

# MASTER SET

## Missing Sentence

Dr. Bünyamin AKSOY

YDS

YÖKDİL

YDT

30  
Özgün  
Soru



Sevgili Adaylar,

Meslek hayatımın 20 yılı aşkın birikim ve tecrübesiyle, sınavların belirleyici alanlarından olan ve doğru çalışmayla yüksek başarı sağlanabilen okuduğunu anlama ve yorumlayabilme becerilerimizi test eden paragraf tamamlama bölümü için tamamen özgün 30 sorudan oluşan bu missing sentence test paketini sizler için hazırladım. Tamamı ÖSYM tarzına yakın ve güncel akademik standartlara uygun olarak hazırlanan bu özgün sorular sınav öncesinde bilgi ve becerilerinizi test etmek, analiz gücünüzü keskinleştirmek, daha fazla pratik yapmanıza destek olmak ve eksiklerinizi tespit edip giderebilmeniz için tasarlandı. Eğitimin paylaşmak olduğuna inanan birisi olarak bu özel çalışmayı sınav yolculuğunuzda netlerinizi artırmanıza destek olacak bir pusula olarak sizlere armağan ediyor, başarılar diliyorum.

Dr. Bünyamin AKSOY



1. ----- The motivational system in the brain monitors the current state of satisfaction of these goals, and activates behaviors to meet any needs that arise. The motivational system works largely by a reward–punishment mechanism. When a particular behavior is followed by favorable consequences, the reward mechanism in the brain is activated, which induces structural changes inside the brain that cause the same behavior to be repeated later, whenever a similar situation arises. Conversely, when a behavior is followed by unfavorable consequences, the brain's punishment mechanism is activated, inducing structural changes that cause the behavior to be suppressed when similar situations arise in the future.

- A) Working memory is the ability of the brain to maintain a temporary representation of information about the task that an animal is currently engaged in
- B) Almost all animals are capable of modifying their behavior as a result of experience—even the most primitive types of worms
- C) Individual animals need to engage in survival-promoting behaviors, such as seeking food, water, shelter, and a mate
- D) In vertebrates, the part of the brain that plays the greatest role is the hypothalamus, a small region at the base of the forebrain whose size does not reflect its complexity
- E) The ability of an animal to regulate the internal environment of its body is known as homeostasis

2. ----- A report from an investigation initiated by the United States Senate Committee on Armed Services in March 2011 revealed over 1,800 cases of suspected counterfeit electronic parts within more than 1 million defense-related products. A follow-up report in 2012 found that counterfeit parts came overwhelmingly from China. By 2022, concerns over counterfeit components in the supply chain persisted, notably affecting the F-35 Fighter Jets.

- A) According to OECD, the presence of counterfeit goods in global trade has grown substantially
- B) The increase in counterfeit goods sales is driven by the rise of globalized supply chains and e-commerce
- C) The exact definitions of both counterfeit and pirated goods can vary by country, depending on local intellectual property laws
- D) Counterfeit money is currency that is produced without the legal sanction of the state or government
- E) Counterfeit components are present in the military supply chain



3. Nostalgia's definition has changed greatly over time. Consistent with its Greek word roots meaning "homecoming" and "pain", nostalgia was for centuries considered a potentially debilitating and sometimes fatal medical condition characterized by expressing extreme homesickness. ----- . Nostalgia has been found to have important psychological functions, such as to improve mood, increase social connectedness, enhance positive self-regard, and provide existential meaning. Nostalgia can lead individuals to perceive the past more favorably than the present, a phenomenon known as the "nostalgia effect", which is classified as a cognitive bias. Many nostalgic reflections serve more than one function, and overall seem to benefit those who experience them.

- A) Research suggests that nostalgia becomes more prominent during periods of rapid social, cultural, or technological change
- B) The modern view is that nostalgia is an independent, and even positive, emotion that many people experience often.
- C) As a result, reliving past memories may provide comfort and contribute to mental health
- D) Rewatching classic movies can be therapeutic in nature, healing emotional wounds using happy childhood memories
- E) Nature-based factors such as weather and temperature can trigger nostalgia

4. Islamic medicine grew significantly when the Abbasid Caliphate overthrew the Umayyad Caliphate in 750 CE. This change in dynasty served as a turning point towards scientific and medical developments. A major contributor to this was that, under Abbasid rule, much of the Greek legacy was transmitted into Arabic, which, by then, was the main language of Islamic peoples. ----- . This period of time is known as the Islamic Golden Age where there was development and flourishing of technology, commerce and sciences, including medicine.

