



T.C. Ölçme, Seçme ve Yerleştirme Merkezi

YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURUMLARI SINAVI
YABANCI DİL TESTİ (2026-YDT)
İNGİLİZCE
21 HAZİRAN 2026 PAZAR

Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Merkezimizin yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla çoğaltılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve testlerin hazırlanmasındaki mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta toplam **80 soru** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **120 dakikadır (2 saat)**.
3. **Bu sınav puanlanırken doğru cevaplarınızın sayısından yanlış cevaplarınızın sayısının dörtte biri çıkarılacak ve kalan sayı bu test ile ilgili ham puanınız olacaktır.**
4. Kitapçığın sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvetde için kullanabilirsiniz.
5. Cevaplamaya istediğiniz sorudan başlayabilirsiniz. Bir soru ile ilgili cevabınızı, cevap kâğıdında o soru için ayrılmış olan yere işaretlemeyi unutmayınız.
6. Bu kitapçıkta yer alan her sorunun sadece bir doğru cevabı vardır. Cevap kâğıdında bir soru için birden çok cevap yeri işaretlenmişse o soru yanlış cevaplanmış sayılacaktır. İşaretlediğiniz bir cevabı değiştirmek istediğinizde silme işlemi çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.
7. Sınavda uyulacak kurallar bu kitapçığın arka kapağında belirtilmiştir.

Bu testte 80 soru vardır.

1. - 8. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

1. While offshore wind farms can save a lot of money over time, ---- of these huge structures remains a big financial challenge for regional utilities.

- A) competition B) approximation
C) installation D) assumption
E) deception

2. Translated into almost all languages, Aesop's fables are often encountered frequently in popular culture and over time they have become an ---- part of children's literature.

- A) indifferent B) indispensable
C) imprecise D) impartial
E) unnecessary

3. Scientists have ---- counted the number of sunspots on the Sun for several centuries; however, it was possible to easily predict the number through the pattern obtained by plotting the average annual number.

- A) swiftly B) persuasively
C) adequately D) painstakingly
E) deliberately

4. In 1876, Alexander Graham Bell patented a method of transforming sound into electrical impulses and vice versa, thereby making it possible to ---- the human voice over a wire.

- A) imitate B) transmit
C) conceal D) modify
E) reinforce

5. The overall cost of single-use plastics is enormous when considered the environmental damage; yet, people ---- using them because of their convenience and affordability.

- A) switch on B) react against
C) interfere with D) opt for
E) look through

6. According to a discovery in a field in England, humans ---- the art of creating fire almost 350,000 years earlier than previously known as geochemical tests showed that a patch of clay ---- with repeated fire-use in the same location.

- A) had mastered / would be heated
B) were mastering / was going to be heated
C) have mastered / could have been heated
D) mastered / had been heated
E) used to master / has been heated

7. In Homer's well-known book *Iliad*, the character named Achilles embodied the old-time heroic code, ---- a brief and glorious life on purpose over one that ---- safe and secure.

- A) to be chosen / could be
- B) choosing / should have been
- C) being chosen / would have been
- D) to choose / might be
- E) having chosen / would be

8. By the time Alexander the Great passed away before his 33rd birthday, he ---- the largest empire in the history of his time, ---- thousands of miles from the Adriatic Sea to the Indus River.

- A) was to create / having stretched
- B) would create / stretched
- C) had created / stretching
- D) created / to have stretched
- E) was creating / to stretch

9. - 15. sorularda, cümlede boş bırakılan yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

9. Without value creation, a company's profits erode and talent migrates to other firms; so, a thriving organisation needs to sustain itself ---- building a business system that generates value ---- both the company and its stakeholders.

- A) against / with
- B) into / among
- C) from / towards
- D) around / about
- E) through / for

10. The theory of multiple intelligences proposed by Howard Gardner has relevance ---- adult learning because it recognises types of intelligence that extend ---- the traditional IQ-based approach to intelligence.

- A) in / over
- B) at / from
- C) about / into
- D) to / beyond
- E) on / towards

11. It is tricky to diagnose Alzheimer's disease ---- it shares symptoms with many other complications of ageing, such as stroke and sleep disturbances, making a definite diagnosis hard to reach.

- A) unless
- B) just as
- C) because
- D) as if
- E) so that

12. Adolescents try to present only the best parts of themselves to be accepted by their peers; ----, their sense of self becomes disjointed, and they may struggle to maintain a uniform identity.

- A) similarly B) instead
C) otherwise D) as a result
E) for example

13. Psychologists have made ---- definitions of emotional intelligence, but the original intent was to understand why ---- people who are so smart fail in social relationships.

- A) few / no B) all / both
C) any / every D) several / some
E) most / other

14. Until the late 18th century, travellers who wrote about their time in Paris painted a bleak picture of the city, complaining about ---- the dimly lit streets ---- the poor dining options.

- A) such / that B) not only / but also
C) whether / or D) as / as
E) the more / the more

15. Genetically modified crops are the subject of fierce debate around the world and some countries outlaw their cultivation ---- certain health concerns.

- A) in search of B) instead of
C) due to D) contrary to
E) by means of

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

16. - 20. sorularda, aşağıdaki parçada numaralanmış yerlere uygun düşen sözcük veya ifadeyi bulunuz.

It has been known since Isaac Newton that colours do not exist out there in the world. (16)----, they are made up by the brain from mixtures of different wavelengths of colourless electromagnetic radiation. Colours are a clever trick (17)---- the brain keep track of surfaces under changing lighting conditions. And we as humans can sense only a tiny slice of the full electromagnetic spectrum, ranging (18)---- the lows of infrared and the highs of ultraviolet. Every colour we (19)----, every part of the totality of each of our visual worlds, comes from this thin slice of reality. (20)---- this, it is clear that sensory experience cannot be a comprehensive representation of an external objective world. It is both less than that and more than that.

16.

- A) Instead
B) Otherwise
C) Similarly
D) In addition
E) Therefore

17.

- A) help
B) to help
C) having helped
D) to have helped
E) to have been helping

18.

- A) towards
B) for
C) behind
D) without
E) between

19.

- A) perceive
B) suppress
C) reflect
D) refine
E) adopt

20.

- A) Prior to
B) Despite
C) In the light of
D) In place of
E) As opposed to

21. - 28. sorularda, verilen cümleyi uygun şekilde tamamlayan ifadeyi bulunuz.

21. **Because pedestrian-only zones restrict car traffic and encourage walking and cycling, ----.**

- A) increasing roadway capacity while not reducing overall vehicle flow often causes more car use
- B) early city layouts have prioritised these zones for wealthier residents, leaving suburbs with limited parkland
- C) urban planners are expanding their use as a key strategy to mitigate air pollution and improve public health
- D) in some regions, unsafe footpath shortcuts discourage walking altogether
- E) urban planning aims to design transportation networks in a city

22. **Since the 11th century, people have been using heat to battle against microorganisms ----.**

- A) so that food could be safe to eat and be preserved for longer periods of time
- B) as the process of pasteurisation is a centuries-old method of preparing food
- C) provided that the late-19th century was when a name was given to this process
- D) whenever some dairy products, such as milk, are consumed in their raw state
- E) just as these are commonly referred to as 'spoilage microorganisms' in food

23. **While personality traits related to behavioural activation or inhibition appear to have a strong genetic influence, ----.**

- A) many of the genes that influence the personality are believed to code for either extroverted traits or introverted traits
- B) many personality traits, such as shyness and impulse control, are genetically determined
- C) traits associated with morality and empathy seem to be more strongly affected by the environment
- D) personality traits reflect how people differ from each other in the way they think and behave
- E) psychologists have conducted studies to investigate the heritability of various personality traits

24. **In most countries, traditionally, the vast majority of adolescents can read and write accurately; ----.**

- A) likewise, the literacy skills most in demand are not the basic reading and writing skills
- B) however, what they further need today are the advanced literacy skills that allow them to find, analyse, and synthesise information
- C) for instance, the jobs that many today's adolescents compete for require better reading and writing skills
- D) otherwise, some adolescents would acquire sophisticated literacy skills to be successful
- E) in other words, the critical issue for the 21st century is whether they have skills to evaluate the material they are bombarded with

25. ----; instead, they are generally added while serving the food to make the dishes look more appealing.

