

1-12. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. Recent research has shown that compounds such as ozone and ultraviolet agents, which are applied to wastewater during the ---- process, can generate by-products that persist in the environment and potentially disrupt aquatic ecosystems.

- A) treatment
- B) replacement
- C) contamination
- D) acquisition
- E) discrepancy

2. Cities have always generated waste, but as global consumption patterns have intensified --- in recent decades, so has the pressure on landfills and recycling systems.

- A) efficiently
- B) considerably
- C) sensitively
- D) exponentially
- E) plausibly

3. Many developing nations struggle to improve public health, as widespread infections such as tuberculosis and cholera remain difficult to control, particularly in regions that cannot ---- reliable laboratory facilities or trained medical personnel.

- A) maintain
- B) exclude
- C) observe
- D) encounter
- E) diminish

4. In many Scandinavian countries, children are --- in educational systems that prioritize emotional well-being and independent problem-solving, a model widely admired by international researchers.

- A) taken up
- B) brought up
- C) looked into
- D) turned out
- E) set back

5. A marine species that disperses ---- wide oceanic regions is far more resilient to habitat loss than a species that is confined ---- a narrow coastal zone.

- A) into / by
- B) over / with
- C) across / to
- D) along / for
- E) through / at

6. The historian Herodotus ---- extensively about the political and cultural dynamics of the ancient Mediterranean world, and several of his detailed accounts ----, offering invaluable insight into early civilizations.

- A) had written / survived
- B) has written / would survive
- C) wrote / have survived
- D) could have written / had written
- E) was writing / survive

7. Convinced that mapping the human genome - -- in revolutionary advances in medicine and genetics, international researchers ---- governmental and private funding in the early 1990s.

- A) had resulted / were seeking
- B) might have resulted / had to seek
- C) will result / have sought
- D) was resulting / would seek
- E) would result / sought

8. ---- in Mesopotamia, early systems of writing transformed administrative life there before ---- further in ancient Egypt, where scribes expanded their symbolic forms into a more elaborate script.

- A) Having invented / developed
- B) To have invented / to be developed
- C) Having been invented / to develop
- D) Invented / being developed
- E) Being invented / having developed

9. Public health agencies in several tropical countries have strengthened their vaccine distribution networks ---- unexpected outbreaks of mosquito-borne diseases overwhelm local hospitals.

- A) so that
- B) although
- C) in case
- D) even if
- E) unless

10. Fossil records indicate that the diversity of species on the planet has never been stable; ----, it rose and fell in natural cycles that spanned tens of millions of years.

- A) nevertheless
- B) therefore
- C) instead
- D) however
- E) similarly

11. Quantum computers are becoming ---- exceptionally powerful ---- researchers at Google's Quantum AI Lab can now perform calculations in seconds that classical supercomputers still struggle to approximate.

- A) both / and
- B) the more / the less
- C) such / that
- D) whether / or
- E) so / that

12. ---- extensive archaeological evidence revealing shared technological practices among early agrarian societies, their cultural trajectories diverged significantly, resulting in distinct social hierarchies, belief systems, and economic networks across regions.

- A) Instead of
- B) Due to
- C) By means of
- D) In terms of
- E) Despite

13-17. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük ya da ifadeyi bulunuz.

We all need water to thrive, yet the general recommendation has increasingly been to drink more and more, with many guidelines now advising a minimum of eight glasses a day. But is there any solid evidence **(13)** --- this recent concern that we might be chronically thirsty or gradually “drying up”? The short answer is no. Studies examining fluid **(14)** ---- over a 10-year period in older adults failed to show any measurable benefits of additional water consumption on kidney function or mortality. Clever marketing from bottled-water companies has not only persuaded us that we must drink ever greater quantities of water, but also that pricey bottled mineral water is somehow superior. We now consume more bottled water than at any point in the past, with the global industry expanding rapidly at around 10 per cent per year. By 2030, the global market is projected to be worth \$215bn. **(15)** ----, research shows that modern tap water is entirely safe, and with added fluoride, it is also beneficial for dental health. Some studies have found that tap water contains trace amounts of common pharmaceutical compounds, but they have detected the same concentrations when analysing bottled water. **(16)** ---- water in many regions includes small quantities of chemicals such as chlorine (a natural gas that quickly evaporates once added), these levels are far too low **(17)** ---- any meaningful effect on our health.