- A) Botanical medicines also became popular during the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries
- B) The patient care aspect of hospitals in Europe had then not taken effect.
- C) In London, the crown allowed two hospitals to continue their charitable work, under nonreligious control of city officials
- D) Many Islamic physicians were heavily influenced by the works of Greek scholars of Alexandria and Egypt and were able to expand on those texts to produce new medical knowledge
- E) The history of medicine is both a study of medicine throughout history as well as a multidisciplinary field of study that seeks to explore and understand medical practices



5. In the aftermath of World War I, birth rates in the United States and many European countries fell below replacement level. ----- . The recovery of the birth rate in most Western countries around 1940 that produced the "baby boom", with annual growth rates in the 1.0–1.5% range, and which peaked during the period 1962–1968 at 2.1% per year, temporarily dispelled prior concerns about population decline, and the world was once again fearful of overpopulation. After 1968, the global population growth rate started a long decline.

- A) Historical episodes of short-term human population decline have been common
- B) Many studies say that the impact of population growth on economic growth is generally small and can be positive, negative, or nonexistent
- C) This rapid increase in global population raised concerns about overpopulation
- D) The era of rapid global population increase has been short compared with the span of human history
- E) This prompted concern about population decline

6. While some commonly used approaches have proven ineffective, several strategies have been shown to reduce bullying successfully. ----- . Methods that are effective include increasing empathy for victims; adopting a program that includes teachers, students, and parents; and having students lead anti-bullying efforts. Success is most associated with beginning interventions at an early age, constantly evaluating programs for effectiveness, and having some students take online classes to avoid bullies at school. Another way to help victims is to provide peer support. Peer support can help a victim improve his or her school performance.

- A) The cost of school violence is significant across many nations but there are educational leaders who have had success in reducing school bullying by implementing certain strategies
- B) Different types of school bullying include ongoing physical, emotional, and/or verbal aggression
- C) Measures such as instituting zero tolerance for fighting or placing troubled students in the same group or classroom are actually ineffective in reducing bullying
- D) In contrast to more ordinary conflicts, school bullying can severely harm victimized students
- E) Experts believe that the use of security guards inside the schools may assist in reducing incidents of bullying



7. A common consensus is that sustainable farming is the most realistic way to feed growing populations. In order to successfully feed the population of the planet, farming practices must consider future costs—to both the environment and the communities they fuel. ----- The ideal result of this advancement is the ability to feed ever-growing populations across the world. The growing popularity of sustainable agriculture is connected to the wide-reaching fear that the planet's carrying capacity has been reached or even exceeded.

- A) As the global population increases and demand for food increases, there is pressure on land as a resource
- B) Potassium is a macronutrient very important for plant development and is commonly sought in fertilizers
- C) The most important factors for a farming site are climate, soil, nutrients and water resources
- D) The risk of not being able to provide enough resources for everyone led to the adoption of technology within the sustainability field to increase farm productivity
- E) In some areas sufficient rainfall is available for crop growth, but many other areas require irrigation

8. Machiavelli was a 16th-century Florentine philosopher known primarily for his political ideas. His two most famous philosophical books, *The Prince* and the *Discourses on Livy*, were published after his death. His philosophical legacy remains enigmatic, but that result should not be surprising for a thinker who understood the necessity to work sometimes from the shadows. ----- Philosophers disagree concerning his overall intention, the status of his sincerity, the status of his piety, the unity of his works, and the content of his teaching.