- A) Spices are seldom used to enhance flavour of traditional Japanese dishes during cooking
- B) Modern Japanese cooks make use of spices such as cumin to provide a novel taste on traditional Japanese food
- C) Many of the spices used in Japanese cuisine are indigenous to Japan except for few others from neighbouring countries
- D) Chinese food has influenced Japanese cuisine greatly in terms of combining spices together
- E) Wasabi is probably the most well-known Japanese spice available in many different forms

26. Though resting after an injury can alleviate pain, especially for injuries that might be worsened by movement; ----.

- A) limiting movement in most cases does not promote healing but causes muscles to weaken
- B) studies indicate that caregivers might delay recovery if they do too much for an injured one
- C) clinical evaluations can distinguish between pain at rest and movement-evoked pain
- D) there are descending pain pathways from the brain back to the periphery of the body that inhibit the feeling of pain
- E) in some people, consistent movement and exercise can delay tissue repair

27. In pre-industrial societies, cycles and fluctuations in the weather, which affected harvests, had the largest impact on the level of prosperity ----.

- A) given that all aspects of life were affected by the cycle of the seasons
- B) so that economic activity was characterised by growing instability
- C) unless sunspots held back the long-awaited harvests
- D) even if social unrest resulting from economic recession was common in those societies
- E) as wealth and expansion were realised by the power of civilisation

28. For many years, health was defined merely as the absence of disease; ----.

- A) likewise, some health authorities have provided booklets designed to help patients self-manage minor illnesses
- B) similarly, public health is broadly concerned with the promotion of well-being for entire populations
- C) however, it has become clear that health is an active process that depends on the supportive interaction of all the body's systems
- D) for example, health is impacted by cultural traditions and social norms affecting nutrition and lifestyle
- E) yet, developments in medical research promise to improve health and bodily functioning

29. - 31. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

When scientific progress to understand the impacts of new technologies is too slow, everyone loses. Genuine harms can accumulate over many years, while misplaced fears can plague ultimately safe products. When concerns about technology harms escalate into public panic, investors can face serious losses and policy-makers can be pressured to make untested interventions that could do more harm than good. Traditionally, when scientists study new technologies, they naturally reach for 'routine science'— slow, careful work aimed at minimising errors that has led to vast amounts of societal progress over generations. Yet, the rate of change in digital technology is now outpacing scientific knowledge creation to a degree that it is becoming unusable. Technological products change on a daily or weekly basis. Facing this perpetual reinvention, even company staff may not fully understand the product, and scientific research can be out of date by the time it is completed, let alone published. Scientists have cited the pace and complexity of digital technologies as a leading factor that causes science to lack the tools to describe, explain, or prevent well-documented problems.

29. Which of the following is true about the impact of public panic on stakeholders?

- A) It ensures investors maintain their financial stability for a long time.
- B) It requires the need for scientific research into product safety.
- C) It forces policy-makers to enact untested interventions with potential for greater harm.
- D) It guarantees that all harmful products are removed from circulation immediately.
- E) It leads scientists to abandon routine science permanently.

30. What characteristic defines the traditional approach scientists take when studying new technologies?

- A) Rapid deployment of unreliable methods to ensure speed
- B) Reliance on routine science characterised by slow and cautious implementations
- C) Immediate adaptation to individual user preferences without study
- D) Exclusive focus on describing common problems rather than preventing them
- E) Abandonment of all previous methodologies for novel frameworks

31. Why does scientific research often become obsolete before publication in the context of digital technology?

- A) Scientists lack the motivation to complete their work within certain time frames.
- B) Policy-makers urge scientists to publish results long before completion.
- C) Investors refuse to fund research projects that take an immense amount of time.
- D) The pace and complexity of technological change go beyond the speed of knowledge gained.
- E) Company staff intentionally delay the publication of their findings.

32. - 34. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

All eyes will be on Los Angeles (LA) on July 14, 2028, at the opening of one of the biggest sports events in the world: the Summer Olympic Games. LA will join London and Paris as the only cities to host the summer games three times – having had them in 1932 and 1984. The city is racing to get ready. Public and private investment is pouring in to prepare the facilities, accommodations and other infrastructure required to host the games, which will attract about 15 million visitors and \$18 billion in revenue across Southern California. The games will provide more than 110,000 jobs. It is, in financial terms, both a risk and an opportunity. Some LA residents worry about the expense and disruption involved, believing it would be better to invest those resources in other ways, such as providing more affordable housing and rebuilding the LA neighbourhoods destroyed by recent wildfires. However, the organising committee promises the event will bring employment opportunities, economic benefit and pride to people across LA, and most residents believe the games will be good for their city.

32. Which of the following can be understood about the 2028 Summer Olympic Games?

- A) All the necessary preparations are being made considering the high number of visitors expected to the city.
- B) The games are regarded as a remedy for the city's infrastructure problems.
- C) The reason for both public and private investment is the fear of falling short of previous host cities' performances.
- D) The investors speculate that the actual number of visitors might be much higher than expected.
- E) The cost of preparations outweighs the revenue that is expected to be generated by the games.

33. According to the passage, some LA residents believe that ----.

- A) there are better ways to contribute to the city like investing in housing and the reconstruction of destroyed areas
- B) hosting the 2028 Summer Olympic Games is a risk as the previous game held in the city ended in a financial crisis
- C) the areas destroyed by wildfires might reveal how miserable the city has become
- D) the organising committee may overlook their expectations regarding the new job opportunities in their city
- E) the problems that the games may bring will almost certainly surpass the opportunities

34. The purpose of the author is ----.

- A) to provide information about the 2028 Summer Olympic Games by introducing both concerns and optimism surrounding it
- B) to give a brief historical account of the Summer Olympic Games held in three cities around the world
- C) to highlight the possible drawbacks that the 2028 Summer Olympic Games will bring to LA
- D) to persuade LA residents to put their doubts aside and support the 2028 Summer Olympic Games
- E) to criticise the lack of investment in more urgent areas such as infrastructure and housing in LA

35. - 37. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

Literature written specifically for children began to be published on a wide scale in the 17th century. Most of the early books for children were didactic rather than artistic, meant to teach letter sounds and words or to improve the child's moral values. In the mid-1700s, however, British publisher John Newbery, influenced by John Locke's idea that children should enjoy reading, began publishing books for children's amusement. Since that time there has been a gradual transition from the deliberate use of purely didactic literature to enhance moral and ethical values in children to the provision of literature to entertain and inform. This does not imply that suitable literature for children is either immoral or amoral. On the contrary, suitable literature for today's children is influenced by the cultural and ethical values. These values are frequently revealed as the literary work unfolds. Authors assume a degree of intelligence on the part of their audience that was not assumed in the past. In this respect, children's literature has changed dramatically since its earliest days.

35. Which of the following is true about children's literature?

- A) It has evolved from a primary focus on artistic expression and entertainment to an emphasis on didactic instruction regarding letter sounds.
- B) It has transitioned from a reliance on John Locke's theories of child enjoyment to a strict adherence to the 17th-century moralistic constraints.
- C) It has moved away from focusing on purely didactic texts towards providing literature that amuses and informs.
- D) It now assumes a lower degree of intelligence on the part of the child reader compared to earlier periods.
- E) It has shifted from being influenced by the author's ethical values to making children more eager to discover their own cultural values.