13.

- A) against
- B) behind
- C) beyond
- D) around
- E) under

14.

- A) extraction
- B) recovery
- C) deprivation
- D) intake
- E) compliance

15.

- A) Hence
- B) In other words
- C) Rather
- D) Otherwise
- E) However

16.

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

17.

- A) to be produced
- B) produced
- C) producing
- D) to produce
- E) being produced

18-22. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

18. Although government bodies reassure us that the levels of chemicals used in farming are safe for our health,----,

- A) public confidence in conventional agriculture will continue to increase and demand for organic alternatives will fall sharply
- B) agricultural companies emphasise that modern pesticides are essential for maintaining global food security
- C) they typically review toxicological evidence, exposure patterns, and environmental persistence
- D) many consumers remain sceptical and continue to question the long-term effects of pesticide exposure
- E) a significant portion of us will not still prefer organically grown produce despite perceived lower risks

19. ----; however, fully restoring genetically diverse populations of all endangered amphibians remains improbable.

- A) It has long been known that captive-breeding programmes can stabilise declining frog populations
- B) Biologists have argued that habitat fragmentation severely restricts the natural dispersal of many threatened amphibian lineages
- C) Several surveys have shown that wetland degradation continues to undermine even well-designed amphibian recovery strategies
- D) Numerous field studies indicate that emerging fungal pathogens can spread rapidly through small and isolated amphibian communities
- E) Long-term monitoring projects often reveal that environmental pollution interacts with climate stressors

20. ----, the linguistic structure of the Māori language has maintained much of its original character.

- A) Provided that community schools continue delivering bilingual programmes that ensure consistent exposure to traditional forms
- B) Since a notable number of English and Polynesian loanwords has entered everyday vocabulary of the Māori language in recent decades
- C) Even though earlier colonial policies discouraged its public use and sharply restricted opportunities for linguistic continuity
- D) As long as intergenerational communication remains embedded in kinship networks that prioritise the passing down of ancestral speech patterns
- E) While ceremonial chants and formal oral performances still function as a core element of cultural expression across Māori communities

21. The public is exposed to a constant stream of highly conflicting and often sensationalised claims about antibiotic resistance; ----.

- A) moreover, health professionals rely on carefully standardised surveillance data to assess real patterns of emerging resistance
- B) however, such misinformation contributes to widespread distrust in public-health recommendations
- C) therefore, many individuals struggle to distinguish credible scientific guidance from exaggerated threats
- D) conversely, misinformation about antiviral medications often spreads unchecked, further complicating public understanding of infectious diseases
- E) likewise, specialist committees base their risk assessments on long-term epidemiological data rather than dramatic headlines

22. The Great Plague of London might have been sparked by infected fleas carried by rats living in tightly packed urban neighbourhoods, --
--.

A) however, contemporary research shows that its transmission speed was far too rapid to be explained by rodent-borne spread alone

B) otherwise, historians would struggle to explain why the earliest outbreaks appeared in the most crowded communities

C) in contrast, the disease likely spread fastest in areas where poor sanitation made close contact with rodents unavoidable

D) moreover, contemporary records indicate that many early victims lived in areas where rat populations were relatively low

E) for example, shutting people inside their homes with sick family members inadvertently increased exposure

23-24. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi, Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

23. Because modern finance operates through deeply interconnected electronic networks, national governments face new challenges in profiting from cross-border capital flows while trying to limit their potential hazards.

A) Ulusal hükümetler, potansiyel riskleri sınırlamaya çalıştıkları için sınır ötesi sermaye akışlarından kar elde etmek konusunda yeni zorluklarla karşı karşıya kalıyorlar bu yüzden modern finans, birbiriyle derinlemesine bağlantılı elektronik ağlar aracılığıyla işlemek zorunda kalmaktadır.

