

MASTER SET

Odd One Out

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YDS

YÖKDİL

YDT

30
Özgün
Soru

Sevgili Adaylar,

Meslek hayatımın 20 yılı aşkın birikim ve tecrübesiyle, sınavların belirleyici ve doğru yaklaşım ve çalışmayla yüksek başarı sağlanabilen alanlarından olan okuduğunu anlama ve yorumlayabilme becerilerimizi test eden anlam akışını bozan cümle bölümü için tamamen özgün 30 sorudan oluşan bu odd one out 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.

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1. (I) One difficulty in understanding beauty is that it has both objective and subjective aspects: it is seen as a property of things but also as depending on the emotional response of observers. (II) Because of its subjective side, beauty is said to be "in the eye of the beholder". (III) It has been argued that the ability on the side of the subject needed to perceive and judge beauty, sometimes referred to as the "sense of taste", can be trained and that the verdicts of experts coincide in the long run. (IV) Beauty is mainly discussed in relation to concrete objects accessible to sensory perception. (V) This suggests that the standards of validity of judgments of beauty are intersubjective, i.e. dependent on a group of judges, rather than fully subjective or objective.

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

2. (I) Fashion choices are often impacted by normative social influence. (II) To feel accepted by a particular crowd, men and women often dress similarly to individuals in that group. (III) Fashion conformity promotes social cohesion within the group and can be a result of both conscious and unconscious motivations. (IV) Similar to fashion conformity, the male and the female views of the ideal body image are often affected by normative social influence. (V) Thus, a minority must consistently stand by its beliefs to be effective.

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

3. (I) Active volcanoes have a history of volcanism and are likely to erupt again, while extinct ones are not capable of eruption at all as they have no magma source. (II) "Dormant" volcanoes have not erupted in a long time, generally accepted as since the start of the Holocene, about 12,000 years ago, but may erupt again. (III) There are about 1,350 potentially active volcanoes worldwide, with roughly 50 to 70 erupting every year. (IV) However, dormant volcanoes are technically considered to be seismically "active". (V) These categories aren't entirely uniform; they may overlap for certain examples.

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



4. (I) Due to the Roman Empire's extent and endurance, its institutions and culture had a lasting influence on the development of language, religion, art, architecture, literature, philosophy, law, and forms of government across its territories. (II) The Roman Empire was one of the largest in history, with contiguous territories throughout Europe, North Africa, and the Middle East. (III) The Latin phrase imperium sine fine "empire without end" expressed the ideology that neither time nor space limited the Empire. (IV) In Virgil's Aeneid, limitless empire is said to be granted to the Romans by Jupiter. (V) This claim of universal dominion was renewed when the Empire came under Christian rule in the 4th century.

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

5. **(I)** Forests are being destroyed at a rapid pace. **(II)** Almost 90% of West Africa's rainforest has been destroyed. **(III)** Since the arrival of humans, Madagascar has lost two thirds of its original rainforest. **(IV)** Another factor causing the loss of rainforest is expanding urban areas. **(V)** At present rates, tropical rainforests in Indonesia would be logged out in 10 years and those in Papua New Guinea in 13 to 16 years.

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

7. **(I)** Galen strongly believed that medical dissection was one of the essential procedures in truly understanding medicine. **(II)** His theories and experimentation laid the foundation for modern medicine surrounding the heart and blood. **(III)** He began to dissect different animals that were anatomically similar to humans, which allowed him to learn more about the internal organs and extrapolate the surgical studies to the human body. **(IV)** In addition, he performed many audacious operations, including brain and eye surgeries, that were not tried again for almost two millennia. **(V)** Through the dissections and surgical procedures, Galen concluded that blood is able to circulate throughout the human body, and the heart is most similar to the human soul.

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

6. **(I)** Science of Reading (SoR) is an interdisciplinary body of scientifically based research about reading. **(II)** It draws on many fields, including cognitive science, developmental psychology, education, educational psychology, special education, and more. **(III)** Reading is an intensive process in which the eye quickly moves to assimilate the text – seeing just accurately enough to interpret groups of symbols. **(IV)** Foundational skills such as phonics, decoding, and phonemic awareness are considered to be important parts of the science of reading, but they are not the only ingredients. **(V)** SoR includes any research and evidence about how humans learn to read, and how reading should be taught.