36. Which of the following is one of the characteristics of modern children's literature?

- A) Ignoring cultural and ethical values entirely
- B) Relying solely on didactic methods for moral instruction
- C) Supposing that children have a degree of intelligence
- D) Avoiding revealing any cultural value through the literary work
- E) Refusing to provide information through entertainment

37. What is the primary purpose of the author?

- A) To argue that modern children's literature has abandoned all moral instruction in favour of pure entertainment
- B) To trace the historical development of children's literature from didactic origins to a balance of entertainment and ethical influence
- C) To criticise John Locke's philosophical ideas for negatively impacting the quality of the 18th-century publishing
- D) To advocate for a return to strictly didactic literature that focuses on teaching letter sounds and words
- E) To compare literary approaches proposed by John Newbery and John Locke

38. - 40. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

As generative artificial intelligence (AI) tools become woven into the routines of students across the US, educators are working to establish boundaries that preserve academic integrity while acknowledging the practical benefits these systems can offer. Schools are no longer debating whether students will use AI. The focus has shifted to how they use it, what institutions consider acceptable, and how these tools fit into broader learning outcomes. The report outlining the do's and don'ts of AI use for schoolwork highlights how quickly academic norms are adjusting to a technology that continues to reshape how students study. But educators emphasise that generative AI does not replace the learning process and cannot take the place of student participation, reflection, and practice. As AI becomes an everyday tool, institutions are insisting on transparency and ethical use. One recurring concern among teachers is that students often assume AI can serve as a shortcut rather than a support system.

38. According to the passage, the primary focus of schools regarding artificial intelligence is ----.

- A) deciding whether students should use AI tools at all
- B) maintaining limits for academic integrity and acceptable use
- C) prohibiting all forms of AI in educational settings immediately
- D) determining the practical benefits these systems offer to learners
- E) replacing traditional teaching materials with AI chatbots entirely

39. Which of the following is stated in the passage?

- A) While academic rules are rapidly adapting to AI use in schools, educators note that it cannot substitute for students' performance in class.
- B) Institutions are prioritising the speed at which students can complete assignments using AI, regardless of whether it undermines critical thinking skills.
- C) Educators call for a complete ban on generative AI tools to prevent any form of academic dishonesty.
- D) The primary concern among teachers is that students are unaware of how to access AI chatbots, leading them to struggle with basic assignment requirements.
- E) Educators believe that because AI usage varies across institutions, there is no need for a unified approach.

40. According to the passage, educators are worried about the use of AI because ----.

- A) students think they fall behind their peers who excel at integrating AI in their studies
- B) students assume AI will eventually replace teachers completely
- C) students find AI as an easy way to complete their tasks, not as an aid to their studies
- D) students expect to use AI without strict rules or transparency
- E) students believe learning outcomes are insignificant in the modern age

41. - 43. soruları aşağıdaki parçaya göre cevaplayınız.

In the earliest days of air transportation, plane crashes yielded few clues for safety investigators. Investigators would struggle to figure out what happened immediately preceding the accident but often fail to come to any definite conclusions regarding the cause of the crash. In one of those early days of civil aviation, a plane crashed while landing in Australia. Despite intensive investigations, the underlying cause for the accident was never determined. The mystery prompted the Australia Board of Inquiry to recommend that all airplanes be fitted with a flight data recorder (FDR) that would detail the flight crew's conversation. Actually, efforts to make the FDR a mandatory part of civil aircraft date back to the early 1940s. The idea, however, faced one enormous technological challenge. Design specifications required that the unit survive the forces of an aircraft crash, as well as any resulting fire exposure. In 1953, Australian aviation scientist David Warren invented a fully automatic 'Flight Memory Unit.' His prototype could record cockpit noise and instrument readings and remain intact following a crash or fire. Much to Warren's surprise, Australian aviation experts and pilots originally rejected the idea, on the premise of privacy issues. Warren took the concept to the United Kingdom, where it was well received by aviation officials. By 1957, the device was in production.

41. It is clearly stated in the passage that ----.

- A) there were no initial attempts to investigate the causes of plane crashes due to technical shortcomings
- B) early investigators were unable to identify the underlying causes of plane crashes despite considerable efforts
- C) insufficient funding for investigations made it harder for aviation scientists to come up with a reasonable device
- D) authorities rejected integrating the recorder, fearing it would ruin the primary functions of a flight
- E) the mysterious accident that occurred in Australia was definitively solved by the immediate deployment of an FDR

42. It is stated in the passage that David Warren ----.

- A) collaborated with the Australia Board of Inquiry to develop the first flight data recorder in the 1940s
- B) dismissed the Australian aviation experts' suggestions regarding the manufacturing of units designed to protect flight information
- C) encountered opposition from Australian aviation experts on the implementation of the device due to privacy-related concerns
- D) prioritised the design of the unit based on international mandates established in the early 1940s
- E) was aided by British aviation experts to make the device flawless, which gave his prototype credibility

43. What could be the best title for this passage?

- A) Technological Barriers in Early Aviation Safety
- B) How the UK Saved Australian Aviation Technology
- C) The Advent of the Flight Data Recorder
- D) The Testing Process of Early Flight Data Recorders
- E) The Common Causes of Airplane Crashes Before 1940s

44. - 48. sorularda, karşılıklı konuşmanın boş bırakılan kısmını tamamlayabilecek ifadeyi bulunuz.

44. Harry:

- I have so much stuff to get done today. I don't even know where to start.

Taylor:

- Oh, you should do what I do. I have what I call a 'scary hour' each day, because I've found that leaning into that dread actually helps me get tasks done.

Harry:

- Scary hour? What is that?

Taylor:

- Well, it's a scheduled one-hour period devoted to tackling my chores for the day. I mean, since we're used to showing up for what's on our calendars, I block out time each day for things like tidying up.

Harry:

- ----

Taylor:

- Certainly. Some prefer it in the afternoon, or some start after their morning cup of coffee, it's up to their choices.

- A) So, I guess it's important to plan this hour for when you're likely to have the energy to make it work, right?
- B) You have a point, but it hardly makes sense when you can't carve out time to do such boring tasks.
- C) In theory that sounds great, but I really wonder if one hour is enough to get all of the day's tasks crossed off the list.
- D) And I assume you make sure your calendar alerts are turned on so you'll be reminded about your scary hour?
- E) That's a really great idea. In fact, having a clear end point must really help make it feel like it's not endless.

45. Professor:

- European red foxes live throughout much of western Europe, Asia, North Africa, and even in Australia, where Europeans brought them in the mid-1800s for sports hunting. So, they evolved to hunt in a lot of different habitats.

Student:

- ----

Professor:

- Exactly, foxes' flexible digestive system absorbs nutrients from foods that predators with more specialised diets can't. These foxes even swim for their meal, crossing rivers to catch fish.

Student:

- That's interesting! Their versatility makes them highly skilled hunters, which explains why they pose such a strong threat to local wildlife.
- A) Given their massive global spread, does that mean they are able to adapt their diet across so many different places?
- B) To be successful in so many places they must work together in groups while searching for food, mustn't they?
- C) In all these different places, do they hunt mainly at dawn and dusk when their prey sleep, or during the day?
- D) Can they swim underwater as well to hunt their unsuspecting prey?
- E) Are they still being used only for sports hunting in the regions you've mentioned?

46. Robert:

- Many universities have increased their reliance on online courses, but student engagement often seems lower compared to traditional classrooms.

Elizabeth:

- That's a common observation. One key factor is that online environments require more self-discipline, as students are not physically present in a structured setting.

