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dil akademisi

OPTIMA YDS DENEME SINAVI

01

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OPTIMA YDS

AÇIKLAMA

1. Bu kitapçıkta toplam **80 soru** bulunmaktadır.
2. Bu sınav için verilen cevaplama süresi **180 dakikadır (3 saat)**.
3. **Bu sınavın değerlendirilmesi doğru cevap sayısı üzerinden yapılacak, yanlış cevaplar dikkate alınmayacaktır.**
4. Kitapçığın sayfalarındaki boş yerleri müsvedde 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 işlemini çok iyi yapmanız gerektiğini unutmayınız.

Bu testlerin her hakkı saklıdır. Hangi amaçla olursa olsun, testlerin tamamının veya bir kısmının Optima Dil Akademisi'nin 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.

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

1. The manifesto outlined a radical vision of governance, advocating for the complete ---- of traditional hierarchies in favor of participatory decision-making models.

- A) alignment
B) perpetuation
C) dismantling
D) subsidizing
E) allocation

2. Some experts argue that GDP is a flawed measure of prosperity because it ignores environmental ---- and social well-being.

- A) degradation
B) procurement
C) proliferation
D) diversion
E) moderation

3. The patient's condition was marked by recurring hallucinations and an increasing ---- from reality, raising concerns about potential psychosis.

- A) disposition
B) detachment
C) convergence
D) distortion
E) resemblance

4. Cultural relativism encourages anthropologists to examine customs within their local contexts rather than through a lens of moral ----.

- A) ambiguity
B) negligence
C) fragmentation
D) reciprocity
E) absolutism

5. Bioethicists have debated whether the use of artificial intelligence in diagnostics might undermine patient autonomy and introduce subtle forms of ---- bias.

- A) metabolic
B) algorithmic
C) sequential
D) legislative
E) peripheral

6. The prime minister was eventually forced to ---- the proposed legislation, which had sparked mass protests and fierce opposition from both the public and several members of her own party.

- A) back away from
B) set up with
C) go over with
D) turn in for
E) carry out on

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

7. While some political theorists ---- that decentralised governance structures could enhance democratic participation, others argue that such models ---- new challenges related to administrative coherence and accountability.

- A) suggest / posed
B) are suggesting / may pose
C) had suggested / would pose
D) have suggested / might pose
E) were suggesting / had posed

8. During the investigation into the cyberattack, analysts concluded that the organization ---- detected the breach earlier if its monitoring systems ---- more effectively configured.

- A) might have / had been
B) must have / were
C) could / have been
D) should / were being
E) would / had

9. The UN task force published a detailed report aiming - --- the underlying causes of food insecurity and analysing case studies ---- in various conflict-prone regions.

- A) to have identified / being compiled
 B) identifying / having been compiled
 C) in identifying / compiling
 D) to identify / compiled
 E) identifying / to have compiled

10. The researcher insisted that policy interventions must be grounded ---- empirical evidence and adapted ---- the socioeconomic context of each target population.

- A) from / in
 B) with / about
 C) by / with
 D) on / for
 E) in / to

11. Over the past decade, there has been growing concern ---- the ethical implications of artificial intelligence, particularly ---- its use in surveillance and predictive policing.

- A) about / regarding
 B) with / for
 C) of / from
 D) on / in
 E) over / for

12. The theory of cognitive dissonance gained traction in psychology ---- it provided a compelling framework for understanding how individuals reconcile conflicting beliefs and behaviours.

- A) even though
 B) unless
 C) in case
 D) whereas
 E) as

13. The economic stimulus package was intended to revive consumer spending and support small businesses. ----, critics argue that it disproportionately benefited large corporations and widened the inequality gap.

- A) In contrast
 B) Accordingly
 C) Moreover
 D) Nevertheless
 E) That is

14. ---- the extensive reforms introduced in the educational sector, international assessments indicate that student performance in key areas such as mathematics and science has remained stagnant.

- A) Despite
 B) As for
 C) In view of
 D) Due to
 E) Along with

15. Contemporary urban planning must consider ---- environmental sustainability ---- social inclusivity in order to create cities that are both livable and resilient.

- A) not only / and
 B) either / or
 C) both / and
 D) whether / or
 E) neither / nor

16. Some scholars argue that economic development inherently leads to improved public health outcomes, - --- others contend that without equitable distribution of resources, such benefits remain concentrated among the privileged.

- A) as long as
 B) if
 C) since
 D) because
 E) whereas

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

Decision-making is a fundamental aspect of human cognition, influencing everything from everyday choices to complex ethical judgments. Psychologists have long studied the mental processes that underlie decisions, focusing on factors such as memory, emotion, risk perception, and cognitive bias. One widely accepted theory suggests that people rely on two distinct systems: one that is fast, intuitive, and emotional, and another that is slow, deliberate, and logical. **(17)** ---- this dual-process model helps explain inconsistencies in human behavior, it also highlights the potential for error, especially when emotions override rational evaluation. In high-stakes situations—such as medical diagnoses or financial investments—the ability to regulate emotional responses becomes particularly important. Recent research has also explored how decision-making is affected by external influences like social pressure and information overload. **(18)** -- -- findings are increasingly relevant in the digital age, individuals are often required to make rapid decisions based on incomplete or conflicting data. Understanding how people make decisions, and what factors **(19)** ---- that process, remains a key concern across psychology, economics, and public policy. **(20)** ---- the many variables involved, researchers continue to seek models that can accurately predict human choices. In doing so, they also reflect on the role of values, beliefs, and prior experiences that shape how decisions **(21)** --- - in real-life contexts.

17.

- A) Because B) Although
C) Since D) Unless
E) Whenever

18.

- A) While B) Because
C) Unless D) Before
E) If

19.

- A) define B) reinforce
C) distort D) limit
E) encourage

20.

- A) Without B) Beyond
C) Among D) Over
E) Through

21.

- A) are made B) will have been made
C) were made D) had been made
E) will be made

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

Climate change has had profound effects on ocean ecosystems, altering both the physical environment and the biological communities that depend on it. Rising sea temperatures have disrupted the distribution of marine species, forcing some to migrate to cooler waters while threatening the survival of others. Coral reefs, in particular, are highly sensitive to temperature changes, and widespread bleaching events have already caused irreversible damage in many regions. In addition to thermal stress, increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere have led to ocean acidification, which weakens the calcium carbonate structures of corals and shell-forming organisms. These changes not only impact biodiversity but also affect the livelihoods of millions of people who rely on fishing and tourism. Scientists are working to understand the long-term implications of these disruptions, (22) ---- satellite data, underwater sensors, and predictive models. (23) ---- such tools provide useful insights, the pace and scale of environmental change pose significant challenges for conservation efforts. The consequences are particularly severe for species (24) ---- in narrow ecological niches, as they have fewer options for relocation or adaptation. Climate scientists stress the urgency of coordinated international action (25) ---- reducing greenhouse gas emissions. (26) ---- such coordination proves difficult, its absence could accelerate the degradation of ocean life beyond the point of recovery.