B) Modern finans, birbiriyle son derece bağlantılı elektronik ağlar aracılığıyla faaliyet göstermiştir, ancak ulusal hükümetler, potansiyel risklerini sınırlamaya çalışsalar da, sınır ötesi sermaye akışlarından kar elde etmek konusunda yeni zorluklarla karşılaşmıştır.

C) Modern finans, sınır ötesi sermaye akışlarından kar elde etmek konusunda yeni zorluklarla karşı karşıya olduğundan, ulusal hükümetler, birbiriyle sıkı bir şekilde bağlantılı elektronik ağlar üzerinden faaliyet göstererek potansiyel riskleri sınırlamaya çalışmaktadır.

D) Modern finans, birbiriyle derinlemesine bağlantılı elektronik ağlar üzerinden çalıştığı için, ulusal hükümetler potansiyel riskleri sınırlamaya çalışırken sınır ötesi sermaye akışlarından kar elde etmekte yeni zorluklarla karşı karşıya kalmaktadır.

E) Modern finans, birbiriyle neredeyse hiç bağlantısı olmayan elektronik ağlar üzerinden işliyor, ki bu da ulusal hükümetlerin sınır ötesi sermaye akışlarından kar elde ederken potansiyel risklerini sınırlamaya çalışırken yeni zorluklarla karşılaşmasına neden oluyor.

24. Tükettiğimiz gıdaların çoğu, büyük ölçüde işlenerek dönüştürülmüş ve konserve, dondurma veya diğer yöntemlerle dayanıklı hale getirilmiştir.

A) We consume a lot of food, and most of it has been heavily processed and preserved through canning, freezing, or other methods.

B) Most of the food we consume has been heavily processed and transformed, and made durable through canning, freezing, or other methods.

C) The foods which we mostly prefer to consume have been processed and transformed and made durable through canning, freezing, or other methods.

D) Most of the food consumed by us has been heavily processed and transformed to make them more durable through canning, freezing, or other methods.

E) Although most of the food we consume is heavily processed and transformed, it is made durable through methods such as canning, freezing or other means.

25-28. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

The concept of harnessing the body's own immune system to combat cancer can be traced back more than a century. In the late nineteenth century, American physician William Coley pioneered an experimental treatment in which he deliberately introduced bacterial toxins into cancer patients in an effort to provoke an immune response. Although some patients exhibited tumour regression, his method—later recognised as an early form of immunotherapy—was deemed unsafe and subsequently abandoned. For much of the twentieth century, chemotherapy and radiotherapy dominated oncological research and practice, despite their often harsh effects on the body. These conventional treatments, while sometimes effective, fail to address a central challenge: cancer cells employ numerous mechanisms to elude immune detection. They can mask identifying proteins, mimic healthy tissue, and emit biochemical signals that suppress immune activity. Moreover, once tumours develop, they create a dense microenvironment that physically impedes immune cell infiltration and function. Since the late 1990s, the development of monoclonal antibody drugs has marked a turning point by enabling the immune system to target malignant cells more precisely. More recent breakthroughs include therapies that deactivate the inhibitory signals produced by tumours. The most innovative of these, CAR T-cell therapy, reprograms a patient's own immune cells to recognise and attack cancer directly—an approach that has re-established immunotherapy as one of the most promising frontiers in modern oncology.

25. Which of the following is stated in the passage about how malignant cells avoid being destroyed by the immune system?

- A) They are shielded from attack because chemotherapy removes most immune cells from circulation.
- B) They evolve resistance to bacterial toxins used in early experimental treatments.
- C) They divide slowly enough that immune cells cannot detect changes in their structure.
- D) They can imitate normal tissues and emit chemical signals dampening the activity of defence cells.
- E) They trigger blood clots that permanently block immune cells from effectively reaching affected organs.