Robert:

– ----

Elizabeth:

- **Precisely. When learners aren't guided by a fixed classroom routine, they must actively manage their own time and motivation. Without sufficient self-regulation, it becomes easier for students to lose focus or disengage from the material.**

- A) Does this suggest that online courses are inherently less dialogic, irrespective of how they are designed?
- B) It seems that technological limitations might also play a significant role in reducing student participation, doesn't it?
- C) Then trainers need to focus their attention on only highly motivated students, right?
- D) Could the lower engagement simply be related to the lack of direct interaction among students?
- E) I think the issue mainly stems from students' difficulty in maintaining consistent study habits without external structure. Is it correct?

47. Ander:

- Many people believe that the colour red makes bulls angry. Is this really true?

Marco:

- **Well, the reality is that it's not the colour that makes a bull angry. In the bullring, for example, it's the movement of the cape and the constant taunting from the matador.**

Ander:

– ----

Marco:

- **Yes, it wouldn't care about red, green, or blue. In fact, it may surprise you that red looks just the same as yellow to a bull.**
- A) Actually, I've heard that bullfighting is quite controversial as some consider it inhumane.
- B) Oh, I guess a threatened bull would attack you regardless of the colours you show.
- C) So, the bull sees it as an attack to its dominance over the area, right?
- D) But there's the old saying about seeing red when someone's angry. Isn't it connected?
- E) True, and I've heard that most mammals, including cattle, see only blue and yellow.

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48. Ariana:

- **Recently, I started trying to focus more on positive things in my life, rather than the negative ones.**

Edward:

- **Oh, that's a great idea. But you should be careful, too.**

Ariana:

- **Be careful? Why would I need to be cautious about being grateful and focusing my energy on what's good?**

Edward:

– ----

Ariana:

- **Yeah, I guess you're right. It's definitely important to keep a good balance between them.**

- A) Being overly optimistic may lead us to ignore the unfavourable situations in our lives, which might prevent us from dealing with them.
- B) I wish I were as optimistic as you're. My mind is usually busy with negative thoughts.
- C) Well, I recently read that being pessimistic at first was a survival strategy for our ancestors, who had to be alert all the time.
- D) Of course. As long as you think this is what's good for you, you should keep investing your energy in making yourself happy.
- E) Please don't get me wrong. But I believe we can't control the things in our life, so it's better to let go.

49. - 53. sorularda, verilen cümleye anlamca en yakın cümleyi bulunuz.

49. **Recent satellite data has revealed that many countries have been massively underreporting their methane emissions, while the quantities of the gas being poured into the atmosphere have been increasing more sharply than ever.**

- A) According to the latest satellite data, some nations have been completely failing to report their methane release levels, which is understood from the fact that the quantities of gas entering the atmosphere are escalating faster than ever.
- B) New satellite data indicates that numerous nations have been reporting their methane release significantly lower, though the volume released into the air has risen at an unprecedented rate.
- C) Satellite data has just shown that nations have been deliberately reporting their methane levels lower, which explains the unparalleled pace in the amount of gas that has been released into the air.
- D) Because the level of methane in the atmosphere is rising with greater intensity than ever recorded, it is revealed by the new satellite data that numerous nations have been misinforming the public about their methane release.
- E) Thanks to the latest satellite data about the actual volume of methane levels entering the air, it has been acknowledged that some nations have not reported their real methane emissions which is climbing more aggressively.

50. Dinosaurs would not have become extinct had it not been for a massive asteroid strike, researchers have said, challenging the prevalent idea that their population was already in decline.

- A) Contrary to popular belief that dinosaur population was already declining, researchers have proved that their extinction was due to a huge asteroid strike.
- B) Researchers have disputed the widespread belief that dinosaur numbers were already shrinking by stating that without a massive asteroid strike, they would not have gone extinct.
- C) To oppose the long-standing idea that the number of dinosaurs was already shrinking, researchers have proposed the idea of an enormous asteroid strike that wiped out dinosaurs.
- D) Even before researchers indicated that if there had not been a huge asteroid strike, dinosaurs would have survived, the common opinion that they were already at the brink of extinction was already controversial.
- E) It is a popular belief that dinosaurs became extinct because of a massive asteroid strike; however, some researchers believe their numbers were actually already declining.

51. The consequences of insufficient sleep for adolescents are difficult to characterise due to the limited number of scientific studies with this age range.

- A) While there is some research on puberty, the effects of inadequate sleep on the lives of adolescents are still vaguely described in scientific terms.
- B) The impact of inadequate sleep on adolescents cannot be described easily as the amount of scientific research on this age group is so small.
- C) Possible outcomes of inadequate sleep during adolescence is a formidable topic for today's researchers given that studies on this topic remain fairly limited.
- D) As long as the implications of inadequate sleep during adolescence remain hard to recognise, it will be challenging for researchers to increase the number of scientific studies on this age group.
- E) Because it is almost impossible to fully capture how inadequate sleep affects adolescents, there must be more scientific research on this age group.

52. Although there are ongoing revisions to copyright law to safeguard the authors of books and other creative materials, these have not been fully successful.

- A) The authors of books and various creative products have failed to protect their materials; however, revisions are still being made regarding the copyright law.
- B) Revisions to the copyright law are being made currently, yet they all have fallen short of fully protecting the authors of books and various creative products.
- C) No matter the amount of revisions to the copyright law are being made to protect the authors of books and various creative products, these all have proven to be unsuccessful for them.
- D) Despite the efforts of the authors of books and various creative products, all the revisions on the copyright law have fallen short of protecting them.
- E) As it fails to protect the authors of books and various creative products, there should be radical revisions to the copyright law.

53. While many animals use camouflage to blend into their environment in their quest for survival, others employ a very different technique known as 'dazzle patterns' to confuse their predators.

- A) Though numerous animals merge into their surroundings with the use of camouflage in pursuit of survival, others puzzle their predators with an unusual method called 'dazzle patterns'.
- B) Although many animals take advantage of a distinct strategy named 'dazzle patterns' to trick their predators, some of them owe their lives to combining this technique with using camouflage in their environment.
- C) Certain animals hide themselves by utilising camouflage in their surroundings to survive, but others might use an unusual technique referred to as 'dazzle patterns' in an attempt to puzzle their predators.
- D) While using camouflage gives a number of animals a chance for survival by making them indistinguishable from their environment, others choose to trick their predators with a distinct approach called 'dazzle patterns'.
- E) A few animals puzzle their predators with the use of a method known as 'dazzle patterns' unlike the majority whose survival depends on their ability to merge into their environment by using camouflage.

54. - 58. sorularda, verilen durumda söylenmiş olabilecek sözü bulunuz.

54. Your friend and you are on a sightseeing tour and decide to take a taxi to head to your next destination. Unfortunately, traffic is terrible and you are hardly moving on the congested roads. Your friend, annoyed by the situation, sarcastically says: ----

- A) Well, isn't this something? If we'd known how long this was going to take, I guess we would've been standing still.
- B) I'm so disappointed to see such a popular destination having the worst road infrastructure.
- C) Today, we're going to set a record for the fewest number of places visited in the longest amount of time.
- D) You know, today's been tiring, so, at least, we can take this time to be off our feet and rest for just a little while.
- E) I think this place has the worst traffic I've ever seen! It's interesting that none of the guidebooks make any mention of it.

55. Your friend at university wants to drop out of school to become an e-sports player. While he shows promise, you know his long-term dream has been to become a mechanical engineer. You gently discourage him by saying: ----

- A) You know, there are already enough talented e-sports players and not enough engineers. Plus, just think of how much money you can make.
- B) An e-sports player? Last week you were telling me that you wanted to go to trade school. You can't be serious.
- C) Your parents will be disappointed if you do that, you know. It's so important for them that you become a successful engineer.
- D) I know you're excited about it, but maybe it's best if you focus on your ultimate goal. You can always spare time for e-sports as a hobby.
- E) Instead of trying to make a career out of every new idea you have, why don't you make a list of pros and cons for each?