22.

- A) announcing B) employing
C) transporting D) regulating
E) destroying

23.

- A) Although B) Because
C) When D) Since
E) Unless

24.

- A) living B) lived
C) to live D) having lived
E) to be living

25.

- A) off B) about
C) against D) among
E) in

26.

- A) While B) Before
C) Because D) If
E) Whether

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

27. Modern pedagogical approaches emphasize student-centered learning environments that encourage critical thinking and problem-solving, ----.

A) although traditional lecture-based methods are still prevalent in many educational institutions, particularly at the university level, due to large class sizes.

B) because they believe active participation and collaborative activities significantly enhance long-term knowledge retention and skill development in learners.

C) since the integration of digital tools and online resources has become indispensable for facilitating access to information and promoting blended learning models.

D) despite the challenges teachers face in adapting their curricula and assessment strategies to meet the diverse learning needs of students with varying backgrounds.

E) provided that continuous professional development opportunities are offered to educators, enabling them to acquire new skills and effectively implement innovative teaching practices.

28. Although renewable energy sources like solar and wind power offer a promising alternative to fossil fuels, reducing carbon emissions and combating climate change, ----.

A) public awareness campaigns have successfully highlighted the environmental benefits of transitioning to clean energy, encouraging individual and corporate shifts.

B) governments worldwide are heavily investing in research and development to improve their efficiency and reduce their production costs, making them more competitive.

C) their widespread adoption faces challenges related to intermittency, energy storage, and the need for significant infrastructure upgrades to integrate them into existing grids.

D) technological advancements have led to the development of more efficient and cost-effective energy conversion systems, facilitating their commercial viability.

E) international collaborations aim to accelerate the global energy transition by sharing expertise and financial resources, fostering a sustainable energy future for all.

29. The increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes and heart disease, is a major concern for public health systems globally, ----.

A) although significant advancements in medical treatment have improved patient outcomes and prolonged lives, reducing the burden on healthcare facilities.

B) because it is largely attributed to unhealthy lifestyle choices, including poor dietary habits and lack of physical activity, necessitating comprehensive preventive strategies.

C) since genetic predispositions play a considerable role in an individual's susceptibility to these conditions, requiring personalized medical interventions and genetic counseling.

D) despite the efforts of health organizations to promote balanced nutrition and regular exercise through educational campaigns and community-based programs.

E) provided that access to affordable healthcare services is expanded, ensuring that all segments of the population can receive timely diagnosis and effective management of their conditions.

30. While rapid urbanization often brings economic opportunities and access to better services for many, it also presents significant challenges for city planners and residents, ----.

A) given that urban green spaces are being developed to enhance mental well-being and provide recreational areas, contributing to a more sustainable and livable urban environment.

B) leading to the creation of vibrant cultural centers and diverse communities, which enrich the social fabric and promote intercultural exchange within metropolitan areas.

C) as smart city technologies are increasingly being implemented to optimize resource management and improve the quality of life through data-driven solutions.

D) fostering a more interconnected global economy where cities serve as hubs for innovation, trade, and international diplomacy, attracting skilled migrants.

E) including overcrowded infrastructure, increased traffic congestion, rising housing costs, and environmental pollution, demanding integrated urban development strategies.

31. Advances in genetic engineering and gene therapy hold immense promise for treating previously incurable diseases and preventing hereditary conditions, ----.

A) although ethical concerns surrounding the manipulation of human genes and potential unintended consequences have led to extensive debates and regulatory challenges.

B) as they allow scientists to precisely modify DNA sequences, offering new avenues for correcting genetic defects and developing personalized medical interventions.

C) since the complex interplay between multiple genes and environmental factors makes it challenging to predict the full impact of genetic alterations on an individual's health.

D) despite the high cost and limited accessibility of these cutting-edge technologies, which often restrict their benefits to a small segment of the global population.

E) provided that rigorous safety protocols and strict oversight mechanisms are in place to ensure responsible research and application of these powerful biotechnologies.

32. Although the Industrial Revolution brought unprecedented economic growth and technological innovation, transforming societies from agrarian to industrial, ----.

A) many traditional crafts and artisanal skills gradually disappeared as factory production became dominant, influencing cultural heritage and the transmission of specialized knowledge.

B) its long-term effects on global trade and international relations are still being analyzed by historians, who debate the extent of its influence on geopolitical power structures.

C) the shift from manual labor to machine-based production fundamentally altered daily life and leisure activities, paving the way for modern consumer cultures and mass production.

D) it also led to significant social upheaval, including poor working conditions, child labor, rapid urbanization, and increased inequality, demanding labor reforms and new social policies.

E) it necessitated the development of new transportation networks, such as railways and steamships, which facilitated the movement of goods and people on an unprecedented scale.

33. The digital age has profoundly transformed the way art is created, disseminated, and consumed, making it more accessible to a global audience than ever before, ----.

A) provided that new funding models, like crowdfunding and NFTs, emerge to support artists financially, allowing them to continue their creative endeavors in the evolving digital landscape.

B) as artists now utilize a wide array of digital tools and platforms, pushing the boundaries of traditional artistic expression and experimenting with interactive installations.

C) since online galleries and virtual exhibitions have become popular avenues for showcasing artworks, allowing enthusiasts to experience art from anywhere in the world.

D) although the tactile experience and physical presence of traditional art forms, such as painting and sculpture, continue to hold a unique appeal for many collectors and viewers.

E) yet it also raises complex questions regarding intellectual property rights, the authenticity of digital works, and the economic viability of artists in a highly saturated online market.

34. While democratic systems are designed to ensure citizen participation, accountability, and the protection of individual rights, they often face challenges in practice, ----.

A) including political polarization, the spread of misinformation, and declining public trust in institutions, which can undermine effective governance and social cohesion.

B) leading to robust public discourse and policy debates that allow for diverse perspectives to be heard and considered in the decision-making process.

C) as the separation of powers among legislative, executive, and judicial branches provides crucial checks and balances, preventing the concentration of authority.

D) fostering civil society organizations and independent media outlets that play a vital role in holding governments accountable and advocating for marginalized groups.

E) given that electoral reforms are frequently proposed to enhance fairness and representation, ensuring that the political system accurately reflects the will of the electorate.

35. Although early childhood experiences play a crucial role in shaping an individual's personality and cognitive development, influencing their future behavior and learning capabilities, ----.

A) later life events, including educational opportunities and social interactions, can significantly alter these initial trajectories, demonstrating the brain's remarkable plasticity.