26. Coley's early immune-based method eventually discontinued as ----.

- A) later studies proved that using bacterial products interfered with normal immune activity
- B) it never produced any noticeable reduction in tumour size under any circumstances
- C) it came to be viewed as risky to continue though a few patients showed signs of progress
- D) medical practitioners of the period believed immune-related approaches were unnecessary
- E) radiation treatments had already been demonstrated to cure cancer without serious limitations

27. It can be inferred from the passage that monoclonal antibody therapies represent a significant shift in cancer treatment because ---.

- A) they were developed to imitate the natural biochemical signals produced by tumours
- B) they were designed predominantly to reduce the physical density of the tumour microenvironment
- C) they became the first cancer therapies able to eliminate tumours without involving the immune system
- D) they replaced all radiological and chemical methods once they were introduced in the late 1990s
- E) they allow immune cells to focus on tumour-specific targets with a level of precision earlier treatments lacked.

28. Which could be the best title for this passage?

- A) From Early Trials to Engineered T Cells: The Evolving Quest to Defeat Cancer Through Immunity
- B) Why Radiation and Chemotherapy Remain the Most Reliable Options for Treating Tumours
- C) The Hidden Dangers of Immune-Based Cancer Therapies in Modern Medical Practice
- D) How Bacterial Infections Provided the First Evidence That Cancer Can Heal Itself
- E) The Role of Tumour Genetics in Determining Which Patients Benefit from Surgery

29-32. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Maria Montessori, an Italian physician and pioneering educator, revolutionized early childhood education by challenging the conventional practices of her time. While observing the progress of students once deemed uneducable, she began questioning the inefficacy of traditional schooling, which she believed repressed rather than nurtured children's natural curiosity and potential.

Montessori likened pupils in standard classrooms to "butterflies mounted on pins"—static, confined, and burdened with inert knowledge. To test her emerging theories, she established the Casa dei Bambini in 1907, serving children aged three to seven in Rome's working-class districts. Montessori emphasized that learning unfolds according to each child's developmental readiness, which varies widely across individuals. Her educational model thus rejected uniform instruction in favour of individualized learning, freedom of choice, and self-directed exploration. Within her classrooms, children selected tasks at their own pace, engaging with tactile materials—such as pegboards, lacing frames, and sandpaper letters—that cultivated sensory awareness and fostered self-correction. Distinct from the rote memorization dominant in early twentieth-century pedagogy, Montessori education fused playful independence with structured discipline. She maintained that genuine progress arises from intrinsic motivation, as children derive satisfaction from mastering challenges they have freely chosen. Ultimately, her approach aimed to cultivate autonomy, responsibility, and the confidence to manage one's own environment and learning.

29. It can be inferred from the passage that Montessori viewed conventional schooling as a system that ----.

- A) restricted intellectual growth by relying exclusively on tactile elements from early education
- B) produced passivity largely because the curriculum relied on adult demonstrations
- C) hindered learning mainly due to overcrowded classrooms with limited teacher oversight
- D) constrained children's natural drive to investigate by imposing rigid instructional routines
- E) diminished creativity by requiring children mastering challenges they have freely chosen

30. It can be inferred from the passage that Montessori believed children learn most effectively when they ----.

- A) choose tasks aligned with their developmental stage rather than following a uniform sequence
- B) engage collaboratively with peers to achieve shared learning objectives
- C) alternate between teacher-assigned and self-chosen tasks for balanced instruction
- D) receive structured guidance from adults before attempting independent exploration
- E) practice skills through repeated drills to build confidence in new concepts

31. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage concerning Montessori's educational approach?

- A) The view that genuine progress arises when children are motivated by inner satisfaction
- B) The belief that children thrive when permitted to act freely within a disciplined environment
- C) The conviction that learning should reflect each child's individual pace of development
- D) The idea that teachers must prevent incorrect actions to protect children from confusion
- E) The view that meaningful learning arises when children pursue tasks that they have voluntarily selected.