- A) Arguably no philosopher since antiquity, with the possible exception of Kant, has affected his successors so deeply
- B) Roughly four years after Machiavelli's death, the first edition of the *Discourses* was published with papal privilege in 1531
- C) Although Machiavelli studied ancient humanists, he does not often cite them as authorities
- D) There is still no settled scholarly opinion with respect to almost any facet of Machiavelli's philosophy
- E) There is still a remarkable gap in the scholarship concerning Machiavelli's possible indebtedness to Plato



9. Dostoevsky's work did not always gain a positive reception. Some critics, such as Nikolay Dobrolyubov, Ivan Bunin and Vladimir Nabokov, viewed his writing as excessively psychological and philosophical rather than artistic. Others found fault with chaotic and disorganized plots, and others, like Turgenev, objected to "excessive psychologizing" and too-detailed naturalism.

-----.

- A) From beginning to end he lived in the very heart of storms, in the midst of mortal coil
- B) His style was deemed repetitious and lacking in polish, balance, restraint and good taste
- C) It is impossible to exaggerate the difficulties under which he wrote his greatest novels
- D) As a result, one may read some of the novels of Dostoevsky with the greatest interest
- E) So many writers have made false starts in literature that Dostoevsky's instinct for the right path at the very outset is something notable

10. -----. Activities both above ground and below may change the stresses and strains on the crust, including building reservoirs, extracting resources such as coal or oil, and injecting fluids underground for waste disposal or fracking. Most of these earthquakes have small magnitudes. The 5.7-magnitude 2011 Oklahoma earthquake is thought to have been caused by disposing wastewater from oil production into injection wells, and studies point to the state's oil industry as the cause of other earthquakes in the past century.

- A) In its most general sense, the word *earthquake* is used to describe any seismic event that generates seismic waves
- B) The seismic activity of an area is the frequency, type, and size of earthquakes experienced over a particular time
- C) While most earthquakes are caused by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates, human activity can also produce earthquakes
- D) Earthquakes associated with normal faults are generally less than magnitude 7
- E) The greater the length and width of the faulted area, the greater the resulting magnitude



**11. In The Interpretation of Dreams, Sigmund Freud argued that all dream content is disguised wish-fulfillment. According to Freud, the instigation of a dream is often to be found in the events of the day preceding the dream, which he called the "day residue." ----- Sigmund Freud believed that dreams are a way for repressed wishes in the unconscious mind to be expressed. He explained that the manifest content of a dream is what we remember, while the latent content is the hidden meaning behind it.**

A) Though less prevalent as diagnostic and clinical practice, psychoanalysis remains influential within psychology, psychiatry, psychotherapy

B) Freud considered that the experience of anxiety dreams and nightmares was the result of failures in the dream-work

C) Although not dismissing Freud's model of dream interpretation wholesale, Carl Jung believed Freud's notion of dreams as representations of unfulfilled wishes to be limited

D) In creating psychoanalysis, Freud introduced therapeutic methods such as free association, the interpretation of dreams, and the analysis of transference phenomena that arise in the clinical setting

E) In very young children, this can be easily seen, as they dream quite straightforwardly of the fulfillment of wishes that were aroused in them the previous day

**12. Distributing vaccinations to vulnerable wildlife populations is useful in conservation because it can prevent severe population declines caused by disease and reduce the risk of diseases spreading to humans. ----- In most cases, these risks increase when combined with other environmental pressures, such as climate change or habitat loss, that ultimately lead a population to extinction without human intervention. Methods of vaccination vary depending on both the extent and efficiency of limiting the transmission of disease.**

A) Ever since humankind began hunting to preserve itself, over-hunting and fishing have been a large and dangerous problem

B) Human activity is a significant factor in causing species to become endangered

C) A newly introduced disease can have harmful effects on wildlife populations that have not developed resistance to it

D) The conservation status of a species indicates the likelihood that it will become extinct

E) Being listed as an endangered species can have an indirect negative effect since the perceived increase in rarity could make a species more desirable for collectors and poachers



13. Historically, under the paternalistic model of care, physicians were often regarded as having a dominant position over patients because they controlled medical knowledge, treatment decisions, and access to information about the patient's condition. Physicians typically shared only the information they believed was necessary to gain the patient's acceptance of a recommended treatment plan. ----- . Recognizing these power imbalances is important for physicians so they can foster a trusting, supportive environment and promote effective communication with patients.