B) genetic predispositions often set certain limits on an individual's potential, determining inherent talents and vulnerabilities from birth, regardless of environmental factors.

C) parental involvement and family dynamics are considered the most influential factors in determining a child's success in school and their overall emotional well-being.

D) cross-cultural studies indicate that societal norms and cultural values have a profound impact on how children perceive the world and interact with their surroundings.

E) neurological research suggests that critical periods exist during which certain skills, such as language acquisition, must be developed to ensure optimal long-term outcomes.

36. The increasing global demand for resources, driven by population growth and rising consumption patterns, puts immense pressure on natural ecosystems, ----.

A) despite the efforts of environmental organizations to raise public awareness about the consequences of overconsumption and advocate for more responsible consumer choices.

B) although technological innovations in resource extraction and processing have significantly reduced the environmental impact of industrial activities in many sectors.

C) since international agreements and environmental regulations have proven effective in curbing pollution and promoting biodiversity conservation in critical areas.

D) thereby necessitating urgent shifts towards more sustainable production and consumption models, including circular economy principles and efficient resource management.

E) provided that developing countries are given sufficient financial and technological support to transition to green economies, ensuring equitable access to resources for all.

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. The rise of social media platforms has fundamentally altered how individuals consume news and interact with information, often leading to the spread of misinformation and the formation of echo chambers.

A) Sosyal medya platformlarının yükselişi, bireylerin haber tüketimini ve bilgiyle etkileşimini temelden değiştirmiş, sıklıkla yanlış bilginin yayılmasına ve yankı odalarının oluşmasına yol açmıştır.

B) Bireylerin haberleri nasıl tükettiğini ve bilgiyle nasıl etkileşime girdiğini kökten değiştiren sosyal medya platformlarının yükselişi, yanlış bilginin yayılmasına ve yankı odalarının ortaya çıkmasına neden olmuştur.

C) Sosyal medya platformlarının artmasıyla birlikte, bireylerin haber tüketimi ve bilgi etkileşimi önemli ölçüde değişmiş, bu da çoğu zaman yanlış bilginin yayılmasına ve yankı odalarının oluşumuna yol açmıştır.

D) Haber tüketimi ve bilgiyle etkileşimi temelden değiştiren sosyal medya platformlarının yükselişi, yanlış bilginin hızla yayılmasına ve yankı odalarının şekillenmesine katkıda bulunmuştur.

E) Sosyal medya platformlarının yükselmesi, bireylerin haberleri nasıl kullandığını ve bilgiyle nasıl etkileşime geçtiğini derinden etkilemiş, sonuç olarak yanlış bilgi yayılmış ve yankı odaları oluşmuştur.

38. Advances in medical imaging technologies, such as MRI and CT scans, have revolutionized diagnostics by providing highly detailed views of internal body structures, enabling earlier detection and more precise treatment planning.

A) MRI ve BT taramaları gibi tıbbi görüntüleme teknolojilerindeki ilerlemeler, vücut iç yapılarının son derece ayrıntılı görünümünü sağlayarak teşhisi kökten değiştirmiş, daha erken teşhis ve daha hassas tedavi planlamasını mümkün kılmıştır.

B) Tıbbi görüntüleme teknolojilerindeki gelişmeler, örneğin MRI ve BT taramaları, iç vücut yapılarının çok detaylı görüntülerini sunarak teşhiste devrim yaratmış, böylece daha erken teşhis ve daha doğru tedavi planlamasına olanak sağlamıştır.

C) MRI ve BT taramaları gibi tıbbi görüntüleme teknolojilerindeki ilerlemeler, iç vücut yapılarının son derece ayrıntılı görümlerini sunarak teşhis alanında çığır açmış, daha erken saptama ve daha kesin tedavi planlamasını sağlamıştır.

D) Vücut iç yapılarının son derece ayrıntılı görünümünü sağlayan MRI ve BT taramaları gibi tıbbi görüntüleme teknolojilerindeki ilerlemeler, teşhisi kökten değiştirerek daha erken saptama ve daha doğru tedavi planlamasına yol açmıştır.

E) Tıbbi görüntüleme teknolojilerindeki, MRI ve BT taramaları dahil olmak üzere, gelişmeler teşhisi değiştirmiş, iç vücut yapılarının ayrıntılı görünümünü sunarak erken teşhis ve hassas tedavi planlamasını mümkün kılmıştır.

39. The integration of digital tools and online resources into educational curricula has transformed traditional learning environments, offering students more flexible and personalized learning experiences, but also raising concerns about digital divide.

A) Dijital araçların ve çevrimiçi kaynakların eğitim müfredatına dahil edilmesi, geleneksel öğrenme ortamlarında dönüşüme yol açmış, öğrencilere esnek ve kişiselleştirilmiş öğrenme deneyimleri sunarken dijital eşitsizlik kaygılarını da gündeme getirmiştir.

B) Eğitim müfredatına dijital araçlar ve çevrimiçi kaynaklar eklenmesi, geleneksel öğrenme ortamlarını değiştirmiş, öğrencilere daha esnek ve kişiselleştirilmiş öğrenme deneyimleri sağlamış ancak dijital uçurum endişelerini de beraberinde getirmiştir.

C) Dijital araçların ve çevrimiçi kaynakların eğitim müfredatına entegrasyonu, geleneksel öğrenme ortamlarını dönüştürmüştür, öğrencilere daha esnek ve kişiselleştirilmiş öğrenme deneyimleri sunmuş ancak aynı zamanda dijital uçurumla ilgili endişeleri de artırmıştır.

D) Geleneksel öğrenme ortamlarını dönüştüren dijital araçların ve çevrimiçi kaynakların eğitim müfredatına entegrasyonu, öğrencilere daha esnek ve kişiselleştirilmiş öğrenme deneyimleri sunmuş, ancak dijital uçurumla ilgili endişeler doğurmuştur.

E) Eğitim müfredatında dijital araçların ve çevrimiçi kaynakların kullanımı, geleneksel öğrenme ortamlarını etkileyerek öğrencilere daha esnek ve kişiselleştirilmiş deneyimler sunmuş, fakat dijital uçurum endişelerini artırmıştır.

40. Düzenli fiziksel aktivite, kardiyovasküler hastalıklar riskini azaltmanın yanı sıra, ruh halini iyileştirme ve bilişsel işlevleri güçlendirme gibi birçok fayda sağlar.

A) For individuals to deal with complex challenges and to be constant learners in today's quickly changing world, critical thinking and problem-solving abilities have gained significant importance.

B) Regular physical activity has many benefits, including decreasing the risk of cardiovascular diseases, and also improving one's mood and boosting cognitive functions.

C) In addition to reducing the risk of cardiovascular diseases, regular physical activity brings many benefits like improving mood and enhancing cognitive functions.

