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

Questions 43-46

Geckos can run across ceilings not because their toes contain glue but because each toe is covered with millions of microscopic hairs called setae. Each seta branches into even smaller tips, increasing the area in contact with a surface. When these tips approach a material closely, weak molecular attractions known as van der Waals forces become significant in combination. The adhesive effect is directional: a gecko loads the setae by pulling its toes in one direction and detaches them rapidly by changing the angle and peeling from the surface. This allows strong attachment without sticky residue.

Engineers have developed dry adhesives inspired by this mechanism. Potential uses include climbing robots, reusable fasteners and grippers that handle delicate components in clean rooms. Yet copying a biological structure at a useful scale is difficult. Synthetic fibres may wear down, become contaminated or perform poorly on rough, wet or dusty surfaces. A design that maximises initial grip may also be hard to release or costly to manufacture. Some researchers therefore focus on matching the gecko's combination of controllable attachment, self-cleaning and durability rather than reproducing every detail. The term 'gecko-inspired' is thus more accurate than 'gecko-copying': engineering success depends on adapting the principle to a particular task and environment.

43. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To argue that geckos attach to surfaces by secreting a powerful natural glue
- B) To explain how gecko adhesion works and why translating it into durable, controllable technology is challenging
- C) To compare the hunting behaviour of geckos with that of climbing robots
- D) To prove that synthetic adhesives already outperform gecko toes on every surface
- E) To show that van der Waals forces occur only in biological materials

44. According to the passage, a gecko can detach its toes rapidly by ----.

- A) covering the toe hairs with a liquid residue
- B) reducing the number of microscopic tips on each toe
- C) waiting for the molecular attractions to disappear completely
- D) changing the angle of the setae and peeling the toes from the surface
- E) increasing the temperature of the surface

45. It can be inferred from the passage that the gecko's strong attachment ----.

- A) depends on a single powerful chemical bond
- B) works equally well regardless of surface conditions
- C) results from many weak molecular interactions acting over a very large contact area
- D) requires the animal to leave adhesive material behind
- E) is produced mainly by the weight of the gecko's body

46. In the passage, the difficulty of copying the structure 'at a useful scale' mainly refers to ----.

- A) manufacturing sufficiently large functional surfaces without losing performance, durability or controllability
- B) measuring the body length of different gecko species
- C) making gecko toes smaller than their natural size
- D) preventing geckos from climbing in laboratory experiments
- E) replacing all molecular forces with ordinary glue

Questions 47-50

Language nests are immersion programmes in which young children spend much of the day hearing and using an endangered language, often with fluent elders and trained caregivers. The model seeks to restore intergenerational transmission at a point when many parents understand the heritage language but no longer speak it confidently to their children. Songs, games, meals and routines provide repeated contexts in which the language is used for real purposes rather than taught as isolated vocabulary.

A language nest can create new speakers, but preschool alone cannot reverse language shift. Children need opportunities to continue using the language in primary school, at home and in the community. Otherwise, they may associate it with a single classroom and switch to the dominant language elsewhere. Programmes also face shortages of fluent staff, teaching materials and stable funding. Elders may possess rich linguistic knowledge but require support in adapting it to early-childhood settings, while younger caregivers may need intensive language training.

For these reasons, success is not measured solely by enrolment or test scores. Communities may also examine whether families increase use at home, whether public events create new domains for the language and whether graduates continue learning as they grow. Language nests are most effective when they are one part of a broader strategy that gives the language social value and practical space.

47. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The role of language nests in revitalisation and the wider conditions required for them to succeed
- B) Why endangered languages should be taught only through written grammar exercises
- C) How test scores alone can determine whether a language has recovered
- D) Why fluent elders should be excluded from early-childhood education
- E) How dominant languages disappear when preschool enrolment increases

48. According to the passage, preschool immersion by itself may be insufficient because ----.

- A) young children cannot learn through games or daily routines
- B) parents always speak the heritage language fluently at home
- C) children may use the endangered language only in one classroom unless other domains support it
- D) primary schools prohibit the use of dominant languages
- E) elders have no linguistic knowledge to contribute

49. Which of the following can be inferred about the participation of elders?

- A) They can replace all trained caregivers without preparation.
- B) They are useful only for producing written examinations.
- C) Their involvement prevents younger caregivers from learning the language.
- D) They generally prefer the dominant language and avoid community activities.
- E) Their fluency and cultural knowledge are valuable, but programme support may be needed to adapt these resources to young learners.