32. What is the primary aim of the passage?

- A) To argue that Montessori's classroom methods emerged as a response to the limitations of early twentieth-century pedagogy
- B) To describe the specialised materials Montessori used to help children build sensory awareness and independence
- C) To outline Montessori's criticisms of conventional schooling and her reasons for rejecting uniform instruction
- D) To describe how Montessori's work with disadvantaged children led her to develop hands-on educational tools
- E) To explain how Montessori reshaped early childhood education by promoting child-directed learning

33-34. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

33. Emma:

– I’ve noticed that heatwaves are getting unbearably intense every summer. It feels like each year breaks a new temperature record.

Dr. Harrow:

– That’s because long-term atmospheric warming is amplifying the frequency and duration of extreme heat events across several continents.

Emma:

– ----

Dr. Harrow:

– Not exactly. Rising temperatures don’t erase natural variability; they simply shift the entire baseline upward, which makes severe heat spells far more likely than before.

Emma:

– I see—so the pattern becomes skewed, rather than perfectly predictable.

A) So does this mean we can now pinpoint the exact day and hour the next major heatwave will strike?

B) Then people living in polar regions must be completely safe from heat-related risks.

C) Is that why volcanic eruptions have become far more frequent in recent years?

D) So the greenhouse gases block all incoming sunlight and trap it permanently in the atmosphere?

E) Does this imply that coastal erosion has nothing to do with rising sea temperatures?

34. Maya:

– I read a report this week about city skylines confusing migratory birds. Some species are now crashing into buildings because bright nighttime illumination disorients them mid-flight.

Dr. Ellis:

– Yes, large urban light domes distort the natural darkness birds rely on to regulate both their orientation and altitude during long-distance travel.

Maya:

– ----

Dr. Ellis:

– Actually, it’s not about visibility. The issue is that artificial light alters the contrast of the night sky and disrupts the celestial cues birds instinctively track. Even highly visible flight paths become hazardous when their internal navigation mechanisms are thrown off.

A) Does this mean birds deliberately fly toward tall buildings thinking they are resting points?

B) Then it must be the colour of the buildings rather than their brightness that makes them collide with each other, right?

C) Are you saying birds can no longer detect predators because city lights blind them?

D) I see, if we simply dimmed the lights on skyscrapers, I guess birds would instantly regain perfect navigation, wouldn’t they?

E) So the real problem is that birds cannot recognise human-made objects at all, even in daytime?

35-36. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

35. In the future, robots will significantly improve healthcare, manufacturing, and scientific research; however, their widespread adoption may require regulation to protect employment and ethical standards.

A) Significant breakthroughs in manufacturing, scientific discovery, and patient care have been achieved as robots become more prevalent; nevertheless, regulatory frameworks may be essential to defend employment and ethics.

B) Even though robots are set to revolutionize the fields of medicine, production, and science, their broad integration will likely necessitate oversight to safeguard jobs and maintain ethical integrity.

C) The future of healthcare, manufacturing, and research will be enhanced by robotic technology, but the adoption of the systems may be challenging, so judicial intervention to mitigate job displacement and ethical risks is crucial.

D) While robots promise to advance healthcare, manufacturing, and scientific research, their adoption should be restricted until robust regulations are in place to prevent mass unemployment and ethical lapses.

E) Future breakthroughs in healthcare, manufacturing and industry will depend on robots, but the human creators must prioritize ethical programming over sheer productivity to avoid social backlash.

36. During the Cold War, many technological breakthroughs in computing and aerospace might not have occurred so rapidly without intense geopolitical competition between rival superpowers.

A) The rapid advancement of numerous technologies in computing and aerospace during the Cold War can be attributed to sustained geopolitical rivalry between superpowers.

B) In the Cold War era, a substantial number of advances in computing and aerospace might have taken longer to materialize due to ongoing geopolitical tension among rival powers.

C) During the Cold War, a wide range of computing and aerospace developments advanced at a slower pace as a result of persistent geopolitical strain between competing states.

D) Intense rivalry between global superpowers could have played a crucial role in slowing down many technological breakthroughs in computing and aerospace during the Cold War.

E) Many breakthroughs in computing and aerospace during the Cold War would likely have occurred more rapidly in the absence of strong competition between opposing superpowers.