D) Regular physical activity provides numerous benefits, such as reducing the risk of cardiovascular diseases, as well as improving mood and strengthening cognitive functions.

E) Regular physical activity provides a lot of benefits, for example, reducing the risk of cardiovascular diseases, and it also improves mood and strengthens cognitive functions.

41. Yapay zeka sistemlerinin hızlı gelişimi ve farklı sektörlerle entegrasyonu, verimlilikte önemli artışlar sağlasa da, beraberinde işgücü piyasaları üzerindeki potansiyel etkileri ve etik kullanımına dair ciddi tartışmaları da getirmektedir.

A) The swift advancement and incorporation of artificial intelligence systems into different sectors bring about considerable efficiency gains, but they also lead to major debates concerning their possible effects on labor markets and ethical applications.

B) While the rapid development and integration of artificial intelligence systems into various sectors provide significant increases in efficiency, they also bring about serious discussions regarding their potential impact on labor markets and ethical use.

C) Although the fast progress and spread of artificial intelligence systems across diverse sectors yield substantial improvements in efficiency, they simultaneously cause important discussions about their labor market implications and ethical deployment.

D) The quick evolution and integration of artificial intelligence systems into various industries ensure notable boosts in efficiency, yet they also create profound discussions about their prospective influence on labor markets and ethical utilization.

E) Significant efficiency increases are offered by the rapid development and integration of artificial intelligence systems into different sectors, but they concurrently raise serious debates about their potential impacts on labor markets and ethical use.

42. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ulaşmak, sadece çevresel korumayı değil, aynı zamanda ekonomik büyümeyi ve sosyal eşitliği dengeleyerek gelecek nesillerin ihtiyaçlarını tehlikeye atmadan günümüzün gereksinimlerini karşılamayı da gerektiren çok boyutlu bir yaklaşımdır.

A) For the purpose of achieving sustainable development goals, a multifaceted strategy is essential, including environmental conservation, economic advancement, and social parity, ensuring present needs are met without jeopardizing future generations' capabilities.

B) Reaching sustainable development goals necessitates a multidimensional approach, which involves balancing environmental preservation, economic expansion, and social equity to satisfy current needs without endangering future generations' capacity to fulfil theirs.

C) Sustainable development goals' attainment demands a broad approach, encompassing environmental safeguarding, economic progression, and social fairness, aiming to fulfill today's requirements without harming the needs of coming generations.

D) Achieving sustainable development goals is a multifaceted approach that requires not only environmental protection but also balancing economic growth and social equality to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

E) To accomplish sustainable development goals, a comprehensive approach is required, which signifies balancing environmental protection with economic growth and social equality, allowing present needs to be fulfilled without compromising future generations' needs.

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

Vaccine hesitancy is not a modern phenomenon; in fact, skepticism toward immunization dates back to the earliest smallpox vaccines of the 18th century. Over the centuries, resistance has been fueled by religious beliefs, distrust of medical institutions, political ideologies, and misinformation. In the digital era, social media has amplified these concerns by enabling the rapid spread of unverified claims, often portraying vaccines as harmful or part of conspiratorial agendas. Public health officials warn that such narratives not only endanger individual health but also threaten herd immunity — a critical factor in protecting those who cannot be vaccinated for medical reasons. Ironically, the success of vaccination campaigns may contribute to public complacency; when diseases become rare, people may no longer perceive them as real threats, making the risks of vaccination seem more prominent than the benefits. Governments and health organizations face a delicate balancing act: promoting trust and transparency while countering misinformation without appearing coercive. Strategies range from grassroots education campaigns to legislative mandates, though their effectiveness varies across cultural and political contexts. Ultimately, addressing vaccine hesitancy requires not only scientific evidence but also empathy, communication, and long-term engagement with communities.

43. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Public health officials warn that herd immunity is threatened by the spread of vaccine-related misinformation.
- B) Combating vaccine hesitancy involves not just scientific facts but also trust-building, cultural sensitivity, and long-term dialogue.
- C) Social media platforms play a significant role in amplifying doubts about immunization.
- D) The success of vaccination campaigns may paradoxically lead to complacency among the public.
- E) Resistance to vaccines has historically stemmed from religious and political ideologies.

44. It is stated in the passage that one reason people may become hesitant about vaccines is that:

- A) They perceive vaccine risks as more serious than the diseases, due to reduced visibility of those diseases.
- B) They have always associated scientific advancement with governmental control.
- C) They are unable to differentiate between verified facts and personal anecdotes.
- D) They rely more on social media than on healthcare professionals for medical decisions.
- E) They believe misinformation only applies to diseases no longer present in their region.

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

- A) Vaccine mandates are most effective when they are backed by religious authorities.
- B) People who reject vaccines typically have no exposure to reliable health information.
- C) Governments must prioritize censorship to eliminate misinformation campaigns.
- D) Vaccine hesitancy cannot be solved by science alone, but requires addressing cultural and emotional factors as well.
- E) A lack of symptoms in society leads people to believe vaccination is no longer necessary.

46. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward the issue of vaccine hesitancy?

- A) Harshly critical of all forms of personal resistance to immunization.
- B) Cynical and dismissive toward those who distrust vaccination.
- C) Optimistic that vaccine resistance will vanish as technology advances.
- D) Indifferent, seeing the problem as part of broader healthcare policy debates.
- E) Concerned yet balanced, emphasizing the need for both scientific rigor and empathetic communication.

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

In consumer-driven societies, the pursuit of material goods is often equated with the pursuit of happiness. Advertisements constantly reinforce the idea that acquiring the latest products — whether a new phone, car, or wardrobe — will lead to greater life satisfaction. While this notion fuels economic growth, research in psychology and behavioral economics suggests that the relationship between consumption and happiness is far more complex. Studies show that once basic needs are met, increases in income or possessions yield diminishing returns in emotional well-being. In fact, the constant desire for more can lead to a phenomenon known as the “hedonic treadmill,” where individuals quickly adapt to new acquisitions and return to their baseline level of happiness. This can create a cycle of temporary satisfaction followed by renewed dissatisfaction, prompting further consumption. Interestingly, experiences such as travel, learning, or spending time with loved ones tend to provide more lasting happiness than material purchases. Yet, consumer culture often undervalues these non-material sources of joy. Critics argue that modern capitalism thrives on cultivating dissatisfaction — encouraging people to believe they are incomplete without the next purchase. Addressing this imbalance may require not only individual reflection but also systemic changes in how societies define success, value, and well-being.

47. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A)** The hedonic treadmill explains why individuals adapt quickly to their new possessions and resume desiring more.
- B)** Experiences like travel and time with loved ones tend to bring more lasting joy than buying new products.
- C)** Consumer culture encourages people to seek fulfillment in new acquisitions, reinforcing economic systems.
- D)** Research shows that income increases only improve happiness up to a certain threshold.
- E)** The pursuit of happiness through material goods often leads to a cycle of dissatisfaction, suggesting a need to redefine societal values.