- A) Patients may lie to doctors for financial reasons such as to receive disability payments, for access to medication
- B) The physician–patient relationship was further shaped by the patient's illness and reliance on the physician for relief, which could create feelings of vulnerability, dependence, and desperation
- C) Physicians have a tendency of overestimating their communication skills, as well as the amount of information they provide their patients
- D) Race, ethnicity and language have consistently proven to have a significant impact on how physicians perceive and interact with patients
- E) Some familiarity with the doctor generally makes it easier for patients to talk about intimate issues

14. Propaganda films spread and promote certain ideas that are usually religious, political, or cultural in nature. A propaganda film is made with the intent that the viewer will adopt the position promoted by the propagator and eventually take action towards making those ideas widely accepted. ----- . They are also able to come in a variety of film types, such as documentary, non-fiction, and newsreel, making it even easier to provide subjective content that may be deliberately misleading.

- A) Propaganda may not be objective and often selectively presents facts to encourage a particular perception, or uses loaded language to produce an emotional rather than a rational response
- B) More recently, the digital age has given rise to new ways of disseminating propaganda, for example, in computational propaganda, bots and algorithms are used to manipulate public opinion
- C) Propaganda films are popular mediums of propaganda due to their ability to easily reach a large audience in a short amount of time
- D) The first large-scale and organised propagation of government propaganda was occasioned by the outbreak of the First World War in 1914
- E) In the 20th century, the term propaganda emerged along with the rise of mass media, including newspapers and radio



15. Poaching for illegal wildlife trading is a major threat to certain species, particularly endangered ones whose status makes them economically valuable. Such species include many large mammals like African elephants, tigers, and rhinoceroses. ----- . Poaching causes already small populations to decline even further as hunters tend to target threatened and endangered species because of their rarity and large profits.

- A) Illegal wildlife trade has also become normalized through various social media outlets
- B) Pollutants affect different species in different ways so a pollutant that is bad for one might not affect another
- C) Increased severity and longevity of wildfires can completely wipe out entire ecosystems, causing them to take decades to fully recover.
- D) This illegal trade can be devastating to both humans and animals
- E) Less well-known targets of poaching include the harvest of protected plants and animals for souvenirs, food, skins, pets, and more

16. Habitat conservation is the practice of protecting a habitat in order to protect the species within it. ----- . The latter is often true of species living in biodiversity hotspots, which are areas of the world with an exceptionally high concentration of endemic species, species found nowhere else in the world. Many of these hotspots are in the tropics, mainly tropical forests like the Amazon. Habitat conservation is usually carried out by setting aside protected areas like national parks or nature reserves. Even when an area isn't made into a park or reserve, it can still be monitored and maintained.

- A) This is sometimes preferable to focusing on a single species, especially if the species in question has very specific habitat requirements or lives in a habitat with many other endangered species
- B) They are declining due to stressors like pollution, development, and extreme weather
- C) From wide-roaming bears to migratory birds and freshwater fish, wildlife depends on healthy, connected landscapes to survive
- D) High genetic diversity increases survival because it means greater capacity to adapt to future environmental changes
- E) Monitoring of wildlife populations is an important part of conservation because it allows managers to gather information about the status of threatened species



17. The ancient Greeks never had any doubts that the Amazons were, or had been, real. Not the only people enchanted by warlike women of nomadic cultures, such exciting tales also come from ancient Egypt, Persia, India, and China. Greek heroes of old had encounters with the queens of their martial society and fought them. ----. As a result, many classical scholars consider Amazons to be entirely fictional figures, invented by Greek men to serve as "anti-women" or to symbolize Persians. Some authors preferred comparisons to cultures of Asia Minor or even Minoan Crete.

- A) Medieval and Renaissance authors credit the Amazons with the invention of the battle-axe
- B) Amazons are also mentioned by historians and biographers of Alexander the Great who reports Queen Thalestris's seeking him out in order to bear him a child
- C) Discoveries of battle-scarred female skeletons buried with their weapons prove that women warriors were not merely figments of imagination
- D) However, their original home was not exactly known, and was thought to be in the obscure lands beyond the civilized world
- E) Courageous and fiercely independent, the Amazons, commanded by their queen, regularly undertook extensive military expeditions into the far corners of the world

18. Philosophy has long been concerned with understanding the principles behind reality and human knowledge. Aristotle made a major contribution by organizing knowledge into a coherent system rather than treating it as a single field. He argued that each type of inquiry has its own purpose, method, and aim, and that confusing them leads to conceptual errors. ----. This framework became highly influential in later philosophical and scientific traditions.

