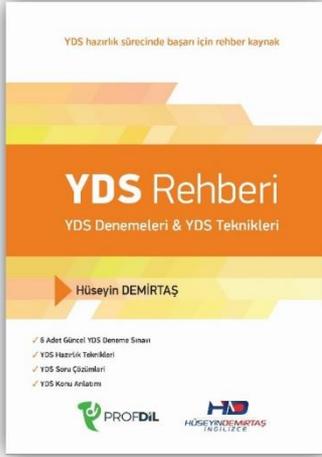


YDS Deneme Sınavı



Yakın dönemde YDS sınavına girecek okurlarımız, ziyaretçilerimiz ve takipçilerimiz için YDS Rehberi kitabımızda yer alan güncel YDS deneme sınavlarından birini paylaşıyoruz. Ayrıca bu deneme sınavının her bölümünden örnek soruları Hüseyin Demirtaş ile İngilizce YouTube kanalında [YDS Konu Anlatımı & YDS Soru Çözümleri](#) oynatma listesinde video ders olarak çözüp analiz ettim.

Sınavınızda şimdiden başarılar diliyoruz.



PROFDİL

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

1. In order to encourage proper ---- during games, officials, supervisors and administrative personnel shall make decisions to warn, punish or eject players, teams and spectators for poor sportsmanship.

- A) conduct
- B) performance
- C) management
- D) control
- E) coordination

2. Many biblical creationists believe dinosaurs and humans lived together, an idea that is in direct ---- to modern science.

- A) Tendency
- B) intervention
- C) contradiction
- D) confirmation
- E) indication

3. In microeconomics, demand and price are positively ---- – meaning that if one rises, so does the other.

- A) relevant
- B) affiliated
- C) interdependent
- D) disassociated
- E) correlated

4. To understand the effects of perseverance on mental health, researchers have developed a psychological instrument that can ---- distinguish between people who – when faced with a difficult goal – either persist or give up.

- A) reliably
- B) intensely
- C) harshly
- D) widely
- E) favorably

5. The government finally ---- with the labor union, announcing a larger pay rise for public servants than it initially proposed.

- A) cheated
- B) broke
- C) formed
- D) compromised
- E) permitted

PROFDİL

6. When starting a new project, the problem most people ---- is that it is easy to become motivated, but hard to stay disciplined.

- A) get across
- B) run into
- C) look for
- D) knock down
- E) work out

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

- 7. A number of studies have found that smoking ---- more lives than previously ----.**
- A) is claiming / to estimate
 - B) has claimed / estimating
 - C) claims / estimated
 - D) has been claiming / having estimated
 - E) had claimed / being estimated
- 8. If you ---- a food-related illness, please ask your doctor or pharmacist if there are any foods that ---- while taking your medication.**
- A) have had / must avoid
 - B) are to have / can be avoided
 - C) used to have / have been avoided
 - D) would have / had avoided
 - E) have / should be avoided
- 9. The ability to control fire ---- a major milestone in human evolution, ---- our ancestors stay warm in the cold, enhance the nutritional value of their food and keep predators at bay, among other uses.**
- A) must have marked / having been helped
 - B) to mark / being helped
 - C) having marked / helped
 - D) marked / helping
 - E) should mark / to be helping

10. According to anti-capitalist theoreticians who are ---- the center of ideological warfare, the rise of large corporations goes ---- the betterment of society and democracy.

- A) aside / across
- B) from / for
- C) within / over
- D) at / against
- E) in / toward

11. ---- a mere sales representative, John has become absolutely essential to the day-to-day operations of the company that he worked ----

- A) After / with
- B) Within / in
- C) Beyond / for
- D) Over / at
- E) From / off

PROFDİL

12. ---- scientists are still debating some of the mechanisms that drive global warming, there are no debates as to whether or not these planet-altering environmental changes are caused by humans – we are obviously responsible.

- A) Once
- B) Although
- C) Until
- D) When
- E) As long as

13. The study doesn't mean that driverless cars are inherently dangerous. ----, it's another example of how human activity is the primary cause of road accidents.

- A) On the contrary
- B) Therefore
- C) As a result
- D) For example
- E) Moreover

14. Computer programmers – just like people from every other profession – are happy to employ a tool without knowing precisely how it was constructed, - --- they have a sense of why and how it works.

- A) unless
- B) so long as
- C) as if
- D) although
- E) since

PROFDİL

15. ---- you see a ticket lodged under your car's windshield wiper for a five-minute parking violation, you might find yourself – ---- you become hot with anger – saying something indecent that you normally wouldn't.

- A) Unless / when
- B) When / no matter
- C) After / whether
- D) No sooner / than
- E) If / just as

16. Although autonomous cars have come a long way in ensuring passenger safety, drivers are nonetheless instructed to keep their hands on the steering wheel ---- a software hiccup.

- A) such as
- B) on behalf of
- C) in case of
- D) by virtue of
- E) in addition to



PROFDİL

17-21: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

The UN designated 2018 as the year of sustaining peace. But until recently, very little was known about peace. Instead, war has **(17)**---- researchers for centuries – which is sort of like studying bankruptcies to learn what makes for a **(18)**---- business. In response to this wrong-headed approach, our multidisciplinary team set out several years ago to study and model the basic dynamics of peaceful societies. **(19)**---- case studies that involved 74 non-warring and over 80 internally peaceful societies, we have discovered surprising, hopeful truths about peace – which should shape the UN’s efforts going forward. **(20)**---- the existence of a large array of factors that can influence peacefulness in communities, at its core peace is quite simply a function of how members of different groups (national, political, ethnic, and so on) behave **(21)**---- one another.

17.

- A) struggled
- B) fascinated
- C) invaded
- D) scared
- E) covered

18.

- A) thriving
- B) continuous
- C) distinct
- D) unsuccessful
- E) dirty

19.

- A) Having reviewed
- B) To review
- C) To have reviewed
- D) Being reviewed
- E) To be reviewing

20.

- A) Due to
- B) On account of
- C) By way of
- D) Despite
- E) With regard to

21.