48. It is stated in the passage that advertising in consumer societies:

- A)** leads people to value temporary pleasures more than lasting emotional bonds.
- B)** presents material goods as essential for emotional well-being, regardless of long-term satisfaction.
- C)** encourages the belief that happiness can be attained by acquiring the newest material items.
- D)** is part of a system that promotes consumption over meaningful experiences.
- E)** contributes to economic growth by making people feel they lack something vital.

49. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A)** Non-material experiences are often overlooked not due to lack of awareness, but because they don't benefit the economy.
- B)** People often underestimate how quickly they adapt to new possessions.
- C)** While material goods offer short-term satisfaction, their emotional cost is rarely acknowledged by consumer culture.
- D)** Capitalist systems may reinforce a sense of lack to encourage ongoing consumption.
- E)** Sustainable well-being may require prioritizing non-material values over continuous consumption.

50. What is the author's attitude toward modern consumerism as described in the passage?

- A)** Critical of its emphasis on material acquisition and supportive of alternative, experience-based paths to happiness.
- B)** Neutral, merely describing patterns of spending behavior across cultures.
- C)** Optimistic that current consumer trends will correct themselves over time.
- D)** Admiring of how advertising creates unified cultural values.
- E)** Indifferent to whether consumption improves happiness, focusing instead on its economic benefits.

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

Despite its reputation for objectivity, science is not a static body of facts but a dynamic process of inquiry, revision, and interpretation. Scientific knowledge evolves over time as new evidence emerges, theories are refined, and old assumptions are challenged. This constant flux, while essential to progress, can also create confusion — especially in times of crisis, when the public demands certainty. During events like pandemics or climate-related disasters, shifting guidelines and evolving expert opinions are often misinterpreted as incompetence or contradiction, rather than as signs of healthy scientific self-correction. Critics who expect science to provide absolute answers may fail to grasp that uncertainty is not a weakness but a built-in feature of the method. Moreover, science operates within broader social, political, and cultural frameworks that influence which questions are asked, how data is interpreted, and what gets prioritized. Acknowledging these influences does not undermine the credibility of science but rather enriches our understanding of its complexity. As philosopher Karl Popper emphasized, falsifiability — not infallibility — is the hallmark of scientific reasoning. In this light, science is best viewed not as a source of final truth, but as humanity's most rigorous tool for approaching truth in an uncertain world.

51. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) The complexity of science makes it difficult for ordinary people to understand scientific outcomes.
- B) In times of crisis, public distrust in science increases due to media miscommunication.
- C) Political and cultural influences undermine the objectivity of scientific research.
- D) Scientific knowledge is a constantly evolving process that thrives on uncertainty and critical self-correction.
- E) Philosophers like Karl Popper argue that science is often wrong and should be treated cautiously.

52. During crises like pandemics, the public often misinterprets changing scientific advice as ----

- A) evidence of failure or contradiction, rather than a sign of progress through self-correction.
- B) proof that science is influenced more by politics than evidence.
- C) a natural response to cultural shifts and public demand.
- D) confirmation that experts are unreliable and should be ignored.
- E) a result of social media disinformation campaigns alone.

53. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A) Scientific findings are universally accepted when presented with proper evidence.
- B) Most people are becoming more familiar with the evolving nature of scientific knowledge.
- C) Science would be more effective if it provided faster and more certain results.
- D) Researchers should avoid sharing changing data to preserve their credibility.
- E) Scientific uncertainty is essential for long-term progress, even though it may frustrate public expectations.

54. What is the author's attitude toward scientific uncertainty?

- A) Critical, believing uncertainty stems from flawed research methods.
- B) Skeptical, seeing it as a barrier to scientific progress.
- C) Neutral, merely reporting how people respond to uncertainty.
- D) Alarmed, worrying that it undermines public confidence in science.
- E) Appreciative, viewing it as a vital element of how science moves closer to truth.

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

Throughout history, art has played a complex role in shaping political ideologies and public perception. Far from being merely decorative or introspective, visual art has often been used as a tool of persuasion — subtly or overtly conveying messages aligned with the dominant powers of its time. In authoritarian regimes, for instance, governments have frequently commissioned artists to glorify national leaders, military achievements, or ideological purity. In democratic societies, while the mechanisms may be less overt, art is still used in political campaigns, public service messaging, and national branding. Some scholars argue that the distinction between “art” and “propaganda” is not always clear-cut, especially when emotional appeal is prioritized over critical engagement. Others warn that when art becomes too entangled with political aims, it risks losing its independence and transformative power. On the other hand, artists who challenge prevailing narratives often face censorship, funding cuts, or social backlash — illustrating that freedom of expression remains a contested ideal. Whether serving power or resisting it, art remains deeply intertwined with politics, prompting ongoing debates about authenticity, manipulation, and responsibility in cultural production.

55. It can be inferred from the passage that one reason political entities utilize art is that ----

- A) commissioning artwork allows governments to distract the public from policy failures through cultural production.
- B) visual mediums are easier to produce and disseminate compared to written propaganda.
- C) art possesses a powerful emotional and symbolic appeal that can reinforce political authority or national narratives.
- D) democratic societies lack other forms of public communication, making art a necessary alternative.
- E) the public is more likely to support policies when they are communicated through aesthetically pleasing materials.

56. Which of the following contrasts are highlighted in the passage?

- A) Artists who produce political content versus those who pursue commercial success.
- B) Government-sponsored murals versus independent street art movements.
- C) Propaganda in times of war versus propaganda in times of peace.
- D) The emotional power of visual art versus its intellectual accessibility to general audiences.
- E) Art used to support dominant ideologies versus art that challenges prevailing political narratives.

57. Why does the author refer to democratic uses of art like public service messaging and national branding?

- A) To imply that democratic societies have less artistic censorship than authoritarian ones.
- B) To suggest that democratic governments produce more meaningful and authentic cultural works.
- C) To demonstrate that political use of art exists across regimes, even when it takes more subtle forms.
- D) To highlight how funding decisions are based on voter preferences in democratic settings.
- E) To explain why contemporary art increasingly avoids political topics in open societies.

58. According to the passage, the phrase “freedom of expression remains a contested ideal” suggests that - ----

- A) artistic freedom has been fully achieved in most modern political systems.
- B) censorship today mostly targets digital media, not traditional visual arts.
- C) even in societies that claim to protect speech, artists may still face restrictions and consequences.
- D) legal systems have eliminated ambiguity about what qualifies as protected artistic speech.
- E) public backlash is a more severe threat to expression than government policy in authoritarian nations.