- A) He nevertheless insisted that all branches of knowledge should ultimately be reduced to metaphysical principles
- B) This distinction, however, was later rejected by most medieval philosophers in favor of a unified theory of science
- C) He also believed that scientific knowledge should avoid any form of logical reasoning in favor of intuition
- D) This separation allowed him to distinguish between theoretical, practical, and productive forms of knowledge
- E) As a result, Aristotle concluded that ethics should be treated as a branch of mathematics



19. Advances in artificial intelligence have reignited debates about the possibility of mass unemployment, or even the end of employment altogether. Some experts believe that the development of artificial general intelligence and advanced robotics will eventually enable the automation of all intellectual and physical tasks, suggesting the need for a basic income for non-workers to subsist. ----- The World Bank's 2019 World Development Report argues that while automation displaces workers, technological innovation creates more new industries and jobs on balance.

- A) Others argue that humans will remain necessary for certain tasks, or complementary to AI
- B) A contemporary example of technological unemployment is the displacement of retail cashiers by self-service tills and cashierless stores
- C) Certain digital technologies are predicted to result in more job losses than others
- D) The issue of machines displacing human labour has been discussed since at least Aristotle's time
- E) Similarly, there is no dispute that innovation sometimes has positive effects on workers

20. A byproduct of social media use is the "fear of missing out". This fear results from a user's repetitive and obsessive checking of friends' status updates and posts about social events or celebrations, leading to a feeling of being "left out" when such experiences are not shared. There is also the closely related fear of being missed, or the fear of invisibility. This fear involves an obsessive need to provide constant updates about one's personal life, daily activities, travel, and events, along with an inability to unplug. Evidence suggests that this type of anxiety is a mediating factor in increased social media use and decreased self-esteem. Users see only the enjoyable and entertaining aspects of their friends' lives and compare them to their own less exciting experiences. ----- As a result, social media platforms appear to exploit a vulnerability in human nature.

- A) Addiction has also been tied to gaming and is an area that is considered to be valuable for future study
- B) Some studies have found that violent video games can lead to negative behavioral outcomes such as decreased empathy and an increase of aggressive behavior
- C) Underestimating peers' negative experiences is associated with greater loneliness and lower overall life satisfaction
- D) This may be because people are learning to access and process information more rapidly and to shift attention quickly from one task to the next
- E) This selective exposure to positive posts may influence how users compare their lives with others



21. When people learn a second language, the way they speak their first language changes in subtle ways. ----- For example, French speakers who spoke English as a second language pronounced the /t/ sound in French differently from monolingual French speakers. This kind of change in pronunciation has been found even at the onset of second-language acquisition; for example, English speakers pronounced the English /p t k/ sounds, as well as English vowels, differently after they began to learn Korean.

- A) Recent studies have shown that universality and individuality coexist in the order of grammatical item acquisition
- B) These approaches could not fully predict all the errors learners make during the process of acquiring a second language
- C) Furthermore, it shows that the order is the same for adults and children and that it does not even change if the learner has language lessons
- D) The changes can be with any aspect of language, from pronunciation and syntax to the gestures the learner makes and the language features they tend to notice.
- E) Although second-language acquisition proceeds in discrete sequences, it does not progress from one step of a sequence to the next in an orderly fashion

22. A mild form of hallucination is known as a disturbance, and can occur in most of the senses above. These may be things like seeing movement in peripheral vision, or hearing faint noises or voices. Auditory hallucinations are very common in schizophrenia. They may be benevolent or malicious. 55% of auditory hallucinations are malicious in content, for example, people talking about the subject, not speaking to them directly. ----- This can produce a feeling of being looked or stared at, usually with malicious intent.