- A) with
- B) from
- C) towards
- D) to
- E) at

PROFDİL

22-26: For these questions, choose the best word or expression to fill the spaces in the passage.

Mars is the closest thing we have to Earth in the entire solar system. The suggestion that humans will soon set up large, long-lasting colonies on Mars is something many of us take **(22)**---- granted. What this lofty vision fails to appreciate, however, are the monumental challenges awaiting us. **(23)**---- we radically adapt our brains and bodies to the harsh Martian environment, the Red Planet will forever remain **(24)**---- limits to humans. To begin with, Mars is extremely cold with an atmosphere about 100 times thinner than Earth's. The paltry amount of air that exists on Mars is **(25)**---- composed of noxious carbon dioxide, which does little to protect the surface from the Sun's harmful rays. Moreover, air pressure on Mars is very low; at 600 pascals, it's only about 0.6 percent that of Earth. You might as well **(26)**---- to the vacuum of space, resulting in a severe form of the bends—including ruptured lungs, dangerously swollen skin and body tissue, and ultimately death.

22.

- A) with
- B) in
- C) for
- D) from
- E) to

23.

- A) Given that
- B) Just as
- C) After
- D) Unless
- E) Although

24.

- A) in
- B) off
- C) below
- D) to
- E) above

25.

- A) primarily
- B) conceivably
- C) roughly
- D) surely
- E) bitterly

26.

- A) have exposed
- B) expose
- C) be exposed
- D) have been exposing
- E) being exposed

PROFDİL

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

27. Because of its potential for both good and evil, ----.

- A) artificial intelligence has been described as the 21st century's biggest threat to humanity
- B) music is thought of as having a therapeutic effect on patients suffering from chronic diseases
- C) the human race has been responsible for amazing accomplishments and terrible atrocities alike
- D) stem cell research is fraught with ethical considerations which scientists have been unable to address
- E) air conditioning has been proven to have questionable impact on human health

28. Traffic in New York City might be bad now, ----.

- A) and there doesn't seem to be any hope of it getting better any time soon
- B) culture has always been the biggest attraction of the Big Apple
- C) but in the future, the city's streets could be just a few keystrokes away from being gridlocked by hackers at any given moment
- D) so local authorities are at a loss as to what can be done to solve the problem
- E) but let's not drive through Manhattan as there must be serious congestion there

29.----, physicists have never before been able to describe how they behave in large numbers.

- A) While dolphins have been studied many times in the past
- B) Due to the fact that light bends around planet orbits
- C) Even if photons are reflected off the surfaces of the International Space Station
- D) Although electrons are ubiquitous in our universe
- E) Since satellites operate in cold weather in Low-earth Orbit

30. While scientists suspect the moon's liquid ocean might harbor living organisms, ----.

- A) the surface of Mars seems to contain much more water in total
- B) this assumption is hard to prove as it's protected by a solid layer of ice that could be as much as 30 kilometers deep
- C) government officials deny reports of planning new missions to outer space
- D) the moon continues to be relevant in mineral research
- E) earth's oceans are absolutely buzzing with single-celled organisms, representing one of the greatest repositories of life forms

31. Even though business is quickly growing in the commercial spaceflight sector, ----.

- A) government agencies support enhancing the industry over the next decade
- B) small satellites can still take several years before they're actually launched into space
- C) space companies continue to pursue new exploration missions
- D) it can now easily compete with governmental space agencies
- E) news has emerged of new firms coming on to the market to take advantage of this strong growth potential

32. When you tell Google to turn off location tracking, ----.

- A) she noticed that the phone suddenly froze and restarted for no apparent reason
- B) but IOS is much better at tackling multitasking
- C) the camera application was prone to crashes due to a geo-tagging issue
- D) the company seems to take this as more of a suggestion than a command
- E) Play Store knows where you are and adjusts its homepage accordingly

33. We depend on both vision and hearing to interact with our environment, ----

- A) smell has always been our most accurate sense
- B) so it is impossible to be productive without input from all five senses
- C) although navigating the world is more about physical senses than intuition
- D) since children find it difficult to perceive obstacles when moving around
- E) but we generally consider blindness a greater disability than deafness

34. Until we have a well worked-out psychological theory of areas like consumerism and lying, ----.

- A) it will not be possible to gain insight into specific aspects of people's behavior
- B) no amount of training has been enough to convince our children not to cheat in exams
- C) scientists will not explore new research opportunities in these fields
- D) the world will continue to suffer from the negative aspects of climate change
- E) western universities might focus on sociology and game theory instead

35.----, very few of his colleagues foresaw his great success when he was working as a patent examiner in the early 1900s.

- A) Albert Einstein reportedly did not speak until the age of five
- B) Physicist Albert Einstein is known to many as one of the greatest thinkers of the 20th century
- C) Although Albert Einstein's ideas ultimately changed the course of physics
- D) While Albert Einstein criticized quantum mechanics as containing logical contradictions
- E) Now that Albert Einstein has been proven right again with the first image of a black hole published

36. Automation increases the productivity of the entire economy, ----.

- A) but robots were not expected to take over many of today's jobs
- B) allowing society as a whole to generate more wealth
- C) while macroeconomics has always depended on geopolitical events
- D) as all news outlets celebrated the end of the global financial crisis
- E) no matter how badly the economy has been affected by rising interest rates

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. Cancer is a group of diseases involving abnormal cell growth with the potential to spread to and invade other parts of the body.

- A) Kanser, vücudun başka yerlerine sıçrama ve bu bölümleri ele geçirme potansiyeline sahip, anormal hücre büyümesine sebep olan bir grup hastalıktır.
- B) Vücuda yayılma tehlikesi olan kanser türlerini içeren bir grup hastalığın varlığı uzun süredir bilinmektedir.
- C) Anormal hücre büyümesini de beraberinde getiren kanser, vücudu ele geçiren bir hastalık türüdür.
- D) Kanser, anormal hücre büyümesi ve bu hücrelerin vücudu ele geçirmesi sonucu oluşan çeşitli türde hastalıklar bütünüdür.
- E) Kanser, vücudun başka bölümlerine de sıçrama ve bu bölümleri ele geçirme eğilimi gösteren anormal hücre büyümesi sürecine verilen isimdir ve birden çok türü vardır.