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

Although once considered a passive state, sleep is now recognized as a critical component of cognitive functioning. Neuroscientific research has increasingly shown that sleep plays a vital role in memory consolidation — the process by which newly acquired information is stabilized and integrated into long-term memory. During sleep, particularly in the deep and REM stages, the brain reactivates neural patterns associated with recent experiences, essentially “replaying” them to strengthen memory traces. This process is so integral that sleep deprivation has been shown to significantly impair learning and recall. Interestingly, not all types of memory benefit equally from sleep. Procedural memory — involving motor skills like playing an instrument — may be more sensitive to sleep quality, while declarative memory — factual knowledge — often improves with overall sleep duration. Beyond memory, sleep also aids in emotional regulation and decision-making, further emphasizing its role as an active and indispensable brain function. These findings have prompted some educators and policymakers to advocate for later school start times, especially for adolescents, whose biological clocks are naturally shifted toward later sleeping hours. Despite growing awareness, however, modern lifestyles and cultural attitudes often continue to undervalue sleep as a cornerstone of mental performance.

59. According to the passage, during sleep, especially in REM and deep stages, the brain ----

- A) actively suppresses irrelevant information to protect important neural connections.
- B) replays patterns of recent experiences to help reinforce and consolidate memory traces.
- C) slows down all cognitive activity to allow emotional recovery and mental detoxification.
- D) converts short-term memories into long-term ones through conscious rehearsal techniques.
- E) prioritizes declarative knowledge while minimizing attention to procedural content.

60. One can infer from the passage that ----

- A) REM sleep plays a minor role in brain function compared to light sleep stages.
- B) factual knowledge remains mostly unaffected even when individuals suffer from chronic sleep loss.
- C) memory processes depend more on daytime mental activity than on nighttime neural mechanisms.
- D) cognitive functions such as recall and logic are influenced by sleep only during early childhood.
- E) poor sleep quality can impair not only memory formation but also emotional balance and decision-making.

61. What is one reason some researchers support delaying school start times for teenagers?

- A) Sleep-related memory consolidation occurs more effectively in the afternoon for younger learners.
- B) Academic success in teens has been proven to depend more on late-night studying than classroom learning.
- C) Their circadian rhythms naturally shift toward later sleeping and waking hours during adolescence.
- D) Students are more likely to retain procedural knowledge if they wake up earlier than adults.
- E) Emotional resilience in adolescents is stronger when they maintain irregular sleep patterns.

62. In the passage, the contrast between declarative and procedural memory is used to ----

- A) suggest that factual information is better retained when learned immediately before bedtime.
- B) explain why REM sleep is essential for academic achievement across all age groups.
- C) emphasize that motor memory requires no conscious effort during the learning process.
- D) illustrate how different categories of memory are affected in distinct ways by various aspects of sleep.
- E) argue that procedural skills decline more rapidly than conceptual knowledge during sleep deprivation.

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

63. Analyst:

- The latest inflation figures are quite high, which is concerning for consumers. What do you think is the primary driver behind this persistent inflation?

Economist:

- ---

Analyst:

- That makes sense. So, in essence, the increased money supply and the bottlenecks in production are creating a perfect storm for rising prices?

Economist:

- Precisely. When there's more money chasing fewer goods due to supply chain disruptions, prices inevitably climb. It's a classic case of demand-pull and cost-push inflation working in tandem.

A) The main cause is the rising cost of labor, leading companies to increase prices to maintain profit margins.

B) I think it's mainly due to increased consumer spending driven by pent-up demand after the pandemic.

C) It's mostly a result of geopolitical tensions affecting energy prices rather than domestic factors.

D) I believe the primary driver is a combination of expansive monetary policies and significant supply chain disruptions globally.

E) I'd say it's largely psychological, with consumers expecting higher prices and thus spending more rapidly.

64. Student:

- Professor, I'm trying to understand the complexity of gene editing technologies, particularly CRISPR. What are some of the most significant ethical considerations we need to address with its widespread use?

Professor:

- ---

Student:

- I see. So, while the therapeutic potential is immense, we need to carefully navigate the societal implications, especially regarding accessibility and unintended consequences?

Professor:

- Exactly. The ability to alter the human germline, for instance, raises profound questions about future generations and genetic diversity. We must ensure that such powerful tools are used equitably and responsibly, preventing any form of genetic discrimination or enhancement for non-medical purposes.

A) The primary ethical dilemma is related to intellectual property rights and who benefits financially from these groundbreaking discoveries.

B) The main concern is the high cost of the technology, which might make it inaccessible to a large portion of the population.

C) I'd say the biggest issue is the potential for its misuse in creating designer babies, which could exacerbate social inequalities.

D) The most significant ethical considerations revolve around the potential for unintended off-target edits and the moral implications of altering the human germline, affecting future generations.

E) It's mostly about ensuring public understanding of the science, as misinformation can lead to unjustified fear and resistance.

65. Art Enthusiast:

- I was fascinated by the shift from classical art to Impressionism. What major elements defined Impressionist paintings, making them so revolutionary for their time?

Art Historian:

Art Enthusiast:

- That's really insightful. So, it was less about perfect representation and more about capturing a fleeting moment and the subjective experience of light and color?

Art Historian:

- Precisely. They moved away from strict academic rules, focusing on loose brushwork, vibrant colors, and painting en plein air to render the transient effects of light and atmosphere. It was a radical departure that laid the groundwork for modern art.

A) Impressionism was mainly characterized by its detailed historical narratives and highly realistic portrayals of subjects.

B) Impressionist paintings were primarily defined by their focus on capturing the transient effects of light and atmosphere, often through visible brushstrokes and an emphasis on depicting modern life.

C) The key elements were the use of dark, subdued colors and a strong emphasis on religious themes and figures.

D) Impressionist art was revolutionary because it incorporated abstract forms and cubist perspectives.

E) It was largely about returning to mythological subjects and employing very smooth, polished surfaces.

66. Tech Journalist:

- The rapid development of quantum computing is truly astounding. How do you foresee quantum computing impacting sectors beyond traditional cryptography and complex scientific research?

Quantum Physicist:

Tech Journalist:

- That's a broad range of applications! So, it's not just about faster calculations, but about fundamentally changing how we approach problems in various industries?

Quantum Physicist:

- Exactly. Its ability to process information in fundamentally new ways will revolutionize drug discovery by simulating molecular interactions, optimize logistical networks with unprecedented efficiency, and even transform artificial intelligence algorithms for more sophisticated machine learning. The possibilities are vast and transformative.

A) The biggest impact will be on the gaming industry, allowing for much more realistic graphics and virtual realities.

B) I believe its primary impact will remain confined to highly specialized areas, mostly in academic research and government security.

C) It will mainly replace traditional supercomputers, offering only marginal improvements in speed for current computational tasks.