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



8. **(I)** Excessive use of social media can lead to problems including impaired functioning and a reduction in overall wellbeing, for both users and those around them. **(II)** Such usage is associated with a risk of mental health problems, sleep problems, academic struggles, and daytime fatigue. **(III)** Psychological or behavioural dependence on social media platforms can result in significant negative effects on people's daily lives. **(IV)** This can help prevent or reduce problematic social media use in children and teenagers. **(V)** The risk of problems is also related to the type of social media platform or online community being used.

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

9. (I) Children's non-fiction gained great importance in Russia at the beginning of the century. (II) A ten-volume children's encyclopedia was published between 1913 and 1914. (III) Vasily Avenarius wrote fictionalized biographies of important people like Nikolai Gogol and Alexander Pushkin around the same time, and scientists wrote for children's books and magazines. (IV) Children's magazines flourished, and by the end of the century there were 61. (V) Even after printing became widespread, many classic "children's" tales were originally created for adults and later adapted for a younger audience.

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

10. (I) Climate change could have a big impact on water resources around the world because of the close connections between the climate and hydrological cycle. (II) The main reason is disputes regarding the availability, use and management of water. (III) Rising temperatures will increase evaporation and lead to increases in precipitation. (IV) However, there will be regional variations in rainfall. (V) Both droughts and floods may become more frequent and more severe in different regions at different times.

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

11. (I) Mobile phone users may encounter stress, sleep disturbances and symptoms of depression, particularly young adults. (II) Critics of smartphones have especially raised concerns about effects on youth, in particular isolation, and its effects on social and emotional development. (III) The presence of smartphones in everyday life may affect social interactions amongst teenagers. (IV) Present evidence shows that smartphones are not only decreasing face-to-face social interactions between teenagers, but are also making them less likely to talk to adults. (V) In a study produced at Edith Cowan University, researchers discovered that the growing use of mobile technologies implies a progressive digital colonization of children's lives, reshaping the interactions of younger adults.

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



12. (I) The innate branch—the body's first reaction to an invader—is known to be a non-specific and quick response to any sort of pathogen. (II) Components of the innate immune response include physical barriers like the skin and mucous membranes, immune cells such as neutrophils, macrophages, and monocytes. (III) For example, harmless exogenous factors, such as pollen and food components, can trigger allergy; latex and metals are also known allergens. (IV) On the other hand, the adaptive branch is the body's immune response which is catered against specific antigens and thus, it takes longer to activate the components involved. (V) The adaptive branch includes cells such as dendritic cells, T cells, and B cells as well as antibodies, also known as immunoglobulins.

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

13. (I) The impact of introduced species is highly variable. **(II)** According to a practical definition, an invasive species is one that has been introduced and become a pest in its new location, spreading (invading) by natural means. **(III)** Some have a substantial negative effect on a local ecosystem, while other introduced species may have little or no negative impact, integrate well into the ecosystem they have been introduced to, and are generally not considered to be invasive. **(IV)** Some species have been introduced intentionally to combat pests. **(V)** They are called biocontrols and may be regarded as beneficial as an alternative to pesticides in agriculture for example.

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

14. (I) Children learn about ten to fifteen new word meanings each day, but only one is usually acquired through direct instruction. **(II)** The remaining meanings are learned in other ways, often by using context to infer the meaning of unfamiliar words. **(III)** Children may also extend the meanings of words already in their mental lexicon to refer to related concepts for which they do not yet know the exact term. **(IV)** Recent evidence also suggests that motor skills and experiences may influence vocabulary acquisition during infancy. **(V)** For example, a child may use *mummy* and *dada* for anything related to their parents, or say *rain* to mean *I don't want to go out*.

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

15. (I) Animation was very popular in television commercials, both due to its graphic appeal, and the humour it provided. **(II)** During World War II, animation was widely exploited for propaganda. **(III)** Many American studios, including Warner Bros. and Disney, lent their talents and their cartoon characters to convey to the public certain war values. **(IV)** These efforts extended to other countries well into the Cold War era, particularly as it pertained to "combatting" communism. **(V)** For example, the English 1954 adaptation of George Orwell's *Animal Farm* is speculated to have had its production funded by the CIA.