38. The rise of genetically modified crops has provided economic benefit to farmers in many different countries, but has also been the source of most of the controversy surrounding the technology.

- A) Genetiği ile oynanmış bitkilerin yükselişiyle birlikte pek çok ülkedeki çiftçiler ekonomik anlamda rahatlamıştır, ancak bu teknoloji aynı zamanda çevreye büyük zarar vermiştir.
- B) GDO teknolojisi tartışmalara neden olsa da, genetiği değiştirilmiş bitkiler, bazı ülkelerde çiftçiye fayda sağlamaya devam etmektedir.
- C) Pek çok ülkede tartışmalara yol açan genetiği değiştirilmiş bitkiler, çiftçilere büyük ekonomik kazanımlar sunmaya başlamıştır.
- D) Genetiği değiştirilmiş bitkilerin artması pek çok ülkedeki çiftçilere ekonomik fayda sağlamıştır, ancak bu teknolojinin sebep olduğu tartışmaların çoğuna da önyak olmuştur.
- E) Genetiği değiştirilmiş bitkilerin çiftçiye sunduğu ekonomik faydalar, bu bitkilerin pek çok ülkede ciddi tartışmalara yol açtığı gerçeğini değiştirmez.



PROFDİL

39. The concept of creating machines that can operate autonomously dates back to classical times, but research into the functionality and potential uses of robots did not grow substantially until the 20th century.

- A) Özerk hareket edebilen makineler üretme düşüncesi eski zamanlara dayansa da, yirminci yüzyıla kadar robotların işlevselliği ve kullanım alanları konusunda araştırma yapılmamış olduğu da bilinen bir gerçektir.
- B) Yirminci yüzyılda makineler kendi başına hareket etme özelliğine sahip değilken, günümüzde böyle makinelerin pek çok işleve ve kullanım alanına sahip olduğu görülmektedir.
- C) Kendi başlarına hareket edebilen makineler üretme fikri klasik döneme kadar uzanır, ancak robotların işlevselliği ve muhtemel kullanım alanları hakkındaki araştırmalar yirminci yüzyıla dek hatırı sayılır bir büyüme kaydetmemiştir.
- D) Klasik dönemden beri kendi başına çalışabilen makineler inşa etme fikri var olagelmıştır, ancak bu yönde yapılan araştırmalar yirminci yüzyıla dek ciddi oranda büyümemiştir.
- E) Özerk hareket eden makineler yirminci yüzyıla kadar inşa edilmemiştir, ancak bu fikir makinelerin işlevsel hale gelmesi ve muhtemel kullanım alanları oluşması sayesinde gitgide popülerlik kazanmıştır.

40. CERN yüksek enerjili nükleer fizik arařtırmalarında on yıllardır lider konumunda ve deęerli katkılarından ötürü uluslararası camiada büyük heyecan uyandırdı.

- A) CERN has been at the epicenter of high-energy nuclear physics research for decades, and has generated a lot of excitement internationally thanks to its significant contributions.
- B) CERN has led the way in nuclear physics research because it has managed for decades to generate interest in the international community due to its valuable projects and contributions.
- C) CERN has been nothing short of astounding in its ability to capture people's imagination with its groundbreaking research on high-energy nuclear physics.
- D) Although CERN has been followed with excitement on the international arena, the idea that it has been a driving force in nuclear physics research is a fallacy.
- E) CERN has done more for nuclear physics research than any other organization operating internationally, and that's the reason why it is seen as a leader in the field and followed all around the world.

41. Amerika’da çiğ süt, yiyeceklerle ilgili diğer herhangi bir hastalıktan üç kat daha fazla kişinin hastaneye kaldırılmasına neden oluyor, bu da doğru tüketilmediğinde sütü son derece tehlikeli bir besin haline getiriyor.

- A) Raw milk does not only cause nearly three times more hospitalizations in the United States than all other food items combined, but it also becomes very dangerous when it is used inappropriately.
- B) Raw milk leads to three times more casualties than other food items in the United States, and that means it is very dangerous if you don’t know what you are doing.
- C) Raw milk causes three times more hospitalizations than any other source of food-borne diseases in the United States, which makes it an extremely dangerous food if not consumed properly.
- D) Americans suffer from the highest raw milk-related health conditions in the world, with nearly three times more hospitalizations than any other country.
- E) Raw milk cannot be compared to other food items in terms of its capacity for causing hospitalizations in the United States, as it causes three times more people to go to hospital.

42. Roket bilimci Robert Goddard'ın fikirleri, roket itme gücünün uzayda işe yaramayacağı gerekçesiyle bilim dünyasındaki akranları tarafından kesin bir dille reddedildi.

- A) Rocket scientist Robert Goddard found his ideas bitterly rejected by his scientific peers on the grounds that rocket propulsion would not work in outer space.
- B) Rocket scientist Robert Goddard thought his scientific peers were being harsh when they flatly rejected his ideas, thinking that rocket propulsion was useless in space.
- C) The scientific community at the time of rocket scientist Robert Goddard believed rockets would not work in outer space, which is why they rejected his ideas.
- D) Robert Goddard found himself in a minority when he proposed that rocket propulsion would work even in outer space.
- E) Even though rocket scientist Robert Guddard suggested that rocket propulsion would be effective anywhere in the known universe, his colleagues would not believe him.