50. The author suggests that the success of a language nest should be evaluated by ----.

- A) multiple signs of sustained use, including family practice, new social domains and continued learning
- B) the number of children enrolled in the first month only
- C) whether the programme avoids all contact with community events
- D) how quickly the dominant language is removed from public life
- E) the extent to which elders are replaced by digital materials

Questions 51-54

Buildings and industrial processes often need heat at a different time from when it is available. Phase-change materials (PCMs) address this mismatch by storing thermal energy as they melt and releasing it as they solidify. During the change of phase, a material can absorb a relatively large amount of heat while its temperature changes only slightly. This is called latent heat storage. A PCM embedded in a wall, for example, may melt during a warm afternoon and solidify at night, reducing peak indoor temperatures. Similar systems can help keep medicines or food within a narrow temperature range during transport.

Choosing a suitable PCM requires more than finding a material with high storage capacity. Its melting point must match the intended operating temperature, and it must remain stable through many cycles. Some materials expand, leak, corrode containers or separate into components after repeated melting. Encapsulation can isolate the PCM, but it adds cost and may slow heat transfer. Low thermal conductivity is another limitation: if heat cannot move through the material quickly, much of its theoretical capacity may not be used during a short charging period.

PCMs do not replace insulation. Insulation slows heat flow; a PCM temporarily absorbs and later releases heat. Effective designs often combine the two and consider weight, fire safety, maintenance and local climate.

51. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To claim that phase-change materials make insulation unnecessary
- B) To compare the nutritional value of medicines and transported food
- C) To show that all materials melt at the same operating temperature
- D) To argue that latent heat storage has no industrial application
- E) To describe how phase-change materials store heat and to outline the practical considerations that shape their use

52. According to the passage, why must a PCM's melting point match its intended operating temperature?

- A) Because a PCM can store heat only when it remains permanently solid
- B) Because melting point controls the colour of the container
- C) Because all transport systems operate at identical temperatures
- D) Because a lower melting point always eliminates corrosion
- E) Because it determines when the material can absorb and release useful amounts of heat

53. It can be inferred that a material with a very high theoretical storage capacity may still perform poorly if ----.

- A) it is combined with insulation
- B) its temperature changes only slightly while melting
- C) it is used to protect medicine in transport
- D) heat cannot enter or leave it quickly enough during the available charging and discharging periods
- E) its phase change is reversible over many cycles

54. How does a phase-change material differ from insulation, according to the passage?

- A) It prevents all heat transfer, whereas insulation increases it.
- B) It can be used only outdoors, whereas insulation is used only in vehicles.
- C) It remains at a constant temperature forever, whereas insulation must melt.
- D) It stores and later releases heat, whereas insulation mainly slows the movement of heat.
- E) It requires no safety or maintenance considerations, whereas insulation does.

Questions 55-58

Smell is a powerful element of experience, yet it leaves a weak archaeological record. A room's colours may survive in paint fragments and its sounds may be inferred from its shape, but an odour usually disappears when volatile molecules disperse. Researchers who reconstruct historical scents therefore work with indirect evidence. They analyse residues in containers, identify plant or animal materials in recipes, trace commodities in trade records and read descriptions of workshops, streets or rituals. Chemical analysis may reveal compounds once present, but it rarely supplies a complete formula.

Reconstruction also involves interpretation. A historical ingredient may no longer be available, may have changed through cultivation or may now be considered unsafe. Moreover, people learn to classify smells through culture and personal experience; an odour described as clean or medicinal in one period may seem unpleasant to modern visitors. Museums must therefore decide whether to reproduce a plausible material mixture, evoke a documented association or simply invite visitors to compare descriptions.

Responsible projects present reconstructed scents as hypotheses rather than exact recoveries. They document substitutions, control exposure for visitors with sensitivities and explain which parts are based on chemical evidence and which on historical judgement. Used in this way, scent can add a neglected dimension to interpretation without pretending that the past has been restored unchanged.