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



16. (I) Controlling the location of impact for spent lunar orbiters can have scientific value. **(II)** For example, in 1999 the NASA Lunar Prospector orbiter was deliberately targeted to impact a permanently shadowed area of Shoemaker Crater near the lunar south pole. **(III)** Of particular importance was developing the expertise to perform flight operations in lunar orbit. **(IV)** It was hoped that energy from the impact would vaporize suspected shadowed ice deposits in the crater and liberate a water vapor plume detectable from Earth. **(V)** No such plume was observed, though.

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

17. (I) People develop countless habits as they navigate the world, whether they are aware of them or not. **(II)** The spontaneous nature of these behaviors can help people get their needs met more efficiently in everyday life. **(III)** Old habits can be difficult to shake, and healthy habits are often harder to develop than one would like. **(IV)** Yet the fact that habits become deeply ingrained in our brains means that even if a particular habit creates more problems than it solves, it can be difficult to break. **(V)** Understanding how habits take shape to begin with may be helpful in dismantling and replacing them.

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

18. (I) Many wasp species are parasitoids; the females deposit eggs on or in a host arthropod on which the larvae then feed. **(II)** Some larvae start off as parasitoids, but convert at a later stage to consuming the plant tissues that their host is feeding on. **(III)** In other species, the eggs are laid directly into plant tissues and form galls, which protect the developing larvae from predators. **(IV)** In some species, the larvae are predatory themselves; the wasp eggs are deposited in clusters of eggs laid by other insects, and these are then consumed by the developing wasp larvae. **(V)** All species of social wasps construct their nests using some form of plant fiber as the primary material, though this can be supplemented with mud, plant secretions, and secretions from the wasps themselves.

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

19. (I) Wealth inequality refers to the uneven distribution of wealth among individuals and entities. **(II)** Although most research depends on written sources, archaeologists and anthropologists often view large houses as occupied by wealthy households. **(III)** The distribution of contemporaneous house sizes in a society then can be regarded as a measure of wealth inequality. **(IV)** Wealth is unevenly distributed across regions of the world. **(V)** This approach has been used at least since 2014 and has shown, for example, that ancient wealth disparities in Eurasia were greater than those in North America and in Mesoamerica following the earliest Neolithic period.

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



20. (I) A tea plant will grow into a tree of up to 16 m if left untouched; however, cultivated plants are generally trimmed to waist height for ease of harvesting. **(II)** The short plants also produce more new shoots which provide fresh and delicate leaves and improve the quality of the tea. **(III)** Tea is classified into categories based on how it is processed. **(IV)** For centuries, tea shoots were harvested only by hand, or "plucked," but over time workers began to use shears or sickles to speed up the process. **(V)** Today World Tea News estimates that at least 70 percent of tea bushes worldwide are harvested through methods other than plucking.

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

21. (I) While the human brain is dominated by a large visual cortex, the dog brain is dominated by a large olfactory cortex. **(II)** Dogs also have an acute sense of hearing up to four times greater than that of humans. **(III)** Dogs have roughly forty times more smell-sensitive receptors than humans, ranging from about 125 million to nearly 300 million in some dog breeds, such as bloodhounds. **(IV)** This sense of smell is the most prominent sense of the species. **(V)** It detects chemical changes in the environment, allowing dogs to pinpoint the location of mating partners, potential stressors, resources, etc.

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

22. (I) Outcomes vary widely among the phobic anxiety disorders, and although remission may occur without intervention, relapses are common. **(II)** Response to treatment as well as remission and relapse rates are impacted by the severity of an individual's disorder as well as how long they have been experiencing symptoms. **(III)** For example, in social anxiety disorder a majority of individuals will experience remission within the first couple of years of symptom onset without specific treatment. **(IV)** As with all anxiety disorders the most common psychiatric condition to occur with a phobia is major depressive disorder. **(V)** On the other hand, in Agoraphobia as few as 10% of individuals are seen to reach complete remission without treatment.

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

23. (I) The scary clown, also known as the evil clown, is a subversion of the traditional comic clown character, in which the playful trope is instead depicted in a disturbing nature by the use of horror elements. **(II)** The character can be seen as playing on the sense of unease felt by those with coulrophobia, the fear of clowns. **(III)** Clowns have a diverse tradition with significant variations in costume and performance worldwide. **(IV)** The modern archetype of the evil clown was popularized by DC Comics character *the Joker* starting in 1940 and again by *Pennywise* in Stephen King's novel *It*, which introduced the fear of an evil clown to a modern audience. **(V)** In the novel, the eponymous character is a pan-dimensional monster which feeds mainly on children by luring them in the form of a clown, named "Pennywise".