43-46: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Space may be devoid of life, but us Earthlings are working hard to change that, especially when it comes to the bacteria growing in the International Space Station's bathroom. The ISS's bathroom isn't the cleanest place in the universe, which is a problem given that space travel can weaken a person's immune system — and that antibiotic-resistant bacteria have already been found on board. "Spaceflight can turn harmless bacteria into potential pathogens," said Elisabeth Grohmann, a microbiologist at Beuth University of Applied Sciences Berlin. "Just as stress hormones leave astronauts vulnerable to infection, the bacteria they carry become hardier — developing thick protective coatings and resistance to antibiotics — and more vigorous, multiplying and metabolizing faster." To help keep any astronauts who may have forgotten to wash their hands safe, Grohmann and her team developed a new, antimicrobial coating made of silver and ruthenium that they call AGXX, according to research published in the journal *Frontiers in Microbiology*. To test it out, the scientists put an AGXX coating on the ISS's bathroom door. After six months, they didn't find a bacterial cell on the surface. Some bacteria emerged after a year, but the AGXX coating still hosted 80 percent fewer bacteria than an uncoated steel door, according to the research.

43. The author of the passage suggests that ----.

- A) the ISS sees no health risks associated with dirty environments
- B) more research is needed regarding the effects of bacteria on ISS residents
- C) the discovery of bacteria at the ISS shows that space is not devoid of life
- D) lack of hygiene in the space station could compromise astronaut health
- E) existing antibiotics would be sufficient to eradicate the problem

44. What can be inferred from Elisabeth Grohmann's words?

- A) humans become more resistant to bacteria in space
- B) astronauts are specially trained to take measures against bacterial infections
- C) space travel has the opposite effects on humans and bacteria
- D) microbes would complete their cycle of life and die more quickly in space than on Earth
- E) stress fuels astronaut's diligence while performing sensitive operations

45. It is pointed out in the passage that AGXX ----.

- A) completely eradicated all bacteria for good
- B) is made of materials that have nothing to do with fighting harmful organisms
- C) has proven quite effective in addressing the problem of bacteria at the ISS
- D) had been developed before the bacteria problem emerged
- E) is not any more powerful than regular antibiotics

46. What can we infer about the practical effects of the research?

- A) researchers think the bacteria issue was blown out of proportion
- B) AGXX will have to be reapplied periodically to keep bacteria from coming back
- C) production costs might prevent the ISS from using AGXX despite its success
- D) research has also shown that our immune system is more robust than previously thought
- E) the ISS is likely to commission more research to solve the issue

47-50: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

In 1950, early computer scientist Alan Turing proposed a test for determining whether an artificial intelligence was truly “intelligent.” The idea was that a third-party evaluator would have two short conversations via computer, one with the AI and another with a human. The evaluator would then have to guess which participant was which — the idea being that a truly intelligent machine would be indistinguishable from a human. An AI first passed the Turing Test in 2014, and now, a team of researchers from Staffordshire University has taken it one step further by creating a way to test whether a machine can act just like a human as well as think like one. They call it a “Multimodal Turing Test,” and they hope it will one day help answer the following question: “Can we build robots that are perceptually indistinguishable from humans?” To pass this new Turing Test, a humanoid robot must be able to do four things: First, it must look like a human when it isn’t moving. Then, it must move in a way that looks natural. When talking, it must realistically simulate human speech, and finally, it must be able to realistically express emotions in response to the world around it. The researchers hope this test will help roboticists finally create a humanoid that moves past the uncanny valley, which is an unsettling feeling people experience when robots closely resemble humans in many respects but are not quite convincingly realistic.

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

- A) Turing is not held in high esteem by today’s computer scientists
- B) computers couldn’t have a conversation at all in 1950s
- C) the new test is more comprehensive than the original Turing test
- D) Turing did not invent the concept of AI
- E) it is necessary to have a computer engineer as the evaluator

48. We can learn from the passage that ----.

- A) the idea of intelligence was quite different in the past than it is now
- B) Staffordshire University is the world's leading center of research on AI development
- C) today's AI is indistinguishable from young children
- D) the new test has been trialed on the AI that passed the original test
- E) the original Turing test maintained its relevance for decades

49. Which of the following is true about the Multimodal Turing Test?

- A) it removes the computer interface between the evaluator and the subjects
- B) it will be decades before the test can be passed
- C) robots will soon be employed based on their performance in the Multimodal Turing Test
- D) even human beings can have difficulty with some of the questions in the test
- E) it is absolutely impossible to pass the test

50. It is clear from that passage that ----.

- A) scientists are exploring new frontiers in AI research
- B) the Multimodal Turing Test has yet to be implemented on any AI
- C) researchers thought the original test had issues
- D) Alan Turing believed AI could never reach human intelligence
- E) AI might manipulate a human's perceptions to make him or her think it is really intelligent

51-54: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

For parents in America, back-to-school shopping this year is about more than buying notebooks and binders — it's about giving their child the best possible chance of surviving a school shooting. From Texas to Tennessee, Florida to Idaho, local news stations are reporting an uptick in the number of parents purchasing bulletproof backpacks for their kids in anticipation of the 2019 school year — a disheartening sign of how desperate parents are to keep their children safe as gun violence rages in American schools. On paper, it's easy to see the appeal of bulletproof backpacks — take something kids are going to bring to school with them anyways and tweak it to serve a secondary purpose as a shield against gunfire. The problem, though, is that bulletproof backpacks aren't quite as "bulletproof" as their name implies. When a North Carolina sheriff's department recently tested Guard Dog Security's \$174 backpack's ability to withstand gunshots, they found it was able to stop bullets from several handguns and pistols as advertised — but a rifle bullet went clean through it. Other bulletproof backpacks on the market are equally ineffective against rifle shots — and given that mass shooters are increasingly favoring assault rifles such as the AR-15, students with bulletproof backpacks might end up no safer in a shooting scenario than those attending school with a standard JanSport.