56. Your co-worker has been chosen for a promotion, and you think she is well-qualified for it. But she's nervous about having extra responsibilities and aware that she has a lot to learn. To reassure her, you say: ----

- A) Well, to be honest I think I might have been a slightly better choice for the job, but I'm glad you got the promotion.
- B) You will have more responsibilities, and it might be challenging. You probably won't have much time for yourself after this. I would be hesitant if I were you.
- C) You said before that they didn't take you seriously around here, and now look what has happened. I hope you're ready.
- D) You've got this. They chose you for this new position because you're the best possible candidate for the job.
- E) Instead of celebrating, let's think about all the possible challenges you might face, so that there won't be any surprises later on.

57. Your company is planning to hire a new employee. One recruitment committee member insists on hiring someone with only technical skills, but you think that would not suffice. So, you highly encourage them to consider other qualities too by saying: ----

- A) Why don't companies practice what they want other people to do? Shouldering some of the responsibilities could make what we claim more reasonable.
- B) Technical skills are necessary, but we need to consider things like emotional intelligence as well. People with emotional intelligence tend to be more productive, which matters to us. Wouldn't you agree?
- C) Why shouldn't we take a chance on someone with fewer technical skills? We can train them on their way to the top.
- D) The company expects people to be motivated, and giving employees responsibility for their work pays off big time in generating an engaged workforce.
- E) People at a certain age can manage themselves and require less training and supervision to get the job done. Why would we waste our time educating people?

58. You are working on a group project. One of the group members is not contributing much, as she is busy organising a birthday party. You want to encourage your group member to be responsible for her share of the work, so you tactfully say: ----

- A) I know how important that birthday party is to you, but I also strongly urge you to strike a balance between your project and other tasks.
- B) We know it is difficult to throw a big birthday party, so why don't we all stop working on the project and help you with the arrangements?
- C) I wish you had told us earlier how important this party is. We could have persuaded our teacher not to assign this project now.
- D) I think you'll have to start working on the project, or else I will have to report your lack of commitment to the group to the teacher.
- E) Why don't you talk to the teacher and see whether you could leave this group and work on a different project when you have more free time?

59. - 63. sorularda, boş bırakılan yere, parçada anlam bütünlüğünü sağlamak için getirilebilecek cümleyi bulunuz.

59. Until the turn of the last century, psychologists often argued that dreaming was a meaningless experience best confined to the fringes of science. ---- Some of this work has explored how dreaming can help people process negative emotions and prepare them for challenging events in the real world. Another strand of research has explored the link between dreams and creativity, and has shown that our dreaming minds often come up with new and innovative solutions to pressing problems. There is also work that has looked at the social side of dreaming.
- A) For years, psychologists have tried so hard to convince scientists to take dreams seriously, however they could not succeed.
- B) But the 21st century has witnessed a surge of scientific interest in our nightly adventures and produced a steady stream of articles exploring the psychology of dreaming.
- C) Dream interpretation is an important part of psychoanalytic theory, as our dreams reveal our hidden impulses and feelings.
- D) Nowadays, it is commonly believed that each part of the dream represents individuals' own contradictory and inconsistent sides.
- E) At the beginning of the 21st century, psychologists proposed that dreams create their own messages rather than displaying symbols of deeper feelings.

60. Electronic play is progressively being developed and marketed towards younger children, even infants. Most software designed for infants is referred to as 'lapware,' which is geared towards parents and infants using the programs together. ---- Most early childhood educators believe that young children benefit from interactions with people and objects that can respond directly to children's initiatives, characteristics that are not easily available in programmed electronics. In addition, most experts have stated that children under the age of two should not even watch television, since crucial aspects of brain development during this time seem to rely on more tangible play experiences.
- A) There is more potential for toddlers over the age of two to experience some benefits from electronic play.
- B) Therefore, time will tell whether enhanced programming can truly provide special advantages for young children.
- C) It is clear that the benefits of sociodramatic and constructive play are easily incorporated into toddlers' electronic play.
- D) Thus, the world of electronic play is too sophisticated for young children who are still unclear about the realities.
- E) However, other than the social interaction with their parents, it is unclear whether this kind of play has any other value.

61. It is a well-known fact that global warming causes northern ice to melt. For some industries, it might be turned into an advantage as melting northern ice might open up new shipping routes making oil exploration by ship much easier. However, the idea that losing the Arctic ice is 'good news' is disturbing given the consequent effects from melting ice. ---- Because of the warming permafrost – ground that remains frozen throughout the year – land-based oil exploration has been cut in half, which consequently decreased the industry's overall income. Additionally, oil exploration brings ecological disasters that would harm the fragile Arctic ecosphere.

- A) Previously, in colder weather, snow would restore most of the ice that glaciers lost because of melting.
- B) But even for those who want more oil, the melting Arctic poses serious problems.
- C) Thus, oil will remain civilisation's primary fuel source as long as it remains supported by governments.
- D) While the wealth and industry in these developing countries grow, so does their energy consumption.
- E) Instead, the vast majority of humans continue their day-to-day lives, unaware of the threat.

62. In today's corporate landscape, diversity is a widely discussed topic. Employers highlight their commitment to recruiting individuals of various ages, races, genders, and abilities. In fact, most companies recognise that a diverse workforce contributes significantly to organisational success. ---- Another benefit companies value is its impact on talent attraction and retention. In a globalised job market, attracting diverse, skilled professionals is vital for staying competitive.

- A) Job seekers from younger generations often seek employers that embrace a diverse workforce among its staff.
- B) Diverse workforce cultivates creativity that stem from a mix of perspectives and backgrounds, fostering a dynamic environment where ideas flourish.
- C) Employees are less likely to stay with a company that values the high profits employees bring to the company.
- D) It can be challenging for job seekers to distinguish organisations that are dedicated to a diverse workforce.
- E) This emphasis on the advantages of a diverse working environment only came into focus in the last few decades.

63. The introduction of antibiotics into medicine has improved the quality and longevity of people's lives. Infections that were once a death sentence are easily controllable in the early 21st century. ---- With few new antibiotics being introduced and little incentive for pharmaceutical companies to invest in their research and development, measures are being taken to protect the efficacy of already existing antibiotics. To address this problem, more efforts at the local level are needed to ensure their proper use.

- A) Aside from the individual risks of side effects, widespread use of antibiotics has a much greater societal effect.
- B) Despite their drawbacks, antibiotics continue to play an invaluable role in healthcare.
- C) However, the misuse and overuse of antibiotics has threatened their ability to control disease.
- D) So, in most industrialised countries antibiotics are obtained only through prescriptions.
- E) Even antibiotics that are not used in human medicine can help to create bacteria resistance.

64. - 69. sorularda, verilen İngilizce cümleye anlamca en yakın Türkçe cümleyi bulunuz.

64. As languages spoken by large numbers of people often display considerable degrees of differentiation, this may at times impede the effective communication between speakers of the same language living in different locations.

- A) Geniş kitlelerin konuştuğu diller genellikle önemli farklar gösterir, bu durumda aynı dilin farklı konumlarda yaşayan konuşurları arasındaki etkili iletişim bazen engellenebilir.
- B) Geniş kitleler tarafından konuşulan diller genellikle gözle görülür derecede farklılık gösterdiği için bu durum bazen aynı dilin farklı konumlarda yaşayan konuşurları arasındaki etkili iletişimi engelleyebilir.
- C) Aynı dilin farklı konumlarda yaşayan konuşurları arasındaki etkili iletişim, geniş kitlelerin konuştuğu dillerin gözle görülür şekilde farklılık göstermesi sebebiyle bazen sekteye uğrayabilir.
- D) Geniş kitleler tarafından konuşulan diller genellikle gözle görülür derecede farklılık gösterebildiği için bu durum bazen aynı dili konuşmalarına rağmen farklı yerlerde yaşayan insanlar arasındaki etkili iletişimi sekteye uğratar.
- E) Diller geniş kitleler tarafından konuşulduğunda genellikle gözle görülür şekilde farklılık gösterir ve böylece aynı dilin farklı konumlarda yaşayan konuşurları arasındaki etkili iletişim bazen engellenebilir.