55. What is the passage mainly concerned with?

- A) The claim that odours survive more reliably than paint or architecture
- B) A method for reproducing every ancient perfume with complete chemical accuracy
- C) The argument that museums should avoid all sensory interpretation
- D) A comparison of modern trade records with contemporary street design
- E) The evidence, interpretive choices and ethical precautions involved in reconstructing historical scents

56. Which of the following is mentioned as a difficulty in scent reconstruction?

- A) Volatile molecules always remain trapped in archaeological sites.
- B) Historical ingredients and modern perceptions may differ from those of the period being represented.
- C) Chemical analysis automatically supplies a complete historical formula.
- D) Trade records never mention aromatic materials.
- E) Modern visitors classify every smell in the same way.

57. It can be inferred that a responsible museum display of a reconstructed scent would ----.

- A) state its uncertainties and substitutions while limiting exposure for sensitive visitors
- B) present the mixture as an exact recovery with no interpretation
- C) hide the difference between chemical evidence and historical judgement
- D) use unsafe ingredients whenever they appear in an old recipe
- E) assume that all visitors will react to the smell identically

58. By calling reconstructed scents 'hypotheses', the author emphasises that they are ----.

- A) plausible interpretations supported by incomplete evidence rather than exact reproductions
- B) random mixtures unrelated to historical sources
- C) chemical substances that cannot be smelled
- D) permanent formulas accepted by every museum
- E) evidence that personal experience has no role in perception

Questions 59-62

A prediction market turns a future event into a contract. A contract may pay one unit if the event occurs and nothing if it does not. Participants buy or sell according to their expectations, so the market price can be read as a collective estimate of probability. Someone who possesses useful information has an incentive to trade on it, while a participant who is overconfident risks losing money. In principle, this process aggregates knowledge dispersed among many people.

Prediction markets have sometimes forecast election results, project completion dates or product demand more accurately than polls or expert committees. Their success, however, depends on design. A market with few traders may be dominated by chance or by one person's beliefs. Participants can share the same bias or lack independent information. Contracts must also have clear rules for deciding the outcome; ambiguity weakens prices because traders are uncertain about what will count as success.

Attempts at manipulation do not always destroy a market. In a liquid market, a deliberately distorted price can create a profit opportunity for better-informed traders, who push it back. But this corrective mechanism is weak when participation is thin or traders face legal, ethical or organisational barriers. Prediction markets are therefore best treated as one forecasting tool among others. Their prices can reveal changing expectations, but they do not explain the reasons behind them and should be interpreted alongside substantive analysis.

59. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To prove that prediction markets should replace every other forecasting method
- B) To show that market prices always explain why an event will occur
- C) To explain how prediction markets aggregate expectations and to discuss the conditions and limitations affecting their reliability
- D) To argue that manipulation makes all markets permanently useless
- E) To compare the legal systems governing ordinary product sales

60. According to the passage, market prices can aggregate information because participants ----.

- A) are required to possess identical information
- B) receive the same payment regardless of the outcome
- C) can prevent all other traders from changing a price
- D) have incentives to trade on their beliefs and may lose money when they are wrong
- E) base every decision on a single public poll

61. What can be inferred about attempts to manipulate a prediction market?

- A) They always improve forecasts regardless of market size.
- B) They cannot occur when contracts have clear rules.
- C) They may be corrected when active, informed traders can profit from moving a distorted price back toward their estimates.
- D) They are effective only because all traders share the same bias.
- E) They make substantive analysis unnecessary.

62. Which situation would most likely weaken a prediction market, according to the passage?

- A) Many independent participants and a clearly resolved contract
- B) A small number of traders combined with an ambiguously defined outcome
- C) Prices that change when new information arrives
- D) Traders who risk losses for inaccurate beliefs
- E) Use of the market alongside expert analysis

63-67 | KARŞILIKLI KONUŞMA

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

63. Researcher: The temperature readings from sensor B are consistently 0.8 degrees higher than the reference.

Technician: Did sensor A show the same difference?

Researcher: No, sensor A matches the reference closely.

Technician: ----

- A) The reference temperature must be ignored because both sensors are identical.
- B) Let us average the readings first so the calibration error disappears permanently.
- C) Sensor A should be discarded even though it matches the reference.
- D) A constant difference proves that the room has two actual temperatures.
- E) Then we should recalibrate sensor B before combining the two data sets.

64. Curator: We want to publish high-resolution images of the manuscript online.

Archivist: That would improve access, but have you checked the rights attached to the modern photographs?

Curator: The manuscript itself is out of copyright, so I assumed there was no issue.