51. The author asserts that ----.

- A) school shootings are expected to rise in the 2019 school year
- B) bulletproof backpacks are made by only one manufacturer
- C) it is demoralizing to see parents go out of their way to protect their children
- D) children see the appeal of carrying bulletproof backpacks
- E) the number of normal backpacks being sold is decreasing

52. We can learn from the passage that ----.

- A) law enforcement is involved in validating bulletproof backpacks
- B) a JanSport backpack can offer a strong shield against gunfire
- C) more people are buying assault rifles than other types of guns
- D) bulletproof backpack producers will have to pull their products from the market
- E) gun violence is emerging as a new problem in American schools

53. It is clear from that passage that ----.

- A) certain parts of the U.S. are more affected by gun violence than others
- B) bulletproof backpacks can be useless in some cases
- C) parents are reluctant to let their children go back to school this year
- D) backpacks are compulsory in U.S. schools
- E) Guard Dog Security is the first company to introduce bulletproof backpacks

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

- A) bulletproof backpacks are heavier than regular backpacks
- B) AR-15 is the best assault rifle on the market
- C) schools are not taking adequate measures against shootings
- D) in terms of impact, rifles are more powerful than handguns
- E) news media are not interested in gun safety stories

55-58: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

Between its social credit system, car-tracking chips, and widespread use of facial recognition tech, China has earned a reputation as a surveillance state the likes of which previously only existed in dystopian novels. But in a scathing new article, David Carroll, an associate professor of media design at Parsons School of Design, argues that the United States is an equally brutal surveillance state — specifically in terms of how it uses technology to control a minority population. In China, members of the mostly-Muslim ethnic group the Uighurs live under some of the nation’s most intense surveillance measures — and if this surveillance reveals something the government doesn’t like, Uighurs are sent to concentration camps China prefers to call “re-education camps.” In the U.S., meanwhile, the surveillance focus is on immigrants who’ve entered the country illegally — but the means of controlling the population isn’t all that different. As Carrol wrote, Immigration and Customs Enforcement agents are now equipped with an app that has a user interface “seemingly optimized for ethnic cleansing” to help them “pinpoint targets for deportation.” The U.S. even has its own version of not-concentration-camps in its ‘detention facilities.’ “Pointing at China’s oppression of the Uighur peoples makes us feel better about the caged baby asylum seekers, all alone in Texas, wearing weeks-old diapers under 24-hour fluorescence on cold concrete,” Carroll wrote. “But ignoring the problem at the border doesn’t fix it.”

55. What is the purpose of the author?

- A) to accuse the U.S. of being a hypocrite in its critique of China
- B) to show readers that surveillance policies are not so bad after all
- C) to draw a comparison between China and the U.S. in terms of government surveillance
- D) to explore ways of using technology to make surveillance more effective
- E) to defend minorities against the cruel discrimination they face in all nation states

56. We can learn from the passage that ----.

- A) Carrol accuses the U.S. of ethnic cleansing
- B) the author thinks the U.S. is not as bad as China in surveillance
- C) Uighurs are persecuted in China because they are Muslims
- D) illegal immigrants pose a great threat to U.S. national security
- E) U.S. officials use an app to find people who must be expelled from the country

57. It is understood from that passage that ----.

- A) the U.S. frequently criticizes other countries in terms of their surveillance policies
- B) in terms of government surveillance, fiction is slowly becoming a reality
- C) media design is an important area in the field of surveillance
- D) China's re-education camps are meant to educate Uighurs on surveillance
- E) detention facilities only house the babies or young children

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

- A) the U.S. is overlooking the suffering of illegal immigrants at detention facilities
- B) minority populations have always been at a disadvantage in terms of social policies
- C) China is the only country that tracks private cars for safety reasons
- D) surveillance states work together to make their policies more effective
- E) countries are taking cues from existing literature on surveillance

59-62: Answer these questions according to the passage below.

The Tokyo 2020 Olympics organizing committee announced that the metal found in the gold, silver, and bronze medals for next year's Olympic Games will be reclaimed from old smartphones and gadgets. The Olympic committee has been gathering donated gizmos ever since 2017, amassing 78,895 tons of discarded phones, tablets, and other devices from which they took a treasure trove of gold, silver, and bronze. So many people donated to the project that the Tokyo 2020 organizing committee was able to harvest 32 kilograms of gold, 3,500 kilograms of silver, and 2,200 kilograms of bronze. That much gold is worth \$1.4 million on its own — but the committee isn't exactly raking it in, since it has to manufacture and give out thousands of medals over the course of the games. If nothing else, the medals ought to draw attention to just how much our old electronics pile up. Not counting all of the other old gadgets, the Olympics committee took in 6.21 million phones in order to extract enough precious metals for the iconic prizes. The method is likely to set a helpful precedent for future Olympics hosts.

59. The passage is focused on ----.

- A) the problem of what to do with thrown-away electronic gadgets
- B) the enormous cost of hosting the Olympics
- C) the fact that our phones and tablets can hold so much value even after they break down
- D) Japan's ingenious method to find precious metals for producing Olympic medals
- E) how the Olympics is one of the largest international sports events in the world

60. It is clear from that passage that ----.

- A) the Olympics committee is not trying to turn a profit by processing precious metals
- B) there were more smartphones than other gadgets in the pile of electronics
- C) Japan has found the cheapest way of making medals
- D) the Olympics committee will need to procure additional gold as 32 kilograms will not be enough to produce all gold medals
- E) tablets contain more precious metals than smartphones

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

- A) the total price of all the gold found is higher than the price of all the silver and bronze combined
- B) among the three metals extracted, silver is used the most in gadgets
- C) Six million phones are not enough to cover all the gold needs of the Olympics events
- D) 2020 Olympics medals will be of lower quality than usual
- E) Japan was preparing for the Olympics even before being selected as the host

62. We understand from the passage that ----.

- A) people throw away perfectly functional smartphones, creating a tremendous amount of waste
- B) the Japanese are extremely generous in giving away their used gadgets
- C) the Olympics committee does not know how many people contributed to the project
- D) people in Japan wanted to help the Olympics committee because they are very excited about hosting the Olympics
- E) other countries might follow Japan in extracting precious metals from discarded gadgets

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

63. Student 1: Have you read the editorial on the campus paper regarding increased security measures?

Student 2: I have. I think what they are suggesting would be an egregious mistake.

Student 1: ----

Student 2: That's right, but establishing security on a campus, where people learn about the universe and the human condition, should not be done by closing the campus to everyone but students.