- A) The hallucinations can last from seconds to minutes; all the while, the subject usually remains aware of the true nature of the images
- B) Various forms of hallucinations affect different senses, sometimes occurring simultaneously, creating multiple sensory hallucinations
- C) Complex hallucinations are those of voices, music, or other sounds that may or may not be clear, may or may not be familiar
- D) Some auditory hallucinations take the form of commands, instructing the individual to perform specific actions
- E) Like auditory hallucinations, the source of the visual counterpart can also be behind the subject



23. Achilles tendon rupture is when the Achilles tendon breaks. Symptoms include the sudden onset of sharp pain in the heel. A snapping sound may be heard as the tendon breaks and walking becomes difficult. Rupture typically occurs as a result of a sudden bending up of the foot when the calf muscle is engaged, direct trauma, or long-standing tendonitis. -----  
Diagnosis is typically based on symptoms and examination and supported by medical imaging. Achilles tendon rupture occurs in about 1 per 10,000 people per year. Males are more commonly affected than females. People in their 30s to 50s are most commonly affected.

- A) Prevention may include stretching before activity and gradual progression of exercise intensity
- B) The Achilles tendon is often tested as part of a neurological examination
- C) Other risk factors include the use of fluoroquinolones, a significant change in exercise, rheumatoid arthritis, gout, or corticosteroid use
- D) The tendon is the thickest tendon in the human body and can receive a load stress 3.9 times body weight during walking and 7.7 times body weight when running
- E) Many cases occur in recreational athletes, especially during activities that involve sudden acceleration, jumping, or changes in direction

24. An intellectual revitalization of Western Europe started with the birth of medieval universities in the 12th century. These urban institutions grew from the informal scholarly activities of learned friars who visited monasteries, consulted libraries, and conversed with other fellow scholars. A friar who became well-known would attract a following of disciples, giving rise to a brotherhood of scholars, or *collegium* in Latin. A collegium might travel to a town or request a monastery to host them. However, if the number of scholars within a collegium grew too large, they would opt to settle in a town instead. As the number of collegia within a town grew, the collegia might request that their king grant them a charter that would convert them into a *universitas*. -----.

- A) Moving into the 18th century, professors became less focused on simply training university teachers and more focused on "forming the minds of the elite" of a larger society
- B) Historically, the Bologna University, founded in 1088, is considered the "mother of European universities"
- C) The European universities aided materially in the translation and propagation of these texts and started a new infrastructure which was needed for scientific communities
- D) The New Science that emerged was more mechanistic in its worldview and more reliable and open as its knowledge was based on a newly defined scientific method
- E) Many universities were chartered during this period, with the first in Bologna in 1088, followed by Paris in 1150, Oxford in 1167, and Cambridge in 1231



25. Animal testing is widely used to aid in research of human disease when human experimentation would be unfeasible or unethical. This strategy is made possible by the common descent of all living organisms. Performing experiments in model organisms allows for better understanding of the disease process without the added risk of harming an actual human. ----- . Biological activity in a model organism does not ensure an effect in humans, and care must be taken when generalizing from one organism to another. However, many drugs, treatments and cures for human diseases are developed in part with the guidance of animal models.

- A) The species of the model organism is usually chosen so that it reacts to disease or its treatment in a way that resembles human physiology as needed
- B) Proponents argue that it has led to significant advancements in medicine and other fields while opponents raise concerns about cruelty towards animals and question its effectiveness and reliability
- C) Research using animal models has been central to most of the achievements of modern medicine
- D) Although many more invertebrates than vertebrates are used in animal testing, these studies are largely unregulated by law
- E) Research in model organisms led to further medical advances, such as the production of the diphtheria antitoxin

26. Unwanted thoughts and feelings can be unconsciously projected onto another who becomes a scapegoat for one's own problems. ----- . In this case the chosen individual, or group, becomes the scapegoat for the group's problems. Political agitation in all countries is full of such projections, just as much as the backyard gossip of little groups and individuals. Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung considered indeed that "there must be some people who behave in the wrong way; they act as scapegoats and objects of interest for the normal ones".