D) I foresee quantum computing revolutionizing fields like material science for drug discovery, optimizing logistics and supply chains, and significantly advancing artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities.

E) I think it's still too theoretical to have any real-world impact in the next few decades, beyond niche experiments.

67. Social Worker:

- I'm seeing a significant rise in community disengagement, especially among younger generations. What do you think are the underlying sociological factors contributing to this trend?

Sociologist:

Social Worker:

- That's a profound perspective. So, it's not just about a lack of interest, but a more complex interplay of economic pressures, digital interaction, and a decline in traditional communal structures?

Sociologist:

- Precisely. Economic precarity often forces individuals to prioritize work over community involvement, while digital platforms, though connecting us globally, can ironically reduce face-to-face interaction. Coupled with the erosion of traditional institutions like local clubs or religious organizations, this creates a vacuum for collective participation.

A) It's mostly due to an oversaturation of information, making it difficult for individuals to discern meaningful causes to support.

B) I think it's primarily a generational issue, with younger people simply being less interested in civic participation than previous generations.

C) I believe the underlying factors include increasing economic precarity reducing leisure time, the pervasive influence of digital communication leading to less face-to-face interaction, and a decline in traditional community institutions.

D) The main cause is a lack of leadership within communities, preventing the formation of strong local initiatives.

E) I'd say it's largely an urban phenomenon, as rural areas still exhibit strong community bonds and engagement.

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

68. Genetic engineering, while holding immense promise for treating hereditary diseases and improving crop yields, also presents complex ethical dilemmas and raises significant concerns regarding unintended ecological consequences.

A) Although genetic engineering promises significant advancements in treating hereditary diseases and increasing crop yields, it simultaneously creates complicated ethical issues and poses considerable concerns regarding unforeseen ecological repercussions.

B) Genetic engineering offers great potential for curing inherited illnesses and enhancing agricultural output; however, it also introduces intricate moral quandaries and brings forth substantial worries about unforeseen environmental impacts.

C) Holding immense promise for hereditary disease treatment and improved crop yields, genetic engineering nevertheless involves complex ethical dilemmas and produces significant worries about unintended ecological results.

D) Genetic engineering, which offers vast potential for treating inherited diseases and boosting crop production, also causes elaborate ethical problems and generates important concerns about ecological side effects that were not anticipated.

E) Immense promise for treating hereditary diseases and improving crop yields is held by genetic engineering, but it also creates complex ethical dilemmas and raises notable concerns about ecological consequences that are unintended.

69. The implementation of universal basic income programs, aimed at alleviating poverty and reducing economic inequality, remains a subject of intense debate among policymakers, primarily due to uncertainties surrounding their fiscal sustainability and potential effects on work incentives.

A) Policymakers continue to intensely debate universal basic income programs, despite their aim to alleviate poverty and reduce economic inequality, mostly due to the unclear nature of their fiscal sustainability and their potential influence on incentives for work.

B) Intended to alleviate poverty and reduce economic inequality, universal basic income programs are debated fiercely by policymakers, mainly owing to the uncertainty surrounding their fiscal sustainability and their likely impact on work incentives.

C) Universal basic income initiatives, which are designed to lessen poverty and decrease economic disparity, are still a topic of strong disagreement among politicians, chiefly because of doubts about their financial viability and their possible influence on motivation to work.

D) The debate over universal basic income programs, whose purpose is to mitigate poverty and decrease economic inequality, remains intense among policymakers, especially because of unresolved questions about their fiscal sustainability and probable effects on work encouragement.

E) Intense debate among policymakers persists regarding universal basic income programs, which seek to alleviate poverty and economic inequality, largely due to questions concerning their fiscal sustainability and the potential for their impact on work incentives.

70. Gothic cathedrals, characterized by their soaring heights, intricate stained-glass windows, and elaborate sculptural programs, served not only as places of worship but also as powerful symbols of medieval urban prosperity and religious devotion.

A) With their towering structures, detailed stained-glass, and complex sculptures, Gothic cathedrals were not merely places of worship but also acted as strong symbols of urban prosperity and religious faith during the medieval period.

B) Distinctive for their impressive elevation, detailed stained-glass panels, and complex sculptural designs, Gothic cathedrals functioned as more than just religious sites, also representing significant emblems of the affluence of medieval cities and spiritual commitment.

C) Gothic cathedrals are known for their great heights, intricate stained-glass windows, and elaborate sculptural programs; these structures served as religious centers while also symbolizing the economic well-being of medieval cities and their citizens' deep religious beliefs.

D) Characterized by their immense height, elaborate stained-glass windows, and detailed sculptural programs, Gothic cathedrals were not only used for worship but furthermore signified the prosperity of medieval towns and the profound religious devotion of their inhabitants.

E) Having soaring heights, intricate stained-glass windows, and elaborate sculptural programs, Gothic cathedrals acted as places of worship and, at the same time, stood as powerful symbols reflecting the prosperity of medieval urban areas and religious piety.

71. The acidification of oceans, primarily caused by the absorption of increasing amounts of atmospheric carbon dioxide, poses a severe threat to marine ecosystems, particularly impacting shell-forming organisms and coral reefs.

- A)** The absorption of increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide is the primary cause of ocean acidification, which poses a significant threat to marine ecosystems, particularly harming organisms that form shells and coral reefs.
- B)** Oceans are acidifying, largely due to their absorption of more atmospheric carbon dioxide, which creates a serious risk for marine ecosystems, with a specific impact on shell-creating organisms and coral reefs.
- C)** Ocean acidification, mainly resulting from the intake of rising levels of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, presents a grave danger to marine biological communities, especially affecting creatures that produce shells and coral formations.
- D)** A severe threat to marine ecosystems, especially to shell-forming organisms and coral reefs, is posed by ocean acidification, primarily occurring because of the absorption of growing amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
- E)** The main reason for the acidification of oceans is the absorption of increased atmospheric carbon dioxide, and this is a serious danger to marine ecosystems, notably impacting organisms that form shells and coral reefs.

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

72. Advancements in genetic engineering have opened the door to possibilities once confined to science fiction. From editing genes to eliminate hereditary diseases to designing microorganisms for industrial and agricultural use, the potential applications seem limitless. As scientific capabilities accelerate, so too does the ethical discourse surrounding them. ---- While some argue that such technologies could eradicate suffering and enhance human capabilities, others warn of unintended consequences, including ecological imbalance, widening social inequality, and the commodification of life itself. These ongoing debates have prompted scholars, lawmakers, and global organizations to call for stronger oversight mechanisms and internationally coordinated ethical frameworks.