- A) Really? I thought everyone would appreciate extra security around here.
- B) I totally agree with your point of view, and I don't know what else to say.
- C) Maybe. I think this way of thinking is helpful in terms of evaluating the performance of the incumbent university administration.
- D) You can't be serious. Are you planning to reject the new guidelines and do as you wish?
- E) No, I don't think you have thought this through.

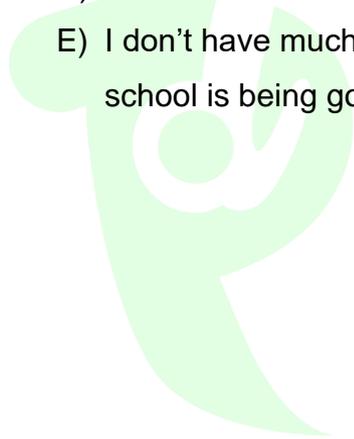
64. Student: Professor, what do you think about the news that the university was preparing to launch medical programs?

Professor: ----

Student: **Really? Why?**

Professor: **First of all, establishing a new department while other departments already have so many needs will spread our available resources too thin. As a result, it will be more difficult for our university to compete in any department.**

- A) Well, that's great news! I wish they launched a law school as well.
- B) Honestly, I find that to be an unsettling development.
- C) I wasn't a fan of this in the beginning, but now the idea seems to grow on me.
- D) I think this would be terrible, but they don't have an alternative.
- E) I don't have much of an opinion, because I am quite disappointed in how the school is being governed.



PROFDİL

65. Teaching assistant: Professor, one of our students is asking for a review of her exam paper. She says that there is no way her grade can be so low.

Professor: ----

Teaching assistant: I definitely do, professor. However, this student has been taking your classes for the last three semesters and has consistently been one of the highest scorers in the classroom. Is there a chance we might have made a mistake when we were evaluating the papers?

Professor: Hmm, I understand. Well, there is definitely a chance; we are human beings. Besides, we were in over our heads when we did that exam, remember? There were term projects, homework and presentations to deal with. OK then, let us take another look.

- A) I don't think you understand the repercussions of accommodating this request.
- B) Do you think she is being honest in her approach?
- C) You know that I don't allow students to contest their scores once their papers have been graded.
- D) How do you assess her chances of being successful if we held another exam?
- E) I don't see how we could have made a mistake here.

66. Student 1: The President's Office has announced Istanbul tours under the guidance of professors. That sounds promising, doesn't it?

Student 2: ----

Student 1: **Why is that?**

Student 2: **First of all, a lot of Turks will want to tour with their friends, and a lot of foreigners will want to do it on their own. Also, I think that since the organizer is the university itself and it is using professors' time and energy for this, they will charge a ton of money, which will be another barrier that will prevent it from being taken up by a lot of people.**

- A) Kind of, but you know that I don't like sightseeing in this city.
- B) No, promising doesn't do justice to how exciting it will be!
- C) I really hate it when the university tries to do something it has no business doing.
- D) Well, does it? I never used to go on school tours in high school.
- E) Well, yes, but I doubt that it will generate a lot of excitement.

67. Student: Hello professor! I've come for the office hours because I'm a bit confused about our class today. The concept of wave-particle duality is just so jarring to me; I just can't make sense of it.

Professor: I see. Well, from a layman's perspective, this concept definitely deserves more time and attention than I could afford today, based on our schedule. Then again, that's what office hours are for!

Student: ----

Professor: That would be amazing. I'm sure you'd be successful and thoroughly enjoy the journey.

- A) Yeah, but it's really hard to find you at the office throughout the week, so I think your teaching assistant should step in and help me with my questions. Is that possible?
- B) I believe it is unhelpful to cram this much information into such a short period of time. I believe the management needs to do something about it.
- C) Great! I'm very interested in the topic, because despite not being a physics major I'm planning to do some graduate work in this field.
- D) Well, I only have fifteen minutes before my physics exam starts, so can we please get going?
- E) I think it would be best if you could narrow down the scope of our curriculum, so that all students can catch up comfortably.

68-71: For these questions, choose the best rephrased form of the given sentence.

68. In real-world conditions, even an alert and experienced driver without ABS would have difficulty matching the performance of a typical driver with a modern ABS-equipped vehicle.

- A) A typical driver without ABS could compensate by resorting to techniques used by experienced drivers.
- B) Under real-life circumstances, the ABS feature is often superior to driving experience in terms of allowing the driver to brake effectively.
- C) Technological equipment can hardly compete with the sheer skill that experienced drivers possess.
- D) Real-world conditions would have little impact on the comparison between an experienced driver without ABS and a typical driver with ABS.
- E) A car without ABS is often too dangerous even for an experienced driver, no matter how skilled he or she might be.

69. After the devastation caused by the first nuclear bomb that the U.S. dropped, another seemed hardly necessary, and the eventual terms of Japan's surrender were the same as those discussed prior to the twin attacks.

- A) Given that Japan surrendered based on the same terms as those previously discussed, it was a catastrophic mistake by the U.S. to carry out nuclear attacks.
- B) No amount of apology or explanation can hide the fact that the U.S. was wrong to drop the second bomb, especially considering Japan's terms of total surrender.
- C) The U.S. should have thought twice about dropping the bombs on Japanese cities because Japan had already decided to surrender at the time.
- D) The U.S. need not have dropped the second bomb once they had seen the havoc the first one wreaked, and there was no difference in the conditions of Japan's surrender before and after the attacks.
- E) Historians often question whether the U.S. should have dropped the second nuclear bomb, after the first one did so much damage and Japan had already agreed to surrender.

70. Inattentional blindness is one of two perceptual phenomena that have forced scientists to revisit their understanding of visual perception.

- A) Researchers have had to go back to the drawing board in how they approach visual perception due to two distinct phenomena, one of which is inattentional blindness.
- B) There are only two relevant fields of study on perception, and one of them, inattentional blindness, has caused scientists to rethink the subject.
- C) Inattentional blindness has become one of two issues in which scientists studying perception have shown a great deal of interest.
- D) Scientists cannot begin to understand the concept of inattentional blindness until the other related concept can be explored first.
- E) Inattentional blindness has caused scientists to corroborate the validity of their understanding of visual perception, and in that sense it is only one of two phenomena that have done so.