37-38. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

37. From a simple blood sample, scientists can detect the first chemical clues of a huge range of common diseases known as 'biomarkers' long before any physical symptoms become apparent. ----. But the cancer may in fact have been growing asymptotically for up to 15 years, releasing telltale biomarkers that could be detected with molecular tests. According to Dr. Cullis, a combination of powerful computing, vast databases of genetic and biomedical data, and a greater number of skilled geneticists working in healthcare settings, has the power to truly revolutionise medicine. "We are going to move from sickness based healthcare to preventative measures," he says, "catching these diseases before they happen or while they are still at an early stage."

- A) On the other hand, personalised medicine is also making an important contribution to the safety of drugs
- B) But, even more advanced cancer treatments are on the horizon, like immunotherapy, which takes a patient's own immune cells and reprograms them to attack cancer cells
- C) For example, in pancreatic cancer, many patients are only diagnosed when symptoms start to show, and the disease is gravely advanced
- D) In addition, adopting personalised medicine across all areas of healthcare will require major reforms in how services are staffed and structured
- E) Thus, personalised medicine is too often used as a last resort, or for the lucky few patients selected for clinical trials

38. For a long time, the Amazon rainforest was believed to be an untouched wilderness, largely unaffected by human activity until recent deforestation. Nevertheless, this perception is fundamentally inaccurate. In reality, human populations have influenced and modified the Amazon's environment for millennia. ---- Millions of people formed complex societies, constructing extensive earthworks and managing plant cultivation and aquatic resources. Archaeological and genetic evidence indicates that the earliest settlers migrated to the Americas from East Asia, and some groups reached the Amazon earlier than previously assumed.

- A) Today, 83 Amazonian species are known to have been domesticated to some extent, such as sweet potato, tobacco, pineapple, hot peppers and even a palm tree
- B) This confirms that the jungle was sparsely populated by nomadic tribes who left no lasting mark on the land
- C) Recent satellite imagery suggests that these ancient civilizations were actually located in the Andes rather than the Amazon
- D) The arrival of European explorers provided the first documented evidence of these sophisticated agricultural systems
- E) Well before Europeans arrived in the Americas, the region was already densely populated rather than sparsely occupied by small, isolated groups

39-40. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

39. (I) From charred papyrus scrolls to vellum codices, numerous ancient texts have been salvaged from the ruins of forgotten civilizations. **(II)** Despite having survived fires and centuries of dampness, many of these documents remain surprisingly legible once stabilized by conservators. **(III)** Although these manuscripts provide a glimpse into the past, many modern authors are choosing to bypass traditional publishing houses in favour of digital self-publishing platforms. **(IV)** In 1947, for instance, a shepherd discovered the first of the Dead Sea Scrolls tucked inside a series of clay jars in a remote desert cave. **(V)** The Hebrew script on the parchment was so well-preserved that it appeared as though it had been inked just decades ago rather than over two thousand years in the past.

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

40. (I) The Eiffel Tower is an iconic iron lattice structure located on the Champ de Mars in Paris, named after the engineer Gustave Eiffel. **(II)** It remains one of the most visited paid monuments in the world, attracting millions of tourists from every corner of the globe annually. **(III)** Moreover, the tower has been the centerpiece of numerous global events and has appeared in countless films and photographs. **(IV)** Despite the Eiffel Tower's current status as a symbol of French elegance, many modern architects argue that its structural design is inefficient compared to 21st-century skyscrapers. **(V)** However, its significance goes beyond tourism and media, as it also serves as a vital transmission site for radio and digital television broadcasts across the region.

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

TEST BİTTİ

CEVAPLARINIZI KONTROL EDİNİZ

20 ARALIK MİNİ E-YDS DENEMESİ CEVAP ANAHTARI

1.A	21.C
2.D	22.A
3.A	23.D
4.B	24.B
5.C	25.D
6.C	26.C
7.E	27.E
8.D	28.A
9.C	29.D
10.C	30.A
11.E	31.D
12.E	32.E
13.B	33.A
14.D	34.D
15.E	35.B
16.A	36.A
17.D	37.C
18.D	38.E
19.A	39.C
20.C	40.D