- A)** In recent years, several countries have implemented partial bans on the use of gene editing technologies for non-therapeutic or cosmetic purposes, citing ethical, social, and religious objections.
- B)** As these technologies develop at a pace that far exceeds the establishment of adequate regulatory frameworks, the ethical dilemmas they generate are becoming not only more urgent but also increasingly complex to resolve.
- C)** The legal status of genetically modified organisms continues to vary dramatically across national borders, often reflecting differing cultural values, economic priorities, and public attitudes toward science.
- D)** Investment in biotechnology startups has surged globally, particularly in areas such as personalized medicine and agricultural genomics, though this trend has raised concerns about equitable access to innovation.
- E)** Some scientists argue that gene therapy will, in the near future, become as commonplace and routine as vaccination, despite ongoing public skepticism and unresolved safety questions.

73. The global refugee crisis has placed unprecedented pressure on both national governments and international institutions. While some countries have adopted inclusive policies aimed at integration and humanitarian protection, others have pursued restrictive measures to deter future arrivals. ---- These opposing approaches have fueled tensions within multilateral alliances such as the European Union, where member states struggle to reconcile national interests with collective responsibility. Ultimately, the lack of a coordinated global response has left millions of displaced individuals in prolonged uncertainty, facing limited access to legal rights, education, and healthcare.

A) In recent years, migration patterns have shifted significantly due to conflicts in the Middle East and climate-related disasters.

B) Many humanitarian organizations have called for increased funding and logistical support to deal with crises in frontline states.

C) At the core of this divergence lie deep disagreements over national sovereignty, resource allocation, and the moral obligations of host nations in the face of large-scale displacement.

D) Legal scholars have debated whether international law adequately protects those fleeing persecution based on non-traditional grounds.

E) Public opinion surveys suggest that attitudes toward refugees are shaped by media framing, economic anxiety, and cultural perceptions.

74. The rise of digital media has revolutionized the way people access information, making news more immediate and widely available than ever before. However, this transformation has also made it easier for misinformation and disinformation to spread rapidly across platforms. Studies have shown that false or misleading content often travels faster than verified information, largely because it tends to evoke strong emotional reactions. Social media algorithms, which prioritize engagement, can unintentionally amplify sensational or polarizing material. Fact-checking organizations and media literacy campaigns have attempted to mitigate the damage, but their reach remains limited. ----

A) At the same time, traditional journalism struggles to maintain trust and financial viability in this fast-paced digital environment.

B) As a result, many experts argue that a combination of stricter platform regulation, public education, and algorithmic transparency is necessary to combat the growing influence of digital falsehoods.

C) Governments in some regions have responded by passing legislation that penalizes the intentional spread of fake news.

D) Despite these challenges, citizen journalism has become a valuable source of real-time reporting in crisis situations.

E) In contrast, some critics contend that overregulation could lead to censorship and the erosion of democratic freedoms.

75. ---- Proponents argue that AI can enhance learning outcomes by offering personalized feedback, identifying knowledge gaps, and adjusting content in real time to suit individual needs. Moreover, machine learning algorithms are being used to predict student performance and even detect early signs of disengagement. However, critics warn that overreliance on automated systems could reduce human interaction in the classroom and exacerbate existing inequalities, especially in underfunded schools. As the adoption of AI tools accelerates, policymakers and educators must carefully weigh the benefits against the ethical and practical challenges they pose.

A) Several major edtech companies have recently launched AI-driven platforms designed for K–12 and higher education settings.

B) Although digital tools have long played a role in education, AI introduces an unprecedented level of adaptability and automation.

C) The integration of artificial intelligence into education has sparked intense debate among teachers, researchers, and policymakers worldwide.

D) In response to these developments, some countries have established regulatory bodies to oversee the use of AI in schools.

E) While early trials have shown promising results, questions remain about the long-term reliability of such systems.

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

76. (I) The Renaissance marked a dramatic shift in European art, characterized by a renewed interest in classical antiquity and a focus on human anatomy, proportion, and perspective. (II) Artists like Michelangelo and Raphael not only produced iconic works, but also redefined the role of the artist as an intellectual, rather than a mere craftsman. (III) During this period, advances in architecture paralleled artistic developments, as structures began to incorporate symmetry and mathematical harmony. (IV) Oil painting, which had previously been rare in Italy, gained prominence due to its versatility and depth, allowing for more realistic portrayals of light and shadow. (V) While many Renaissance works centered on Christian themes, the period also saw a rise in secular commissions, including portraits of wealthy patrons and mythological scenes.

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

77. (I) The development of antibiotics revolutionized modern medicine by providing effective treatments for previously lethal bacterial infections. (II) Penicillin, discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928, became the prototype for a vast range of antibiotic drugs that followed in the 20th century. (III) These drugs work by targeting specific structures in bacterial cells, such as cell walls or protein-synthesizing machinery, while leaving human cells unharmed. (IV) Advancements in surgical robotics have allowed for minimally invasive procedures and greater precision in operating rooms. (V) Despite their success, overuse and misuse of antibiotics have contributed to the rise of resistant strains, prompting global health organizations to advocate for stricter guidelines and research into new antimicrobials.

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

78. (I) Coral reefs, often referred to as the “rainforests of the sea,” are among the most diverse and valuable ecosystems on Earth. (II) They provide food and livelihoods for millions of people, serve as natural barriers against coastal erosion, and support thousands of marine species. (III) Increasing sea surface temperatures, acidification due to elevated CO₂ levels, and pollution are major threats to coral reef survival. (IV) In colder ocean regions, species like krill and plankton play a foundational role in supporting marine food chains. (V) Conservation efforts now focus not only on reducing local stressors like overfishing and waste, but also on global initiatives to mitigate climate change and restore damaged reefs.

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

79. (I) The concept of soft power refers to a country’s ability to influence others through cultural appeal, political values, and diplomacy, rather than military or economic coercion. (II) Nations that invest in global education initiatives, cultural exports, and humanitarian aid often strengthen their image and foster international goodwill. (III) Hard power, on the other hand, relies on force or financial leverage and is typically associated with military interventions or economic sanctions. (IV) Soft power strategies can be undermined when they are perceived as inauthentic or manipulative, leading to skepticism from the global community. (V) Nuclear deterrence remains a central strategy in geopolitical conflicts, particularly among rival superpowers with long-standing hostilities.

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

80. (I) Standardized testing has long been used as a tool to evaluate student performance and compare educational outcomes across regions, often shaping decisions around funding, curriculum, and teacher accountability. (II) Proponents argue that such tests promote objectivity and ensure that students across diverse backgrounds are held to a common academic benchmark. (III) Critics, however, point out that an overemphasis on test results can lead to narrowed curricula and teaching practices focused solely on test preparation. (IV) In the early 20th century, progressive education reformers emphasized experiential learning and student-centered instruction, laying the foundation for later pedagogical models. (V) As education systems worldwide seek to balance accountability with holistic development, the role of standardized assessments continues to generate intense debate among policymakers and educators.

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

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