71. An individual is more likely to obey orders from a person if they recognize their authority as morally or legally justified.

- A) The more justified your authority is, the greater number of people will comply with your wishes.
- B) Authority and leadership success go hand in hand if there is moral or legal justification.
- C) You can command greater obedience if people know you as an authoritative figure from a moral or legal perspective.
- D) It is impossible to make people believe in your authority if it is not justified on moral or legal grounds.
- E) In the eyes of most people, the largest sources of legitimate authority are morals and law.

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

72. Almost all animals communicate through sounds. Vocalizations serve several purposes and contexts, such as warning calls, mating rituals, conveying location of food sources, and social learning. In a number of species, males perform calls during mating rituals; they do this to compete against other males and to pique female interest. ---- Other examples of vocal communication are the territorial calls of gibbons, the alarm calls of the Campbell monkey, and the greater spear-nosed bats' use of frequency to distinguish between groups. The vervet monkey makes a distinct alarm call for each of its four different predators, and the other monkeys react in accordance with the call.

- A) Facial gestures also have a major role in animal communication.
- B) Animal communication is a rapidly growing area of research in disciplines such as animal behavior, sociobiology, animal cognition and neurobiology.
- C) Not all animals vocalize to communicate with each other; instead, some animals rub body parts together to produce sound.
- D) Examples include humpback whales, red deer, hammer-headed bats, elephant seals, and songbirds.
- E) When the communicated information changes the behavior of a receiver, this information is called a "signal".

73. An ordinary ABS system works as follows: There is a piece called the controller which constantly monitors the speed sensors on the wheels. A wheel abruptly slows down just before it locks up. --- That is, a car traveling at 100 kilometers an hour might take five seconds to stop under ideal conditions, but a locked wheel can stop spinning in less than a second. Programmed to react to this rapid slowdown, the controller lowers the braking pressure on the locked wheel until it begins to accelerate; and then the controller raises the pressure until all wheels begin to decelerate again.

- A) ABS stops the car at a much faster rate and with better control than many drivers can, with the possible exception of professional racers.
- B) ABS can significantly increase braking distances on loose gravel or snow-covered surfaces, while still offering benefits in steering control.
- C) Unless the driver or the vehicle itself intervenes, the locked wheel would stop turning much more quickly than normally possible.
- D) ABS systems have historically been highly effective, and therefore have been a standard safety feature in motor vehicles.
- E) ABS has been mandatory in the EU and U.S. since early 2000s.

74. Color also affects consumer behavior when used appropriately in window displays and stores. When people see images of different colored walls, window displays and store interiors, they tend to be drawn to some colors and not to others. Research shows that people are attracted to warm colored displays, but, they rated cool colored displays as more favorable. This means that cool colored displays may be a better fit for stores where customers think and plan a lot before making a purchase, whereas warm colored store displays are more appropriate for spontaneous purchases.

- A) Color can influence individuals but we must remember that how strong this influence is and how it manifests differs between people.
- B) This is especially the case in shopping malls, where patrons could easily walk into a store that grabs their attention without prior planning.
- C) Research shows that there is no specific color that draws in all audiences but people possess an innate judgment on which logo colors are appropriate for which types of product.
- D) We can observe the same phenomenon in branding, where companies use color to decide what kind of an impression they want their logo to make on their customers.
- E) A person might purchase a product if its colors remind him or her of a positive thought or experience, getting him or her to link the product with the experience.

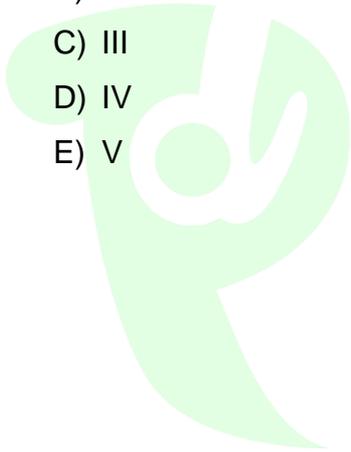
75. Neuroscientist J. Allan Hobson has a hypothesis on what might be going on in the brain while lucid dreaming. According to Hobson, the first step is realizing that you are dreaming. ---- Once the dreamer becomes aware of the lucid dream, he or she must take caution to allow the dream to keep going, but at the same time be aware enough to remember the fact that it is a dream. When a dreamer strikes and maintains this balance, the amygdala and parahippocampal cortex activation might be less intense. At that stage, the dreamer may be able to exert some measure of control over aspects of the dream, including the characters, the environment and the narrative.

- A) This recognition might take place in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex, one of the few areas deactivated during Rapid Eye Movement (REM) sleep and where working memory operates.
- B) Subsequent research involved asking dreamers to perform pre-determined physical responses while experiencing a lucid dream, including eye movement signals.
- C) The descriptions of dreamers gaining awareness that they are dreaming predate the actual term.
- D) Time perception during a lucid dream is almost the same as during waking life.
- E) Lucid dreams are a scientifically proven phenomenon, and today there is a flourishing online community of lucid dreaming enthusiasts and instructors that offer training courses

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

76. (I) The Great Depression was a worldwide economic depression that originated during the 1930s in the United States. **(II)** It started in 1929 in most countries and lasted until early 1940s. **(III)** The depression began after a steep decline in stock prices in September; a month later, the stock market crash of October 29, 1929, dubbed “Black Tuesday”, was breaking news all around the world. **(IV)** It is commonly referred to as an example of how bad the global economy can get. **(V)** Over the next three years, worldwide gross domestic product (GDP) went down by an estimated 15%.