Archivist: ----

- A) Copyright applies only to handwritten documents that remain unpublished.
- B) High-resolution images cannot be used for research under any circumstances.
- C) The underlying work and the new photograph may have different rights, so we should verify both.
- D) Once a manuscript is old, every later photograph automatically belongs to the public.
- E) The safest approach is to delete the catalogue record before checking.

65. Student: My survey shows a strong relationship between commuting time and reported stress.

Adviser: Did you measure income or job control as well?

Student: No, I focused only on commuting.

Adviser: ----

- A) Then the relationship must be causal because the correlation is strong.
- B) You should discuss those unmeasured factors as possible alternative explanations.
- C) There is no need to mention variables that were not included.
- D) You can increase accuracy by deleting participants with long commutes.
- E) The survey should be rewritten as an experiment after the results are published.

66. Resident: The proposed bicycle lane removes several parking spaces from the main street.

Planner: That is true, but it also creates a protected route to the station.

Resident: Have you considered how deliveries will be made?

Planner: ----

- A) Yes, the design includes timed loading bays on the side streets, but we will monitor whether they are sufficient.
- B) Deliveries are unrelated to street design, so they were not considered.
- C) The bicycle lane will be cancelled because no city can manage loading bays.
- D) Parking demand will disappear as soon as construction begins.
- E) Only cyclists are allowed to comment on the proposal.

67. Editor: Your conclusion says the treatment is effective for all age groups.

Author: The overall result was statistically significant.

Editor: But only twelve participants were over sixty-five.

Author: ----

- A) A significant overall result proves that every subgroup responds identically.
- B) I will remove the age information so readers cannot question the conclusion.
- C) Twelve participants are always enough to establish a universal effect.
- D) The subgroup should be described as larger than the full sample.
- E) You're right; I should limit the claim and report the uncertainty for that subgroup.

68-71 | YAKIN ANLAMLI CÜMLE

68-71: Choose the sentence that is closest in meaning to the given sentence.

68. The report does not claim that the treatment is ineffective; it states that the available evidence is too limited for a firm conclusion.

- A) The report concludes that the treatment has certainly failed because the evidence is extensive.
- B) Although the evidence is limited, the report proves that the treatment works in every case.
- C) The report makes no reference to the amount or quality of evidence concerning the treatment.
- D) According to the report, no definite judgement about the treatment can be made because the evidence is insufficient.
- E) The evidence is sufficient for a firm conclusion, but the report deliberately rejects the treatment.

69. Because the samples were collected in winter, the study may underestimate species that are active mainly in summer.

- A) The study collected too many summer-active species because sampling took place in winter.
- B) Species active in winter were excluded so that summer species could be estimated exactly.
- C) The winter timing of the sampling could cause summer-active species to be represented less than they actually are.
- D) Sampling season cannot influence which species are detected.
- E) The study proves that all species are equally active throughout the year.

70. Few technologies are adopted solely because they are efficient; compatibility with existing routines also matters.

- A) Technologies are usually adopted even when they are inefficient and incompatible with existing routines.
- B) Efficiency alone rarely determines adoption, since a technology must also fit the routines already in use.
- C) Existing routines cease to matter as soon as a technology becomes available.
- D) A technology is adopted only if it replaces every established routine.
- E) Compatibility is relevant only to technologies that have no efficiency benefits.

71. Although the archive is extensive, gaps in its records prevent a complete account of the organisation's early years.

- A) Because the archive is complete, the organisation's early years can be described without uncertainty.
- B) The archive covers only the recent period and contains no early material at all.
- C) A complete account was prevented because the archive contained too many records.
- D) The archive contains a great deal of material, but missing records make a full history of the organisation's early period impossible.
- E) The organisation's early history is fully known despite the archive being very small.

72-75 | PARAGRAF TAMAMLAMA

72-75: Choose the best option to complete the paragraph.

72. Many migratory birds travel at night and use stars, the horizon and the Earth's magnetic field for orientation. Bright city lights can attract or disorient them, especially in cloudy weather when celestial cues are obscured. ---- Collisions may kill birds immediately or leave them exhausted and vulnerable. During peak migration, some cities ask building owners to dim decorative lighting and close blinds.

- A) Night migration prevents birds from encountering any human structures.
- B) Cloud cover makes artificial lighting invisible to all flying animals.
- C) Glass becomes harmless when a building is brightly illuminated.
- D) Birds use city lights only to locate feeding grounds during the day.
- E) Once drawn into illuminated areas, birds may circle buildings repeatedly or strike glass.