65. **By virtue of its proximity to the Earth and the intriguing history of its astronomical observation, Mars has always held a special place in the science-fictional mythology of the Space Age.**

- A) Dünya'ya yakın olması ve astronomik gözlem tarihinin merak uyandırması Mars'ın, Uzay Çağı'nın bilimkurgusal mitolojisinde her zaman özel bir yere sahip olmasına sebep olmuştur.
- B) Mars'ın Dünya'ya olan yakınlığı astronomik gözlem tarihi bakımından hep merak uyandırmıştır ve bu nedenle Uzay Çağı'nın bilimkurgusal mitolojisinde her zaman özel bir yere sahip olmuştur.
- C) Dünya'ya olan yakınlığı ve astronomik gözleminin merak uyandırıcı tarihi nedeniyle Mars, Uzay Çağı'nın bilimkurgusal mitolojisinde her zaman özel bir yere sahip olmuştur.
- D) Mars'ın Dünya'ya olan yakınlığı, onun astronomik gözlemini tarih boyunca merak uyandırıcı bir hâle getirmiş ve Mars, Uzay Çağı'na ait bilimkurgusal mitolojide hep özel bir yere sahip olmuştur.
- E) Mars, Uzay Çağı'nın bilimkurgusal mitolojisinde daima özel bir yere sahip olmuştur çünkü Dünya'ya olan yakınlığı Mars'ın astronomik açıdan gözlemlenmesini merak uyandırıcı bir hâle getirmiştir.

66. **Although computers grow powerful over time thanks to the technological advances, researchers agree that there are some problems that no algorithm can answer, no matter how developed they are.**

- A) Bilgisayarlar teknolojik gelişmeler sayesinde zamanla güçlense de araştırmacılar, bilgisayarlar ne kadar gelişmiş olurlarsa olsun hiçbir algoritmanın cevaplayamayacağı bazı problemler olduğu konusunda hemfikirdir.
- B) Bilgisayarlar teknolojik gelişmeler sayesinde zamanla güçlenmektedir ancak araştırmacılar bilgisayarlar ne kadar gelişmiş olurlarsa olsun hâlâ bir algoritma tarafından cevaplanamayacak bazı problemler olacağı konusunda hemfikirdir.
- C) Araştırmacılar, bilgisayarların ne kadar güçlü olduğuna bakmaksızın hiçbir algoritmanın cevaplayamayacağı bazı problemler olduğu konusunda hemfikirdir ancak bilgisayarlar teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte zamanla daha da güçlenmektedir.
- D) Araştırmacılar zamanla daha da güçlenen bilgisayarlara rağmen bazı problemlerin, bilgisayarların teknolojik gelişmeler sayesinde ne kadar gelişmiş olduklarına bakmaksızın hiçbir algoritma tarafından cevaplanamayacağı konusunda hemfikirdir.
- E) Bilgisayarlar teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte zamanla güçlense de araştırmacılar, bazı problemlerin bilgisayarların ne kadar gelişmiş olduğuna bakmaksızın hiçbir algoritma tarafından cevaplanamayacağı konusunda hemfikirdir.

67. Farmers called *yeomen*, forming the basis of medieval Scandinavian society, made decisions affecting the community by meeting at regular intervals at a local public assembly, where the king attended as a guest.

- A) Kralın konuk olarak katıldığı yerel halk meclisinde düzenli olarak buluşup toplumu etkileyen kararlar aldıkları için *yeomen* adı verilen çiftçiler, Orta Çağ İskandinav toplumunun temelini oluştururdu.
- B) Orta Çağ İskandinav toplumunun temelini oluşturan *yeomen* adı verilen çiftçiler, kralın konuk olarak katıldığı yerel halk meclisinde düzenli aralıklarla buluşarak toplumu etkileyen kararlar alırdı.
- C) Orta Çağ İskandinav toplumunun temelini oluşturan *yeomen* adı verilen çiftçiler, kral konuk olduğunda düzenli aralıklarla yerel halk meclisinde buluşup toplumu etkileyen kararlar alırdı.
- D) *Yeomen* adı verilen çiftçilerin düzenli aralıklarla buluştuğu ve toplumu etkileyen kararlar verdiği Orta Çağ İskandinav toplumunun temelini oluşturan yerel halk meclisine kral konuk olarak katılırdı.
- E) Toplumu etkileyen kararlar verdikleri için Orta Çağ İskandinav toplumunun temelini oluşturan *yeomen* adı verilen çiftçiler, kralın konuk olarak katıldığı yerel halk meclisinde düzenli aralıklarla buluşurdu.

68. As the sagas, narratives that describe the deeds of notable Viking warriors, were passed along orally and not written down until the 1200s, there are various versions of each popular saga.

- A) Sagalar ünlü Viking savaşçıların kahramanlıklarını sözlü olarak ileten hikâyelerdir ve 1200'lere kadar yazılmadıkları için her popüler saganın farklı uyarlamaları bulunmaktadır.
- B) Ünlü Viking savaşçıların kahramanlıklarını anlatan hikâyeler olan sagalar sözlü olarak iletilmiş ve 1200'lere kadar yazılmadığı için her popüler saganın farklı uyarlamaları bulunmaktadır.
- C) Ünlü Viking savaşçıların kahramanlıklarını anlatan hikâyeler olan sagaların popüler olanları farklı uyarlamalara sahiptir çünkü 1200'lere kadar sözlü olarak iletilerek yazılmamışlardır.
- D) Ünlü Viking savaşçıların kahramanlıklarını anlatan hikâyeler olan sagalar, 1200'lere kadar yazılmayıp sözlü olarak iletilmiş için her popüler saga farklı uyarlamalara sahiptir.
- E) Ünlü Viking savaşçıların kahramanlıklarını anlatan hikâyeler olan sagalar, 1200'lere kadar yazılmadığı için sözlü olarak iletilen farklı popüler uyarlamalara sahiptir.

69. Archaeologists have uncovered a number of settlements which had been established in Anatolia during the Neolithic period by people who obtained their food by farming and herding instead of hunting and gathering.

- A) Arkeologlar, Neolitik Dönem'de Anadolu'daki birçok yerleşim yerinin, yiyeceklerini avcılık ve toplayıcılık yerine tarım ve hayvancılıktan elde eden insanlar tarafından kurulduğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır.
- B) Arkeologların ortaya çıkardığı Neolitik Dönem'de Anadolu'da kurulmuş olan birçok yerleşim yeri, avcılık ve toplayıcılık yapmak yerine yiyeceklerini tarım ve hayvancılıktan elde eden insanlar tarafından kurulmuştur.
- C) Arkeologlar, avcılık ve toplayıcılık yapmak yerine yiyeceklerini tarım ve hayvancılıktan elde eden insanlar tarafından Neolitik Dönem'de Anadolu'da kurulmuş olan birçok yerleşim yerini ortaya çıkarmıştır.
- D) Arkeologların Anadolu'da keşfettiği Neolitik Dönem'e dayanan birçok yerleşim yeri, yiyeceklerini avcılık ve toplayıcılık yaparak değil tarım ve hayvancılık yaparak elde eden insanlar tarafından kurulmuştur.
- E) Arkeologlar, avcılık ve toplayıcılık yapmaktansa yiyeceklerini tarım ve hayvancılıktan elde eden insanların, Anadolu'daki birçok yerleşim yerini Neolitik Dönem'de kurduğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır.