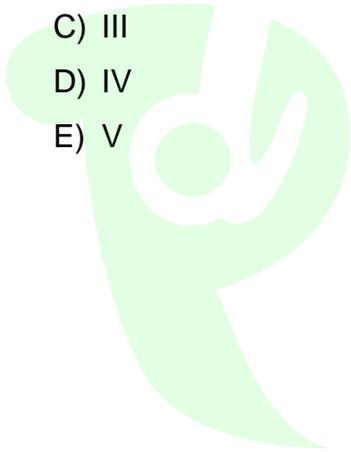
- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) IV
- E) V



PROFDİL

77. **(I)** The Hawthorne effect, also known as the observer effect, is a psychological phenomenon in which individuals alter their behavior when they realize they are being observed. **(II)** The term Hawthorne effect was first used by Henry A. Landsberger in his 1958 book. **(III)** Its name comes from a factory outside Chicago, Illinois where original research was carried out in 1924-1932 on the productivity-related effects of physical changes to work environment and structure, such as lighting or working hours. **(IV)** In the study, subjects responded to any change with higher productivity, regardless of whether the room they worked on was better or worse lit, or whether they worked the full shift or half an hour shorter. **(V)** The common thread was that all productivity gains would be lost once the study session ended.

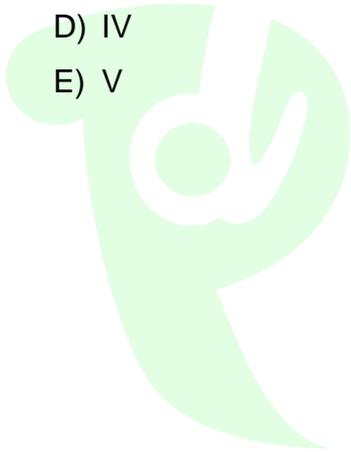
- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) IV
- E) V



PROFDİL

78. (I) One of the most famous pieces of psychological research on obedience was conducted by Stanley Milgram, a psychologist at Yale University. **(II)** Beginning in the 1960s, he carried out experiments in order to study the conflict between obedience to authority and personal conscience. **(III)** Milgram wondered how those accused at the World War II, Nuremberg War Criminal trials tried to justify acts of genocide. **(IV)** He observed that their defense often was rooted in "obedience" - that they were simply complying with orders from their superordinates. **(V)** According to the procedure of the experiment, the participant was paired with another person and they drew lots to see who would be the 'learner' and who would assume the role of the 'teacher.'

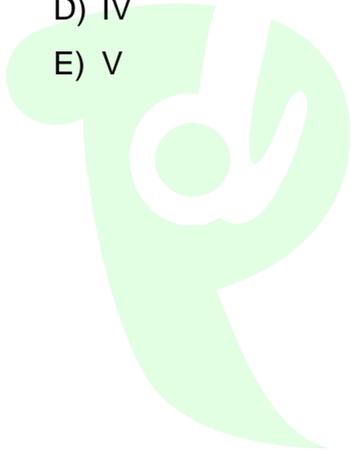
- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) IV
- E) V



PROFDİL

79. (I) Despite having other obsolete references, the word video has come to imply any type of display device that generates two- or three-dimensional images. **(II)** A video game is a structured form of recreational activity in which the player, or the gamer, interacts with an electronic user interface and gets visual feedback on a screen or a monitor. **(III)** Video games are sometimes categorized as an art form, but this designation is not well established. **(IV)** There is an ongoing debate as to whether video games are beneficial or harmful. **(V)** Many researchers think that video games not only cause no harm, but also offer substantial benefits for players' social and cognitive development and psychological well-being.

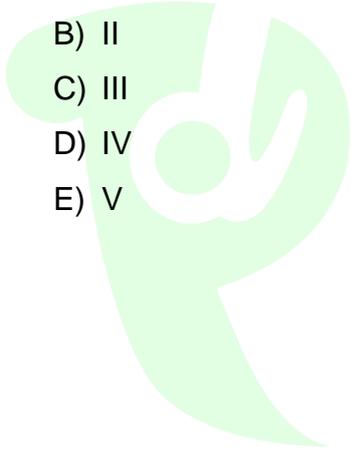
- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) IV
- E) V



PROFDİL

80. (I) Deconstruction is a critique of the relationship between text and meaning originated by the philosopher Jacques Derrida. **(II)** Derrida's approach consisted in conducting readings of texts with an ear to what runs counter to the intended meaning or structural unity of a particular text. **(III)** The purpose of deconstruction is to show that the use of language in a text is irreducibly complex. **(IV)** Throughout his readings, Derrida hoped to show deconstruction at work, demonstrating how this complexity plays out in our understanding and interpretation of the text. **(V)** Many debates in continental philosophy surrounding ontology, epistemology, ethics, aesthetics, hermeneutics, and philosophy of language have been influenced by postmodern schools of thought.

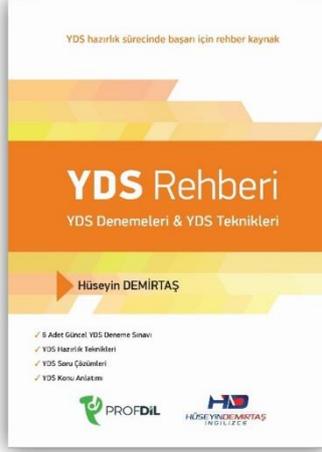
- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) IV
- E) V



PROFDİL

YDS Deneme Sınavı Cevap Anahtarı

1. A	28.C	55.C
2. C	29.D	56.E
3. E	30.B	57.B
4. A	31.B	58.A
5. D	32.D	59.D
6. B	33.E	60.A
7. C	34.A	61.B
8. E	35.C	62.E
9. D	36.B	63.A
10.D	37.A	64.B
11.C	38.D	65.C
12.B	39.C	66.E
13.A	40.A	67.C
14.B	41.C	68.B
15.E	42.A	69.D
16.C	43.D	70.A
17.B	44.C	71.C
18.A	45.C	72.D
19.A	46.B	73.C
20.D	47.C	74.B
21.C	48.E	75.A
22.C	49.A	76.D
23.D	50.A	77.B
24.B	51.C	78.E
25.A	52.A	79.A
26.C	53.B	80.E
27.C	54.D	



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