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



24. (I) Dementia becomes more common with age. **(II)** About 3% of people between the ages of 65 and 74, 19% of those between 75 and 84, and nearly half of those over 85 years old have dementia. **(III)** The spectrum ranges from mild cognitive impairment to the neurodegenerative diseases of Alzheimer's disease, cerebrovascular disease, Parkinson's disease and Lou Gehrig's disease. **(IV)** The rate of ageing varies substantially across different species, and this, to a large extent, is genetically based. **(V)** Furthermore, many types of memory decline with ageing.

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

25. (I) The sea routes connecting the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, especially near the Somali coast and within the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, have long been vulnerable to attacks by modern pirates. **(II)** The earliest documented instances of piracy date to the 14th century BC, when the Sea Peoples, a group of ocean raiders, attacked the ships of the Aegean and Mediterranean civilisations. **(III)** Armed with automatic firearms and sometimes explosives, these groups often operate from small, high-speed boats that allow them to quickly approach and board larger vessels. **(IV)** Their success is often aided by the reduced crew sizes common on today's cargo and transport ships. **(V)** Combating piracy remains difficult because many incidents occur in international waters, where legal jurisdiction can be complex.

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

26. (I) Warning coloration (aposematism) is effectively the "opposite" of camouflage, and a special case of advertising. **(II)** Its function is to make the animal, for example a wasp or a coral snake, highly conspicuous to potential predators, so that it is noticed, remembered, and then avoided. **(III)** What is perceived as a plant or animal's "colour" is the wavelengths of light that are not absorbed by the pigment, but instead are reflected. **(IV)** Warning colours work by being associated by potential predators with something that makes the warning coloured animal unpleasant or dangerous. **(V)** This can be achieved in several ways, including possessing distasteful or bitter-tasting chemicals, being aggressive and capable of self-defense, or being venomous.

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

27. (I) The size of the whole universe is unknown, and it might be infinite in extent. **(II)** Since the universe has a finite age, and light travels at a finite speed, there may be events in the past whose light has not yet had time to reach Earth. **(III)** According to the Big Bang theory, the very early universe was an extremely hot and dense state about 13.8 billion years ago, which rapidly expanded. **(IV)** About 380,000 years later the universe had cooled sufficiently to allow protons and electrons to combine and form hydrogen, the so-called recombination epoch. **(V)** When this happened, matter and energy became decoupled, allowing photons to travel freely through the continually expanding space.

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



28. (I) Worldwide there has been a large shift towards less physically demanding work. **(II)** Currently, at least 30% of the world's population gets insufficient exercise. **(III)** This is primarily due to increasing use of mechanized transportation and a greater prevalence of labor-saving technology in the home. **(IV)** Like many other medical conditions, obesity is the result of an interplay between genetic and environmental factors. **(V)** In children, there appear to be declines in levels of physical activity likely due to safety concerns, changes in social interaction, and inadequate urban design.

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

ODD ONE OUT

29. (I) By about 1770, the duel underwent a number of important changes in England. **(II)** Firstly, unlike their counterparts in many continental nations, English duelists enthusiastically adopted the pistol, and sword duels dwindled. **(III)** The last-known fatal duel to occur in England was between two French political refugees, Frederic Cournet and Emmanuel Barthélemy near Englefield Green in 1852; the former was killed. **(IV)** Special sets of dueling pistols were crafted for the wealthiest of noblemen for this purpose. **(V)** Also, the office of 'second' developed into 'seconds' or 'friends' being chosen by the aggrieved parties to conduct their honor dispute.

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

30. (I) While Surrealism is typically associated with the arts, it has impacted many other fields. **(II)** World War II created havoc not only for the general population of Europe but especially for the European artists and writers that opposed Fascism and Nazism. **(III)** Many important artists fled to North America and relative safety in the United States. **(IV)** The art community in New York City was already grappling with Surrealist ideas. **(V)** As a result, artists such as Arshile Gorky and Robert Motherwell became closely associated with the Surrealists.

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





KEYS

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

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

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



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