70. - 75. sorularda, verilen Türkçe cümleye anlamca en yakın İngilizce cümleyi bulunuz.

70. Çoğu baraj sel tehlikesini kontrol altında tutmak veya elektrik üretmek amacıyla inşa edilir ancak bu faydalar beraberinde su ve biyoçeşitlilik kaybı gibi çevresel zararları da getirmektedir.
- A) Built to control flood hazards or to produce electricity, most dams also bring environmental costs including water and biodiversity loss besides these benefits.
- B) Although they bring environmental costs, including water and biodiversity loss along with benefits, most dams are built to control flood hazards or to produce electricity.
- C) Most dams are built to control flood hazards or to produce electricity; however, these benefits also bring environmental costs such as water and biodiversity loss along with them.
- D) Although building dams provides benefits such as controlling flood hazards or producing electricity, most of these also come with environmental costs including water and biodiversity loss.
- E) Most dams are built to control flood hazards or to produce electricity, yet the environmental costs that come with these benefits also include water and biodiversity loss.

71. Bir makaleye yalnızca önemli katkılarda bulunmuş olan kişilerin yazar olarak gösterilmesi gerektiği kabul edilse de neyin önemli bir katkı olduğuna dair evrensel bir anlayış bulunmamaktadır.

- A) Although it is acknowledged that only individuals who have made significant contributions to an article need to be credited as authors, there is no universal understanding as to what is a significant contribution.
- B) While it has been acknowledged that only those who have contributed substantially to an article can be considered for authorship, no universal understanding has been accepted regarding what is a substantial contribution.
- C) It is acknowledged that individuals should be listed as authors only if they have made significant contributions to an article, but a universal understanding of what makes a significant contribution is yet to be established.
- D) It is acknowledged that individuals should make significant contributions to an article to be listed as authors; however, there is no universal understanding regarding what is a significant contribution.
- E) There is no universal understanding regarding what is a significant contribution despite the fact that only individuals having made significant contributions to an article should be listed as authors is acknowledged.

72. Tıp uzmanları genel olarak hayvan destekli terapinin etkili bir tedavi yöntemi olduğunu düşünmese de bazı durumlarda hastaların genel ruh hâlini iyileştirmek için bu yöntemi kullanabilirler.

- A) While medical professionals generally do not think that animal-assisted therapy is an effective treatment method, in certain situations it can be used with the purpose of elevating patients' overall mood.
- B) Generally, animal-assisted therapy is not thought to be an effective treatment method by medical professionals; yet, in some situations it might be used by them to enhance patients' overall mood.
- C) Although medical professionals generally do not think that animal-assisted therapy is an effective treatment method, in some situations they can use it to enhance patients' overall mood.
- D) Medical professionals generally do not think animal-assisted therapy as an effective treatment method while still using it to enhance patients' overall mood in certain situations.
- E) Though it might be used as a treatment in some situations to enhance patients' overall mood, medical professionals generally do not use animal-assisted therapy effectively.

75. Yazın yaklaşık altı hafta yaşayan işçi arılar, sadece sıcaklığın 10°C'nin üzerinde olduğu günlerde nektar arayabilir, bu nedenle hayatları boyunca bir gramdan az bal üretebilirler.

- A) Worker bees can produce less than a gram of honey in their lifetime as they live for around six weeks in the summer; moreover, they can forage for nectar on days when the temperature is above 10°C.
- B) Most worker bees, which live for around six weeks in the summer, can forage for nectar on days when the temperature is above 10°C, which is why they can produce less than a gram of honey in their lifetime.
- C) Living for around six weeks in the summer, worker bees can forage for nectar on days when the temperature is above 10°C; therefore, they can produce less than a gram of honey in their lifetime.
- D) Being able to forage for nectar on days when the temperature is above 10°C, worker bees live for around six weeks in the summer; so, they might produce less than a gram of honey in their lifetime.
- E) Most worker bees live for around six weeks in the summer, and they can forage for nectar as long as the temperature is above 10°C; therefore, less than a gram of honey can be produced in a lifetime.

76. - 80. sorularda, cümleler sırasıyla okunduğunda parçanın anlam bütünlüğünü bozan cümleyi bulunuz.

76. (I) As many historians have noted, the advantageous topography of the Tiber valley made it an ideal site for a flourishing city. (II) It is the widest valley in the Italian peninsula, with the Tiber River creating a series of rich floodplains. (III) The Tiber River also ensured Rome could dispose of its immense amount of waste through tunnels, while preventing flooding by channelling rainwater into the river. (IV) The famous 'Seven Hills of Rome', where there is evidence of settlement from at least the 8th century BCE, sit on the southern bank of this great river. (V) The combination of these hills and the fast-flowing river created not only an agriculturally rich site for development, but one with added security, as the river warded off attacks from across it and the hills offered a vantage point from which to watch for threats.

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

77. (I) Scientists extracted over 1,700 virus species from a 41,000-year-old ice core to reveal how past climate shifts shaped microbial abundance. (II) Since these populations fluctuated dramatically between cold and warm periods, analysing them could help us forecast future viral impacts on ecosystems. (III) However, this window into the Earth's history is rapidly closing as melting glaciers erase the ancient microbes within them. (IV) Many viruses and microbes that might harm animals and people in the future can also be carried by other weather conditions such as the wind. (V) Consequently, we are losing a vital resource for understanding climate change before it can be studied thoroughly.

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

78. (I) In 1989, NASA researchers tried to find out if plants could clean the air in sealed environments, like the ones aboard a space station. (II) In typical house settings, the air exchange through windows and doors affects plants' abilities, making them less efficient at cleaning their surroundings. (III) Different houseplants were put inside small sealed chambers with carbon monoxide, benzene and formaldehyde (all common pollutants found in the air inside a typical home). (IV) Based on NASA's tests, spider plants were effective at reducing carbon monoxide concentrations from over the accepted maximum safe indoor level of 9 parts per million – down to zero over the course of 24 hours. (V) Spade leaf was the best at clearing high concentrations of formaldehyde, and Gerbera daisy did the best job of clearing benzene.

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

79. (I) Çatal Höyük is an archaeological site in south central Anatolia (present-day Türkiye). (II) It is the region's largest known settlement dating from the Neolithic period, before the rise of advanced civilisations. (III) To date, archaeologists have excavated 14 levels of settlement at this site, each built atop another, and believe that even deeper levels may exist. (IV) Researchers proved that they also kept domesticated cattle and hunted such animals as wild sheep, deer, bears, and lions for meat and skins. (V) Although Çatal Höyük's dates are not known with complete certainty, the excavations suggest that the site was inhabited during the period from around 6300 to 5200 BCE.

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

80. (I) Scientists have developed a new method to simulate how a star's inherent twinkle might sound in the songs generated for each type of massive star. (II) Unlike the visible twinkle we see from Earth, which is caused by a star's light being distorted as it passes through the planet's atmosphere, a star's inherent twinkle is caused by rippling waves of gas on its surface. (III) The gas waves originate in the nuclear reactions that take place in a star's core and move out towards the surface. (IV) As they move, the waves create turbulence and chaos in the gases around them, increasing or decreasing the star's shine to produce its inherent twinkle. (V) This inherent twinkle is invisible, however – to the naked eye as well as the current generation of powerful ground-based telescopes.

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

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.