- A) Themselves often wounded, the scapegoaters can be sadistic, superego accusers with brittle personas
- B) Exploitation theory maintains that intolerant individuals abuse others, whereas scapegoaters feel that they are being abused themselves
- C) This concept can be extended to projection by groups
- D) In management, scapegoating is a known practice in which a lower staff employee is blamed for the mistakes of senior executives
- E) Scapegoating harms societies, organisations and individuals in numerous ways



27. Urbanization occurs either organically or planned as a result of individual, collective and state action. Living in a city can be culturally and economically beneficial since it can provide greater opportunities for access to the labour market, better education, housing, and safety conditions, and reduce the time and expense of commuting and transportation. ----- However, there are also harmful social phenomena that arise: alienation, stress, increased cost of living, and mass marginalization that are connected to an urban way of living.

- A) Urbanization is not merely a modern phenomenon, but a rapid and historic transformation of human social roots on a global scale
- B) Shifting from a rural environment to an urbanized community also caused a transition from a diet that was mainly carbohydrate-based to a diet higher in fat and sugar, consequently causing a rise in obesity
- C) Urbanization rapidly spread across the Western world and, since the 1950s, it has begun to take hold in the developing world as well
- D) Urban environments often provide advantages arising from population density, diversity, and economic interaction
- E) As cities develop, costs will skyrocket

28. There is a small link between antisocial personality characteristics in adulthood and more TV watching as a child. The risk of early adulthood criminal conviction increased by nearly 30 percent with each hour children spent watching TV on an average weekend. Peers can also impact one's predisposition to anti-social behaviours, in particular, children in peer groups are more likely to associate with anti-social behaviours if present within their peer group. Especially within youth, patterns of lying, cheating and disruptive behaviours found in young children are early signs of anti-social behaviour. ----- Early detection is best in the preschool years and middle school years in best hopes of interrupting the trajectory of these negative patterns.

- A) Several factors are considered as direct or indirect causes of developing anti-social behaviour in children
- B) Adults must intervene if they notice their children displaying these behaviours
- C) Moreover, the training for parents or caregivers are also important
- D) The effects of such therapy can be seen only if the newly acquired communication methods are maintained
- E) Individuals can learn skills such as anger and violence management



29. A thorough patient assessment should be conducted prior to extraction, including an evaluation of the tooth's pain history, the patient's medical background, and any previous experiences of difficult extractions. -----.

Although pre-extraction radiographs are not mandatory in every case, they are frequently obtained to support the diagnosis and facilitate the development of an appropriate treatment plan. Radiographic examination also provides valuable information regarding the morphology and dimensions of the tooth roots, which can assist in planning the extraction procedure. Collectively, this information enables the dentist to anticipate potential complications and prepare accordingly.

- A) Evaluating factors that may complicate the extraction is an important part of preoperative planning
- B) The tooth should then undergo a clinical examination through visual inspection by the dentist
- C) Rotatory movements are then made to dislodge the tooth from the socket
- D) Despite the reduction in worldwide prevalence of dental caries, it is still the most common reason for extraction of teeth, accounting for up to two thirds of extractions
- E) Typically, when teeth are removed with forceps, slow, steady pressure is applied with controlled force

30. Both Hispanic and Latino are widely used in American English for Spanish-speaking people and their descendants in the United States. While *Hispanic* refers to Spanish speakers overall, *Latino* refers specifically to people of Latin American descent. -----.

While originally the term *Hispanic* referred primarily to the Hispanos of New Mexico within the United States, today, organizations in the country use the term as a broad catchall to refer to persons with a historical and cultural relationship with Spain regardless of race and ethnicity.

- A) Hispanic America, historically known as Spanish America or Castilian America, consists of the Spanish-speaking countries and territories of the Americas
- B) Instead, they prefer to be identified by their country of origin
- C) For instance, the music from Spain is a lot different from the Hispanic American, although there is a high grade of exchange between both continents
- D) Hispanic Christians form the largest ethno-linguistic group among Christians in the world
- E) *Hispanic* can also be used for the people and culture of Spain as well as Latin America







# KEYS

1	C
2	E
3	B
4	D
5	E
6	C
7	D
8	D
9	B
10	C

11	E
12	C
13	B
14	C
15	E
16	A
17	D
18	D
19	A
20	C

21	D
22	E
23	C
24	E
25	A
26	C
27	D
28	B
29	B
30	E







opa fluent

### İletişim Bilgileri

 [www.opafluent.com](http://www.opafluent.com)

 +90 531 561 75 22

 @opafluent

 @opafluentexams