73. Replicating a study does not mean copying every visible detail. Researchers must preserve features that are theoretically important while adapting practical details to a new setting. A result may fail to reappear because the original finding was due to chance, but it may also depend on a population, measurement or context not previously recognised. ---- Careful replication therefore tests both whether an effect is reliable and where its boundaries lie.

- A) Every failed replication proves that the original researchers fabricated their data.
- B) A successful replication is possible only when the same participants are tested again.
- C) Thus, a failed replication can reveal limits of a claim even when it does not demonstrate misconduct or error.
- D) Practical differences must always be removed, even when they are irrelevant to the theory.
- E) Replication has no role in identifying the conditions under which a result applies.

74. Public benches are ordinary objects, but their design influences how people use shared space. Seat height, back support, shade and orientation affect comfort and sociability. Armrests may help some people stand, yet closely spaced dividers can also prevent anyone from lying down. ---- Design decisions should therefore be evaluated not only for durability but also for whom they welcome or exclude.

- A) Such features can embody policy choices even when they appear to be merely technical details.
- B) All users experience every bench design in exactly the same way.
- C) Durability is the only relevant criterion in public furniture.
- D) Dividers are installed solely to improve the colour of a bench.
- E) Public policy has no connection with the physical form of shared spaces.

75. Traditional fermented foods often begin with microorganisms already present on ingredients, tools or previous batches. This diverse community can create distinctive flavours, but its behaviour may vary with temperature, salt and local conditions. Industrial producers commonly use selected starter cultures to make fermentation faster and more predictable. ---- Some small producers therefore combine a starter culture with repeated back-slopping, in which a portion of one successful batch is used to begin the next.

- A) Starter cultures always create greater microbial diversity than traditional fermentation.
- B) Back-slopping means sterilising every batch before fermentation begins.
- C) However, relying on only a few strains may reduce some of the microbial diversity associated with traditional methods.
- D) Temperature and salt have no influence on microbial activity.
- E) Predictable fermentation is possible only when all microorganisms are removed.

76-80 | ANLAM BÜTÜNLÜĞÜNÜ BOZAN CÜMLE

76-80: Choose the irrelevant sentence in the passage.

76. (I) Deep-sea hydrothermal vents release mineral-rich water heated beneath the ocean floor. (II) Chemosynthetic microorganisms use chemical energy rather than sunlight to produce organic matter. (III) Recreational scuba divers usually remain in shallow water because pressure rises with depth. (IV) These microorganisms support communities that may include tubeworms, mussels and specialised crustaceans. (V) Vent ecosystems therefore demonstrate that complex food webs can develop without direct solar energy.

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

77. (I) Used paper is first sorted because coatings, adhesives and fibre types affect recycling. (II) The material is mixed with water to separate it into pulp. (III) Screens and cleaning stages remove staples, plastic fragments and some inks. (IV) The earliest surviving banknotes were printed in China centuries before modern recycling plants. (V) Because fibres shorten each time they are processed, recycled pulp is often blended with some new fibre.

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

78. (I) Researchers have examined whether regular use of two languages influences attention and task switching. (II) Bilingual speakers frequently select one language while suppressing interference from the other. (III) Some studies report advantages on particular control tasks, whereas others find small or inconsistent effects. (IV) Differences in age, proficiency, social context and test design may help explain the mixed findings. (V) Several writing systems developed independently in different parts of the ancient world.

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

79. (I) The output of rooftop solar panels depends on orientation, shading and local weather. (II) Green roofs retain part of the rain that falls on a building. (III) Water stored in the substrate may later evaporate or be taken up by plants. (IV) Their storm-water benefit varies with soil depth, vegetation, season and how wet the roof was before a storm. (V) Designers therefore use local rainfall patterns rather than assuming a fixed retention percentage.

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

80. (I) Biological field notes document where, when and under what conditions a specimen was collected. (II) Modern suspension bridges carry much of their load through flexible cables anchored at both ends. (III) Collection details allow later researchers to reinterpret an old specimen in light of new questions or methods. (IV) Standardised coordinates, habitat descriptions and collector names make records easier to combine across institutions. (V) Digitisation increases access, but curators must preserve links between images, physical objects and the original metadata.

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