SINAVDA UYULACAK KURALLAR

1. Sınav salonunda saate entegre kamera ile kayıt yapılıyor ise kamera kayıtlarının incelenmesinden sonra sınav kurallarına uymadığı tespit edilen adayların sınavları, ÖSYM Yönetim Kurulunca geçersiz sayılacaktır.
2. **Cep telefonu ile sınava girmek kesinlikle yasaktır.** Adayların sınav binasına; her türlü delici ve kesici alet, ateşli silah, çanta, cüzdan, cep telefonu, her türlü saat, anahtarlık, her türlü araç anahtarı, kablosuz iletişim sağlayan bluetooth ve benzeri cihazlar ile; kulaklık, kolye, küpe, yüzük (**alyans hariç**), bilezik, broş ve diğer takılar, her türlü plastik, cam eşya (**şeffaf/numaralı gözlük hariç**), plastik ve metal içerikli eşyalar (**başörtü için kullanılan boncuklu/boncuksuz toplu iğne, kâğıt ve metal para, anahtarlıksız basit anahtar, görüntü alma, kayıt yapma ve kablosuz iletişim sağlama özelliği bulunmayan bir adet ulaşım kartı (veya banka kartı/kredi kartı), basit tokalı kemer, basit tel toka, lastik toka ve basit piercing hariç**) her türlü elektronik/mechanik cihaz ve her türlü müsvedde kâğıt, defter, kalem, silgi, kalemtraş, kitap, ders notu, sözlük, dergi, gazete ve benzeri yayınlar, cetvel, pergel, açılöçer ve bu gibi araçlarla, yiyecek içecek (**şeffaf pet şişe içerisinde bandajı çıkarılmış su hariç**), ilaç ve diğer tüketim maddeleri ile gelmeleri kesinlikle yasaktır. Bu tür eşya, araç-gereçlerle sınava girmiş adaylar mutlaka Salon Tespit Tutanağı'na yazılacak, bu adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacaktır. **Ancak, ÖSYM Başkanlığı tarafından belirlenen Engelli ve Yedek Sınav Evrakı Yönetim Merkezi (YSYM) binalarında sınava girecek olan engelli adayların sınav giriş belgelerinde yazılı olan araç-gereçler, cihazlar vb. yukarıda belirtilen yasakların kapsamı dışında değerlendirilecektir.**
3. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **120 dakikadır (2 saat)**. Sınav başladıktan sonra **ilk 90** ve **son 15** dakika içinde adayın sınavdan çıkmasına kesinlikle izin verilmeyecektir. **Bu süreler dışında, cevaplama sınav bitmeden tamamlarsanız cevap kâğıdınızı ve soru kitapçığınızı salon görevlilerine teslim ederek salonu terk edebilirsiniz. Bildirilen sürelerle aykırı davranışlardan adayın kendisi sorumludur.**
4. **Sınav salonundan ayrılan aday, her ne sebeple olursa olsun, tekrar sınav salonuna alınmayacaktır.**
5. Sınav süresince görevlilerle konuşmak, görevlilere soru sormak yasaktır. Aynı şekilde görevlilerin de adaylarla yakından ve alçak sesle konuşmaları ayrıca adayların birbirinden kalem, silgi vb. şeyleri istemeleri kesinlikle yasaktır.
6. Sınav sırasında, görevlilerin her türlü uyarısına uymak zorundasınız. Sınavınızın geçerli sayılması, her şeyden önce, sınav kurallarına uymanıza bağlıdır. Kurallara aykırı davranışta bulunanlar ve yapılacak uyarılara uymayanlar Salon Tespit Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır.
7. Sınav sırasında kopya çeken, çekmeye kalkışan, kopya veren, kopya çekilmesine yardım edenler Salon Tespit Tutanağı'na yazılacak ve bu adayların sınavları geçersiz sayılacaktır. Adayların test sorularına verdikleri cevapların dağılımları bilgi işlem yöntemleriyle incelenecek, bu incelemelerden elde edilen bulgular bireysel veya toplu olarak kopya çekildiğini gösterirse kopya eylemine katılan adayın/adayların sınavı geçersiz sayılacak ayrıca bu aday/adaylar 2 yıl boyunca ÖSYM tarafından düzenlenen hiçbir sınavı başvuru yapamayacak ve sınava giremeyecektir. Sınav görevlileri bir salondaki sınavın, kurallara uygun biçimde yapılmadığını, toplu kopya girişiminde bulunulduğunu raporlarında bildirdiği takdirde, ÖSYM bu salonda sınava giren tüm adayların sınavını geçersiz sayabilir.
8. Cevap kâğıdında doldurmanız gereken alanlar bulunmaktadır. Bu alanları doldurunuz. Cevap kâğıdınızı başkaları tarafından görülmeyecek şekilde tutmanız gerekmektedir. Cevap kâğıdına yazılacak her türlü yazıda ve yapılacak bütün işaretlemelerde kurşun kalem kullanılacaktır. Sınav süresi bittiğinde cevapların, cevap kâğıdına işaretlenmiş olması gerekir. Soru kitapçığına işaretlenen cevaplar geçerli değildir.
9. Soru kitapçığınızı alır almaz kitapçık kapağında bulunan alanları doldurunuz. Size söylendiği zaman sayfaların eksik olup olmadığını, kitapçıkta basım hatalarının bulunup bulunmadığını ve soru kitapçığının her sayfasında basılı bulunan soru kitapçık numarasının, kitapçığın ön kapağında basılı soru kitapçık numarasıyla aynı olup olmadığını kontrol ediniz. Soru kitapçığının sayfası eksik veya basım hatalıysa değiştirilmesi için salon başkanına başvurunuz. **Size verilen soru kitapçığının numarasını cevap kâğıdınızdaki "Soru Kitapçık Numarası" alanına yazınız ve kodlayınız. Soru kitapçığı üzerinde yer alan Soru Kitapçık Numarasını doğru kodladığınızı beyan eden alanı imzalayınız.**
10. Sınav sonunda soru kitapçıkları toplanacak ve ÖSYM'de incelenecektir. Soru kitapçığının sayfalarını koparmayınız. Soru kitapçığının bir sayfası bile eksik çıkarsa sınavınız geçersiz sayılacaktır.
11. Cevap kâğıdına ve soru kitapçığına yazılması ve işaretlenmesi gereken bilgilerde bir eksiklik ve/veya yanlışlık olması hâlinde sınavınızın değerlendirilmesi mümkün değildir, bu husustaki özen yükümlülüğü ve sorumluluk size aittir.
12. Soruları ve/veya bu sorulara verdiğiniz cevapları ayrı bir kâğıda yazıp bu kâğıdı dışarı çıkarmanız kesinlikle yasaktır.
13. **Sınav salonundan ayrılmadan önce, soru kitapçığınızı, cevap kâğıdınızı ve sınava giriş belgenizi salon görevlilerine eksiksiz olarak teslim ediniz. Bu konudaki sorumluluk size aittir.**
14. Sınav süresi salon görevlilerinin "SINAV BAŞLAMIŞTIR" uyarısıyla başlar, "SINAV BİTMİŞTİR" uyarısıyla sona erer.

Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Merkezimizin yazılı izni olmadan kopya edilmesi, fotoğrafının çekilmesi, herhangi bir yolla çoğaltılması, yayımlanması ya da kullanılması yasaktır. Bu yasağa uymayanlar gerekli cezai sorumluluğu ve doğacak tüm mali külfeti peşinen kabullenmiş sayılır.

2026 YABANCI DİL TESTİ (YDT)

2026 YKS 3. OTURUM YABANCI DİL TESTİ (YDT)

21-06-2026

İNGİLİZCE TESTİ

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

İNGİLİZCE TESTİ

48. A
49. B
50. B
51. B
52. B
53. A
54. C
55. D
56. D
57. B
58. A
59. B
60. E
61. B
62. B
63. C
64. B
65. C
66. A
67. B
68. B
69. C
70. C
71. A
72. C
73. A
74. C
75. C
76. C
77. D
78. B
79. D
80. A

Bu soruların telif hakları ÖSYM'ye aittir. Sorular ÖSYM'nin yazılı izni olmaksızın hiçbir kişi, kurum veya kuruluş tarafından kullanılamaz.